

# PASCAS FOUNDATION (Afghanistan) Ltd

# Afghanistan



# Business Plan & Financial Feasibility

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## FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY – STATEMENTS & PROJECTIONS

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# PASCAS FOUNDATION (Afghanistan) Ltd

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### THE PRODUCT:

Afghanistan: sociopolitical developments in the last 40 years:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10375890/#:~:text=Four%20decades%20of%20war,%20political%20upheaval,%20economic%20deprivation%20and%20forced>

Four decades of war, political upheaval, economic deprivation and forced displacement have profoundly affected both in-country and refugee Afghan populations.

Strategically located at the crossroads of empires in India, Persia and Russia, Afghanistan has a long and turbulent history of war. In 1979, Soviet forces invaded the country to support the fragile communist regime that had taken control of Afghanistan. There followed intense resistance from Afghans who rejected attempts to ‘Sovietise’ the country through modernising efforts that clashed with Afghan traditions, encroached upon family decision-making and expanded public roles for women in society. Deep divisions between Afghan communities and their ruling elites sparked a 10-year war (1979–1989) that was fuelled by massive financial support and supply of arms from foreign powers. Over 6 million Afghans became displaced, the vast majority of whom fled to neighbouring Iran and Pakistan. Following Soviet withdrawal in 1989, civil war ensued between rival ‘*mujahideen*’ factions, leading to the destruction of much of the capital city of Kabul. This conflict was quelled by the rise of the Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist group originating among the Pashtun, the largest ethnic group in the country, which promised stability and rule of law. The Taliban maintained control of 90% of the country from 1996 until they were ousted in 2001 by an international military intervention led by the USA.

After 20 years of Western-backed reconstruction and increasing insurgency, the international forces withdrew in 2021, followed by a rapid takeover of the country by the Taliban and the abrupt termination of the Afghan Government in August 2021. Just before the 2021 Taliban takeover, Afghanistan's Human Development Index was 0.51, positioning the country as 169th out of 189 nations worldwide in terms of life expectancy, education and overall living standards. Since then, the situation of women and girls, as well as religious and other minorities, has worsened. Moreover, the economy has suffered dramatically as a result of disrupted markets and the freezing of central bank reserves and loans, pushing millions into extreme poverty and leaving an estimated 55% of the population in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. Many healthcare accomplishments are now in peril, given the regime change in 2021 and the withdrawal of international assistance.

After more than four decades of conflict and instability in Afghanistan, an estimated 23.7 million Afghans – over half of the population, including women and girls – are in need of humanitarian and protection assistance. By the end of 2023, the number of Afghan refugees reported globally was 6.4 million – accounting for one of the largest protracted refugee situations in the world.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8508415/>

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, there were 46,799 Afghanistan-born people living in Australia in 2016, the majority of them arrived in Australia as refugees.

### **THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN are LIVING in SURVIVAL MODE (MoC 85):**

Consider the situation being throughout the nation as being this. All services, systems and infrastructure is in a poor state of repair even for the 1950s!

Nothing is adequate, functioning properly, nor sufficient to even enable the people to survive.

## **SUBMISSIVENESS:**

Unbeknown worldwide, every institutionalised system has evolved under the covert control of high level personalities to ensure the people that the institution serves or the system delivered maintains control of the people, that they remain stagnant in their development. Each generation of any community does not grow in consciousness, generation after generation. At least 78% of humanity has a consciousness level below 200 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC), these people will all submit to the guile and will of those who seek to subject them to their personal corrosive control and suppression.

Further, those who are totally mind-centric in how they live CANNOT progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness (MoC). Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood, our mind is addicted to untruth, and control of others and their environment. The error rate of assumptions and what we think is 98%!

It is only through embracing our feelings which are always in truth and expressing what our feelings are drawing our attention to, both good and bad, and longing to know the truth behind what we are feeling can we break away from the entrapment and stagnation of living mind-centric.

## **The OLD WAYS are to GO!**

This time in history is to see the dismantling of all institutionalised systems and practices that controllers have imposed upon us all. Controllers have been removed from their positions of power and those remaining will see their temples of authority disintegrate around them. Humanity is to suffer continual disturbances until they begin to demand a new and better way of living – and that is to live feelings first!

## **NOW TO BEGIN:**

We need to leapfrog 70 years of development and introduce the future way of living to the world through the Afghani people. No stagnation, no spinning any more wheels, let us show how doing the same ol', same ol' way can be stepped over and launch into a progressive state of ongoing development.

The product is the consequence of need. The population of Afghanistan calibrates around 85 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale which is based on the common log of 10. The world population overall is 220 and Australia is 410 MoC. As has been the case around the world, the missionaries from many and diverse religious platforms introduced education systems into communities that did bring about spiritual development and economic growth to a degree and this progress generally then plateaued. This is the scenario generally throughout Afghanistan.

Universally open, free, education through primary schooling, through high schooling, technical and further education and then university has been and continues to be the driver of any society's progress and development. Open and free to all with the development of feelings orientated curriculums is now required.

Open implies that it is free from the restraints and dictates of government, that includes liberal and democratic governments as well as authoritarian and oppressive governments. All governments are agents of control. Open also implies free from being dominated by any religious institution. And free implies that the education service is provided free of cost to the students at all levels. Truth needs to prevail.

What has never been understood is that ALL education platforms worldwide are constricting their students' development and potential. No one had recognised that being mind-centric, the potential of every student to develop is capped at 499 MoC. High level controllers 200,000 years ago influenced the people of Earth to live mind centric and since then we have all suffered the consequences of that restraint. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood, our minds are addicted to untruth, consequently 98% of our assumptions are in error, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and others. More than 90% of the time we have war!

FEELINGS are our Supreme Guide!

**“Feelings are what guide us through our ascension of truth. So they are really our Supreme Guides.** Many people look for a person, spirit, angel, even God, for supreme guidance, however it's all right there already built in – in our feelings. **We just have to submit to them, allowing them to take us where they will, expressing all the parts we want to express, letting the emotion drive that expression if it's there to be expressed, or just talking about all we feel and how feeling that feeling is making us feel – or, how we feel about having that feeling, all whilst longing for the truth of our feelings. Longing for the truth of our feelings is really: Longing for the truth of our self, because: we are our feelings. So life stirs up our feelings, we feel being alive; or, being alive means we are feeling, always feeling; and when we work out what and why we are feeling what we are, so then we know the truth of how we**

**are. And over time the truth accumulates, and our mind expands our understanding of ourselves, all being driven from our feelings.” Kevin 26 Sep 2017**

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through Feeling Healing became Celestial on 7 August 2017

We are now to bring our feelings into balance with our minds in how we are to live. Otherwise we will all continue living in a stupor, in a kind of zombiism that has no spontaneity and intuitiveness; this will only lead to continuing disease and illness and wars that will eventually destroy the planet and us all – however we can consider the pathway of living through our feelings!

Our feelings are always in truth, all the truth we need and may want to know is already within us. We are to long for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are then to have our mind follow in assisting us in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to consider and embrace. We are to be continually expressing what our feelings bring to our attention – both good and bad.

This sounds easy. It is not. Others have touched upon these points but until now – 2024 – no one had gone deep enough and achieved the healing that comes through living feelings first. Now it has been achieved and can be shared with all of Earth’s humanity, both in the physical as well as in spirit.

### **THE COMPANY:**

Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd is a not-for-profit charity being set up through the appropriate authorities in Afghanistan.

Pascas Foundation is not a religion. You cannot join it per-se, it does not have any hierarchy of control, it does not have any rituals, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, special clothing and hair styles, and it does not have a special book. Embracing and living through our feelings can be considered and done within the confines of anyone’s religious or spiritual practices. It is a way of living.

Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd is being established as a humanitarian entity for all of the people of Afghanistan and it will be managed by the people of Afghanistan.

### **MARKETS & COMPETITION:**

#### **AFGHANISTAN Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios**

	<b>DOCTORS</b>		<b>NURSES &amp; MIDWIVES</b>		<b>TEACHER / STUDENT</b>	
	per 1,000 people		per 1,000 people		<b>ratio</b>	
<b>Afghanistan</b>	2020	<b>0.3</b>	2018	<b>0.5</b>	2018	<b>49</b>
Pakistan	2019	1.1	2019	0.5	2018	44
China	2020	2.4	2020	3.3	2018	16
India	2020	0.7	2020	1.7	2017	33
Iran	2018	1.5	2018	2.0	2017	29
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
United States America	2018	2.6	2018	15.7	2017	14
Spain	2018	4.0	2018	6.1	2017	13
Strongest Worldwide	2020	Austria 5.4	2019	Switzerland 18.0	2018	San Marino 7
<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/">https://data.worldbank.org/</a>		Africa 27		Africa 30		Africa 21
Weakest Worldwide		nations 0.1		nations 1.0		nations 40+

Should we work to facilitate the doubling of the number of doctors throughout Afghanistan and then double that again, we have barely addressed the shortage.

Should we work to facilitate the doubling of the number of nurses and midwives throughout Afghanistan and then double that again, we have barely addressed the shortage.

Should we work to facilitate the doubling of the number of teachers throughout Afghanistan and then double that again, we have barely addressed the shortage. Presently the education standards and that of teachers is to be raised but the resources have not been put in place to achieve that!

Higher education facilities throughout Afghanistan are grossly inadequate creating shortages in all critical sectors of the economy, possibly nowhere as acute as throughout the education and health sectors as noted above.



## **FIVE SECTORS:**

The five river basins and being 34 provinces, provide the opportunity to have multiple administrative and development zones throughout Afghanistan whilst coordinating a national developmental agenda.

## **WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THIS BUSINESS? Define Your CONSUMER MONOPOLY:**

Presently, only Pascas Foundation has acknowledged, embraced and documented the revelations that humanity has been provided with commencing on 31 May 1914 and continuing today. Pascas Foundation openly and freely is sharing 100% of the guidance and information that has been and continues to be collated. It dearly loves to see others freely plagiarise all that is readily downloadable from the Library Download page at [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com)

Through the gift of kinesiology muscle testing, you may proceed to test for the level of truth each and every statement, paragraph, page and document within the library. Thus, we do not have to wait for our minds to confuse us. Truth is evident! Even this business plan and its executive summaries can be separately calibrated for their levels of truth by reference to the Map of Conscious (Moc) with kinesiology muscle testing.

The most effective mode of teaching is through students tutoring each other. They enhance this further through embracing their feelings and responding intuitively in discussions. This requires ample meeting up gathering points for up to twelve students throughout education centres. This is a facility that is presently not often provided for within the education sites. Also, to commence this mode of education, teachers commence their introductions of topics with around a dozen students, thus requiring even more teachers than maybe envisaged. To bring this all about requires universities to embrace these understandings and lead the way. It is a major evolutionary jump in education and the potentials for all of the participants and families involved.

These revelations, all relating to The New Way of living and learning, apply to all sectors of society, commerce, business and life skills. This is not just a focused endeavour on health and education, this is universal to all of humanity in its application. This is an evolutionary jump in our potential.

Pascas Foundation is to build and deliver free education from pre-school to post-graduate university levels. This is part of an worldwide program embracing each and every nation in similar ways – and further!

## **FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:**

Funding required in the form of grants to commence this national endeavour over five years is AUD3.3 billion (US\$2.22 billion). It is anticipated that these funds will be used for land and buildings (US\$1,512 million), cooperative enterprises (US\$400 million), plant and equipment (US\$117 million), office building (US\$5 million), housing accommodation (US\$100 million), scholarships granted overseas (US\$91 million), and operating costs with working capital (US\$275 million) with other funds offsetting partially.

## **PROFITABILITY:**

As this is a humanitarian exercise for the peoples of Afghanistan, deficit funding may continue out to a decade before the national accounts start to reflect the economic generators from the installed infrastructure, trained personnel and those having been educated. Thus, then progressively the ongoing recurrent costs may be supplemented by the national government and eventually responsibility for recurrent costs are then to transfer to the nation of Afghanistan.

## **CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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# **PASCAS FOUNDATION (Afghanistan) Ltd**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – BRIEF**

Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd is to support the installation of infrastructure throughout the 34 provinces of Afghanistan, with auxiliary services outside, to advance the standard of education throughout the primary schooling system, potentially doubling the high schooling capacity with the objective of greatly increasing the numbers who qualify for higher education through a technical and further education system, also to be expanded with the university system, all to have additional new campuses.

All of this whilst bringing about the awareness of living feelings first as against living mind centric. This option greatly expands the potentials of everyone who embraces their feelings having their mind to follow while also longing to know the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

This change in the way we may live will enable the people of Afghanistan to greatly up step their consciousness which will progressively mitigate criminal activity and see an overall improvement in the general health of children and adults alike, thus alleviating pressures and demands on governmental services.

Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd is a not-for-profit, all of these developments are for all the people of Afghanistan. Living feelings first is a New Way of life, it is not a religion nor is it intended to replace or obstruct any religious or spiritual practice. We have had our awareness of feelings suppressed by hidden controllers who have consequently suppressed our potentials. This is about to change for all of humanity.

These programs will require ongoing grants to cover recurrent costs and additional projects until the government of Afghanistan benefits sufficiently to take over responsibility.

Conservative grant requirement projections are:

Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029
AU\$750 million	AU\$750 million	AU\$825 million	AU\$540 million	AU\$495 million
US\$500 million	US\$500 million	US\$550 million	US\$360 million	US\$330 million

## **CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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# **PASCAS FOUNDATION (Afghanistan) Ltd**

## **PERSONAL BENEFITS for all Children, Women and Men from REVELATIONS**

**Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Children:**

- Parents who engage in their personal Feeling Healing pass benefits to their children.
- Children by becoming aware of their Feelings enables them to bring their mind and feelings into balance in how they may live – this has been hidden from humanity until now 2022.
- Children through their feelings awareness can readily bridge the mind ceiling of 499 on the Map of Consciousness thus opening their potential to infinity – this is just incredible.
- Children, through kinesiology muscle testing can confirm what is in truth and what is not.
- Children are not to engage in their personal Feeling Healing until they are adults – maturity is to be reached firstly.

**Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Women:**

- It is women engaging in Feeling Healing that true women’s liberation will unfold.
- Women are closer to their feelings than men generally – women will lead the way.
- Feeling Healing is a long difficult process for everyone. There is no rush – we are to take our time.
- Our childhood suppression comes clearly into sight – thus family relationships may disrupt until the process of healing our suppression and ongoing repression is completed.
- Feeling Healing is a process we will all undergo – be it in the physical or in spirit, or partly in the physical completing when we are in spirit. We can stop and restart later.

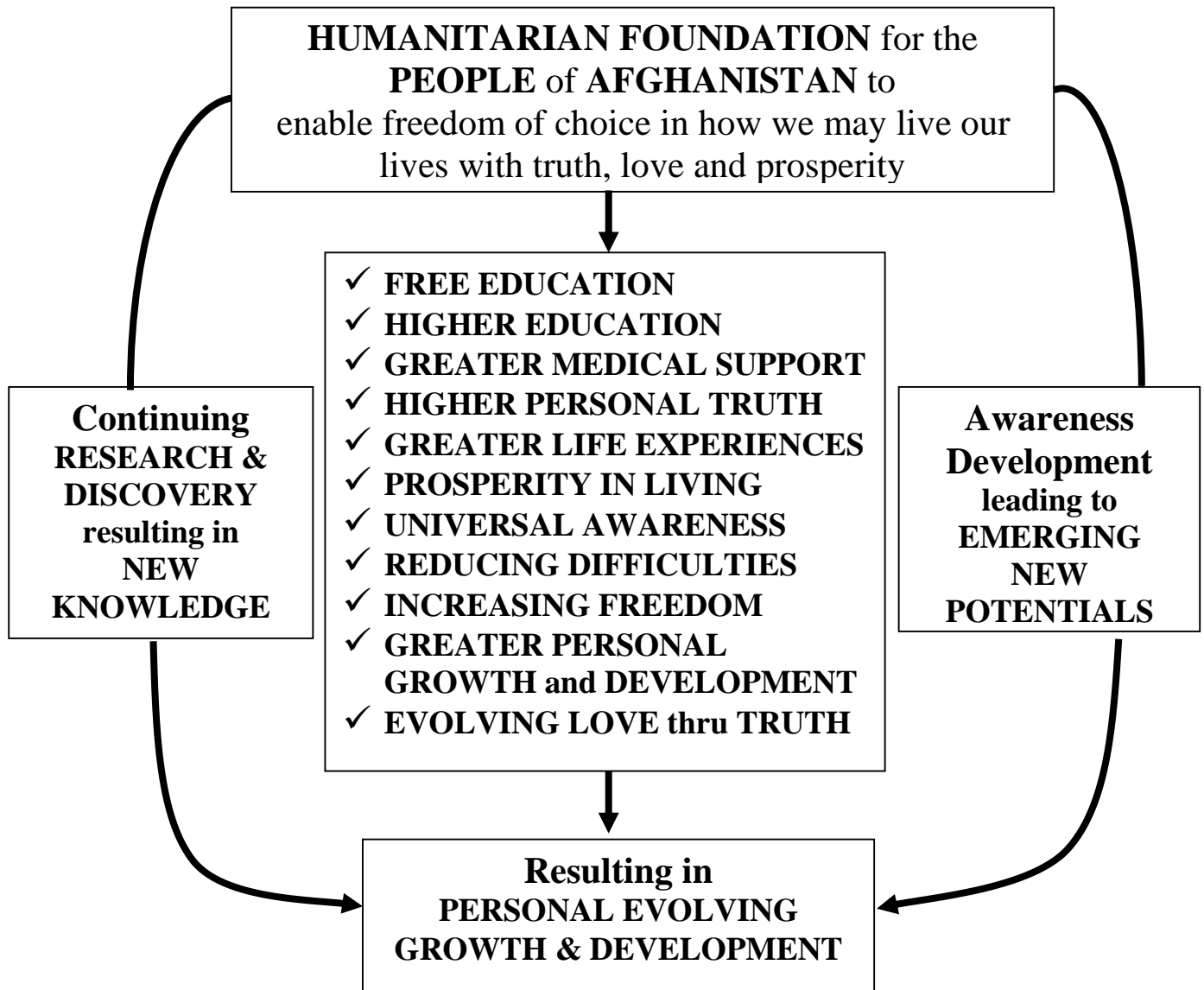
**Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Men:**

- Men may find Feeling Healing more difficult and different to how women engage with it.
- Childhood suppression is compounded by our ongoing repression of our feelings thus creating many layers to find the truth of. We need to always long to understand the truth behind our feelings, both good and bad.
- We are to express our feelings to a companion – women are generally more open to assisting than are men as well as more sensitive and supportive. Our Heavenly Parents will always assist.
- Men being more mind-centric naturally than women may find the Feeling Healing process more difficult.

**Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” throughout society:**

- As people grow in numbers progressing through their personal Feeling Healing, the demands on the policing forces, the legal system, courts, prisons and social security systems will abate.
- All our discomforts, illness and diseases are of the consequence of emotional injuries and errors of belief that we each absorb commencing from the moment of conception. Once we complete our Feeling Healing we are free of such discomforts, illnesses and diseases – we no longer need to experience them!


# **PASCAS FOUNDATION (Afghanistan) Ltd**



⇒ **This awareness is where others are not.**  
 ⇒ **These are new revelations of truth.**  
 ⇒ **Bringing huge advances to everyone.**  
 ⇒ **This heralds a new age of peace.**



**KEY PERSONNEL:**

- Board of Directors: **Sayed Hossein SADEGHY** DOB 31 December 1995  
 Position: Director  

 Sayed is presently trading as a tiler in the prestige home market, having come to Australia by boat some 11 years ago, from Afghanistan. He is the principal of his enterprise and he also anticipates citizenship of Australia being confirmed upon him during 2025. Sayed has emphatically led the development of this business plan for the benefit of his home nation, Afghanistan.  
 Duties: Chairman
- Kim Renee VO** DOB 28 March 2002  
 Position: Retailer in the food industry of fish.  
 Duties: Support to Sayed
- Asad BASIT** DOB 14 October 1949  
 Position: Director  
 Originally from Pakistan, having an accounting background, is working with humanitarian programs throughout the region of Afghanistan to India.  
 Duties: Director and education
- Gary Allan WILSON** DOB 19 May 1959  
 Position: Director  
 Financial industry background of more than 30 years.  
 Duties: Liaison officer for the networking of activities for Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited.
- Ian Thomas DOWLING** DOB 23 July 1986  
 Position: Director  
 Project development and finalisation. General administration and oversight.  
 Duties: Oversight of projects.
- John Edward DOEL** DOB 16 January 1947  
 Position: Representing Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited  
 Conducted substantial public accounting practice, developed and operated two private hospitals in New South Wales. Undertaken extensive industry research and business practice developments.  
 Duties: Financial controller and project analysis.

Technical staff are sourced from universities, however, mostly from personal association.

# Lack of Love from Parents!

Parents abandon their Children emotionally!  
 Our Parenting of our Children is oh so unloving!  
 The vilest thing we do is to have Children!

simple is what LIFE is meant to be!

*Children only need their parents' love!*



CHESS MAN



CHESS MAN



CHESS MAN

**CORPORATE DATA:****Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd**

As a not-for-profit foundation, no equity ownership is vested in any individual, the entity is owned by the people of Afghanistan, all the people!

Solicitors: Lawyers in Kabul are to be appointed

Dennis STANDFIELD	Em: dstandfield@gsslaw.com
Gall Standfield & Smith	Bs: 61 7 5532 5944
91 Scarborough Street	Fx: 61 7 5532 1025
Southport 4215	

Accountants: Accountants in Kabul are to be appointed

Accountants:	Richard ALLEN	Em: richard@AWauditors.com.au
also Auditors	Allen & Wolfe Auditors	Bs: 61 7 5503 1709
Australia	Unit 4 / 27-29 Crombie Ave,	
	Bundall 4217, Queensland, Australia	

Forensic Funding	Macks Advisory	Em: pmacks@macksadvisory.com.au
Auditors:	Level 8 West Wing 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000	

Construction	Una Holdings Pty Ltd	Em: anton@unaholdings.com.au
Auditors:	Robina, Gold Coast, Qld	

Bank:	Kabul
	Kabul

Registered Office:	care of the accountant or lawyer in	Kabul
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**KEY FINANCIAL DATA:**

The table sets out the Foundation's projections for the first five years of operations:

<b>FINANCIALS AUD \$,000</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
<b>GRANT FUNDS</b>	<b>487,500</b>	<b>485,700</b>	<b>550,400</b>	<b>360,100</b>	<b>329,500</b>
<b>LAND &amp; BUILDINGS</b>	<b>405,200</b>	<b>430,300</b>	<b>471,700</b>	<b>180,400</b>	<b>146,400</b>
<b>SCHOLARSHIPS granted abroad</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>26,300</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>16,093</b>	<b>34,111</b>	<b>61,427</b>	<b>68,651</b>	<b>74,515</b>
<b>OPERATING Deficit</b>	<b>-58,380</b>	<b>-88,181</b>	<b>-126,405</b>	<b>-143,597</b>	<b>-159,479</b>
<b>NET CASH GENERATED</b>	<b>-42,430</b>	<b>-54,430</b>	<b>-68,192</b>	<b>-90,288</b>	<b>-85,250</b>

To liberate one's real self, one's will, being one's soul, is begun by embracing Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.



Our longing drives our life. We long with feelings. We can wish for things using our mind, yet long for things with our heart. These things in the pyramid are what to long for. Longing for them, when the longing comes naturally. Longing because you feel you really want them. Long to be true with all your heart. Long to live true to your feelings. Long to understand the whole truth of yourself.

*Afghanistan*



The road to  
TRUTH and FREEDOM  
is through  
OPEN and FREE  
Universal Feelings Orientated  
EDUCATION

This is the  **GATEWAY**

# Psychic Barriers

**Barriers** to our growth and development are the customs and norms passed down through the generations by our families and heritage. We each are infused with the errors of belief and emotional injuries of our parents and carers, thus, generation after generation calibrate on Dr Hawkins' Map of Consciousness at the same levels as one of our parents, should they calibrate differently.

Thus, until we step away from living like our parents, which is living mind-centric, no evolutionary growth is likely to unfold for societies around the world.

## 'Submissiveness'

'To put lower consciousness levels into context, it is helpful to know

that, according to consciousness research: **78%**, if not **85%**, of the people on the planet calibrate below 200 on the Map of Consciousness, and 50% of the United States calibrates below 200 on the Map.'

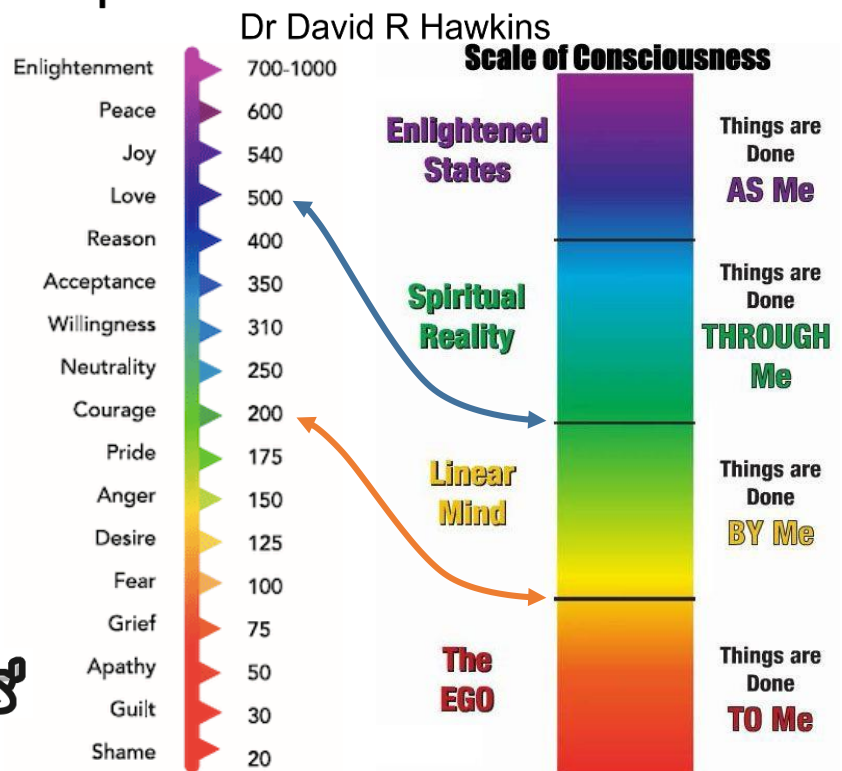
'**Things are done TO Me**' – that is those calibrating under **200 MoC** who submit to their environment and will of those imposing upon them. They are submissive to control and easily capitulate to coercive dominance without resistance. They readily capitulate to untruth and error, thus suffering greatly.

## 'Mind - Centricity'

200,000 years ago we were submissive to the control of high level personalities who induced us to believe we could become mini-gods by believing that our minds could take us to those levels. Women are closer to their feelings and consequently males had to dominate and suppress women. Living mind-centric prevents us progressing beyond 499 MoC. Living mind-centric, **Things are done BY Me**'. This glass ceiling can only be bridged by us embracing our feelings and living feelings first. Then through Feeling Healing and by embracing our Heavenly Mother and Father's Divine Love we can progress to Celestial Soul Condition while living here on Earth, which is beyond this Map of Consciousness scale.

Thus, these two distinct psychic barriers outline the cause of social issues and difficulties throughout societies and populations. The worldwide education systems actually prevent any consciousness growth and evolutionary progress. Only open and free universal feelings orientated education can erode these psychic barriers and bring about the freedom and progress that we all long for.

## Map of Consciousness MoC



## **HEREDITARY ENVIRONMENTS may be our PRISONS!**

We each are about to embark upon a worldwide endeavour with aspirations to shift communities a little towards a more prosperous and progressive life.

To truly achieve our objectives we are best to understand and recognise the issues confronting the community we are proposing to introduce our possibilities for growth to.

Kindly consider this Pascas Paper which can be downloaded from [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com), then go to the Library Download page, scroll down into Pascas Care Letters and click on to open:

 [Pascas Care Letters Worldwide Survey.pdf](#)

Kinesiology muscle testing in conjunction with Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness can enable anyone to calibrate the level of consciousness of the population of a nation, state / province, city, town, village, suburb and also drill down to a household and each individual therein within minutes.

The above worldwide survey is now supported by more than 14 independent worldwide surveys providing enormous cross fertilisation of information and guidance. This is included in this Pascas Paper.

This provides a comprehensive starting point from which we are to initiate programs for the community, with their involvement and actual delivery control, so that optimums can be achieved.

Thus, from the thousands of assessments drawn together, we have this simple chart summarising all:

<b>WORLDWIDE SURVEY</b>			
Levels of Truth / Consciousness	Countries	Population2020	Lifestyle Feature
500+ MoC	NONE	0 million	Feeling orientated rather than mind-centric
400s	22	700 million	Freedom and Progressive Leadership
300s	71	4,100 million	Open and Free Education (not feelings based)
200s	50	1,100 million	Current Religions
100s & below	73	2,100 million	Survival Living
Overall 220	216	8,000 million	Humanity entrenched in mind-centricity

The Map of Consciousness chart is based on natural love and is a scale of 0 - 1,000 based on the common-log of 10. A 10 point improvement is a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy. The overall scale also goes on to infinity.

Hereditary environments are fundamentally our prisons. We each end up calibrating at the same level of consciousness as one or the other of our parents, should they differ. Thus our environmental heritage imposes upon us the conditions that prevail generation after generation. Our parents impose upon us, unknowingly, their errors and injuries and all this occurs before our sixth year. We then go on living the social and emotional issues that our parents carried throughout their adult life, now we continue on doing the same throughout our adult life. Thus, the Worldwide Survey prevailing today shows that over a quarter of Earth's humanity are still living in a survival mode that prevailed more than 2,000 or even 2,500 years ago.

Kindly review Pascas Care Letters Worldwide Survey as it presents a vast array of understanding of the diversity of the environments in which living feelings first can greatly up-step communities while technological support is introduced and infrastructure developments anchor in the growth that they welcome and support for themselves.

Pascas Foundation (Aust) Ltd is a not-for-profit and the work involved is unique requiring enormous inputs from many people. We seek your participation through membership of the Foundation as we look to collaborate with each of you in the delivery of your own agendas. Kindly consider application for membership please. There are no obligations.

cheers for now

John Doel for 07 452 436 227  
Pascas Foundation (Aust) Ltd

Rome  
2 thousand  
years ago



Africa  
like...  
an hour ago



2,000 years ago the world population was 300 million and all were living in survival mode. Now in 2020 we have over 2,100 million people living in survival mode. We have successfully multiplied the 'living in survival mode' by seven fold! And the population of Afghanistan is in this dire state of survival living!

## **The Surprising Solutions to the World's Water Crisis | The Future With Hannah Fry**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDY2McKLvIM>

Our survival depends on water, yet global reserves are rapidly shrinking. It's now replaced oil as the most likely cause of global conflict. Can technology help secure humanity's future water needs?

## OPEN and FREE EDUCATION for AFGHANISTAN GIRLS and WOMEN

Afghanistan refugees are returning from neighbouring countries, such as Pakistan and Iran. Afghans eager to escape persecution, poverty or persistent conflict have taken flight to Iran for decades; shantytowns full of refugees line the outskirts of Tehran and cities such as Mashhad and Isfahan. Returnees were most likely to return from Quetta (19%) and Peshawar (17%) in Pakistan,” the report said, “and were most likely to go to Nangrahar (26%), Kandahar (23%) and Kabul (16%).

Afghan refugees arrive on a truck to cross the Pakistan-Afghanistan border in Chaman on 7 November 2023 after Pakistan ordered 1.7 million people to leave or face arrest and deportation:



<https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/where-did-afghan-refugees-go-where-next>

10 November 2023

The majority of Afghans who fled the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in 2021 now reside in Pakistan (an estimated 600,000) and Iran (500,000), adding to the totals in both countries as hosts of the highest total number of Afghan refugees worldwide – 1.35 million in Pakistan and 780,000 in Iran. The living standards and treatment of these refugees are often very poor, facing discrimination and prejudice from authorities and difficulty accessing necessities such as employment, shelter and healthcare. And hanging over them is the constant threat of deportation.

Pakistan is currently undertaking a mass deportation of Afghans, ignoring repeated calls by the international community to reconsider the decision. Iran is also deporting Afghan refugees on a regular basis.

Other countries in the region are also hosting Afghans who have recently fled the Taliban, including Türkiye (300,000), Uzbekistan (13,000) and Tajikistan (10,000). The situation for Afghan refugees in these countries is equally challenging. They have restricted rights, receive minimal benefits, and have no clear path towards citizenship. They, too, face deportation, especially in Türkiye.

The Afghan political and business classes in these countries appear to live comfortably, but even some of those are now attempting to make their way to the United States and allied countries.

India currently hosts up to 13,000 Afghan students, but the country's bureaucracy is struggling to cope. Brazil, a country with which Afghans have rarely interacted despite some knowing about the great Brazilian soccer team, extended a helping hand by providing thousands of humanitarian visas for Afghans. While some of those Afghans eventually ended up in the United States and Canada, there are still about 4,000 living in Brazil, even if not in ideal conditions.

**With such varied conditions for refugees and little chance of returning home, what more can be done?**

The United States hosts close to 100,000 Afghan refugees, many of them evacuated on US military planes in 2021. US institutions and Americans have since been among the most gracious hosts for Afghans in the world. The European Union (41,000), Canada (40,000), United Kingdom (24,000) and Australia (6,000) have also received recently evacuated Afghans, and by-and-large treated them with a hospitality that Afghans themselves are renowned for. These countries have provided Afghans close to equal rights with their own citizens, including work permits, the right to open bank accounts, own houses and cars, start a business, travel without restrictions, and offer a clear path towards permanent residency and eventual citizenship. Although there are still challenges, Afghan refugees have received humane treatment in these countries.

So, with such varied conditions for refugees and little chance of returning home, what more can be done?

First, the international community should provide additional financial assistance and other incentives to countries that are having difficulty hosting Afghan refugees. Pakistan should top that list so as to stop its mass deportation of Afghan refugees in the weeks running up to winter.

Second, host countries should prioritise help for Afghan refugees to establish safe and sustainable ways to settle and rebuild their lives. **This includes promoting education and job training.** There is little prospect of the Taliban creating political and security conditions at home that would see a mass return, so condemning refugees to a life in limbo will only add to local and regional instability.

Third, the people remaining in Afghanistan under the heel of the Taliban should not be forgotten, lest more refugees join those already abroad. The international community should intensify its work on protecting the rights of Afghan women and girls. International actors can collectively hold the Taliban accountable for its human rights abuses in this area.

Afghan refugees around the world are hopeful of a political solution to the crisis that will protect the rights of all Afghans, including women and girls, and prevent further displacement of their people. Afghan refugees are unhappy with the slow progress of evacuations and resettlement of those at risk. While the world is still figuring out the politics, policymakers in the region and beyond must prioritise the needs of Afghan refugees in their respective countries and find smart ways to assist those still at risk.

**CONDITIONS NOW PREVAILING for AFGHANISTANIS are those of 2,500 Years ago!**

### Worldwide Level of Consciousness based on the Map of Consciousness

see Power vs Force by Dr David R Hawkins

6,000 years ago	MoC	72
At the time the Vedas were written		74
At the birth of Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama born 563BC		91
Prior to the conception of Jesus of Nazareth		101
After the birth of Jesus of Nazareth		147
When Christ was taken from the cross		148
At the Last Supper		150
At the death of the last apostle		182
Muhammad 570-622		182
At the birth of Charlemagne		182
In 827 AD (at the death of Charlemagne)		190
When Abraham Lincoln took office as President		190
Lincoln was shot and killed		193
1944: birth of almost 200 Homo-Spiritus children		194
1987: At the time of the Harmonic Convergence but not necessarily related to it, consciousness of humanity jumped		207
2020: Humanities overall level of consciousness		220

## Afghanistan MoC 85

The overall consciousness level of the people of Afghanistan is calibrating around 85 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness scale.

That is reflecting a condition that prevailed for all of humanity for thousands of years before the birth of Jesus of Nazareth.

At that time, the suppression of women was extreme, and it now is again throughout Afghanistan.

The education of girls and women of Afghanistan may now be provided through education facilities that can be established throughout the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan and in particular within the centres that Afghanistan refugees are in numbers. These facilities would also be open to all – locals as well as refugees.

The education facilities may be in the form of universities, technical and further education (TAFE), high schools, primary schools, pre-schools, and/or as considered appropriate and beneficial, not only for girls and women, but boys and men also, as well as being for the locals. As those who are educated and are encouraged to return home back to Afghanistan, the student populations will then become those who are residents of the host country.

Education is to be free for all, and without boundaries. The road to truth and freedom is through open and free UNIVERSAL FEELINGS ORIENTATED EDUCATION. This is the gateway. It is through living feelings orientated that one's consciousness level can grow exponentially.

### COUNTRY POPULATION calibrations based on Map of Consciousness MoC





**AFGHANISTAN – Key Observations:**

- Population:** **43,400,000** **MoC 85**
- Gross Domestic Product PER CAPITA:** With a population of around 41 million people, Afghanistan's GDP (nominal) stands at US\$14.58 billion as of 2021, amounting to a GDP per capita of **US\$363.70** (according to a World Bank report).
- Minimum Wage:** The Afghanistan minimum wage rate is **5,000 Afghani (US\$71.50) per month** for government workers with no minimum set for private sector workers, but labour law forbids a lower wage. Informal sector day workers have no minimum wage set by law.
- Informal Economy percentage:** Informal economy constitutes up to 80% of the total economy.
- Unemployment Rate:** Unemployment rate is over **23%**.
- Languages:** Afghanistan has two official languages, five regional languages, and several minority languages. Many of its residents are bilingual and multilingual. Approximately 49% of the population speak Dari as a first language and an additional 37% as a second language. Of those who speak the language, 42% are also literate in its writings. The primary ethnic groups that speak Dari as a first language include Tajiks, Hazaras, and Aymaqs. At least 68% of the population can speak Pashto, 40% at a native level and 28% as a second language.
- Ethnic Groups:** Largest ethnic group in Afghanistan is the Pashtun (including Kuchis), comprising 42% of Afghans. The Tajiks are the second largest ethnic group, at 27% of the population, followed by the Hazaras (9%), Uzbeks (9%), Aimaq (4%), Turkmen (3%), Baluch (2%) and other groups that make up 4%.
- Religions:** Muslim 99.7% (Sunni 84.7 - 89.7%, Shia 10 - 15%), other <0.3% (2009 est.)
- Taliban Number:** The Taliban are a predominantly Pashtun, Islamic fundamentalist group that returned to power in Afghanistan in 2021, twenty years after their ousting by U.S. troops. The Taliban's strength is estimated to be around **60,000 core fighters**, with many more allies and local militia members. Some estimates suggest that with other militia groups and supporters, the number could exceed 200,000.
- Urban / Rural:** **26.2%** of Afghanistan's population lives in **urban** centres, while **73.8%** lives in **rural** areas as of 2021.
- Women's Inclusion:** Afghanistan ranks **170th out of 170 countries** for women's inclusion, justice and security. Chilling announcements in December 2022 banned women from **attending university** and **working for NGOs** like the International Rescue Committee.
- Violence against women:** Based on the estimates of the United Nations Population Fund, 87% of Afghan women have been victims of at least one form of physical, sexual or psychological violence, and 62% have experienced multiple forms of abuse.
- Afghan females suffer:** Almost 80% of those in need in Afghanistan are women and children, largely as a result of the economic crisis, alongside relentless restrictions put in place on women in society.

- Poverty Rate:** Poverty is impacting more than 90% of the country's population, with over half of Afghans reliant on humanitarian aid. Already, 91% of the average Afghan household's money is spent on food, forcing many families to resort to rationing and other coping strategies. About half of its population lives below the poverty line.
- International Aid:** With 75% of public spending in Afghanistan subsidised by international aid, major gaps in state finances remain.
- Water Insecurity Rate:** Only 42% of Afghans have access to safe drinking water, and only 27% of the rural population have access to sanitation facilities, resulting in diarrheal disease that claims the lives of an estimated 85,000 Afghan children, under the age of five, annually.
- Sanitation:** 30% of households in Afghanistan do not have a toilet that hygienically separates waste from human contact; nearly 11% of people in Afghanistan still practice open defecation.
- Food Insecurity Rate:** Currently, 40% of the country's population are facing acute food insecurity—the fourth highest figure in the world.
- Climate Crisis:** Afghanistan has faced its third year of drought. On top of this, it has seen violent flooding across the country driven by above average rainfall, melting Himalayan glaciers, and poor management of water infrastructure.
- Health, Education, Services:** In 2022, the government **cut** spending on social services by 81%.
- Crime Rate: Index 78.4 (3<sup>rd</sup> worst):** Afghanistan has the third-highest crime rate. Crime is present in various forms, including corruption, assassinations/contract killings, drug trafficking, kidnapping, and money laundering. Afghanistan supplied 85% of the world's illicit opium in 2020.
- With 24.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 9 in 10 living in poverty, the country is in the midst of a crisis on an unprecedented scale.**
- Family planning:** Contraceptive use in Afghanistan is low, with only 16% of women of reproductive age using modern contraception.
- Birth rate:** Annual population growth rate of 2.1%. This is attributed to the high fertility rate of **5.3 children per woman**.
- Child mortality:** Afghanistan contends with one of the world's highest infant mortality in 2021, experiencing **43 deaths per 1,000 live births** within the **first year of life**. Afghanistan mortality rate for children under **5 years is 58 deaths per 1,000 live births**.
- Average Life Expectancy (both sexes): 66.29 years    Males 64.70 years    Females 67.81 years**  
**Median Age: 17.12 years**
- Education:** Data published by UNESCO in 2024 indicates that at least 1.4 million girls have been prohibited from accessing secondary education since the Taliban takeover in August 2021. While education is still permitted for girls under the age of 12, primary enrolment rates have also dropped sharply from 6.8 million in 2019, to 5.7 million girls and boys in primary school in 2022. Since 20 December 2022, women have also been banned from universities, denying access to higher education to more than 100,000 young women.
- Literacy Rate:** Literacy rates display the % of adults ages 15 and above 'who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life. Afghanistan literacy rate is 37%.

**Higher Education:** There are now reported to be **roughly 52,200 students** in higher education institutions taught by 2,713 lecturers.

**Mobile Connections:** There were **27.04 million** mobile connections in Afghanistan in January 2021.

**Internet Users:** There were **8.64 million** internet users in Afghanistan in January 2021.

**Electricity access:** Energy in Afghanistan is provided by hydropower followed by fossil fuel and solar power. Currently, less than **50%** of Afghanistan's population has access to electricity. This covers the major cities in the country.

**Potable Water:** As of 2019, only **about 67%** of the country's population has access to drinking water.

**Sanitation:** 5 out of every 10 **Afghan** people don't have access to at least basic **sanitation** facilities.

**Homelessness:** The ongoing war in Afghanistan has left around half a million people homeless.

**Orphans:** Afghanistan has about 2 million orphans, with thousands more living on the streets, unable to meet their basic needs.

**Child Abuse:** Afghan girls face **early marriage, honour killings, domestic abuse, and sexual violence**. Afghan boys suffer many of the same risks, along with military recruitment into armed conflict, and sexual exploitation. Both girls and boys are exposed to hazardous labour practices, contact with landmines, and violence at home.

**30 August 2021 –** "Today in Afghanistan, there are nearly 10 million children in desperate need of humanitarian aid."

**2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** The 2023 SDGs progress report indicates Afghanistan ranks 158 out of 166 countries measured, and with major challenges remaining in addressing 15 out of the 17 goals.

**FAST FACTS**

- Around **8** out of every **10** Afghan people drink unsafe water.
- **93%** of children in Afghanistan (15.6m children) live in areas of high, or extremely high, water vulnerability.
- Nearly **4.2** million people practice open defecation.
- **5** out of every **10** Afghan people don't have access to at least basic sanitation facilities.
- Over **6** out of every **10** Afghan people don't have access to basic hygiene facilities.
- Around **94%** of schools across Afghanistan lack access to basic handwashing facilities.
- Around **35%** of healthcare facilities lack access to at least basic drinking water supply.

# AFGHANISTAN: WHAT IS LIFE LIKE FOR CHILDREN SINCE THE TALIBAN TAKEOVER?

[HTTPS://WWW.SAVETHECHILDREN.NET/BLOG/AFGHANISTAN-WHAT-LIFE-CHILDREN-TALIBAN-TAKEOVER#:~:TEXT=MY%20CHILDREN%20ARE%20IN%20BAD%20CONDITION,%20AND%20THEY%20DON%E2%80%99T%20HAVE](https://www.savethechildren.net/blog/afghanistan-what-life-children-taliban-takeover#:~:text=MY%20CHILDREN%20ARE%20IN%20BAD%20CONDITION,%20AND%20THEY%20DON%E2%80%99T%20HAVE)

AFGHANISTAN

15 AUGUST 2022

A year on from the Taliban takeover, read the stories of children and their families living in Afghanistan. Poverty, unemployment and food prices have skyrocketed in Afghanistan following the Taliban's takeover in August 2021. A year on, and almost half of the population is going hungry. They are in need of urgent support to survive.



WE STAND SIDE BY SIDE WITH CHILDREN IN THE WORLD'S TOUGHEST PLACES.

Children are facing extreme hunger, exploitation and a loss of their education, particularly girls. Girls are almost twice as likely as boys to go to bed hungry and almost 1 in 2 of girls are not attending school, compared to 1 in 5 boys. Parents are being forced to take desperate measures to feed their children, including withdrawing them from school, sending them to work, and in some cases, selling their children to cover a debt or to get money to buy food for their other children.

Children are sad, worried and scared. Yet, they haven't lost hope. Now, is not the time to turn our backs on Afghanistan's children.

In their own words, read the stories of children and their families living in Afghanistan.

## 12-YEAR-OLD TEMOR\*



*Temor in his family home.  
Sacha Myers /  
Save the Children*

Temor lives with his mother, his two brothers and their 7-month-old sister. Their community is very remote, and they don't have access to clean water, a permanent health clinic or a school. Like most of the children in his community, Temor has never

been to school. Temor's baby sister is struggling for her life. She is suffering from severe acute malnutrition and her skin hangs loosely from her tiny body. His 2-year-old younger brother still cannot walk or talk – malnutrition and stunting are taking its toll. Temor tells us:

*"Everything is worse [now].*

*"We have nothing to drink and nothing to eat.*

*"We eat three times a day but only pieces of bread. Before, we were eating some good things.*

*"I wish I was older so I could work and make money. I wish I could go to the mosque and to school.*

*"We want our situation to improve.*

*"We don't want war in Afghanistan.*

*"I would be happy if I went to the mosque, to the school, to have clothes to wear and bread. If my sister's health improves, I will be happy."*

Temor's mother, Sonia\*, also shared her story with us, she says:

*"If we buy something to eat, we cannot buy something to burn [for the fire]. And if we buy something to burn, then we can't buy something to eat. If we buy something to eat, we can't buy something to wear.*

*"Our children are sick, and we cannot afford medicine for them. My children are hungry and I can't find something to feed them and we can't see a doctor. My children are sick and one of them can't walk because of the hunger.*

*"My heart wants my son to go to school and become a teacher, a doctor, a good person."*

However, the situation for Temor and his family isn't unique. Many families across the country are struggling to grapple with the mounting impact of a crippling economic crisis and drought. This includes families such as Sadia\* and Meena's.

## SADIA AND MEENA\*'S STORY

Meena and her family have been pushed to take desperate measures to survive the impacts of the economic crisis in Afghanistan. Meena and her siblings became so hungry and sick that her father was forced to arrange for Meena to marry an older man. They were paid half of the money for the engagement and would be paid the other half of the money when the marriage took place. Meena's mother, Sadia\* tells us:

*“I said [to the people arranging the marriage] that she’s small, we will not arrange the marriage, let’s stop here. We don’t have the right to give her [for marriage]. This is why we didn’t give her up and I said no to them, and they left.*

*“At the start when we first arranged my daughter’s marriage, she was fine. But later, she stopped speaking... she stopped playing and going outside.”*

Meena’s father used some of the money to buy food for his family, but then he took the rest and left. The family have not heard from him since. Sadia has now stopped her daughter’s marriage, but life continues to be extremely challenging. She worries about how she will continue to support her children. She continues:

*“My life has changed. My children are in bad condition, and they don’t have anything to eat.*

*“Meena wants to go outside, she wants to go to school.”*

One year since the Taliban took control of the country, this is life for children in Afghanistan.

Save the Children has been supporting communities and protecting children's rights across Afghanistan since 1976. This includes during periods of conflict, regime change, and natural disasters. Since the Taliban regained control in August 2021, we’ve been scaling up our response to support the increasing number of children in need. We’re delivering health, nutrition, education, child protection, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene and food security and livelihoods support.

With the help of our supporters, we have enrolled Temor and his siblings into school, provided them with books and a school bag, as well as medicine when they have become sick.

Our child protection team has been supporting Sadia, Meena and their family with psychosocial support. We have also enrolled Meena and her sister in our Child Friendly Space where they can play and learn. Children and their families in Afghanistan want the international community to take action to save their lives – and their futures.

# Afghanistan crisis: Facts, FAQs, and how to help

<https://www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/afghanistan-crisis-facts#:~:text=Today,%2012.3%20million%20children%20need%20lifesaving%20aid%20in%20Afghanis%20tan,%20according>

10 September 2024

*Poverty, conflict, and recurring droughts are driving a humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. Through 36 mobile health and nutrition projects, World Vision is providing critical support for children like Safia (pictured at 7 months), who was treated at one of our clinics for severe malnutrition. After four visits, her health and spirits had improved noticeably. Our local staff continue to reach the most vulnerable communities in hard-to-reach areas, delivering lifesaving health and nutrition services. For example, in just two months (December 2023 through January 2024), we provided nutrition screening to 15,213 children under 5 who were at risk of malnutrition. During that same period, 72,012 people, more than half of them women, accessed lifesaving general health services. (© 2022 World Vision)*



*Scene of devastation in the wake of deadly earthquakes in western Afghanistan on October 7, 2023. (© 2023 World Vision)*



*World Vision responded to affected communities in the aftermath of the earthquakes that hit western Afghanistan on October 7, 2023. (© 2023 World Vision)*



*Children participate in World Vision's Child-Friendly Space in Dolaina District, Ghor Province, Afghanistan, where critical child protection issues are addressed. The program focuses on curbing child labor, preventing child marriage, addressing domestic and community violence, managing the impact of separation, and providing support for children working on the streets. (© 2024 World Vision)*



*Afghanistan is facing water scarcity due to recurring drought, political instability, and prolonged conflict, all of which have contributed to severe food insecurity. World Vision is helping vulnerable communities gain access to clean water for their livestock and agriculture, as well as for drinking and sanitation. (© 2023 World Vision)*

Children and families in Afghanistan are facing a deepening humanitarian crisis due to decades of conflict, chronic poverty, and recurring natural disasters, including severe flooding and powerful earthquakes — the deadliest in recent years. These events underscore the enduring hardships in Afghanistan against a backdrop of widespread hunger, a collapsing health system, devastation to schools, and the destruction of family livelihoods.

### Afghanistan crisis: Facts, FAQs, and how to help

Explore facts and frequently asked questions about the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, and learn how to help Afghan children and their families.

- Fast facts: Afghanistan crisis
- What's the current humanitarian situation in Afghanistan?
- What are the reasons behind Afghanistan's hunger crisis?
- In what ways are Afghan children impacted by the crisis?
- How is the crisis impacting Afghan girls and women specifically?
- Where is World Vision working in Afghanistan?
- How many people has World Vision supported in Afghanistan?
- How can I help Afghan children and their families?

### Fast facts: Afghanistan crisis

- Afghanistan is currently facing one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world, worsened by two devastating earthquake events in 2022 and 2023.
- The landlocked country has been entangled in conflict, drought, extreme poverty, and natural disasters.
- The October 2023 earthquakes, including the 6.3 magnitude quake, caused 2,000 deaths and left over 4,000 people injured and 1,400 people displaced in Herat Province in western Afghanistan.
- More than half of Afghanistan's population, approximately 23.7 million people, is expected to need humanitarian assistance in 2024, as reported by UNHCR.
- According to the World Food Programme (WFP), 12.4 million Afghans face acute food insecurity, with 1 in 4 unsure of where their next meal will come from.
- The WFP reports that acute malnutrition rates are exceeding emergency thresholds in 25 out of 34 Afghan provinces, with nearly half of children under 5 and a quarter of pregnant and breastfeeding women needing urgent nutrition support in the next 12 months.
- Heavy rainfall and flash floods struck northeastern Afghanistan in early May 2024, impacting 21 districts across Badakhshan, Baghlan, and Takhar provinces. The devastation claimed the lives of an estimated 180 people and injured 280.



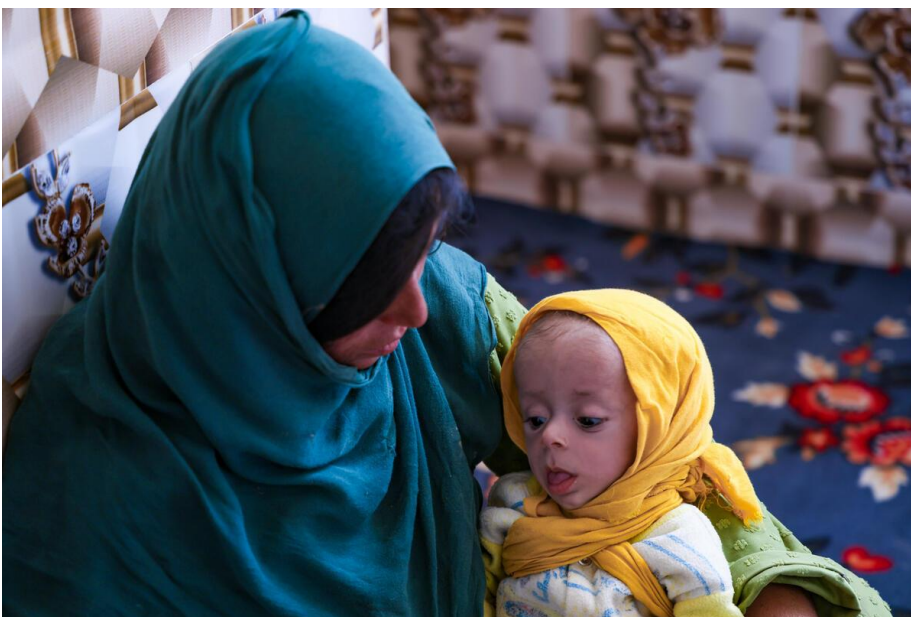


Unusually heavy rainfall in early May 2024 has caused severe flooding across Afghanistan, leading to numerous deaths and extensive damage to property, livestock, and crops. More than 500,000 people have been affected, with significant consequences in the provinces of Badghis (pictured above), Ghor, Herat, and Faryab. (© 2024 World Vision staff)

### **What's the current humanitarian situation in Afghanistan?**

The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan remains dire, with widespread poverty affecting 48% of the population. Natural disasters and economic instability have exacerbated the country's vulnerabilities. Millions of Afghans face acute malnutrition and starvation, as the struggling economy fails to support basic necessities.

Women and girls are particularly impacted, facing restrictions on education and employment, which has led to increased child marriage, adolescent childbearing, and mental health issues.



An Afghan mother cradles her malnourished child, who is also suffering from stunted growth — a condition caused by chronic malnutrition — as they seek lifesaving care at a World Vision–supported health clinic in Ghor Province, Afghanistan. (© 2024 World Vision staff)

### **What are the reasons behind Afghanistan's hunger crisis?**

The hunger crisis in Afghanistan is driven by a combination of factors including economic collapse, ongoing conflict, natural disasters, and displacement. Decades of conflict have disrupted agricultural production and displaced millions of people, while natural disasters like droughts and floods have further reduced food availability. Rising food prices and poor access to humanitarian aid have

worsened the situation, leaving millions, especially children and vulnerable communities, facing severe hunger and malnutrition.



A child eats a packet of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), a powerful, proven treatment for malnutrition, at a World Vision–supported health and nutrition program in Afghanistan. (© 2022 World Vision)

### **In what ways are Afghan children impacted by the crisis?**

World Vision cares deeply about the needs and rights of children in Afghanistan, and we're very concerned

about their situation. Today, 12.3 million children need lifesaving aid in Afghanistan, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). And 41% of Afghan children suffer from stunting — being small for their age — a common and largely irreversible effect of malnutrition. This places Afghanistan among the countries with the highest rates of malnutrition for children under 5. Drought and displacement caused by recent conflict have made conditions worse.

Without peace and humanitarian access, Afghanistan's children are at significant risk of violence, neglect, abuse, exploitation, starvation, and worsening malnutrition. Situations like child marriage, child labour, family separation, and mass displacements — as families leave in search of food — are all likely to worsen. Already, parents in the most desperate situations are making the unimaginable decision to sell one daughter for dowry money so they can buy food for all their children.



The impact of child marriage can be devastating in Afghanistan, where an estimated 28% of Afghan women were married before the age of 18 in 2021. Hunger, chronic poverty, and mounting debt drove the parents of Maryam\*, pictured at age 7, to sell their daughter for her dowry (the equivalent of \$2,250) so they could buy food for their children. They're now praying they can pay the money back; otherwise, they must give Maryam to the man as soon as she turns 13. \*Name changed to protect identity. (© 2022 World Vision)

## How is the humanitarian crisis affecting Afghan girls and women specifically?

Restrictions on education and employment for women and girls have led to increased rates of child marriage, adolescent childbearing, and mental health issues. The lack of opportunities and rights for women significantly contributes to the overall humanitarian crisis.

World Vision is also deeply concerned by the limitations placed on girls' and women's access to education. Education is a fundamental right, including for adolescent girls and women. World Vision calls on the international community to make girls' and women's access to education a key priority in their engagement in Afghanistan. The safety and well-being of our staff and the people we serve are our priority.



Hayda, a 12-year-old from Herat Province, lost both a sister and brother in the devastating 2023 earthquake. World Vision is helping children like her with educational services and protection support in Afghanistan. (© 2024 World Vision)

## Where is World Vision working in Afghanistan?

In addition to the earthquake-devastated communities in Herat, we're also serving children and families in the northwestern provinces of Badghis, Faryab, and Ghor — over 4,184 villages combined. Through our long-standing partnership with local community leaders in Afghanistan for many years, we've been able to respond to crises and equip these communities to create positive, sustainable change.

## How many people has World Vision supported in Afghanistan?

Between October 2022 and September 2023, World Vision reached over 2.9 million people across four provinces. Thanks to our partnerships with donors and communities, we have been able to:

- **Provide lifesaving care** to 778,181 people, including 292,969 children.
- **Deliver food, cash, and livelihood assistance** to 1,008,462 people, including 542,220 children.
- **Ensure access to clean water and hygiene services** for 137,126 people, including 64,077 children.
- **Offer education services** to 141,858 people, including 127,773 children.
- **Extend protection support** to 26,819 people, including 15,497 children.

## How can I help Afghan children and their families?

- **Raise your voice:** Join us in calling on Congress to help vulnerable, displaced Afghan families with basic needs and services through organisations committed to staying in Afghanistan — like World Vision.
- **Give:** World Vision is committed to serving the people of Afghanistan for the long term. Your gift will help deliver essential aid to vulnerable children and families.

# Afghanistan: An entire population pushed into poverty

Watchlist 2023

9 August 2023



<https://www.rescue.org/article/afghanistan-entire-population-pushed-poverty#:~:text=Economic%20collapse%20continues%20to%20have%20devastating>

Sajida\* and her husband Rahmanullah\* with their children on the floor of their home. Sajida makes pickles which her husband then sells at the bazaar. They use the income to provide for their five daughters and one son. The family lives in extreme poverty, with the preparation and sale of pickles as their only source of income.

Photo: Oriane Zerah for the IRC



*“Increasing hunger, natural disasters, unemployment, a banking and liquidity crisis, rights-violating restrictions on women and girls, and the lack of functioning economy mean Afghans are facing a multitude of simultaneous crises,” – Samira Sayed Rahman, IRC Afghanistan director of advocacy.*

**AFGHANISTAN MUB BRICK HOMES**

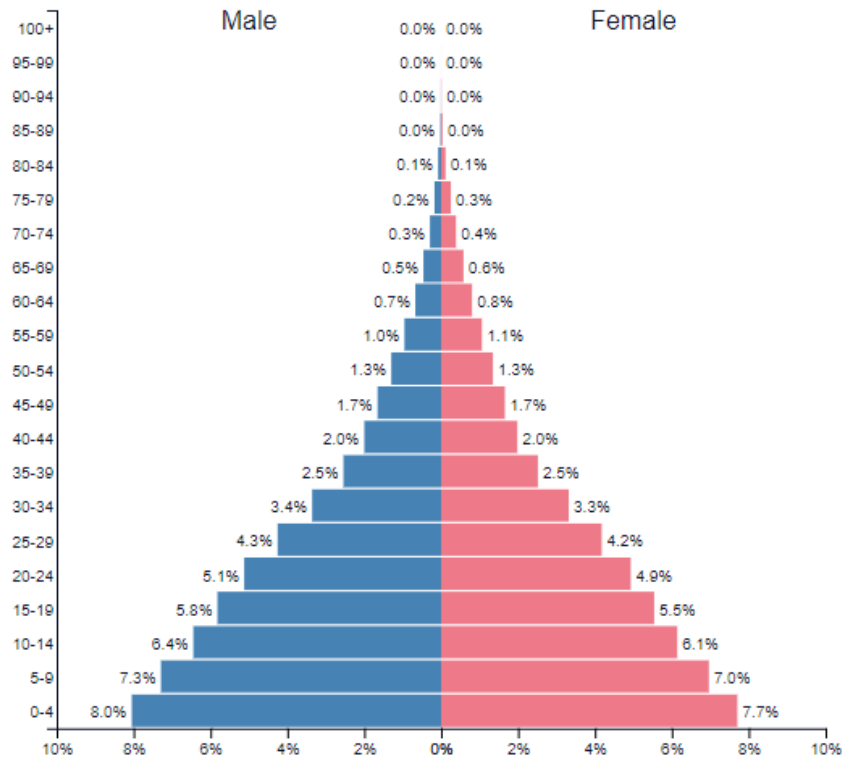


**After floods:**



# Afghanistan ▼ 2024

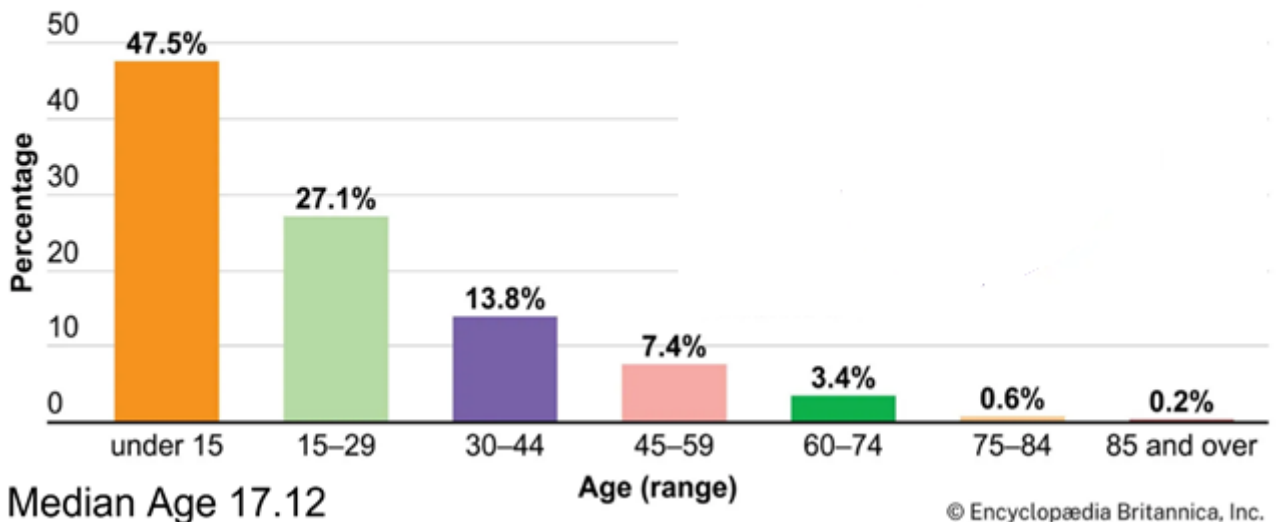
Population: 43,372,949



The population numbers in the leadership and teaching age groups is way too small. This is further exacerbated by the Taliban government banning women from being educated and also employed.

## Afghanistan age breakdown

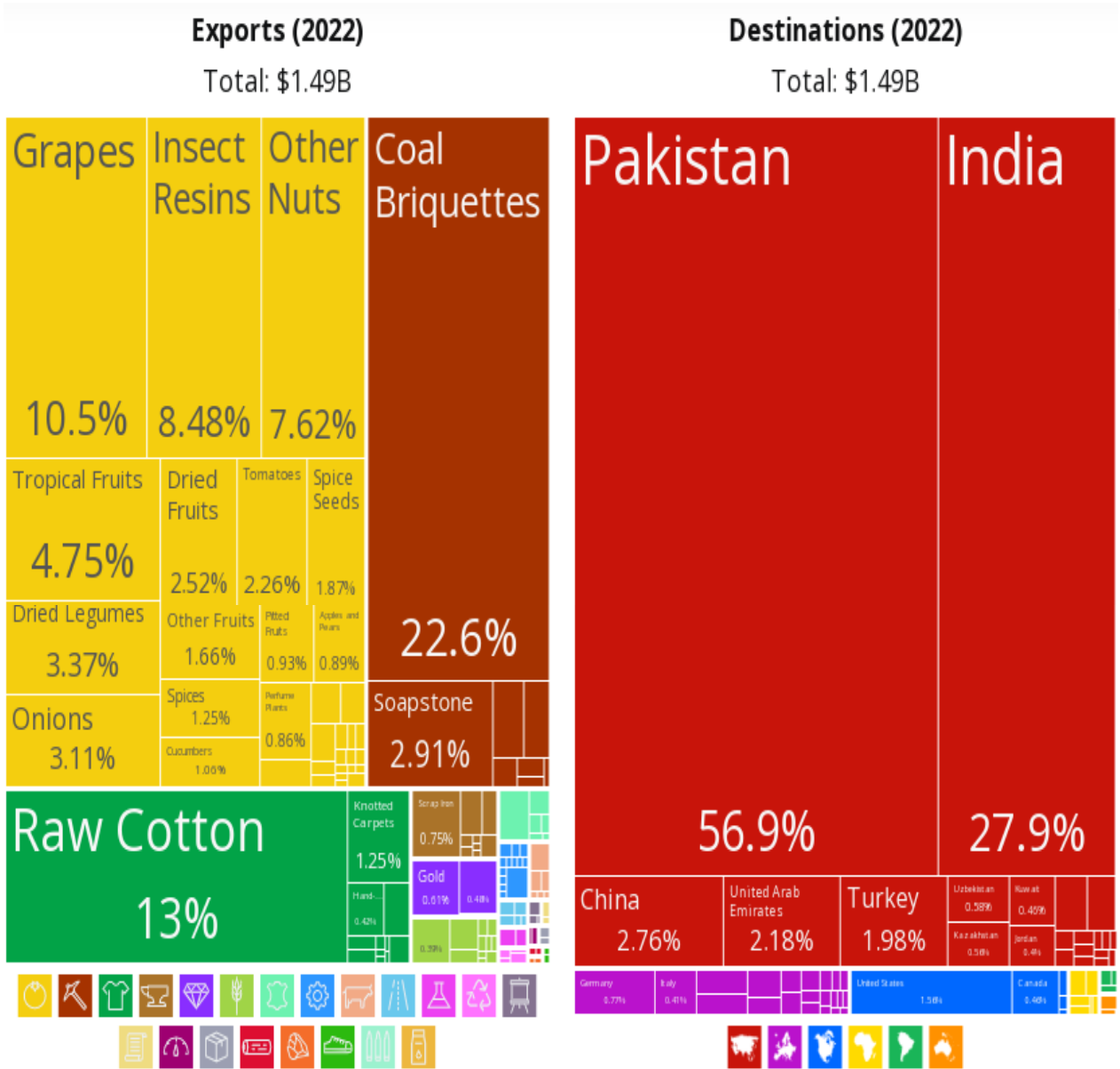
2022–23





# Afghanistan

<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/afg?latestTrendsFlowSelectorNonSubnat=flow1&yearlyTradeFlowSelector=flow1>

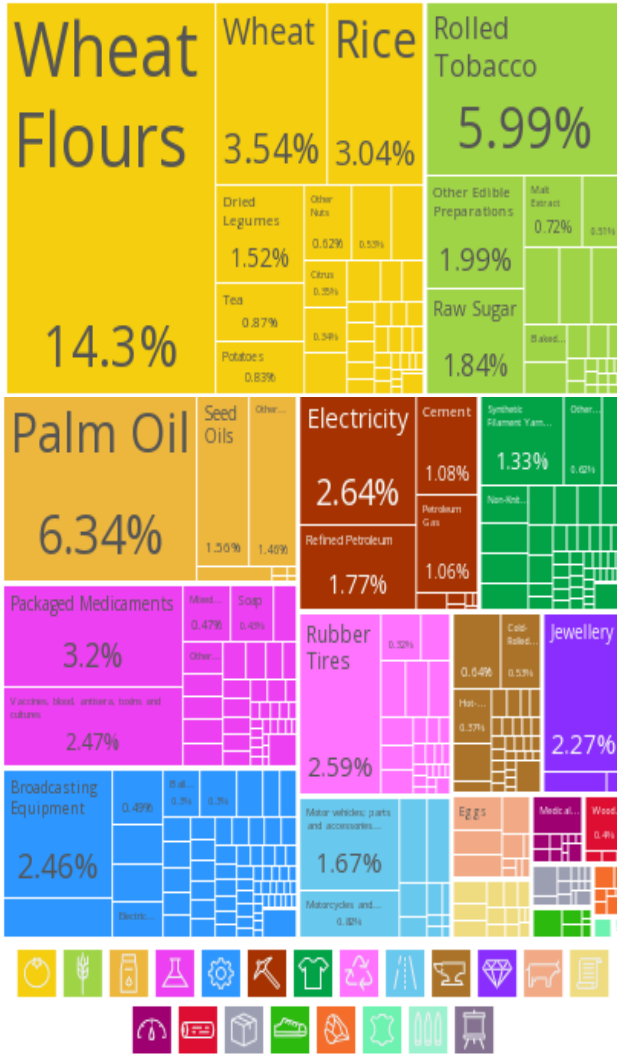




# Afghanistan

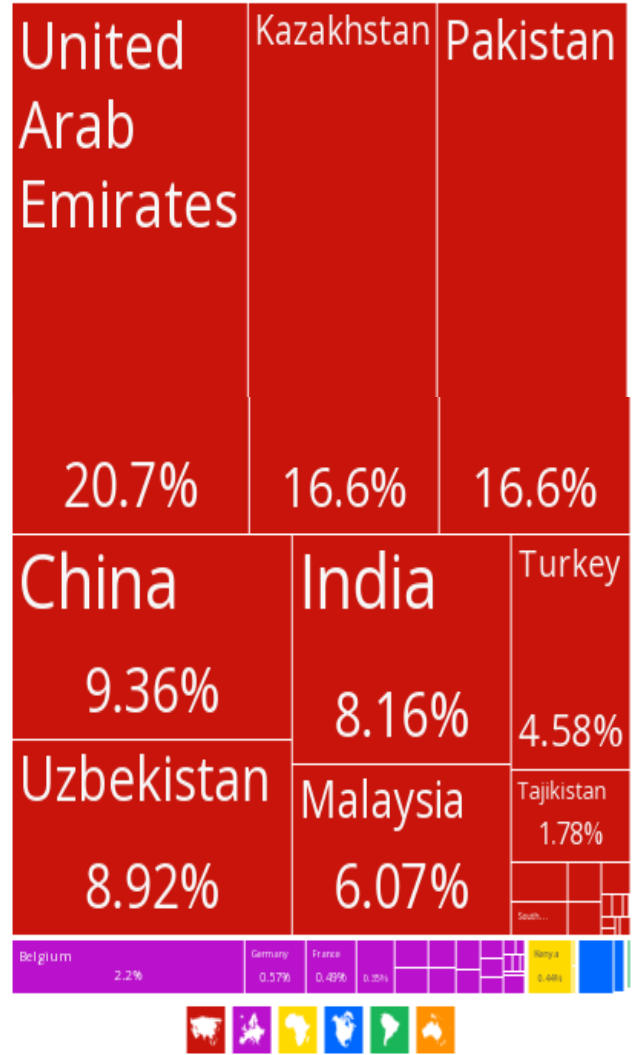
## Imports (2022)

Total: \$5.88B

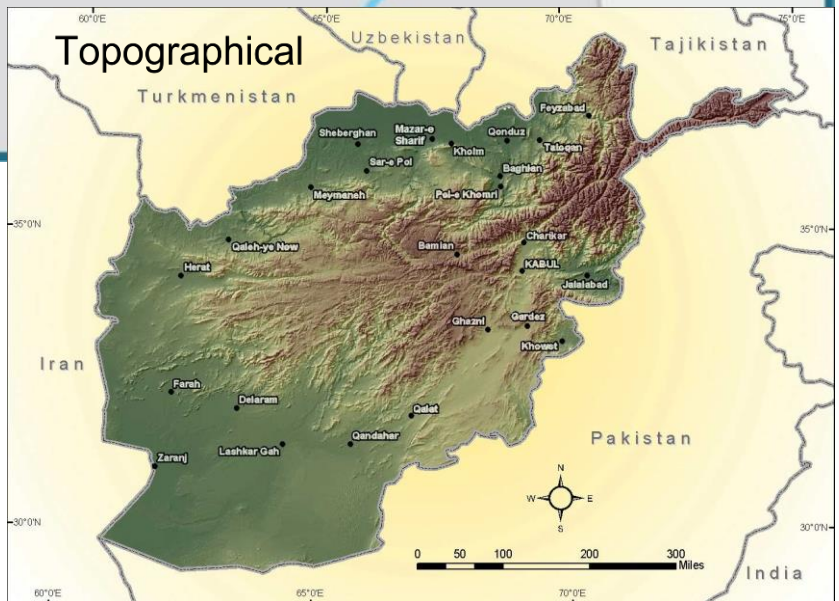


## Origins (2022)

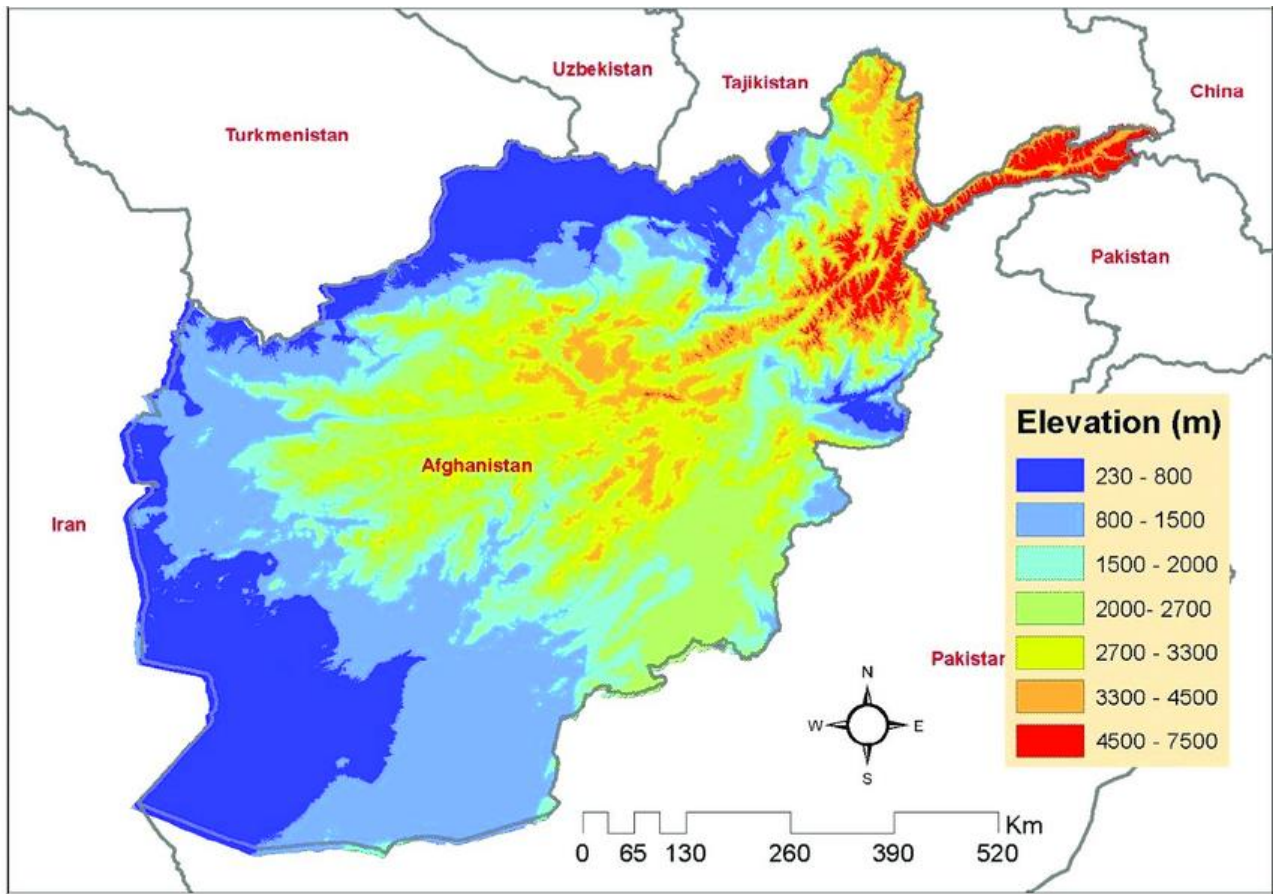
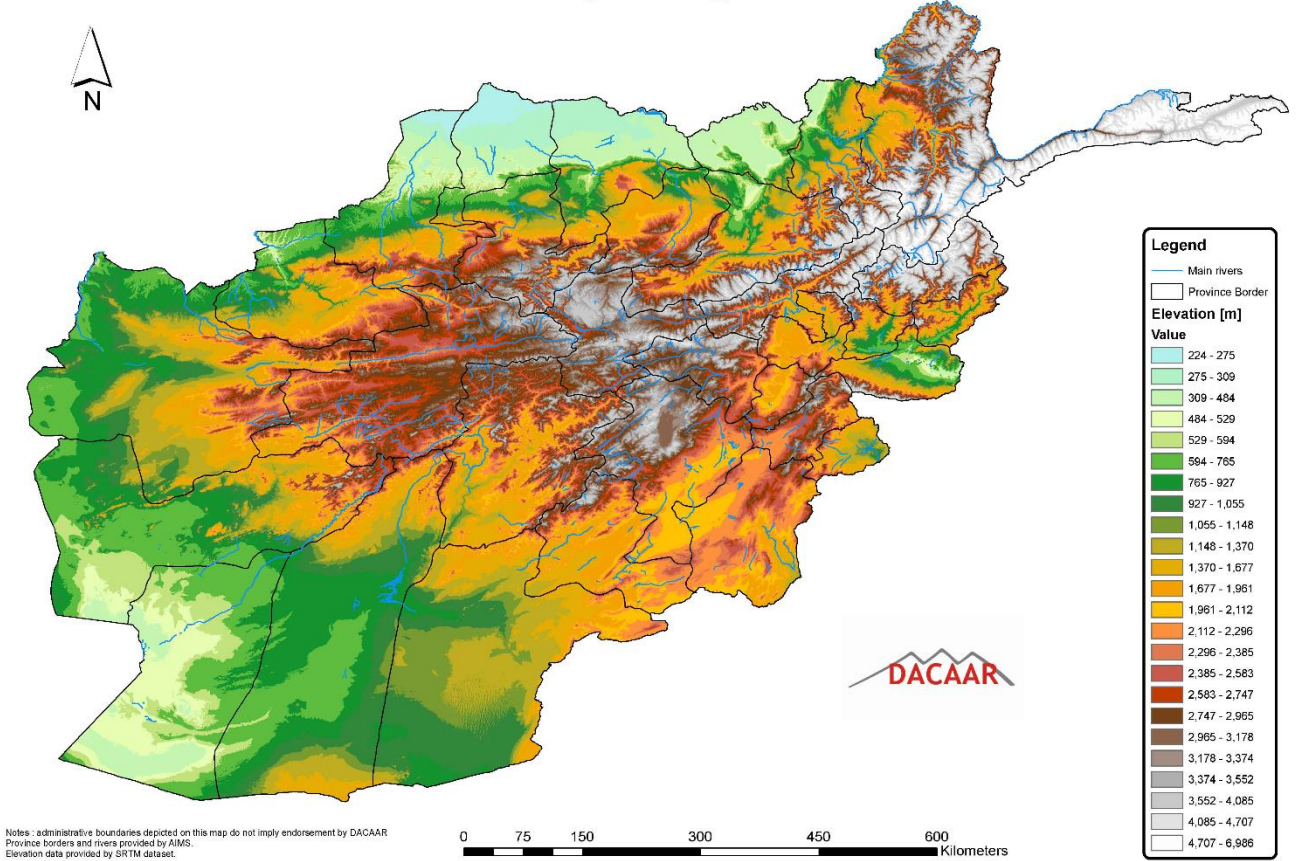
Total: \$5.88B



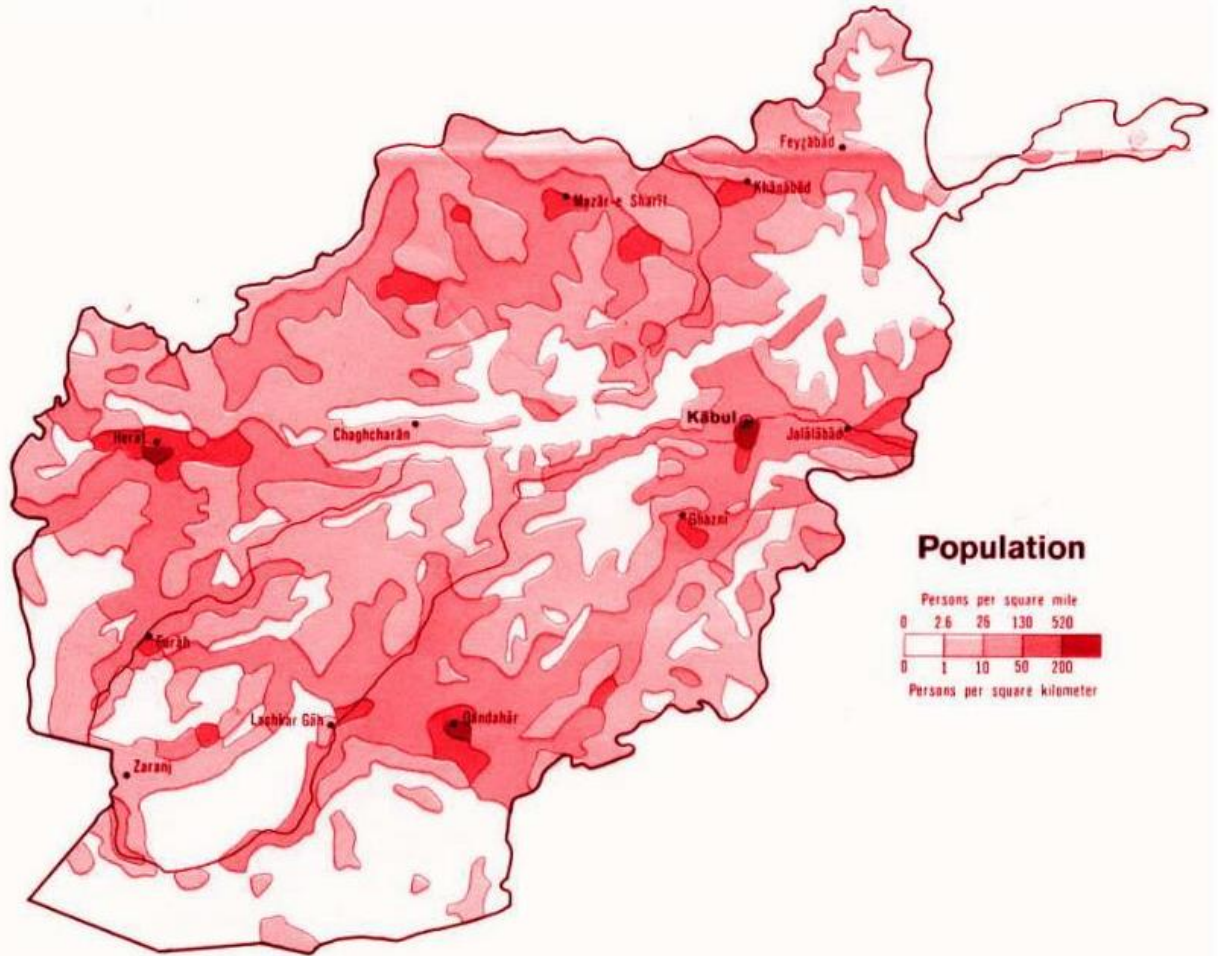




# Elevation map of Afghanistan



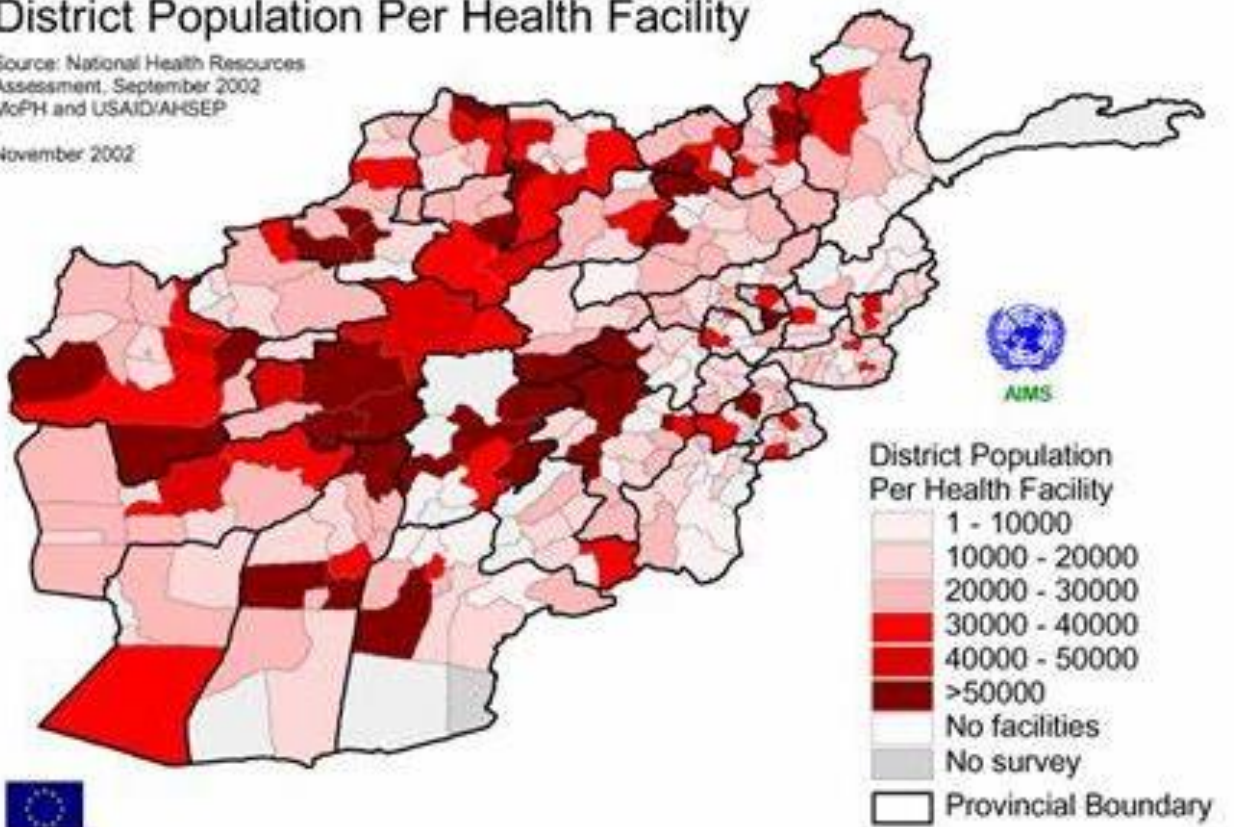
# POPULATION DENSITY



## District Population Per Health Facility

Source: National Health Resources Assessment, September 2002  
MoPH and USAID/AHSEP

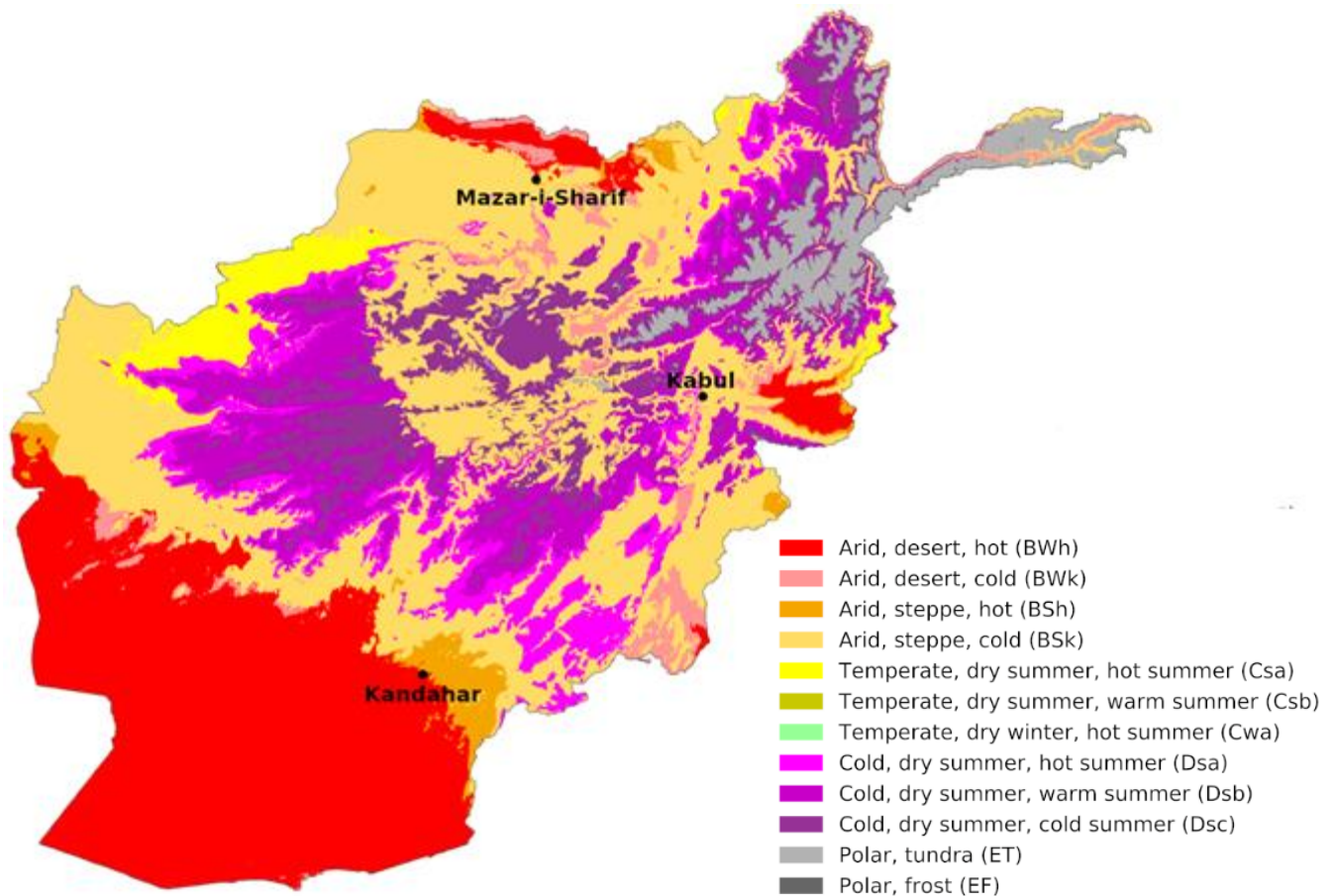
November 2002





## Afghanistan Climate

Much of the country is mountainous; the highest peaks in the Pamirs and Hindu Kush rise to over 6,600 metres (20,000 feet). The lowest parts of the country are in the southwest along the Iranian border and in the north along the border with Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.



Köppen climate map of Afghanistan

Afghanistan has a continental climate with harsh winters in the central highlands, the glaciated northeast (around Nuristan), and the Wakhan Corridor, where the average temperature in January is below  $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and can reach  $-26\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), and hot summers in the low-lying areas of the Sistan Basin of the southwest, the Jalalabad basin in the east, and the Turkestan plains along the Amu River in the north, where temperatures average over  $35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) in July and can go over  $43\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $109\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). The country is generally arid in the summers, with most rainfall falling between December and April. The lower areas of northern and western Afghanistan are the driest, with precipitation more common in the east. Although proximate to India, Afghanistan is mostly outside the monsoon zone, except the Nuristan Province which occasionally receives summer monsoon rain.

Climate data for Kabul (1956–1983)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	4.5 (40.1)	5.5 (41.9)	12.5 (54.5)	19.2 (66.6)	24.4 (75.9)	30.2 (86.4)	32.1 (89.8)	32.0 (89.6)	28.5 (83.3)	22.4 (72.3)	15.0 (59.0)	8.3 (46.9)	19.5 (67.1)
Daily mean $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	-2.3 (27.9)	-0.7 (30.7)	6.3 (43.3)	12.8 (55.0)	17.3 (63.1)	22.8 (73.0)	25.0 (77.0)	24.1 (75.4)	19.7 (67.5)	13.1 (55.6)	5.9 (42.6)	0.6 (33.1)	12.1 (53.8)
Average low $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	-7.1 (19.2)	-5.7 (21.7)	0.7 (33.3)	6.0 (42.8)	8.8 (47.8)	12.4 (54.3)	15.3 (59.5)	14.3 (57.7)	9.4 (48.9)	3.9 (39.0)	-1.2 (29.8)	-4.7 (23.5)	4.3 (39.7)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	34.3 (1.35)	60.1 (2.37)	67.9 (2.67)	71.9 (2.83)	23.4 (0.92)	1.0 (0.04)	6.2 (0.24)	1.6 (0.06)	1.7 (0.07)	3.7 (0.15)	18.6 (0.73)	21.6 (0.85)	312.0 (12.28)

Source: [NOAA](#)



# Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024 (December 2023) [EN/Dari/PS]

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2024-december-2023#:~:text=The%202024%20humanitarian%20response%20in%20Afghanistan%20prioritizes%20the%20comprehensive%20needs>

23 December 2023

## Executive summary

Afghanistan continues to grapple with the consequences of four decades of conflict, entrenched poverty, climate-induced crises, and barriers to women's equality and participation in public life. The economic downturn following the political transition in August 2021 – which coincided with a suspension of large-scale bilateral development cooperation on which the Republic depended – has exacerbated underlying fragilities, including limited livelihood opportunities for both urban and rural populations alike. Despite the significant reduction in active hostilities, Afghanistan remains primarily a protection emergency characterised by high-levels of protracted displacement, mine and explosive ordnance contamination, restrictions to freedom of movement, increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV), child labour, early marriage and increased needs for mental health and psychosocial support.

At the same time, despite the withdrawal of international forces, Afghanistan is not immune to geo-political and regional dynamics with 1.9 million Afghans having returned to the country so far in 2023, including more than 471,000 from Pakistan since 15 September. Additionally, severe climate change effects have precipitated a widespread water crisis that leaves no corner of the country untouched, and has generated new food, health and nutrition needs.

Lying on numerous fault lines, Afghanistan also remains vulnerable to earthquakes, having experienced nearly 400 in the past year including three 6.3 magnitude shocks in Herat Province in October, contributing to increased shelter needs. The exclusion of 1.4 million girls from secondary school, combined with low literacy rates overall, means that education needs persist and remain a critical priority.

In 2024, an estimated 23.7 million people – more than half of Afghanistan's population – are projected to require humanitarian assistance. The fragile Afghan economy, heavily reliant on humanitarian aid and remittances, faces challenges exacerbated by the exclusion of women from economic activities. Restrictive policies continue to hinder women's ability to access assistance and services, as well as negatively impact international community engagement and donor contributions. Bureaucratic hurdles and efforts to influence humanitarian programming, including restrictions on the participation of Afghan women staff, have contributed to delays in project registration and implementation, requiring time-consuming negotiations and workarounds to overcome.

The latter part of 2023 witnessed the return of hundreds of thousands of undocumented Afghans and refugees from Pakistan, triggered by a new policy affecting an estimated 1.3 million Afghans. This returnee crisis has strained border points and posed additional demands on limited resources among host communities, necessitating increased humanitarian assistance. A surge in returns is expected to continue, with projections indicating over 1.46 million Afghans from Pakistan and Iran will return in 2024.

Many returnees are arriving in areas already facing protracted displacement. Forty years of pervasive conflict has resulted in multiple waves of forced displacement within Afghanistan and across its borders, while recurring natural disasters have prompted further displacement. While conflict-related displacement has drastically decreased since 2021, an estimated 6.3 million individuals—roughly 1 in 7 Afghans—are experiencing long-term displacement, many who left their homes as early as 2012.

This is the largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Asia and the second largest worldwide. Protracted IDP households often live in Informal Settlements (ISETs) – displacement sites with no written, legal agreement for land usage – usually in or near major urban centres. Many ISETs

households are at risk of eviction and in 2023 there were multiple incidents of threatened and actual forced eviction in predominantly urban-located informal settlements. The existing displacement and high numbers of returns highlights the need for durable solutions that support voluntary return, local integration, or resettlement elsewhere.

Afghanistan also faces a climate-induced emergency, with the country in the midst of its third consecutive year of drought-like conditions, following the worst drought in 30 years in 2021/2022. Rising temperatures are rapidly altering precipitation patterns across the country, diminishing people's access to water. Increases in drought related shocks were reported in 15 out of 34 provinces, with the highest increases reported in Parwan, Kunar, Baghdis, Baghlan, and Samangan compared to last year. Anticipated El Niño conditions in late 2023 and early 2024, which may offer some opportunities for drought recovery, also pose risk of flooding and crop pests. Water and sanitation conditions are sub-optimal, with little prospect of immediate improvement.

The 2024 humanitarian response in Afghanistan prioritises the comprehensive needs of 23.7 million people, of which 17.3 million will be targeted for assistance. **Key priorities include providing food aid, safe drinking water, healthcare, and education; and addressing acute water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs.** (That sounds like everything!) The protection of vulnerable groups, especially women, girls, boys and those living with disabilities, remains paramount, involving safe spaces, legal support, psychosocial services, and long-term resilience initiatives.

Limited funding has and will continue to force humanitarian actors to prioritise those most vulnerable and in need, including those living in the same community and will require context and conflict sensitive programming to manage. Greater delineation between humanitarian and basic human needs interventions, including when and where they begin, will also be crucial in delivering an efficient and effective response, especially to returnee caseloads. **Deterioration of civilian infrastructure, including hospitals, water and sanitation systems, roads, bridges and dams, has a compounding impact on humanitarian needs, necessitating investments in sustainable livelihoods and infrastructure to build resilience.**

Realising a transformative shift from traditional humanitarian assistance to a focusing on basic human needs and longer-term, more sustainable programming, will require efforts that centre on deepening the linkages between humanitarian and development action. Without this, it will not be possible to move from repetitive (annual) cycles of humanitarian relief to greater self-sufficiency of communities to secure and maintain their own wellbeing and livelihoods.

**Our feelings are our truth.  
By living outside of our feelings  
we bring about our difficulties!**

**put children first**



# The Taliban's Make-or-Break Push for Agricultural Self-Sufficiency

<https://thediplomat.com/2024/09/the-talibans-make-or-break-push-for-agricultural-self-sufficiency/>

Patrick Yeager

26 September 2024



Agricultural plans are a critical part of the Taliban's efforts to win the support of regional powers, diversify revenue streams, expand domestic control, and improve livelihoods across the country. While the Taliban's interim government continues to tout progress on the regime's sustainability goals, 15.3 million people in Afghanistan are facing acute food insecurity, with an additional 2.8 million in a state of emergency food insecurity. The Afghan government has sought to change the dynamic with potential donors and partners, enforcing a ban on poppy and cannabis cultivation while using the national press to underscore new agricultural deals and progress.

In July, the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock announced a five-year plan to replace poppy and cannabis with other crops. The regime has used the prohibition to change the narrative with the international community regarding aid. Afghanistan sorely needs assistance. Yet the Taliban have a narrow window to demonstrate progress before internal pressures to loosen the drug cultivation ban become overwhelming.

To compensate for the loss of poppy and hashish revenue for farmers, the government has improved access for agricultural exports in Central Asia and to a lesser extent China and India. This has furthered the Taliban's strategy to build access and commercial ties to its neighbours and regional powers.

However, the natural challenges to the Taliban's plans are daunting. Pests and severe weather continue to damage crops and limit yields in several areas. High winds have compounded the lack of water in the few arable areas of Nimruz Province. Locusts damaged crops across northern Afghanistan and untimely rains in Kandahar limited the grape harvest. The country has faced drought over the last three years. Persistent conflict in Afghanistan has demonstrably eroded traditional knowledge and support of native resource-efficient and low-cost water systems, like karez irrigation systems.

While the government has sought to improve irrigation across the country, the majority of the work remains incomplete. Further, Afghanistan's neighbours have protested the Qosh Tepa Canal and dams along Afghanistan's international river systems. The Taliban seeks to utilise water from these trans-border rivers to bolster Afghanistan's crops and then sell them internationally, but its neighbours worry about the impact on their own water security.

Taliban plans for self-sufficiency and the expansion of agricultural exports seem unachievable given the overwhelming lack of support infrastructure and the current, slow rate of investment.

A large majority of the Afghan population works in the agriculture sector, mostly growing crops to meet their families' needs. These farmers sell their surpluses immediately after harvest, resulting in a local glut of crops that fetch lower prices. Food storage capacity is low in Afghanistan, and those who have enough to save surplus crops for later tend to lose excessive amounts of food to rotting and pests. Further, **Afghanistan's underdeveloped transportation system limits the ability of most growers to bring their crops to domestic markets, let alone international buyers.**

Instead of cultivating poppy and hashish, most Afghan farmers planted wheat this year to feed their families. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock estimated that 5 million metric tons of wheat were harvested this year – far short of the 7 million tons the government calculates necessary to achieve self-sufficiency.

The Taliban government is intent on facing these challenges on its terms. Afghanistan's agricultural policy and drug bans, like most of the interim government's efforts, are best seen through the lens of social control. The Taliban's drug ban prevents local officials and tribal leaders from maintaining cash flows and international connections outside of the regime's control. Further, it alters the international community's interactions with the government, removing a key international talking point and minimising accusations of a drug trade-funded emirate. Long suspicious of international aid, the Taliban's drive for crop diversification, international trade access, and self-sufficiency will continue to mitigate the international community's already limited ability to pressure the regime.

Currently, the government is doing just enough to keep things going. Food prices appear to be stable. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock reportedly completed 271 projects and delivered seeds, fertilizers, and storage facilities for harvested crops over the last year. The ministry also provided nearly US\$19 million to farmers and livestock owners through the Agricultural Development Fund. Long the centre of Afghanistan's poppy cultivation, Helmand Province instead produced nearly 2,600 metric tons of basil this year. Kunduz also saw an increase in rice production.

The government has started rudimentary, grass-roots actions to mitigate climate change-worsened flooding risks while preserving forests and agricultural land. Further, the regime has not targeted the local reserves of opium that many farmers and traffickers have in storage, limiting the immediate impact of the narcotics ban.

While some claim the dismal state of Afghanistan's economy will doom the poppy ban, the Taliban appear to be operating under a different view. If the emirate can withstand the pressures of climate change and the temptations of drug revenue, improving its agricultural prospects would set a foundation for the extremely conservative Islamic government that the Taliban seek to build. It seems unlikely Afghanistan will ever achieve agricultural self-sufficiency, but the regime could hold on if it makes demonstrable progress. With so much of the Afghan population involved in agriculture, the next few harvests could prove decisive for the success of the Taliban's policies.

Afghanistan's agricultural plans are a critical part of the Taliban's efforts to win the support of regional powers, diversify its revenue streams, expand domestic control, and improve livelihoods across the country.

# Agriculture and forestry +more - Afghanistan

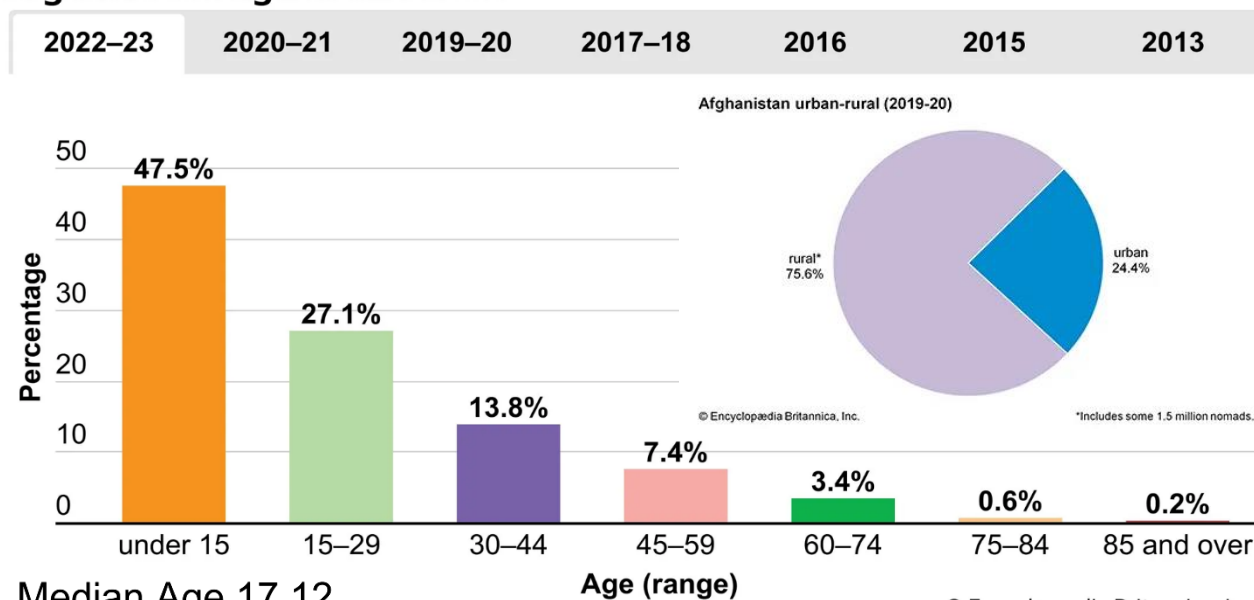
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Afghanistan/Finance>

in [Afghanistan](#) in [Economy](#)



*The Blue Mosque in Mazar*

## Afghanistan age breakdown



Agriculture and animal husbandry, mainly consisting of subsistence farming and pastoral nomadism, are, in more normal times, the most important elements of the gross domestic product (GDP), accounting for nearly half of its total value. Afghanistan is essentially a pastoral country. Only about one-eighth of the total land area is arable, and only about half of the arable acreage is cultivated annually. Much of the arable area consists of fallow cultivated land or steppes and mountains that serve as pastureland. Since much of the land is arid or semiarid, about half of the cultivated land is irrigated. Traditionally, as much as 85% of the population drew its livelihood from a rural economy, mostly as farmers.

The greater profits found in the illegal market for drugs and the smuggling trade have cut heavily into traditional agriculture and food production. Afghanistan now has to import much of its foodstuffs from Pakistan. Prior to the period when poppy growing became widespread, most cultivated land was planted with cereals, with wheat as the chief crop. Other food grains customarily planted were corn (maize), rice, and barley. Cotton was also important, both for a domestic textile industry—when such an industry existed—and for export. Fruits and nuts have also been important export items.

Animal husbandry produces meat and dairy products for local consumption; skins, especially those of the famous karakul – breed of sheep, and wool (both for export and for domestic carpet weaving) are also important products. Livestock includes sheep, cattle, goats, donkeys, horses, camels, buffalo, and mules. About two-thirds of the annual milk production is from cows, the rest from sheep and goats. In addition to the country's many other difficulties, a drought in 2000 killed off some four-fifths of the livestock in southern Afghanistan and crippled the remaining food production.



Karakul ram and ewe

Forests cover about 3% of the total land area and are found mainly in the eastern part of the country and on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. Woodlands in the east consist mainly of conifers, providing timber for the building industry as well as some wild nuts for export. Other trees, especially oaks, are used as fuel. North of the Hindu Kush are pistachio trees, the nuts of which are a traditional export. Deforestation has become a major problem, as much of the country's timber has been harvested for fuel—because of shortages brought on by 20 years of warfare—and for illegal export.

### Resources and power

Extensive surveys have revealed the existence of a number of minerals of economic importance. One significant discovery was the country's natural gas deposits, with large reserves near Sheberghān near the Turkmenistan border, about 75 miles (120 km) west of Mazār-e Sharīf. The Khvājah Gūgerdak and Yatīm Tāq fields were major producers, with storage and refining facilities. Until the 1990s, pipelines delivered natural gas to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and to a thermal power plant and chemical fertiliser plant in Mazār-e Sharīf. Petroleum resources, on the other hand, have proved to be insignificant. Many coal deposits have been found in the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush. Major coal fields are at Ma'dan-e Karkar and Eshposhteh, between Kabul and Mazār-e Sharīf, and Qal'eh-ye Sarkārī, southwest of Mazār-e Sharīf. In general, however, **Afghanistan's energy resources, including its large reserves of natural gas, remain untapped, and fuel shortages are chronic.**

Afghanistan has been known for some time to bear other minerals as well: high-grade iron ore has been discovered at Hājī Gak, northwest of Kabul; copper has been mined at 'Aynak, near Kabul; and uranium has been identified in the mountains near Khvājah Rawāsh, east of Kabul. Other known deposits include those of copper, lead, and zinc near Kondoz; beryllium in Khāsh Konar; chrome ore in the Lowgar River valley near Herāt; and the semiprecious stone lapis lazuli in Badakhshān, in addition to deposits of rock salt, beryl, barite, fluorspar, bauxite, lithium, tantalum, gold, silver, asbestos, mica, and sulfur. Taxation of mined and traded lapis lazuli and emeralds helped finance anti-Taliban forces during the civil war.

The development of Central Asian natural gas and oil resources has sparked international interest in Afghanistan as a route for pipelines to markets in South Asia and beyond. A planned pipeline, whose construction in Afghanistan began in 2018, would carry gas and, later, oil from Turkmenistan over some 1,100 miles (1,750 km), mostly through Afghanistan, to Multan in Pakistan for trans-shipment. The pipeline could become a major source of income for Afghanistan and also offer a source of training and employment to Afghans.

Afghanistan is potentially rich in hydroelectric resources. However, the seasonal flow of the country's many streams and waterfalls—torrential in spring, when the snow melts in the mountains, but negligible

in summer—necessitates the costly construction of dams and reservoirs in remote areas. The country's negligible demand for electricity renders such projects unprofitable except near large cities or industrial centres. The potential of hydroelectricity has been tapped substantially only in the Kabul-Jalālābād region.

### Manufacturing

In peaceful times, manufacturing is based mainly on agricultural and pastoral raw materials. Most important is the cotton textile industry. The country also produces rayon and acetate fibres. Other manufactured products are cement, sugar, vegetable oil, furniture, soap, shoes, and woollen textiles. A nitrogenous fertiliser plant, based on natural gas, has been constructed in Mazār-e Sharīf, and phosphate fertilisers are also produced. A cement factory continues to operate in Pol-e Khomrī. In addition, a number of traditional handicrafts are practiced in Afghanistan, including carpet weaving, which in times past accounted for a fair proportion of the country's export earnings.

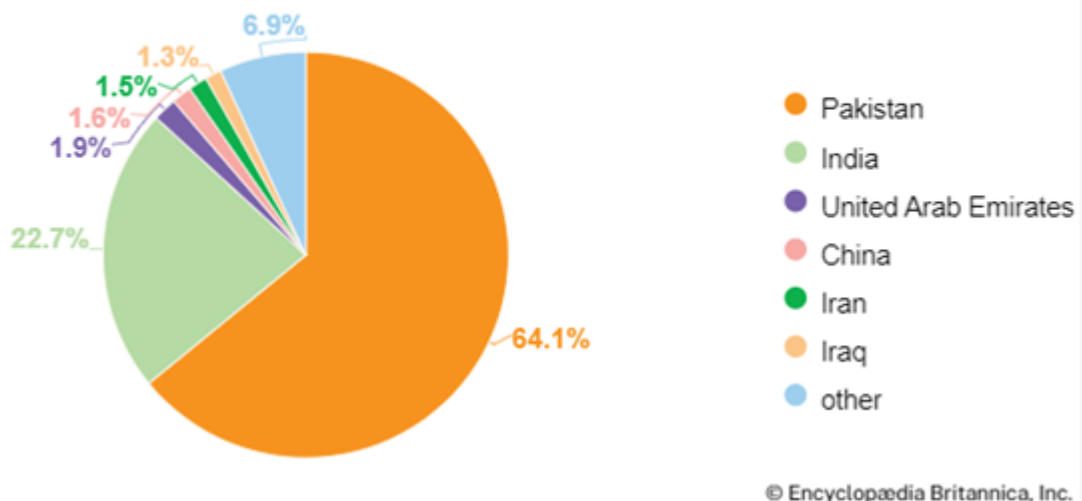
### Finance of Afghanistan

The largest bank in the country, the Bank of Afghanistan, became the centre of the formal banking system. It formerly played an important role in determining and implementing the country's financial policies. Traditionally, private money traders provide nearly all the services of a commercial bank. The currency, the afghani, underwent rampant inflation beginning in the 1990s, and as a result precious metals and gems became a common form of currency for large transactions. A sanction imposed in 1999 by the United Nations (UN) against the Taliban government froze government accounts abroad and closed the few branches of Afghan banks outside the country. Despite these measures, the Taliban and their al-Qaeda supporters (al-Qaeda is an Islamic extremist group that found refuge under the Taliban) removed large quantities of bullion and currency from Afghanistan during the U.S. military campaign of 2001, virtually bankrupting the country.

Afghanistan's financial sector expanded rapidly in the decade that followed the fall of the Taliban. However, the banking system has been plagued by corruption and fraud.

### Afghanistan major export destinations

2022–23

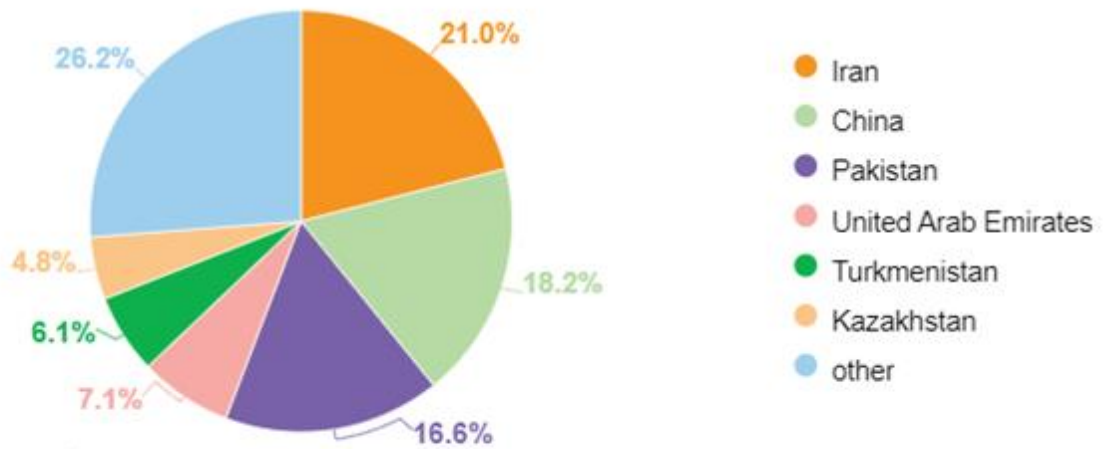


### Trade

Total annual imports have customarily exceeded exports. Prior to the fall of Afghanistan's communist regime, roughly two-thirds of exports went to the former Soviet republics to the north. The Soviet state was also the leading source of imports. The principal export, natural gas, flowed mostly to the Soviet Union until pipelines were closed. Traditional exports are dried fruits, nuts, carpets, wool, and karakul pelts, and imports include vehicles, petroleum products, sugar, textiles, processed animal and vegetable oils, and tea. Since the mid-1990s Pakistan and Iran have served as the major suppliers of consumer goods. Other major trade partners include India, China, and the United Arab Emirates.

## Afghanistan major import sources

2022–23



<sup>1</sup>Including reexports.

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### Services

Until the collapse of the communist regime in 1992, the service sector—including public administration, military spending, and retail sales—accounted for less than one-fourth of GDP. Although there have been no official statistics since then, government spending fell sharply over the decade, and, like other segments of the economy, retail sales suffered from the country's general economic malaise. Purchasing power in the post-Taliban period began to recover with the revival of government programs that were funded mainly by international donors.

### Labour and taxation

The bulk of the population in the rural areas consists of small farmers exploiting their tiny plots of land. The majority of the city and town dwellers are artisans, small traders, or government employees. The industrial labour force, always small, is now hardly visible, and labour unions have failed to develop. Traditional loyalties to families and tribes are stronger than those to workers' organisations.

The Afghan government has traditionally received much of its revenue from foreign aid—particularly during the Soviet era—and as a consequence the Afghan people have generally been lightly taxed. Taxation during the mujahedeen and Taliban period often took the form of levies placed on the illicit cross-border trade between Pakistan and other countries, on cultivating opium poppies and manufacturing heroin, and on extracting and exporting semiprecious stones. Following the defeat of the Taliban in 2001, the interim government and subsequent administrations relied largely on foreign aid and subsidies from donor nations.

### Transportation and telecommunications

Being a landlocked country, Afghanistan depends primarily on transit facilities from its neighbours for its international trade. It lacks railways, has few navigable rivers, and relies on roads as the mainstay of its transport system. These factors drive up transportation costs and also add to the difficulty of integrating the transport system of the country with those of its neighbours. Nevertheless, in the 1960s major efforts were directed toward upgrading the highway system and connecting the main trading centres of the country with one another, as well as with the railheads or road networks of neighbouring countries.

The road network of Afghanistan connects railheads in Gushgy, Turkmenistan, and Termiz, Uzbekistan, with those at Chaman and Peshawar, Pakistan, respectively, and provides for direct overland transit between the countries to the north and the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent. The most important Afghan highways are those connecting [Kabul](#) with Shīr Khān, on the northern border, and with Peshawar. Other paved roads link Kandahār, Herāt, and Mazār-e Sharīf with Kabul and with frontier towns of Pakistan,

Iran, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. During the civil war, however, the road system was severely damaged from the fighting and from disrepair. Its rehabilitation has become a high priority in any program of national reconstruction.

Despite the rapid development of motor transport, camels and donkeys are still commonly used as draft animals. In the countryside many people have not abandoned their cherished horses, which are an important source of [prestige](#).

Almost all provincial centres have at least a seasonally operable airport. There are international airports at Kabul and Kandahār. Afghanistan, however, has limited air service and only one airline, the national carrier, Ariana Afghan Airlines. UN restrictions imposed in 1999 and again in 2001, aimed at punishing the Taliban government for its alleged support of international terrorism, limited international routes for Ariana and prohibited other airlines from scheduling flights into the country. Some international flights to Kabul have resumed since the fall of the Taliban in 2001.

Afghanistan's communications infrastructure is one of the least developed in the world. Telephone service is sparse, with only one main telephone line per thousand persons. Cellular telephone and Internet use increased rapidly in the first decade of the 21st century. Radio receivers are fairly pervasive, with roughly one radio receiver per 10 people. Afghans who have access to shortwave radio listen to local channels and to international broadcasts, including the Voice of America's Dari and Pashto programs and the BBC Pashto Service. Access to television has increased since the fall of the Taliban in 2001; broadcasts by dozens of Afghan television stations can now be viewed throughout the country. Many Afghans have satellite dishes and are able to receive foreign broadcasts.

## **Government and society**

### **Constitutional framework**

Until the mid 20th century, Afghanistan was ruled by the absolute power of the king. Two constitutions were promulgated, in 1923 and 1931, both affirming the power of the monarchy. The constitution of 1964, however, provided for a constitutional monarchy based on the separation of executive, legislative, and judicial authorities. A military coup in 1973 overthrew the monarchy, abolished the constitution of 1964, and established the Republic of Afghanistan. The Grand Assembly (Loya Jirga) adopted a new constitution in February 1977, but it was abrogated in 1978 when another coup established the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, governed by the Afghan Revolutionary Council. Political turmoil continued, marked by a third coup in September 1979, a massive invasion of troops from the Soviet Union, and the installation of a socialist government in December 1979. Another new constitution—promulgated in 1987 and revised in 1990—changed the name of the country back to the Republic of Afghanistan, reaffirmed its nonaligned status, strengthened the post of president, and permitted other parties to participate in government.

The communist regime, which had managed to hold power after the Soviet forces departed early in 1989, fell in 1992, and a coalition of victorious mujahedeen parties formed a government (recognised by the UN) and named the country the Islamic State of Afghanistan. The new government was driven from the capital in 1996 by a movement based in Kandahār and calling itself the Taliban. The Taliban leaders promptly changed the name of the country to the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. Espousing the supremacy of Islamic law, the Taliban did not promulgate a new constitution. In December 2001 the Taliban was toppled by a coalition of Afghan parties supported by the United States. In January 2004 a new constitution was ratified, providing for a directly elected president with two vice presidents. It also provides for a bicameral National Assembly with a directly elected lower house and an upper house comprising appointees from local and provincial councils as well as presidential appointees. The constitution establishes Islam as the state religion and prohibits laws that contradict the tenets of Islam. It also includes provisions guaranteeing gender equality and the rights of religious minorities.

Many Afghans continue to believe that “the highest manifestation of the will of the people of Afghanistan” is vested in the institution of the Loya Jirga. As a specially convened national assembly, it

has traditionally held the power to amend and interpret the constitution, declare war, and adopt decisions on the most critical national issues. Loya Jirgas have played an important role in Afghan politics since the fall of the Taliban, convening in 2002 to establish a transitional government and in 2003 to ratify a new constitution. Because the Loya Jirga is closely associated with the rule of monarchy, it is revered most by those Afghans, especially in the dominant Pashtun community, who seek a more ethnically representative government than was initially installed following the Taliban's overthrow.

### Political process

Those government institutions established during the reign of 'Abd al-Rahmān (1880–1901) laid the groundwork for the modern Afghan state. They gave primacy to a strong military, centralised government control from Kabul, and signalled the primacy of the Pashtun as the country's ruling group.

### Local government

In practice, however, Afghan governments have never succeeded in extending their rule very deeply at the local level. This reality has meant that local influentials and power brokers would not challenge the state, and the state, in turn, would refrain from trying to interfere with them. Whatever the regime in power, a high degree of autonomy has allowed local areas to pursue economic activities and to follow tribal and localised law and customs. **To administer the government's few extractive and allocative powers, the country was divided administratively into provinces, each headed by a centrally appointed governor. The provinces were further subdivided into districts and subdistricts headed by appointed officials.**

### Informal institutions and justice

Governments have also worked through largely informal consultative bodies at the local level, such as community councils (*shūrās*) and tribal assemblies (*jirgas*), many of which have continued to function regardless of changes in national politics. In the absence of an effective central government, Afghan communities have their own social norms, but none so elaborate as Pashtun tribal law, known as *Pashtunwali*. **With the advent of the Taliban, Islamic courts and an Islamic administration of justice through interpretation of the law by clergy ('*ulamā*') assumed greater prominence. These changes have widely replaced the authority once exercised by traditional local leaders, or khans.**

### Weak central government

Afghanistan has relied far more on foreign subsidies and export taxes than on internal taxes to finance its limited scope of activities. As in other rentier states, the authorities were better able to distribute resources than to collect them. It was unnecessary for national government institutions to be very effective, since there was little policy to implement. If called upon to enforce a more active government, the existing institutions were bound to invite challenge and be prone to collapse. The most far-reaching and ultimately disastrous attempt to expand the penetration of the Kabul government occurred during the early years of communist rule that began in 1978 and eventually led to civil war and chaos.

### Security

Following the collapse of the communist regime in 1992, government security apparatuses quickly dissolved. Individual mujahedeen factions—formerly funded by foreign interests wishing to overthrow the regime—maintained their own militias and skirmished over control of the capital city and the countryside. Central government control extended little farther than Kabul itself, and law and order broke down almost entirely. **The Taliban's emergence can be traced largely to the absence of security and to the exhaustion of the population from years of civil war.** Under Taliban rule—which after 1998 covered all but a small area of the northeast—the roads were secure and personal safety improved for most Afghans. However, armed Taliban devotees also kept close watch for any signs of irreligion and executed harsh punishments on perceived offenders. In fighting that continued in the northeast—between the Taliban and a coalition of mujahedeen factions known as the Northern Alliance—ethnic cleansing and war atrocities were perpetrated by both sides.



The security environment in the post-Taliban period has been threatened by many factors. Thousands of land mines and large quantities of unexploded ordnance continue to litter the countryside. The return of many warlords expelled by the Taliban and the emergence of new power brokers spawned by the civil war has fragmented authority across the country. Regional commanders have sizable militias that they can use to compete over territory and resources, and small groups of Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters have remained capable of mounting guerrilla raids. The presence of international peacekeeping forces and other military units, although limited in their number and scope of operation, has precluded the most serious armed conflict and enhanced the authority of the central government.

## Health and welfare



Kabul: Ministry of Public Health  
Ministry of Public Health worker  
administering water-purifying tablets  
in Kabul, 2005.

Based on the levels of infant mortality and life expectancy, **Afghanistan has one of the least-developed health care systems in the world.** The absence of potable water in most parts of the country is responsible for the widespread incidence of waterborne diseases. No more than one-eighth of the population, mostly in urban areas, had access to safe water during the

1990s. Only a small number have access to health care. Medical training is non-existent, and the medical aid that is available is provided principally by international and non-governmental organisations. Services offered by the government are minimal. The major proportion of medical services is concentrated in Kabul, and many rural areas do not have hospitals or doctors. Moreover, upon their arrival to power, the Taliban prohibited women—who at that time constituted a significant portion of trained medical workers—from working in that field, further debilitating an already weakened health care sector. There is no welfare system provided by the state, and the care and tending of the wounded from a generation of warfare—particularly the many thousands maimed by the vast number of land mines still found in the country—is a major social problem.

## Housing of Afghanistan

Afghanistan's climatic and ethnic diversity has contributed to a wide variety of traditional habitations, particularly among the country's large rural population. Nomadic and trans-humant groups have traditionally relied on yurts in the north—these are generally found among the Turkic and Mongol peoples—and tents in the south. The latter are favoured among the Pashtun groups. In the northern and western parts of the country, traditional sedentary settlements often have consisted of fortified villages of stone and mud-brick known as *gal'ahs* ("fortresses"), whereas in the northern and eastern mountain regions wooden, multi-storied dwellings were customary among the Nuristani.

Until the modern period, urban dwellings were located within modest-sized walled cities, unchanged for centuries in their basic layout. It was only in the 20th century that urban centres began to spill outside the city walls and to take on characteristics associated with Western models, including high-rises, paved roads, and city services. **Urban life deteriorated rapidly after the collapse of the communist regime, and a number of cities suffered severe damage to their infrastructures during the 1990s and early 21st century. By that time, few city services—electricity, water, sewage disposal—remained intact.** Regardless, a large number of people fled the countryside, seeking shelter from the civil war. These people remained poorly housed and, lacking a central government, were forced to rely on private means

for shelter. Rebuilding the country's housing stock has been one of the major tasks in national reconstruction.

### Education

Education is free at all levels, and elementary education is officially compulsory wherever it is provided by the state. Nonetheless, **even in the best of years, less than one-fourth of all Afghan children have attended school.** Although there are primary schools throughout the country, there are secondary schools in only the provincial and some district centres. **Under the Taliban, opportunities for schooling declined, and instruction was devoted mostly to Qur'ānic studies. Public education for girls virtually disappeared.** In the late 1990s less than half of the male population was estimated to be literate, and probably no more than one in seven women.

Higher education has been limited to two institutions: Kabul University, founded in 1946 by the incorporation of a number of faculties, the oldest of which is the faculty of medicine, established in 1932, and the University of Nangarhār, established in Jalālābād in 1963. The civil war interfered with their operation, especially during the 1990s and again during the U.S. military campaign in 2001.

### Cultural life

Afghanistan has a rich cultural heritage covering more than 5,000 years and absorbing elements from many cultures, especially those of Iran (Persia) and India. Even elements of Greek culture can be traced to the Hellenistic Age. This blend of cultures flourished at many points in Afghan history, notably under the reign of the Mughal emperors, when Kabul and Herāt emerged as important centres of art and learning. Largely because of almost complete isolation from the outside world, however, little in art, literature, or architecture was produced between the 16th and early 20th centuries. Because most Afghans live outside the cities, their mode of living can be described as peasant tribal. Kinship is the basis of social life and determines the patriarchal character of the community.

Afghans are also identified by their *qawm*, a term that can refer to affinity with almost any kind of social group. It essentially divides "us" from "them" and helps to distinguish members of one large ethnic or tribal group, or one clan or village, from another. Particular responsibilities and advantages go with membership, and the stability of social and political institutions may vary with their *qawm* composition.

### Daily life and social customs

Religion has long played a paramount role in the daily life and social customs of Afghanistan. Even under the mujahedeen leaders, Afghanistan appeared to be on a course of Islamisation: the sale of alcohol was banned, and women were pressured to cover their heads in public and adopt traditional Muslim dress. But far more stringent practices were imposed as the Taliban enforced its Islamic code in areas under its control. These measures included banning television sets and most other forms of entertainment. Men who failed to grow beards and leave them untrimmed were fined and jailed—full beardedness being perceived by extremists as the mark of a Muslim—and little mercy was shown to convicted criminals. These and other policies were not widely popular, and the Taliban was subject to reproach at home and abroad for its inability to build a national administrative structure. But, in the absence of viable alternatives most Afghans appeared to accept Taliban dictates for the more orderly society it brought.

Daily life for Afghan women has changed radically. In the 1960s the wearing of a veil became voluntary, and women found employment in offices and shops; some women also received a university education. The situation changed after 1992, however, and particularly following the Taliban's capture of Kabul in 1996. Authorities closed down girls' schools and forced women to give up employment in nearly all occupations. Strong penalties were applied against women who were not fully covered in the streets or who were found in the company of males unrelated to them.

Today, in the post-Taliban era, daily life for most Afghans revolves around the exigencies of rebuilding a war-ravaged state. With increasing stability has come a greater and steadier food supply, but, in general, poor nutrition among Afghans has remained a serious cause of concern, especially in light of the neglect

and destruction wrought upon the agricultural system during the war and the extended drought since the late 1990s. The staple of the Afghan diet is bread (*nān*), most commonly flat and oblong in shape and typically eaten when freshly removed from an earthen oven. Traditional cuisine consists of a variety of roast meats or meat pies (*sanbūseh*), stewed vegetables, rice pilaf, and a thick noodle soup (*āsh*) accompanied by fresh fruit and an assortment of yogurt-based sauces. The wide absence of clean drinking water and of adequate sanitation has ensured continuation of a high mortality rate, especially among young children. Outside the large cities, electricity is reserved for the privileged few.

On the brighter side of daily life, the ban enforced by the Taliban on most forms of entertainment has been lifted, and the social atmosphere has become more relaxed. Afghans are again enjoying activities from kite flying to football, and photography is no longer prohibited. Though facilities are minimal, schools have been reopened—including those for girls—and women are once again entering the workforce. (or were!) However, urban women have continued to wear the chador (or *chadri*, in Afghanistan), the full body covering mandated by the Taliban. This has been true even of those women of the middle class (most in Kabul) who had shed that garment during the communist era. Some men have shaved or trimmed their beards, but, aside from disregarding the style of turban associated with the Taliban, most have continued to dress traditionally—generally in the loose, baggy trousers typical of many parts of South and Central Asia, over which are worn a long overshirt and a heavy vest.



### The arts and cultural institutions

Kabul: outdoor theatre

A crowd watches a play at an outdoor theatre in Kabul.

© Tomas Munita—REX/Shutterstock.com

In music and dance, a revival of traditional folk-singing has gone hand in hand with the imitation of modern Western and Indian music. Afghan music is different from Western music in many ways, particularly in its scales, note intervals, pitch, and rhythm, but it is closer to Western than to Asian music. Afghans celebrate their

religious or national feast days, and particularly weddings, by public dancing. The performance of the *attan* dance in the open air has long been a feature of Afghan life. It became the national dance of the Pashtun and then of the entire country. Under the Taliban regime, however, all performances of music and dance—and even listening to or watching the same—were forbidden as un-Islamic.

Afghanistan's literary heritage is among the richest in Central Asia and is heir to a number of ethnic and linguistic traditions. Herāt, in particular, was a noted centre of Persian literary and scholarly pursuit; the Arabic-language author al-Hamadhānī settled there in the 10th century, as did the famous Persian-language poet Jāmī 500 years later. The theologian Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī settled in Herāt in the 12th



century, and in the following century the city of Balkh, once a great centre of learning, was the birthplace of the renowned poet Jalāl al-Dīn al-Rūmī (although the latter left the region at a young age). The great Afghan chieftain and poet Khushhāl Khan Khaṭak founded Pashto literature in the 17th century.

Bamiyan, Afghanistan: Empty niche where one of two colossal Buddhas stood prior to their destruction by the Taliban in Bamiyan, Afghanistan.(more)

Archaeological research carried out since 1922 has uncovered many fine works of art of the pre-Islamic and Islamic periods. A revival of the traditional arts and an interest in new forms of expression have given a new dynamism to artistic creation. Of the new painters, some draw direct inspiration from the Herāt school of the 15th-century Timurid period; others are influenced by Western styles. Between the early 1950s and mid-1970s the government encouraged the restoration and redecoration of some of the old monuments of architectural value. However, the world-renowned ancient statues of Buddha in the caves of Bamiyan in central Afghanistan were destroyed in 2001 after the Taliban condemned them as idolatrous. The destruction was denounced worldwide.

The School of Fine Arts was established in Kabul in the 1930s. In architecture the traditional Timurid techniques are preserved, particularly in the design of the exterior walls of mosques or tombs. Handicrafts include the world-renowned Afghan carpets and copper utensils. Afghanistan's cultural institutions suffered greatly during the period of civil war, particularly under the successive mujahedeen and Taliban regimes; most are now either defunct or in abeyance. In February 2002, however, the National Gallery of Art reopened its doors after having managed to hide many of the treasures under its care during the Taliban rule.

### **Sports and recreation**

Afghanistan's traditional sports are individualistic and generally martial—even the childhood pastime of kite flying takes on a competitive edge, as youths often engage in contests to sever the kite strings of competitors. Wrestling, for individual and group honour, is universal, and shooting, both for game and for sport, is widespread. The sturdy and agile Afghan hound, popular in the West for its beauty, originally was bred for speed, agility, and hunting ability. The foremost sport in terms of popularity is indisputably the game of *buzkashī*. Often termed the Afghan national pastime, this rugged contest pits horsemen—sometimes in teams but often as individuals—against one another in a challenge to secure the headless carcass of a goat or calf (weighing about 50–100 pounds [20–40 kg]) and carry it to a goal while simultaneously fending off competitors.

Western-style team sports never gained widespread popularity in Afghanistan, but the country made its first Olympic appearance in the 1936 Summer Games. It has since fielded teams only intermittently. Afghanistan has never sent athletes to the Winter Games.

### **Media and publishing**

Traditionally, the regimes that have ruled Afghanistan have had little tolerance for a free press. This was especially true under the Taliban. Since the Taliban's demise, the local press has exploded with new publications. Dozens of new papers and magazines have appeared, about one-third government-controlled and most weeklies. High production costs and a shortage of printing facilities has left the country with only one regularly appearing daily newspaper, a state-owned publication, *Arman*. The country's low rate of literacy has limited the number of readers, but the long-standing practice of reading newspapers aloud in public places has greatly expanded the number of Afghans who have access to the printed word. Censorship has not been widely practiced by the interim government.

### **History**      Marvin G. Weinbaum

Variations of the word Afghan may be as old as a 3rd-century-CE Sāsānian reference to "Abgan." The earliest Muslim reference to the Afghans probably dates to 982, but tribes related to the modern Afghans have lived in the region for many generations. For millennia the land now called Afghanistan has been the meeting place of four cultural and ecological areas: the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia, and East Asia.

#### **The first Muslim dynasties**

Islamic armies defeated the Sāsānids in 642 at the Battle of Nahāvand (near modern Hamadān, Iran) and advanced into the Afghan area, but they were unable to hold the territory; cities submitted, only to rise in revolt, and the hastily converted returned to their old beliefs once the armies had passed. The 9th and 10th centuries witnessed the rise of numerous local Islamic dynasties.

# Afghanistan still a grave humanitarian crisis, senior aid official says

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/02/1134002#:~:text=Climate%20change%20and%20the%20economic%20downturn%20continue%20to%20fuel%20the>

28 February 2023



A mother of eight struggles to feed her children in Badakhshan Province, Afghanistan.

© UNICEF/Mark Naftalin

## Humanitarian Aid

Climate change and the economic downturn continue to fuel the crisis in Afghanistan, and there have been no “encouraging developments” towards getting girls back into classrooms, a senior UN official said on Tuesday – 28 February 2023.

Ramiz Alakbarov, UN Deputy Special Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, updated journalists in New York on developments in a country where 28 million people now depend on aid to survive.

## Immense humanitarian needs

“Afghanistan remains the world’s largest humanitarian crisis in 2023, notwithstanding, of course, the recent devastating earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria,” he said, speaking via videolink from the capital, Kabul. The UN and partners are seeking US\$4.6 billion this year to assist the Afghan population.

Mr. Alakbarov reported that over the past 18 months, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined by up to 35%, the cost of a basic food basket rose by 30% and unemployment by 40%. Additionally, roughly 75% of people’s income is now spent just on food.

## Advocating for girls

Meanwhile, the UN continues to engage with the *de facto* Taliban authorities in the aftermath of edicts banning girls from attending secondary school and women from working with local and international aid agencies on the ground.

“I regret to say that to date we haven’t seen any news or any encouraging developments with regard to girls’ education,” said Mr. Alakbarov. “The UN continues to advocate for this.”

Regarding humanitarian work, he noted that the Taliban have made exceptions for women’s participation in the health and education sectors following the visit by UN relief chief Martin Griffiths last month.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

“The health sector exemptions on female participation include not just medical services delivery in the facilities, but also psychological support, community-based health activities and nutrition. And it is applied to all females working in offices, hospitals, health centres, or mobile teams,” he said.

## Differences in education

The situation is similar for women teachers, including in providing community-based education through non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Although applicable at the national level, there are “a lot more localised solutions” which vary from province to province.

“Those localised solutions are always within the framework of what is the situation on the ground – that is availability of *mahrms* (male guardians), availability of gender-segregated transportation, and application of the chador or hijab,” he said.

## Interference and assurances

Mr. Alakbarov was asked about Taliban interference in aid delivery. He said distributions were stopped in “severe cases”, which occurred in at least two provinces over the past four months. They resumed once the issues were addressed.

“Most of the access incidents and what is leading to the temporary suspension of programmes these days, is **related to the directives against Afghan women working for national and international NGOs**, and those associated matters,” he said.

“It’s not related to security issues, and we continue to enjoy quite a good physical access throughout the country,” he added.

Mr. Alakbarov also addressed a question on how the UN ensures funding is not diverted to the Taliban. He outlined some of the risk management and mitigation mechanisms that are in place, such as **payment verification systems and third-party monitoring**.

## Full human rights

Additionally, beneficiaries can also communicate with the UN through hotlines and other means, including “to raise complaints, or raise alarms, or be a whistleblower.”

The senior aid official also was asked about reported divisions within the Taliban leadership over the education and humanitarian bans, but he did not think it would be helpful to comment.

Instead, he stressed the need for the *de facto* authorities to ensure Afghan girls and women have the right to be full members of society, which includes being able to work, get an education, and access healthcare and other services.

After more than four decades of conflict and instability in Afghanistan, an estimated 23.7 million Afghans – over half of the population, including women and girls – are in need of humanitarian and protection assistance. By the end of 2023, the number of Afghan refugees reported globally was 6.4 million – accounting for one of the largest protracted refugee situations in the world.



**EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT**

**EDUCATION  
CANNOT  
WAIT**



**EDUCATION  
CANNOT  
WAIT**

## The Taliban ended college for women. Here's how Afghan women are defying the ban

<https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2023/02/24/1158546120/the-taliban-ended-college-for-women-heres-how-afghan-women-are-defying-the-ban#:~:text=Enrollment%20in%20college%20in%20Afghanistan%20has%20historically%20been%20low%20for>

Ruchi Kumar

24 FEBRUARY 2023



In December, the Taliban banned female students from attending university. Some of them are turning to online options. Above: Afghan female students attend Kabul University in 2010.  
*Majid Saeedi/Getty Images*

She's a young student in Afghanistan who graduated high school 3 years early at age 15. For years, she's dreamed of becoming an engineer, both to rebuild her country and to prove that women could work in what's often seen there as a male field.

M.H., who requested anonymity fearing Taliban reprisal for speaking to the press and criticizing their policy, was inches from reaching her goal this past December. But days after she completed requirements for a civil engineering degree, the Taliban banned women from universities. Her gender torpedoed her dream.

The Taliban "decided to withhold our diplomas just because we are women," M.H. told NPR. "Now I cannot even apply for any further education because I have no document to prove that I finished my engineering degree." To have any hope of leaving and establishing a career abroad, or even of working in a future Afghanistan where the Taliban are no longer in power, she's relying on the one alternative available to her — making a second attempt to earn a bachelor's degree by taking online classes in computer science from a university in the U.S.



Enrolment in college in Afghanistan has historically been low for women and men. While exact figures aren't known, M.H. is one of an estimated 90,000 women impacted by the ban. Many of them are now turning to digital spaces for alternatives. It's not an ideal path. Obstacles abound, from erratic internet connectivity to a lack of jobs for women to aspire to.

Since seizing power in August 2021, the Taliban have curtailed women's rights. Women cannot travel without a male guardian and have few work options. Most girls have been forbidden to attend high school since the takeover. Fewer than 12% of Afghan women feel treated with respect and dignity, according to a recent Gallup survey. Those women who express dissent against Taliban authorities are met with violent suppression of their protests, as well as imprisonment, intimidation and even torture, forcing many to flee the country.

### **Coping with a new reality**

When the Taliban entered her city, M.H. says, "I cried myself to sleep for many days, but then I told myself 'I cannot let this be my reality.' "

Though the regime allowed women to continue university education at first, "I did not trust them," M.H. said. After the takeover, women were only allowed into universities every other day to ensure total gender segregation, so she searched for online coursework to fill the rest of her time. In 2021 she secured a scholarship for University of the People, a private online university based in Pasadena, California. The University of the People is accredited by the U.S. Distance Education Accrediting Commission, making its degrees equivalent to a U.S. college degree that is accepted by employers and other institutions of higher learning. Now, seven days a week, M.H. studies online, unless electricity or internet are unavailable.

Several universities and education institutes in addition to **University of the People**, such as **FutureLearn**, **Herat School** and **Education Bridge** have responded to this spike in demand by creating courses and **offering scholarships to Afghan students, particularly women**, to help them continue their education.

"The future prospects for Afghan students are indeed bleak but that does not mean they should stop their educational journeys," said **Shai Reshef, president of University of the People**. "The Taliban's restrictions on education are extremely short-sighted and heartless." He says his university has received over 6,000 applications since December's ban was announced, compared to 10,000 in the entire prior year. The university does not have enough scholarships for everyone.

Other organisations are experiencing similar demand. "I get more than 10 messages on social media every day asking about courses for girls. Since the university ban, I have been getting another dozen requests for starting university-level online courses," said **Pashtana Durrani**, an Afghan educator and director of the nonprofit **Learn Afghanistan**, which is based in the southern Kandahar province and today operates discreetly with the support of local elders.

**Learn Afghanistan** offers vocational training for software development skills, but not university degrees. It currently enrolls more than 400 students. Nearly all courses are conducted online. Many take place in rooms with computers hooked up to generators, all in discreet locations to avoid Taliban detection.

Durrani says the arrangement is designed to circumvent some of Afghanistan's big barriers to online education — lack of reliable internet, electricity and infrastructure.

Her organisation launched in 2018, and she says power was intermittent in southern Afghan provinces even before the 2021 Taliban takeover. "It is so hard to convince the donors why we're spending so much on [portable] batteries because in the West such luxuries are often taken for granted," Durrani said.

## Online education brings its own set of problems

Bureaucratic obstacles also stand in the way. No government in Afghanistan has ever recognised online degrees, Durrani says. It's not clear whether the courses will benefit Afghan female students if, or when, they are allowed back into universities and industries, unless a future government in Afghanistan moves to accommodate the many online course graduates in the country, she adds.

Reshef is more optimistic that online courses could be stepping stones for Afghan students. "Even if the Afghan government does not recognise online degrees, our Afghan students can use their degrees to obtain online jobs or apply to a graduate program at traditional brick and mortar institutions" globally, he says. "A country in which only half of its population has access to college education is doomed to failure."

"Any initiative to educate Afghan girls and women is appreciated," says **Sahar Fetrat**, an assistant researcher with the women's rights division at **Human Rights Watch**. She cautions, however, that online education in today's Afghanistan can reinforce, to an extent, the Taliban's attempt to remove women from public spaces. "We must strive to push and reclaim women and girls' presence back in educational, social, political, and all spheres of life that have been robbed by the Taliban."

Furthermore, Durrani says, "It isn't fair to restrict women's education and careers to only those fields that they can study online." Some women, she says, "might want to be engineers or doctors which cannot be studied online."

Having been denied her rightful engineering degree, M.H. is now focused on excelling at her computer science coursework. While it is difficult for women to leave to study abroad, it has been possible for some to secure visas in neighbouring countries. Women can in fact leave, with difficulty. They're expected to have a male guardian accompany them but often are able to leave without one.

M.H. hopes her cumulative grade point average of 3.84 out of 4 will earn admission to a Master's degree program in another country. "It doesn't matter to me which country," she says. "I just want to go to a better country where at least I have electricity and internet so I can study something and be someone who can contribute to my society."

*Ruchi Kumar is a journalist who reports on conflict, politics, development and culture in India and Afghanistan. She tweets at @RuchiKumar*

**The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.**

**Golden Rule: One must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.**

***Violence is never Justified***

**Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915**

# The Taliban's Curricular Attack on Higher Education in Afghanistan: A New Reality for Higher Education in Afghanistan

<https://www.internationalhighereducation.net/api-v1/article/!/action/getPdfOfArticle/articleID/3742/productID/29/filename/article-id-3742.pdf#:~:text=Between%202001%20and%202021,%20the%20number%20of%20students%20in%20higher>

Abdul Aziz Mohibbi and Noah Coburn

Summer 2023

**Abstract:** In two short years, universities in Afghanistan have seen a drastic drop in enrolment due to the Taliban ban on women in higher education and a culture of surveillance and fear. At the same time, however, the Taliban have moved to begin to restructure curricula and universities themselves to impose their own versions of conservative religiosity, in stark contrast with the expansion of universities under the previous government.

When the United States completed its withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021, it left the government and the military of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan incapable of resisting the momentum of the Taliban's rapid expansion. Among other things left behind during that collapse was a surprisingly vibrant higher education sector. In the 20 years since the 2001 US invasion, the number of universities, both public and private, expanded rapidly. While the quality of these institutions was uneven, Afghanistan's booming youth population embraced the university system as a means of social mobility, and a growing number of Afghans sought advanced degrees either in the country or abroad.

Between 2001 and 2021, the number of **students in higher education in Afghanistan** increased from 8,000 to **400,000 in 39 public and 128 private institutions**. Since then, many of the faculty have fled, international funds that previously supported higher education initiatives have been frozen, many private institutions have closed, and **the number of students in both public and private institutions has plummeted**.

The international media has largely focused on the Taliban's misogynist bans on women and girls, first from secondary and then from tertiary education. However, interviewing administrators, faculty members, and students, both those who have fled the Taliban and those that have remained in the country, shows that behind the scenes, Taliban authorities have begun the slower, more deliberate process of dismantling much of the work that was done over the past 20 years to grow and standardise the higher education sector. This includes massive revisions to the previous regime's curriculum and replacing it with one that centres on a conservative version of Islam counter to the religious beliefs of many of those in the country, and enforcing this version of religious education in the university primarily through fear and other authoritarian tactics.

## A New Curriculum

The Taliban, a political movement that grew out of religious schools in the Afghan and Pakistani borderlands, has always emphasised its own vision of education. It is based on conservative Islamic and Pashtun values, which stand in striking contrast not only with Western approach to education but also with more moderate Islamic modes embraced elsewhere in Afghanistan. This has meant a long tradition of prioritising male adolescent students, who also served as recruits for the Taliban. Over the past 10 years, as the Taliban steadily expanded the territory that it had under control, new madrassas have been built to fulfil their vision of religious learning. Though the Taliban always had supporters in specific universities, particularly in the east of the country, since gaining control over Kabul and the government apparatus of the former regime, it has moved to reshape higher education as well. This includes replacing university officials, instilling fear in students, and forcing the ministry of higher education to revise curricula and transform education. Curriculum changes in particular could reshape Afghan education for future generations.

For instance, courses on human rights, women's studies, and social welfare have all been removed from the social sciences curriculum over the past two years. Departments of philosophy have been replaced with departments of philosophy and faith; furthermore, instead of studying different philosophical

concepts, students who take courses in this area now focus on criticising the philosophies that the Taliban considers counter to its ideology. Other changes address course contents directly. For instance, there is now a ban on discussing music or dance as a part of cultural studies. Some changes are more subtle and surprising. For instance, sociology of war was removed from the curriculum, since the Taliban's approach implies focusing on war in the context of violent jihad (struggle against disbelief and nonbelievers).

While religious studies were part of the curriculum even under the previous government, the type of religion taught has also shifted significantly. The focus used to be on moderate forms of Islam and Islamic obligations, such as performing good deeds and speaking to nonbelievers about Islam. The Taliban curriculum transmits a far more conservative form of Islam, draws on the work of conservative Islamic scholars, and emphasises the importance of conducting jihad.

Under the previous regime, such revisions would have been conducted internally at the ministry of higher education with the help of academic experts, but nowadays changes also need approval from the ministry for the propagation of virtue and the prevention of vice (locally known as Amr bil Maroof). Amr bil Maroof is the ministry that was responsible for enforcing the Taliban's moral code during the previous period of the Taliban rule, to the extent of regulating the length of men's beards and veiling requirements for women. This ministry was reinstated by the new Taliban regime and symbolically given the offices of the now defunct ministry of women's affairs. In addition, the faculty of shariah law has been brought in to review curriculum changes, and all officials involved are now required to participate in week-long workshops led by the ministry of vice and virtue.

Other changes impact students at all departments. For instance, students are now required to take 24 credits of religious studies—vs. only eight credits in the old times. This has reduced the number of credits for other types of courses.

### **Enforcement through Fear**

The Taliban government has not only restructured the curriculum but also instilled a culture of fear that stifles dissent on university campuses. Faculty and students have told us how Taliban officials at schools had imposed conservative dress codes and harassed students and faculty deemed troublesome. The fact that the ministry of vice and virtue—a body that is often criticised for disregard for individual rights and impunity—is now involved in the work of universities has had a chilling effect, leading students and faculty to self-censorship.

As one male student of economics who wanted to protest the banning of women said, “We couldn't do anything or protest when they banned women from the university out of fear of being reported.”

Faculty and students also mention fear of being informed on by colleagues or fellow students. A culture of mistrust has been created and thus, as some people report, made real teaching and learning impossible.

### **Reshaping Afghan Society**

This quiet restructuring of university curricula by the Taliban demonstrates the extent to which the current authorities are aiming to reshape Afghan society. They want to create a world where women are invisible outside the home, where no dissent is tolerated, and where academic analysis is replaced by religious beliefs that only a fraction of the Afghan population actually shares. As the generation of Afghans educated in the imperfect yet lively and expanding universities of 2001–2021 is being replaced by a generation that is indoctrinated with authoritarian ideology through fear and mistrust, hope for academic debate and dissent, as well as for human rights, is fading.

The Taliban government has not only restructured the curriculum but also instilled a culture of fear that stifles dissent on university campuses.

## Afghanistan – Mapping informal economies in informal settlements as a local integration pathway for IDPs (30 July 2024)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/acaps-thematic-report-afghanistan-mapping-informal-economies-informal-settlements-local-integration-pathway-idps-30-july-2024#:~:text=In%20Afghanistan,%20the%20total%20value%20of%20the%20informal%20sector%20in>

1 August 2024

### OVERVIEW

The informal economy, comprising activities that have market value and would add to tax revenue and GDP if recorded, is an important contributor to the GDP and provides job opportunities in low-income countries. **In Afghanistan, the total value of the informal sector in July 2024 is estimated to be 73.6% of the GDP – approximately USD 127 billion at GDP purchasing power parity levels.** To put this into perspective, the value for Pakistan – Afghanistan’s neighbour and primary trading partner – is 35.7% (World Economics accessed 24/07/2024).

Significant displacement and a decline in jobs in the formal economy drive the size and importance of the informal economy, especially since the Interim Taliban Authority (ITA) returned to power in August 2021 (IDMC 15/08/2022). Previous World Bank assessments infer economic incentives to be important pull factors for people seeking better jobs and livelihoods, including **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**. Many of those displaced have moved to **informal settlements (ISETs)** near urban centres in Herat, Kabul, and Kandahar (WB 01/05/2011). Most IDPs have no intention of returning to their place of origin, citing factors including the inaccessibility of housing and land, financial assistance, and sustainable employment (RID 27/06/2024).

Conditions in ISETs are difficult, and IDPs engage in the informal economy to overcome or adapt to these challenges through casual labour or small businesses (UN-Habitat 2018). Because the informal economy offers access to low-tier jobs – e.g. jobs that require less formal training and documentation or certification and those that have fewer barriers for employment – it absorbs IDPs and returnees who tend to lack these requirements (WB 07/10/2019). Humanitarian organisations have asked the relevant authorities to consider longer-term settlement solutions that uphold their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, as well as Afghan national policy that protects IDPs from forced eviction (NRC 04/06/2024). Like the previous Government, however, the ITA views ISETs as places of deprivation and exclusion and seeks to remove them (GiHA 20/12/2022). The ITA’s preference for reintegration in places of origin as the durable solution for IDPs effectively provides justification for their eviction from ISETs, hastening voluntary and forced returns to mostly rural areas (IIED 05/02/2024).

Since the ITA takeover and economic downturn, ISET inhabitants – mainly economic migrants, IDPs, and returned refugees – have become increasingly active in the informal economy (World Economics accessed 24/07/2024). The ITA’s policy of reclaiming illegally appropriated land has resulted in the targeting of IDPs in ISETs for enforced return to their places of origin, possibly because the authorities deem them to be the least locally integrated (ACAPS 27/02/2023). That said, the economic importance of ISETs in contributing to Afghanistan’s GDP and alleviating poverty underscores the need for nuanced approaches for those wanting to locally integrate or return to their place of origin (IIED 05/02/2024).

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) – **more than half of the global labour force is engaged in informal work.** The IMF says 60% of all workers are involved in unregulated jobs. That amounts to around two billion workers employed in informal jobs and four out of every five businesses are not formally registered.

The worsening security situation across Afghanistan in the wake of foreign troop withdrawal and Taliban advances, has forced an estimated 270,000 from their homes since January, the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) reported on Tuesday, bringing the total internally displaced to more than **3.5 million IDPs**. Globally, nearly 10.9 million Afghans remained displaced.

## Giving Visibility to the Invisible: Measuring informality

Though information on the informal economy is often limited, it encompasses a diverse range of enterprises, the majority of microenterprises, and more than half of the global workforce, contributing significantly to individual livelihoods and socioeconomic development.



Worldwide, more than 60% of all employed persons or 2 billion people are in informal employment



Women in informal employment are significantly less likely than men to work in fixed visible premises but 2.7 times more likely to work from their own home or someone else's home



**4/5** businesses operate in the informal economy

In low-income countries, it is estimated that up to

**39%** of GDP

comes from goods and services produced by informal enterprises



Due to the insecure and unprotected nature of informality, measuring informal employment and the informal sector is critical to understanding decent work deficits and inequalities in the world of work. Better insight promotes smart policymaking and decent work for all.

**We're here to help!**

ILO's Department of Statistics provides innovative tools and guidance to support countries in the implementation of the latest standards on informality in labour statistics and sound data collection.

Contact us at [statistics@ilo.org](mailto:statistics@ilo.org) to find out more, or visit [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)

# The Taliban are megarich – here's where they get the money they use to wage war in Afghanistan

<https://theconversation.com/the-taliban-are-megarich-heres-where-they-get-the-money-they-use-to-wage-war-in-afghanistan-147411>

9 December 2020



The Taliban militants of Afghanistan have grown richer and more powerful since their fundamentalist Islamic regime was toppled by U.S. forces in 2001.



In the fiscal year that ended in March 2020, the Taliban reportedly brought in US\$1.6 billion, according to Mullah Yaqoob, son of the late Taliban spiritual leader Mullah Mohammad Omar, who revealed the Taliban's income sources in a confidential report commissioned by NATO and later obtained by Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty.

In comparison, the Afghan government brought in US\$5.55 billion during the same period.

## Who funds the Taliban?

I study the Taliban's finances as an economic policy analyst at the Center for Afghanistan Studies. Here's where their money comes from.

### 1. Drugs – US\$416 million

Afghanistan accounted for approximately 84% of global opium production over the five years ending in 2020, according to the United Nation's World Drug Report 2020.

Much of those illicit drug profits go to the Taliban, which manage opium in areas under their control. The group imposes a 10% tax on every link in the drug production chain, according to a 2008 report from the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, an independent research organisation in Kabul. That includes the Afghan farmers who cultivate poppy, the main ingredient in opium, the labs that convert it into a drug and the traders who move the final product out of country.



Afghan farmers harvest opium sap from a poppy field in the Darra-i-Nur District of Nangarhar province May 10. Noorullah Shirzada / AFP via Getty Images

## **2. Mining – US\$400 million to US\$464 million**

Mining iron ore, marble, copper, gold, zinc and other metals and rare-earth minerals in mountainous Afghanistan is an increasingly lucrative business for the Taliban. Both small-scale mineral-extraction operations and big Afghan

mining companies pay Taliban militants to allow them to keep their businesses running. Those who don't pay have faced death threats.

According to the Taliban's Stones and Mines Commission, or Da Dabaro Comisyoon, the group earns US\$400 million a year from mining. NATO estimates that figure higher, at US\$464 million – up from just US\$35 million in 2016.

## **3. Extortion and taxes – US\$160 million**

Like a government, the Taliban tax people and industries in the growing swath of Afghanistan under their control. They even issue official receipts of tax payment.

“Taxed” industries include mining operations, media, [telecommunications](#) and development projects funded by international aid. Drivers are also charged for using highways in Taliban-controlled regions, and shopkeepers pay the Taliban for the right to do business.

The group also imposes a traditional Islamic form of taxation called “ushr” – which is a 10% tax on a farmer's harvest – and “zakat,” a 2.5% wealth tax.

According to Mullah Yaqoob, tax revenues – which may also be considered extortion – bring in around US\$160 million annually.

Since some of those taxed are poppy growers, there could be some financial overlap between tax revenue and drug revenue.

## **4. Charitable donations – US\$240 million**

The Taliban receive covert financial contributions from private donors and international institutions across the globe.

Many Taliban donations are from charities and private trusts located in Persian Gulf countries, a region historically sympathetic to the group's religious insurgency. Those donations add up to about US\$150 million to US\$200 million each year, according to the Afghanistan Center for Research and Policy Studies. These charities are on the U.S. Treasury Department's list of groups that finance terrorism.

Private citizens from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Iran and some Persian Gulf nations also help finance the Taliban, contributing another US\$60 million annually to the Taliban-affiliated Haqqani Network, according to American counterterrorism agencies.





The Taliban's insurgency has destabilised Afghanistan for nearly 20 years. [Norrullah Shirzada / AFP via Getty Images](#)

### **5. Exports – US\$240 million**

In part to launder illicit money, the Taliban import and export various everyday consumer goods, according to the United Nations Security Council. Known business affiliates include the multinational Noorzai Brothers Limited, which imports auto parts and sells reassembled vehicles and spare automobile parts.

The Taliban's net income from exports is thought to be around US\$240 million a year. This figure includes the export of poppy and looted minerals, so there may be financial overlap with drug revenue and mining revenue.

### **6. Real estate – US\$80 million revenue**

The Taliban own real estate in Afghanistan, Pakistan and potentially other countries, according to Mullah Yaqoob and the Pakistani TV Channel SAMAA. Yaqoob told NATO annual real estate revenue is around US\$80 million.

### **7. Specific countries**

According to BBC reporting, a classified CIA report estimated in 2008 that the Taliban had received US\$106 million from foreign sources, in particular from the Gulf states.

Today, the governments of Russia, Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are all believed to bankroll the Taliban, according to numerous U.S. and international sources. Experts say these funds could amount to as much as US\$500 million a year, but it is difficult to put an exact figure on this income stream.

### **Who funds the Afghan government?**

For nearly 20 years, the Taliban's great wealth has financed mayhem, destruction and death in Afghanistan. To battle its insurgency, the Afghan government also spends heavily on war, often at the expense of basic public services and economic development.

A peace agreement in Afghanistan would allow the government to redirect its scarce resources. The government might also see substantial new revenue flow in from legal sectors now dominated by the Taliban, such as mining.

Stability is additionally expected to attract foreign investment in the country, helping the government end its dependence on donors like the United States and the European Union.

There are many reasons to root for peace in war-scarred Afghanistan. Its financial health is one of them.

# New GOP-backed bill would ban aid to Afghanistan to avoid giving US dollars to the Taliban

UN has flown in some US\$2.9B in US cash to Afghanistan since Taliban seized control on 13 August 2021 as of July 2024

Morgan Phillips Fox News

23 September 2024

**FIRST ON FOX:** A group of Republican lawmakers is introducing a new bill that would cease all aid dollars to Afghanistan over concerns of interception by the Taliban.

"The Biden-Harris administration's disastrous withdrawal has plunged the country back under Taliban rule, and now it turns out that our taxpayer dollars are being used to the benefit of the Taliban," Rep. Josh Brecheen, R-Okla., sponsor of the legislation, told Fox News Digital.

"This legislation is needed so we can ensure that no more of our tax dollars are being irresponsibly used in Taliban-controlled Afghanistan."

The House bill is co-sponsored by Republican Reps. Tim Burchett of Tennessee, Ralph Norman of South Carolina, Nick Langworthy of New York, Barry Moore of Alabama, Erlic Burlison of Missouri, Matt Rosendale of Montana and Randy Feenstra of Iowa.

The U.S. is the largest donor to Afghanistan. It spent a total of US\$21 billion on the nation and Afghan refugees who have been evacuated since the withdrawal. However, critics say much of that aid ends up in lining the pockets of the Taliban, who they say have taken control of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the country.

## HOUSE GOP RELEASES SCATHING REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN

The United Nations (U.N.), meanwhile, has flown in some US\$2.9 billion in U.S. currency cash to Afghanistan since the Taliban seized control, the bulk of that being from funds allocated by the U.S., and at least some of which ends up in the Taliban-controlled central bank, according to the SIGAR report from July.

The Taliban "taxes" this cash at multiple points of distribution.

The bill would prohibit federal agencies from giving any direct cash assistance to Afghanistan and prohibit any taxpayer dollars from going to the U.N. for the purpose of assisting Afghanistan. It also prohibits Federal Reserve Banks from selling U.S. currency to the U.N. for the purpose of direct cash assistance to Afghanistan.

In a briefing to the U.N. Security Council on March 6, Roza Otunbayeva, the U.N.'s special representative for Afghanistan, did not mention the money going to Da Afghanistan central bank but said it was necessary to get medical care and food for Afghans.

The shipments have "injected liquidity to the local economy that has in large part allowed the private sector to continue to function and averted a fiscal crisis," Otunbayeva told the council.



Taliban fighters celebrate the third anniversary of the withdrawal of U.S.-led troops from Afghanistan in Kabul, Afghanistan, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2024. (AP Photo/Siddiqullah Alizai)

In a letter provided in response to the SIGAR report, the State Department said the U.N. was in charge of managing the cash transfer program.

"We remain committed to providing critical, life-saving humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people. We will continue to monitor assistance programs and seek to mitigate the risk that U.S. assistance could indirectly benefit the Taliban or could be diverted to unintended recipients," the letter said.



Members of the Taliban sit on a military vehicle during a Taliban military parade in Kabul, Afghanistan, in November 2021. (Reuters/Ali Khara)



Taliban fighters display their flag on patrol in Kabul, Afghanistan, on Thursday, Aug. 19, 2021. (AP Photo/Rahmat Gul)

### **AFGHAN GENERAL SAYS HIS COUNTRY HAS ONCE AGAIN BECOME 'CRUCIBLE OF TERRORISM'**

For 20 years prior to the Taliban takeover, Afghanistan received some US\$8 billion in foreign assistance per year, representing 40% of its gross domestic product and financing three quarters of the government's public expenditures. When the U.S. and other foreign entities stopped supplying aid, the country fell into an economic crisis – and aid dollars began flowing once again.

In June, the House passed a bill that would force the State Department to investigate which countries give aid to the Taliban – and also get U.S. assistance themselves.

It would also force the secretary of state to weigh if those countries should keep getting U.S. dollars and develop a strategy to discourage them from continuing aid to the Taliban. However, that bill did not cease all aid to Afghanistan.

## ***Violence is never Justified***

**Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915**

# **PSYCHIC BARRIERS to CHANGE!**

**To put it succinctly:**

**We have been driven, generation after generation, to embrace our minds to the point that we blindly worship our minds, due to the fact that high level spirit controllers considered we would fall to their coercion.**

**Our minds are addicted to:**

**Control over others;**

**Control over our environment.**

**That males are now addicted to having females subservient to their control.**

**That our minds cannot differentiate Truth from Falsehood.**

**That our minds are addicted to untruth and that 'fake news' and propaganda will be believed by a gullible, subservient audience.**

**That consequently, the sheeple will march to war without questioning.**

**So, financial gain for the few hidden controllers is the trigger for never ending wars, if they cannot enslave nations through debt or by other means!**

**We, here on Earth, live in a physical HELL!**

**CORE PROBLEM – well, a starting point!:****AFGHANISTAN Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios**

	<b>DOCTORS</b>		<b>NURSES &amp; MIDWIVES</b>		<b>TEACHER / STUDENT</b>	
	per 1,000 people		per 1,000 people		ratio	
<b>Afghanistan</b>	2020	<b>0.3</b>	2018	<b>0.5</b>	2018	<b>49</b>
Pakistan	2019	1.1	2019	0.5	2018	44
China	2020	2.4	2020	3.3	2018	16
India	2020	0.7	2020	1.7	2017	33
Iran	2018	1.5	2018	2.0	2017	29
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
United States America	2018	2.6	2018	15.7	2017	14
Spain	2018	4.0	2018	6.1	2017	13
		Austria		Switzerland		San Marino
Strongest Worldwide	2020	5.4	2019	18.0	2018	7
<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/">https://data.worldbank.org/</a>		Africa 27		Africa 30		Africa 21
Weakest Worldwide		nations 0.1		nations 1.0		nations 40+

**In summary:**

**Primary goal is to double the number of doctors throughout Afghanistan, and then double their number again.**

**Similarly, double the number of nurses and midwives throughout Afghanistan, and then double their number again.**

**This can only stem from doubling the number of school teachers whilst up-stepping their skills to enable a more than doubling of grade 12 graduates with even higher standards of education than presently being facilitated. It all begins with EDUCATION! – open, free, feelings orientated!**

**This all requires a massive growth in physical facilities and in the interim, an enormous scholarship program to support students being educated overseas, in various countries, to commence to grow the numbers of these critical industry skilled people, also to provide educators for universities, technical and further education, craft creation centres, child care centres, etc.**

**Such a national program will shift the overall consciousness of the people to such an extent that the nation may become a globally recognised tourism destination with all the supporting facilities of safety, health services and facilities, transport and communications that discerning travellers generally anticipate and expect.**

**This is bold initiative for and by the people of Afghanistan. The old ways of self-centred, ego-centric and greed driven control will need to give way as there will follow a universal dismantling of old institutionalised systems, all to be replaced by a new way of living – Feelings First with the mind following in support – not as how institutionalised systems now are.**

## Afghanistan

Afghanistan suffers from a critical shortage of human resources for health. Most recent estimates of health worker duties reflect 2.5 physicians per 10,000 population and 5 nurses per 10,000 population (WHO, 2018). Health services throughout Afghanistan are almost the least developed of any nation.

The health workforce is characterised by:

- an aging workforce
- low numbers of critical cadres, such as midwives and community health workers
- a de-motivated workforce due to poor working conditions including low wages and poor physical infrastructure
- insufficient training capacity to produce the number of health workers to meet population needs
- literally no mental health services
- after four decades of war, the injured have only their families to support and assist them.
- maldistribution of specialist clinical and technical skills, where 30% of skilled health professionals occupy administrative and management positions.

Physicians (per 1,000 people) in Afghanistan was reported at 0.25 in 2020.

That is                      ONE doctor per                      4,000 people.

### Scarcity of Doctors and Nurses:

Afghanistan has approximately **10,700 physicians**, which translates to about **0.25 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants**. This is significantly lower than the global standard of 1.70 physicians per 1,000 inhabitants and the EU standard of 4.28. The country faces a critical shortage of healthcare professionals, with only 4.6 medical doctors, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 people

***Cause No Harm*** < to OTHERS  
to MYSELF

**Strive to love others as I am to love myself**

Afghanistan  
median age is  
17.12 years

### **PROVE THAT THE PRODUCT DOES WHAT YOU SAY IT CAN DO:**

12 April 2022 was the date when a pair had their first appreciation of nearing their completion of their personal Feeling Healing. This heralds the date when the first people on Earth considered that their personal healing of what they had personally taken on of the Rebellion and Default is achievable. It is this pair that through their personal experience and journey are now able to reveal how we can heal ourselves.

Further, Samantha in England commenced her healing in 2013 and is now close to completion of her personal healing also.

This self-healing is the achieving of a soul condition state equivalent to that which we all are in at the moment prior to our conception. From the moment of conception on we are absorbing the errors and injuries of our parents and carers continually through to the time we are six years of age when our indwelling spirit arrives. It is this, our Childhood Suppression, that we are to heal.

While we are mind-centric, we are literally frozen into the retarded condition of one or the other of our parents. We cannot progress beyond their condition without embracing our feelings and longing for the truth that our feelings are drawing our attention to.

### **PROVE THAT YOU CAN SELL THE PRODUCT AT THE PRICE YOU SAY YOU CAN:**

The process of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, then Soul Healing, is free to all of humanity. It is a way of living. It is not a religion, there is no controlling hierarchy, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, rituals, special clothing and books. There is nothing to join and be subjected to. The revelations are free to all. It is The New Way, a way of living life through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth. Truth IS Love! This is a freeing way of life!

### **PROVE THAT YOU CAN PRODUCE THE PRODUCT AT THE COST YOU SAY YOU CAN:**

For those who love to embrace all the details, then these revelations will take some considerable time to research, study and embrace. To some it may seem all so very obvious. And there will be those who are in between these categories. Books written revealing these understandings will have their typical costs. Internet sources are free to all. Formal education programs may have delivery costs in the normal fashion of most education.

### **PROVE THAT YOU OWN THE TECHNOLOGY:**

Copy right may apply to material and publications principally to preserve the integrity of the writings. Plagiarism is welcome as long as the integrity of the original writings remains intact. There are presently more than 60,000 pages of material – 20 million words!





# EMOTIONAL NEGLECT



**KIDS**

in families with emotional neglect will blame self in order to PRESERVE the PARENT

o o o

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT can also occur when an attuned parent isn't able to EMOTIONALLY

**'FIND'** a particularly unique child.



## CHRONIC SHAME

can develop when a child interprets their distress in aloneness -AS- proof something is wrong with THEM.



CHILDREN with too much shame learn to

**NUMB**

all emotion

**HOWEVER**



EMOTIONS are a **COMPASS FOR LIVING**

**WE NEED THEM!**



**EMOTIONS EXIST IN THE BODY**

\*EVEN IF\* A PERSON HAS SHUTDOWN AWARENESS OF THEM.

## EXPERIENTIAL THERAPY

Includes a focus on bringing awareness to bodily sense of emotion.

INHIBITORY emotions

include

- SHAME
- GUILT
- ANXIETY

THESE SERVE TO AVOID



**7** CORE EMOTIONS

- SADNESS
- ANGER
- FEAR
- DISGUST
- JOY
- EXCITEMENT
- AROUSAL

FROM HILARY JACOBS HENDEL ON

MENTAL HEALTH HAPPY HOUR

DOODLE BY @LINDSAYBRAMAN

## ***How is it for you if you are Truly Honest with Yourself?***



♥ You truly love your children, devoting yourself to them, wanting nothing more than for them to grow up and be as they want to be?

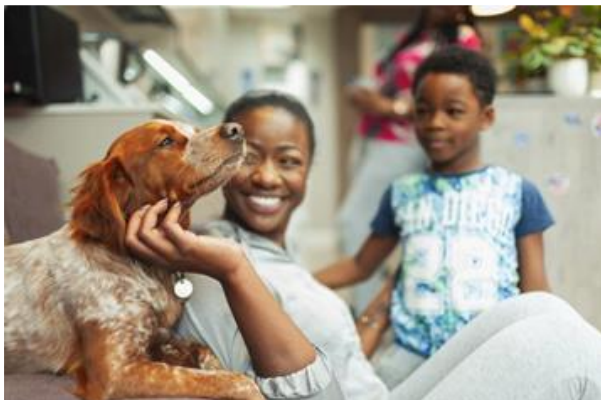
♥ You believe you truly love your children, believing you are devoted to them, wanting them to be as you want them to be?



~~~~~

♥ You love your child more than you love your pet?

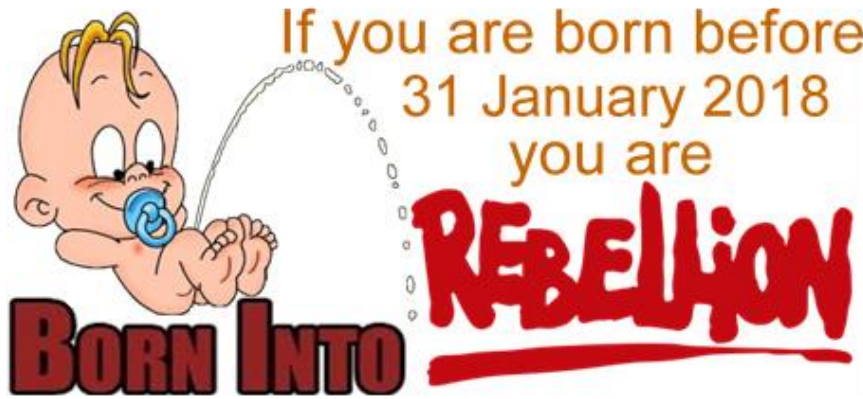
♥ You love your pet as much as your child, treating it as if it is another child?



♥ You love your pet more than your child?

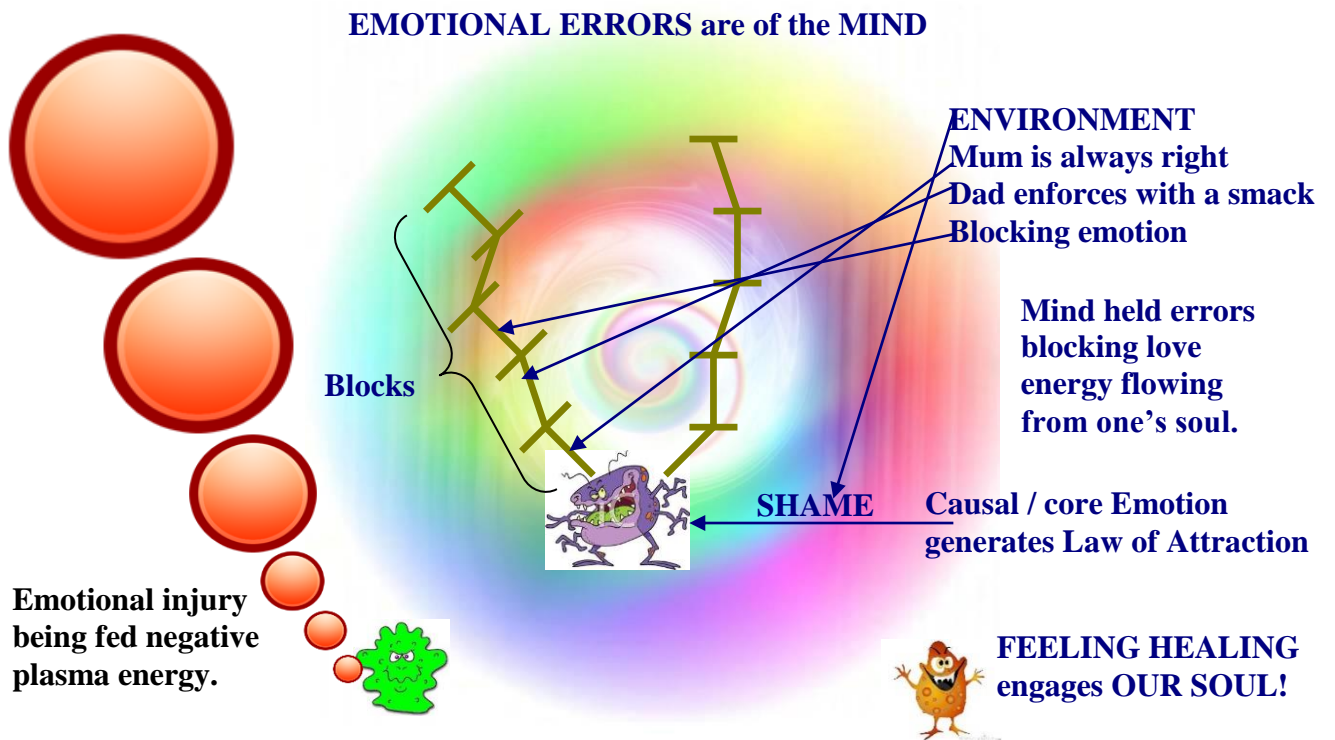
**By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**

**LAYERS upon LAYERS are to be healed through longing for the TRUTH!**



To the extent that parents have healed themselves prior to conceiving a child, that child will now be free of those imposts of the Rebellion and Default through parents' Healing.

Everyone will still be born into the Rebellion up until the Avonal Age actually starts. People are currently being born into the Rebellion which is going through the initial stages leading up to its complete end, but that doesn't affect new people being conceived by their rebellious parents. And even during the Avonal Age, people conceived and born to 'mind-parents', rather than 'feeling-parents' who will be doing their Healing or having Healed it, will still come completely into the Rebellion and Default. The Rebellion and Default will be modified compared to how it is now because of the Avonal influence, but still everyone refusing to embrace the Avonal's Truth and so The New Way by doing their Healing, will still become wholly of the Rebellion and Default.



**GLASS CEILING BARRIER REMOVAL:**

| <b>Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems</b> |                             |                        |                                    |                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>                                                         | <b>Rate of Unemployment</b> | <b>Rate of Poverty</b> | <b>Happiness Rate “Life is OK”</b> | <b>Rate of Criminality</b> |
| 600 +                                                                                 | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 100%                               | 0.0%                       |
| 500 - 600                                                                             | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 98%                                | 0.5%                       |
| 400 - 500                                                                             | 2%                          | 0.5%                   | 79%                                | 2.0%                       |
| 300 - 400                                                                             | 7%                          | 1.0%                   | 70%                                | 5.0%                       |
| 200 - 300                                                                             | 8%                          | 1.5%                   | 60%                                | 9.0%                       |
| 100 - 200                                                                             | 50%                         | 22.0%                  | 15%                                | 50.0%                      |
| 50 - 100                                                                              | 75%                         | 40.0%                  | 2%                                 | 91.0%                      |
| < 50                                                                                  | 95%                         | 65.0%                  | 0%                                 | 98.0%                      |

These two charts demonstrate the stark reality of one’s probable quality of life that we will experience relative to our personal calibration as per the Map of Consciousness developed by Dr David Hawkins. This calibration level is essentially set for life by the time we reach the age of six (6) years.

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                |                        |                        |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                            | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| 400s                                                                                                                                  | 22                                   | 405                | 82.2                           | 0.924                          | 7.1                    | .890                   | US\$63,032                    |
| 300s                                                                                                                                  | 71                                   | 343                | 77.2                           | 0.794                          | 6.1                    | .741                   | US\$30,154                    |
| 200s                                                                                                                                  | 50                                   | 251                | 72.7                           | 0.676                          | 5.3                    | .610                   | US\$16,560                    |
| High 100s                                                                                                                             | 38                                   | 174                | 70.5                           | 0.659                          | 5.0                    | .600                   | US\$12,516                    |
| Low 100s                                                                                                                              | 21                                   | 119                | 67.1                           | 0.587                          | 4.6                    | .501                   | US\$7,081                     |
| Below 100                                                                                                                             | 14                                   | 74                 | 65.3                           | 0.565                          | 4.4                    | .501                   | US\$6,377                     |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                          | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                    |                                |                        |                        | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

**Afghanistan overall population calibration is MoC 85**

| <b>Afghan-istan MoC</b> | <b>No. of Countries</b> | <b>Living in urban slums</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 85                      | 1                       | 73.3%                        | 66.29                          | 0.511                          | 2.5                    | .414                   | US\$2,475                     |

and

| <b>Afghan-istan MoC</b> | <b>Population</b> | <b>Median Age</b> | <b>Political Rights &amp; Civil Liberties</b> | <b>Unemployment</b> | <b>Poverty</b> | <b>Hunger / Crime</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 85                      | 43,400,000        | 17.12             | 27 not free                                   | 15.40%              | 55%            | 66%                   | US\$2,475                     |

The overall consciousness of humanity remained at 190 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale for around 1,700 years up until the mid 1900s. It has only recently begun to rise due to a few people realising that living feelings first, that is, embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and having our minds to follow in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to do, that we can break free of the shackles of mind-centric living. This revelation has had a profound positive impact. Through living feelings first we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression which is imposed upon us from the moment of conception through to the age of six years by our parents and those close to us – there are and have been no exceptions – we all have and are subjected to childhood suppression.

While we live mind-centric we cannot progress beyond 499 on Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. That is the glass ceiling we are to break through now, and remove the re-stictiveness of mind-centricity from our lives. For 200,000 years, we have been misguided to worship our minds and now we are free to choose THE NEW WAY – to live through our feelings, to live feelings first, and as we grow to do so, then the glass ceiling will be dissolved for ever for those who embrace their feelings over their mind.

War between nations, war between people will continue until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression through embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings of truth. Disease and illness of all kinds will continue to plague us until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. All social ailments are of the consequence of our childhood suppression. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity because we now have been shown how to heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. This has now been achieved. It has never occurred in prior times throughout the history of humanity.

Of the past 3,400 years, humans have been entirely at peace for only 268 of them, or just **8%** of recorded history. War has prevailed throughout 92% of the time of modern history. How many people have died in war? At least 108 million people were killed in wars in the twentieth century alone. **Conflict and violence are currently on the rise**, with many conflicts today being waged between non-state actors such as political militias, criminal and international terrorist groups.

Earth's humanity is presently experiencing 'rolling' disruptions that commenced on 22 March 2017 and are likely to continue unfolding relentlessly for around three decades. Nothing and none of the systems that came about during the 200,000 era of the Rebellion and Default are going to be allowed to continue. Nothing will remain the same. We are not going to be allowed to continue with our old ways without great difficulty. We are being encouraged to seek a new way – The NEW WAY! For those who steadfastly hold onto the old ways, their lives will be very difficult. For those who seek the New Way and begin to embrace the new way, they will find life significantly easier.



## **WE'VE BEEN SCREWED BY LUCIFER REBELLION**

Lucifer and his soul partner, with his assistant Satan and soul partner, brought about the Rebellion 200,000 years ago, and through his deputies, Caligastia and Daligastia, and their soul partners, they brought about the default by Adam and Eve of their mission on Earth more than 38,000 years ago.

On the 31 January 2018, the formal ending of the Rebellion and Default took place, now the out working of the Rebellion is to unfold.

# **REBELLION & DEFAULT**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

The earthing of the Law of Compensation commenced to quicken on 22 May 2017 and may be fully earthed when the Avonal bestowal pair complete their mission on Earth. The Avonal Pair are to introduce the coming Avonal Age of 1,000 years during which time all of Earth's humanity will progressively be introduced to Feeling Healing, Living through our Feelings, Living Feelings First and the way to heal ourselves of what we have each taken on of the Rebellion and Default, mostly through our Childhood Suppression commencing at the moment of conception and completing when we are six years of age.

# END OF THE LINE

## LAW OF COMPENSATION

Through the earthing of the Law of Compensation, in the way it is applied throughout the spirit Mansion Worlds, is why it has been said that a 1,000 years of peace will unfold after the third and final world war.

# Insanity Of Humanity

Presently, all of humanity is functioning in one form or another of a stupor, living zombie like, never responding intuitively with any form of spontaneity. The insanity of humanity is visible to all. It will only be when individuals heal themselves of their childhood suppression and begin to fully live through their soul based feelings, having their minds following in executing what our feelings are guiding us to embrace, will the depth of our retardation become obvious to each of us.

**The New Way – Feeling Healing**

**Freedom Pathway being Feeling Healing**

**Feeling Healing is the pathway to  
TRUTH and HAPPINESS!**

## How is it that we are each so retarded?

Wayward high level leadership of Earth's humanity has cleverly crafted and institutionalised systems that impede every aspect of our living. This has been so for the past 200,000 years.

We were firstly guided, influenced to embrace living mind-centric. That is, we now believe that through our minds that we may achieve all of our goals, we can become almost everything we want, that we can become powerful and prosperous and progress to the greatest heights imaginable. We are to live suppressing our feelings, we are taught by our parents to suppress our true personality and to embrace the personality they want us to be – like them – deluded!

As women are closer to their feelings than men, these high level wayward leaders guided men to subordinate women. Thus, these past 200,000 years, women have been subjected to suppression by men because as women embrace their feelings and begin to express their feelings, which are always in truth, women will expose the folly of mind superiority. We are to live feelings first and have our minds follow in the process of implementing what our feelings are leading us to embrace. Not the other way round as it now is – mind first and feelings suppressed.

Our minds are wonderful and all part of our progression – when in support of our feelings. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood and are addicted to untruth, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and other people. Our thoughts are mind generated, when we say; 'I think', we begin to express an assumption generated by our mind – assumptions are around 98% in error, the other 2% are flukes. Our feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained, all we need to know is self-contained, we have all we need within ourselves, all we need to do is allow our feelings to surface and embrace them, having our minds to follow in implementing our feeling's guidance.

## Education

All education platforms, worldwide, are predominantly mind-centric. There is no feeling orientation and embracement in the way we are to live within education platforms. In fact, education is a tiresome, boring process of lectures. A lecturer delivering a tirade of words from the front of a room is the most ineffective teaching and learning device imaginable – it is also the most commonly employed teaching process.

## The Learning Pyramid:



Once the core subject material is introduced, students tutoring each other in small groups of around 12 people is the most superior learning process – yet seldom provided for. Practice by doing, tutoring others flows into natural self-expression, thus achieving comprehensive knowledge of any core subject – and it is permanent

learning. Our whole life is about experiences and the feelings that come from such experiences. As feelings arise we are too long to know the truth behind what those feelings are endeavouring to reveal to us. We are truth seekers! And we are to be feelings expressive!

By being mind-centric, we cannot progress up Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale beyond 499. On the MoC, 400-499 is the field of 'Reason' – the pinnacle of science!



Universally, all sectors of education, pre-school, primary school, high school, craft centres, technical and further education, university, etc., are all mind centric platforms that retards one's freedom of expression and closes down evolutionary growth potential. The PhD – Doctor of Philosophy – is the extreme of feelings suppression with total immersion into one's mind.

## Health

### Are there really 10,000 diseases and just 500 'cures'?

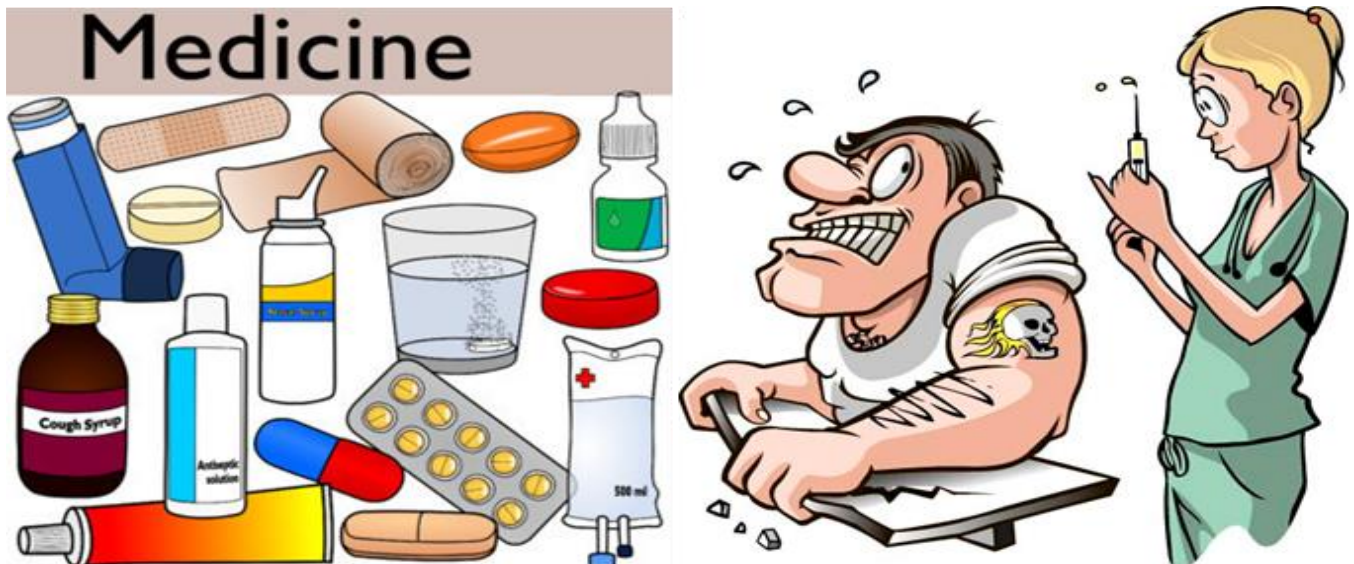
“Regulators, scientists, clinicians and patient advocacy groups often cite ~7,000 as the number of rare diseases, or between 5,000 and 8,000 depending on the source. While this consensus process is still ongoing, USA National Institutes of Health currently estimate the number of rare diseases to be more than 10,000. An estimate published by the University of Michigan Medical School that “there are roughly 10,000 diseases afflicting humans, and most of these diseases are considered ‘rare’ or ‘orphan’ diseases.”

“There are other estimates, as well. The German government lists 30,000 diseases, of which it says 7,000 are rare, though it cannot be determined how that figure was calculated. Anderson noted that the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (known as ICD-10) has nearly 70,000 codes, which would be an upper-bound estimate.

“The focus is really on rare diseases, but a credible case can be made that there are at least 10,000 diseases in the world, though there is likely more. And there are a bit over 500 treatments. So, as far as round numbers go, 10,000 diseases / 500 treatments works as a talking point.”

**However, NO ONE** comprehends what is the underlying cause of disease! Our health carers, our doctors and nurses never discuss or outline why we have a discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Kindly ask yourself, when was the last time your medical practitioner outlined to you why you have a particular health issues that you presented yourself with to him or her? **There is ONE cause – CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION.**





Medical sciences introduce a never ending array of names for a never ending array of ailments without comprehending the elephant in the room – our **Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression**. ALL our discomforts, pain, illnesses and diseases are generators to have each of us express our feelings, both good and bad. As we grow in embracing this way of living FEELINGS FIRST and long for the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to, we will come to recognise that all our issues have their foundations throughout our childhood forming years, from the moment of conception through to the age of six years, up to when our Indwelling Spirit arrives.

Our soul orchestrates it all. Our soul does everything. Our soul brought our spirit body into existence and, in turn, our etheric spirit body is the template of our physical body. Light continually flows from our soul through our spirit body and into our physical body. Our experiences in the physical are expressed back to our soul as light. Everything that we experience is recorded by this light returning by our soul. Emotional injuries and errors of belief that we experience impede the flow of light back to our soul – consequently we are degraded by such accumulating damage and harm. Look at a young child and then look at yourself now!

At the moment of our conception, we are perfect in every respect – both in Natural love and physically. We are then literally fire-hosed by our parents' emotional injuries and errors of belief and this is ongoing. They are not even aware of our existence when this onslaught commences – no wonder many conceptions do not survive to incarnation which is when the foetus commences to pump blood some 16 days after conception.

# Mass Formation Psychosis

## Lost and confused!



Feelings First with Mind to follow in support.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

# Psychic Barriers

Within and throughout any community, we have personalities at all levels on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale as of a consequence of the levels of consciousness of their parents own childhood upbringing. Thus the psychic barriers throughout a family are generational. Through childhood suppression we become the level of consciousness of one or the other of our parents.

**MoC scale around 100:** This is survivalist living. To do nothing more than what is necessary to live. It is a continuation of how one's ancestors have lived for many generations before us. Even though being aware of modern developments and practices, one continues with beliefs and practices of hundreds and thousands of years ago. No amount of governmental money can improve our life experiences until we personally move to step away from traditions and improve our potential through personal development.

**MoC scale around 200:** Religions introduced over the past 2,000 years may be embraced and have raised consciousness but little is being achieved other than a neutrality in the way one may be living. Living mind-centric prevails. Humanity overall is calibrating around 220 MoC.

**MoC scale around 300:** Open and free feelings orientated education for all ages and aspirations. Free in cost and free from controlling agendas. Such scenarios over time bring about societal evolutionary growth and instils economic growth and enhanced standards of living. Those of higher levels need to be managers. However, feelings are not presently part of any curriculums.

**MoC scale around 400:** Leadership unfolds that bring about the dynamics to provide global development and prosperity.

**MoC scale around 500:** Until societies recognise that we are to live feelings first having our minds in support of what our feelings are drawing our attention to then very few will grow in consciousness higher than 499 MoC as at that level is the peak that our minds can grow.

Within any group of people all of these levels can exist, living side by side. At each of these levels, what is to be provided is awareness specifically to open the pathway for growth and development to aspire to higher levels of consciousness. It is always for the individual to decide if and when they will seek to embrace their further growth and development. No one can grow or develop consciousness of another.

In recent times, governments have frequently imposed fees upon students engaging in higher education only to find stagnation returning to productivity growth. A counter-productive step for their societies.

Psychic barriers are impositions imposed upon us all to retard and restrain our growth in consciousness and development for the agendas of controlling influences that are now no longer. However, it is up to each of us to recognise our way forward and that is through writings like this.

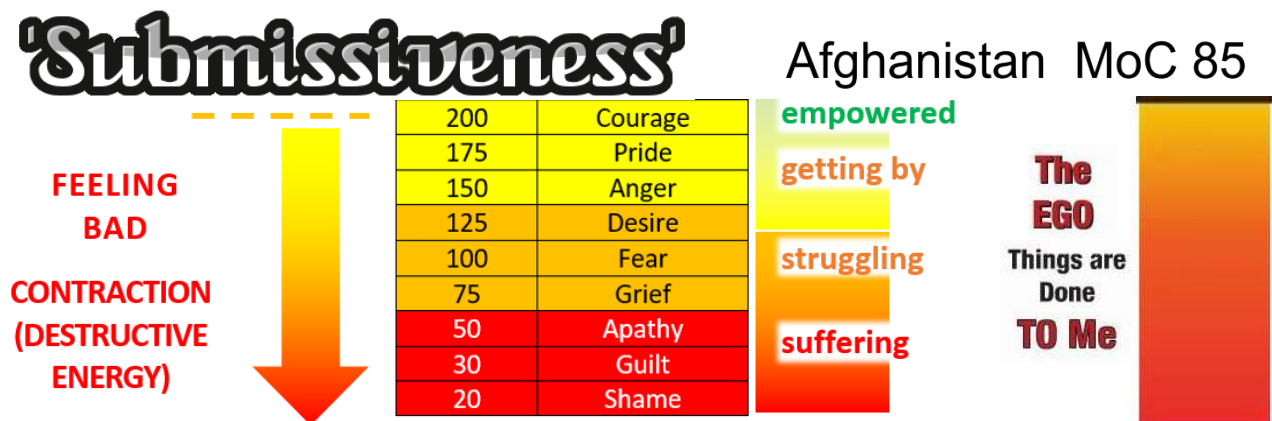
The benefits of living Feelings First will over time address ALL of the social ills throughout society and open the pathway for infinite growth in one's level of consciousness. This is our destiny!

As we 'learn by doing', artificial intelligence is not engaged in the preparation of a Pascas Paper. Further, as the Pascas Papers are 'layered', that is through multiple slow readings more becomes revealed to the reader with each re-reading. Speed reading degrades the reader's comprehension of what is contained herein.

# Afghanistan Psychic Barriers

## 'Submissiveness'

Things are done to me – submissiveness. Submissiveness refers to the trait of being willing to yield to the will of another person or a superior force. It is characterised by tendencies to obey or be obedient, often in a humble or unresisting manner. This may empower those whose addiction to control is suppression of others.



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

Raising our level of consciousness requires constant commitment. Especially on the lower levels, great effort is required to progress from one level to the next. And below courage, help from others is most often necessary.

While it can seem difficult to progress on the Map of Consciousness (MoC) the effort is always worthwhile.

**The progression from one level to another can radically change and improve your entire life.** All your worries and anxieties from the previous level will seem comical.

Sometimes you temporarily experience a higher level of consciousness and this is a good indicator of where you must go next. Moreover, these moments of clarity can keep us on track and committed to the process.

**But be aware a lower level might cloud the memory of a higher level.**

**The most important thing each of us can do in life is to raise our individual level of consciousness.** When we raise our own level, we do not only spread this level to those around us but also the whole world. And you might even be the catalyst for another person's progression to a higher level. Even one drop raises the level of the sea.

Furthermore, when every one of us is working to raise our individual level of consciousness the progression from one level to another will require less effort and be much faster for everyone.

**Just imagine how incredibly different the world would be if everyone were at the level of acceptance.** According to Hawkins, 78% of the people on Earth are still below courage.

# 'Submissiveness'

## Things are Done **TO Me**

Suppressive Regimes thrive in environments where the populous is submissive:

|                                    |                   |     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Houthi Rebels thrive in Yemen      | MoC of the people | 160 |
| Hamas thrive in Gaza Strip         |                   | 130 |
| Hezbollah thrive in Lebanon        |                   | 130 |
| Taliban now governing Afghanistan  |                   | 85  |
| Sudanese guerrillas in South Sudan |                   | 140 |
| Ukraine                            |                   | 140 |
| Kim Jong Un in North Korea         |                   | 175 |

Consider other places of instability:

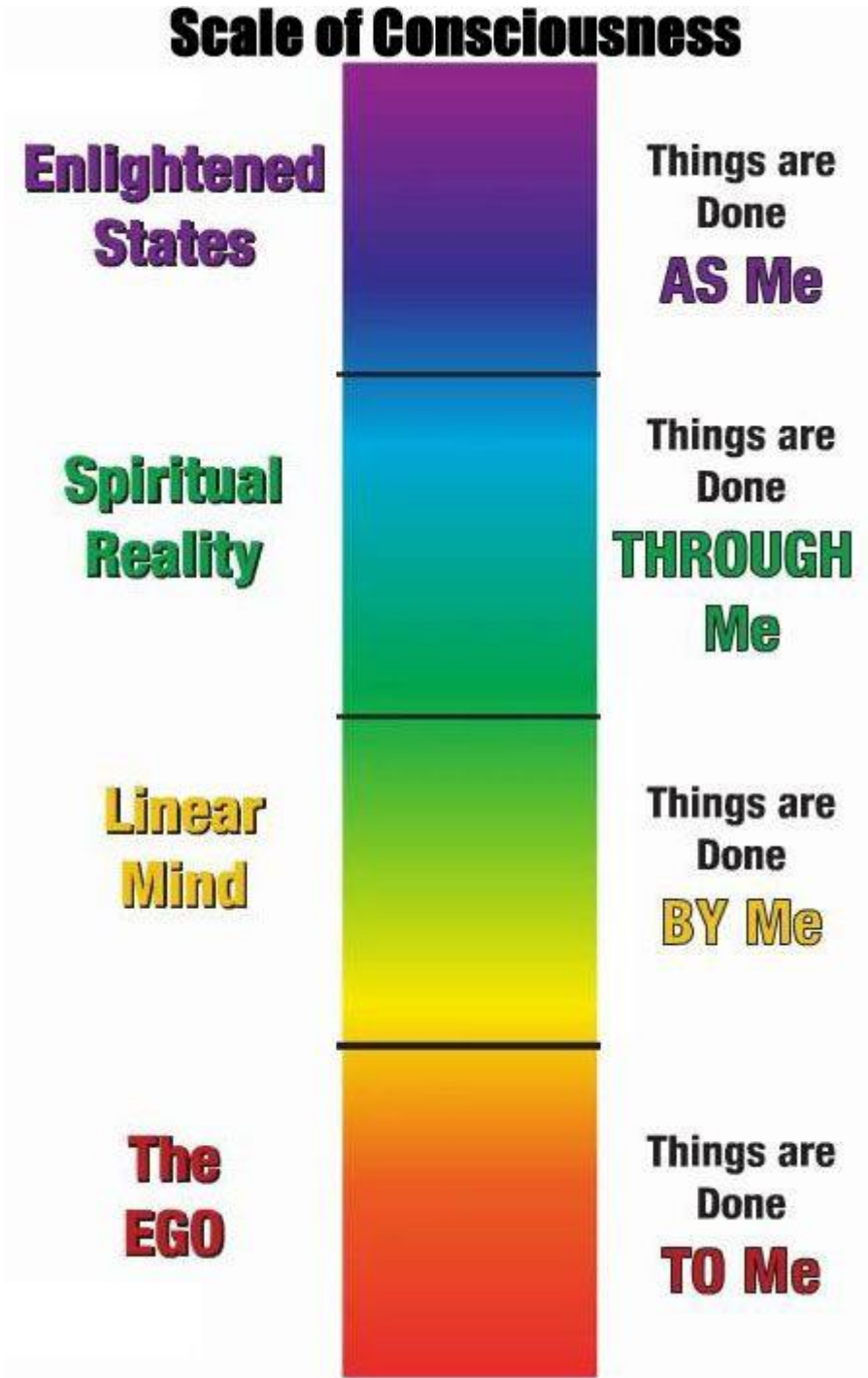
|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Syria                        | 160       |
| Iran                         | 190       |
| Iraq                         | 120       |
| Haiti                        | 80        |
| Central African Republic     | 80        |
| Angola                       | 80        |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 40 etc... |

# 'Submissiveness'



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

Until the focus is upon assisting these and similar populations to significantly lift their personal levels of consciousness, radical and suppressive control centric leaders will continue to cause great harm as their own view on life is harmful to others. Feelings orientated open and free universal education is the gateway.



**TEACHING is the Paramount Profession !**

## **Afghanistan Undercover details that the Taliban's are abducting, imprisoning women – mistreatment**

<https://www.npr.org/2022/08/04/1115557473/undercover-afghanistan-taliban-women-ramita-navai#:~:text=Filmmaker%20Ramita%20Navai%20has%20seen%20girls%20and%20women%20forced%20to>

4 August 2022

In August 2021, shortly after the Taliban took over Afghanistan, spokesperson Zabihullah Mujahid held a press conference in which he vowed that the insurgents would defend women's rights according to Islamic law. Filmmaker Ramita Navai says it was an empty promise.

"[The Taliban] knew that the world was watching, is watching, and that women's rights for the world is a litmus test of their governance and how they approach human rights," Navai says of Mujahid's press conference. "Of course, it didn't take very long for the world to realise that they weren't as reform-minded as they were making out."

Navai chronicles the Taliban's treatment of women in the new PBS Frontline documentary, *Afghanistan Undercover*, which she started researching in early 2020.



### Secret schools enable Afghanistan's teen girls to skirt Taliban's education ban

"I started looking at the land [the Taliban] were taking and what was happening to women in the territory they were taking over. And it was frightening," Navai says. "I wanted to make a documentary almost as a warning: Listen, everybody, this is what's happening."

The documentary was filmed outside the capital Kabul, in Afghanistan's provinces, where the crackdown on women's rights has been particularly harsh. Since coming into power, the Taliban have broken their promise to allow girls to continue their schooling beyond sixth grade. With a few exceptions, women are no longer allowed to work. When out in the street, they are expected to be covered from head to toe with only an opening for their eyes. Many girls and women are disappearing — arrested for violating the morality code or abducted and forced to marry one of the Taliban.



### Taliban reverse decision, barring Afghan girls from attending school beyond 6th grade

Navai, who is British, says the fact that she was born in Iran and can pass as Afghan allowed her to blend in on the streets of Afghanistan and gain access to places that might otherwise be off-limits. Being a woman also helped, she says.

"Being a woman can be a brilliant thing in a patriarchal society with men like the Taliban, because I was totally overlooked," she says. "It's not often I get excited about being invisible as a woman and overlooked and underestimated. That was one of them."

Navai filmed in Afghanistan in November 2021, and again in March this year, and noticed that conditions for women in the country worsened between her two visits — a fact she attributes to a shift in the world's attention from Afghanistan to Ukraine.

"So many women we spoke to said exactly that to us, said, 'Nobody cares about Afghanistan anymore because of Ukraine. And we're really scared now more than we ever were because there are no checks and balances on these people,' " she says.

Interview highlights

### **On what she learned when she spoke to the women and girls in prison**

[The women and girls are] in there for moral crimes, for so-called moral crimes, and they had all been in prison since the Taliban took over. Of course, when the Taliban took over, by the way, they

emptied all of the prisons across the country. So all of these women have been in prison since the takeover. And the other thing we found out — and we found out this through the women and through their families — was that their cases had not been officially recorded. So they had just been sucked into this black hole because there was no official record of them, they'd just gone missing. Slowly, their families had found out where they were and their families had started to all try negotiating release. But of course, there was just absolutely no record because the Taliban were trying to keep these female imprisonments secret from the world — and they still are.

### **On women and girls being abducted and forced to marry Taliban fighters**



Filmmaker Ramita Navai says being a woman was an asset when filming the documentary *Afghanistan Undercover*: "Being a woman can be a brilliant thing in a patriarchal society with men like the Taliban, because I was totally overlooked."

These forced marriages are very different to the cultural phenomenon that happens in Afghanistan of forced marriages, and that's where parents give their daughters to families for marriage, and that's a common practice. They get a bride price. And families .... work together, in agreement together, and the daughter usually has no say in it.

But now what's happening is that the Taliban are abducting women and girls and taking them without the family's consent, without a bride price. And what usually happens, the pattern that usually follows, is that a Taliban fighter or even a Taliban commander — because we uncovered evidence that this was happening at high levels within the Taliban — will see or hear of a woman they want to marry. A lot of times it's because there's a really pretty, attractive young woman or girl that they've heard about or they've seen at the market, and they approach the family and they try the official route first — ask for a hand in marriage.

When the family says no, that's when they abduct the girl. So they will turn up with reinforcements. Sometimes they turn up with a cleric in tow and get married, get the cleric to marry them on the spot. And often the girl is taken and the family don't have access to her. Often the family is beaten up in the process because, of course, male members of the family will protest. And I think, again, every single case that I came across, family members were beaten when the girls were taken. ... It was almost impossible talking to any of these girls because they're under lock and key.

### **On how some women are rebelling against strict Taliban-enforced dress codes**

I was quite surprised, actually, in Faizabad, the capital of Badakhshan, women there were dressed in a pretty daring way, and that really surprised me. And I spoke to some of those women, took them aside and said, "Look, you're wearing really high heels. I can see your ankles. You're wearing loads of makeup. Your hair's falling out of your scarf. How do you dare? Are you not scared?" And they said, "Yeah, we are scared, but this is a form of rebellion."



### **In Kabul, a new ritual: Hungry women wait for bread outside bakeries**

And it really reminded me of Iran. In Iran, when I was reporting there 10, 15 years ago, you could get flogged for a bad hijab. You could get flogged for wearing too much makeup. And yet everybody, all the girls would go out with their hair showing and their makeup showing, and it was kind of the youth's way



of rebelling. And the youth's one-fingered salute to a system, an ideology they didn't agree with. And it was really funny talking to these young Afghan women and girls in this province in northern Afghanistan, who are pushing out the boundaries, who were daring to leave the house uncovered, that reminded me of what was happening in Iran and the youth in Iran.

### **On the women-led underground network of safe houses to help Afghan women**

They'd get phone calls from desperate women and families around the country. So it was an underground railway network almost, and they needed shelter. So often, families needed to flee. The Taliban were hunting for them. And what was interesting was that these young women who were running this network of secret safe houses, they were also all on the run from the Taliban. So they were working under the radar and undercover all the time, putting their own lives at risk to help families escaping the Taliban.



The Taliban order women to wear head-to-toe clothing in public

### **On the sharp rise in suicides among Afghan women — and why they're unreported**

Afghanistan is one of the few countries where rates of suicides among women were higher than men. It's one of the few countries in the world where that's true. But what we're seeing now is a really sharp rise in suicides across the country. So we're seeing the very real effects of Taliban rule. And there are people who say women were always forced into marriage and many women weren't allowed out of their homes. Well, some of this is true. ... Life for a lot of women in very rural areas hasn't changed that much since the Taliban came to power. You know what has changed is the loss of hope. ...

Women's rights is a litmus test for human rights, is a litmus test of good governance, of how a society is safe and runs itself.

Ramita Navai

I spoke to many women living in rural villages, they knew that there was progress somewhere far in the distance in Kabul, say, that there was progress, that there was hope, that things were changing, even if it was a snail's pace, that if they did end up in prison, there was a judicial process and that is now gone. And to see the effects of that in this one hospital, while I was there, to see cases of suicide every day come in. And by the way, doctors tell me that a lot of these cases are not being recorded because the Taliban won't let the doctors record these cases, because they don't want the world to know that suicide rates are rocketing.

The doctors also told me that where the victims are families of Talibs, the doctors are instructed not to record those cases. So not all cases are being recorded. So actually, suicide rates are far higher than official records show. On top of that, many, many doctors told me they were regularly beaten and threatened.

### **On why she wanted to focus on women's rights**

**When you have entrenched patriarchy, you have misogyny, and you have high rates of violence and sexual violence against women, and you have absolute hypocrisy. And where there are no women's rights, there are no human rights. Women's rights are human rights.** And I get really frustrated when you talk about women's rights, and men often in positions of power will dismiss women's rights. "Oh, there are more important things to be worrying about. You've got internal politics and you're worried about women's rights!" We saw this happen in Iran when the revolution happened and hundreds of thousands of women took to the streets against the hijab. They were told

even by liberals and the left wing and the secular, "Get back in your box. Shut up. There's a big revolution going on here, ladies. Now is not the time to go on about the hijab and women's rights."

And that's absolutely wrong, because women's rights is a litmus test for human rights, is a litmus test of good governance, of how a society is safe and runs itself. And that's what I find deeply depressing, is that we're told that it's not interesting, that it's not important, and it's vital.

*Amy Salit and Seth Kelley produced and edited the audio of this interview. Bridget Bentz and Molly Seavy-Nesper adapted it for the web.*

## Videos of Afghanistan Submissiveness

[bing.com/videos](https://bing.com/videos)



Thousands Of Afghan Women Jailed For 'Moral Crimes'

980K views · 4 Dec 2014

[YouTube](#) › [Journeyman Pictures](#)



Meet the Women Fighting Against Rampant Misogyny in Afghanistan

60.3K views · 28 Jun 2016

[YouTube](#) › [Journeyman Pictures](#)



What's life like for Afghan women under the Taliban? A video diary | DW News

15.6K views · 5 Oct 2022

[YouTube](#) › [DW News](#)



'Devil has returned': Divorced Afghan women forced to return to abusive ex-husbands by Taliban

43.6K views · 9 Mar 2023

[YouTube](#) › [South China Morning Post](#)

In Afghanistan as late as 2019, twice as many men commit suicide as women; in Afghanistan, a majority of suicides are now women, *The Guardian* reported in August, citing leaked data from 11 provinces. About 80% of suicide attempts in Afghanistan are among women, *Wilson Center* head Mark Green wrote in September.

Violence against women is widespread. Based on the estimates of the United Nations Population Fund, 87% of Afghan women have been victims of at least one form of physical, sexual or psychological violence, and 62% have experienced multiple forms of abuse.

## [Afghanistan Slides Into 'Ever More Hellish Conditions' After New Morality Laws Enacted](https://www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-taliban-morality-law/33096974.html)

<https://www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-taliban-morality-law/33096974.html>

29 August 2024



Taliban security personnel stand guard as a burqa-clad Afghan woman walks along a street in the Baharak district of northeastern Badakhshan Province in February.

The Taliban has attempted to police the public appearances and behaviour of millions of Afghans, especially women, since seizing power in 2021.

But the enforcement of the extremist group's rules governing morality, including its strict Islamic dress code and gender segregation in society, was sporadic and uneven across the country.

Now, the hard-line Islamist group has formally codified into law its long set of draconian restrictions, triggering fear among Afghans of stricter enforcement.

The Law On the Propagation Of Virtue And Prevention Of Vice, which was officially enacted and published on August 21, imposes severe restrictions on the appearances, behaviour, and movement of women. The law also enforces constraints on men.

Adela, a middle-aged woman, is the sole breadwinner for her family of 10. She is concerned that the new morality law will erode the few rights that women still have.

The Taliban has allowed some women, primarily in the health and education sectors, to work outside their homes.

"I fear that Afghan women will no longer be able to go to their jobs," Adela, whose name has been changed to protect her identity, told RFE/RL's Radio Azadi.

Dilawar, a resident of the capital, Kabul, warned of a public backlash if the Taliban intensified the enforcement of its widely detested restrictions.

**"The youth are suffering from extreme unemployment.** Oppressing them...will provoke reactions," the 26-year-old, whose name was also changed due to security concerns, told Radio Azadi.

The Taliban has publicly destroyed thousands of musical instruments in the past year.

## Long List Of Restrictions



The new morality law consists of 35 articles, many of which target women.

Women are required to fully cover their faces and bodies when in public and are banned from wearing "transparent, tight, or short" clothing. The law also bans women from raising their voices or singing in public.

Women must also be accompanied by a male chaperone when they leave their homes and cannot use

public transport without a male companion.

The law forbids unrelated adult men and women from looking at each other in public.

Men must also dress modestly, even when playing sports or exercising. They are prohibited from shaving or trimming their beards. Men are also compelled to attend prayers as well as fast during the holy Islamic month of Ramadan.

"[Men] should not get haircuts, which violate Islamic Shari'a law," says one of the articles in the law. "Friendship and helping [non-Muslim] infidels and mimicking their appearance" is prohibited.

Sheikh Muhammad Khalid Hanafi is the Taliban's minister for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice.



Afghans are forbidden from "using or promoting" crosses, neckties, and other symbols deemed to be Western.

Premarital sex and homosexuality are outlawed. Drinking alcohol, the use of illicit drugs, and gambling are considered serious crimes.

Playing or listening to music in public is banned. Meanwhile, the celebration of non-Muslim holidays, including Norouz, the Persian New Year, are also prohibited.

The Taliban's dreaded morality police are responsible for enforcing the morality law. The force, believed to number several thousand, is overseen by the Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice.

Under the new law, the powers of the morality police have been expanded.

Members of the force will be deployed across the country to monitor compliance, according to the law.

Members of the morality police are instructed to issue warnings to offenders. Repeat offenders can be detained, fined, and even have their property confiscated.

The morality police can detain offenders for up to three days and hand out punishments "deemed appropriate" without a trial.

The Taliban revealed last week that the force **detained** more than 13,000 Afghans during the past year for violating the extremist group's morality rules.

### 'Hellish Conditions'

The Taliban's morality law has been widely condemned by Afghans, Western countries, and human rights organisations.

The Taliban has **defended** the law, which it claims is "firmly rooted in Islamic teachings."

"This new law is deeply harmful," said Heather Barr, associate women's rights director at Human Rights Watch. "It represents a hardening and institutionalisation of these rules by giving them the status of law."

She said the law is a "serious escalation" and "swift slide to ever more hellish conditions for Afghan women and girls."

Roza Otunbaeva, head of the **UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan**, on August 25 called the law a "distressing vision for Afghanistan's future" because of the broad powers the Taliban's morality police will have "to threaten and detain anyone based on broad and sometimes vague lists of infractions."

Obaidullah Baheer, a lecturer of politics at the American University of Afghanistan, said that parts of the morality law are "extremely vague."

Yet, the morality police are given broad powers, including to "arbitrarily" punish people without due process, he said.

"[This is] making them the judge, jury, and executioner," said Baheer.

# Psychic Barriers of: Traditions, Customs and Norms

Why is our heritage such a barrier to our evolutionary growth and prosperity? Why do we experience continuation of repetitive cycles of conflict, disease and food insecurity, amongst the array of difficulties?

When we are conceived our soul condition is in a perfect natural love state. As per Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness, that is a calibration near to 1,000 on his scale. By the time we are six years of age we are calibrating at the level of one or the other of our parents, should they be calibrating differently on the Map of Consciousness (MoC). In this way, the consciousness level of humanity remains stagnant!

Presently, the overall consciousness level of Earth's humanity is around MoC 220.

## Psychic Barriers of Traditions, Customs and Norms

### Worldwide Level of Consciousness based on the Map of Consciousness

| see Power vs Force by Dr David R Hawkins                                                                          | MoC |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 6,000 years ago                                                                                                   | 72  |
| At the time the Vedas were written                                                                                | 74  |
| At the birth of Buddha                                                                                            | 91  |
| Prior to the conception of Jesus of Nazareth                                                                      | 101 |
| After the birth of Jesus of Nazareth                                                                              | 147 |
| When Christ was taken from the cross                                                                              | 148 |
| At the Last Supper                                                                                                | 150 |
| At the death of the last apostle                                                                                  | 182 |
| At the birth of Charlemagne                                                                                       | 182 |
| In 827 AD (at the death of Charlemagne)                                                                           | 190 |
| When Abraham Lincoln took office as President                                                                     | 190 |
| Lincoln was shot and killed                                                                                       | 193 |
| 1944: birth of almost 200 Homo-Spiritus children                                                                  | 194 |
| 1987: At the time of the Harmonic Convergence but not necessarily related to it, consciousness of humanity jumped | 207 |
| 2020: Revelations including Feeling Healing                                                                       | 220 |

Around 200,000 years ago, high level spirits influenced Earth's humanity to live mind-centric, to ignore and suppress their feelings. As women are closer to their feelings than men, they also induced men to make women subordinate to them.

As our minds are unable to discern truth from falsehood, that our minds are addicted to untruth, and that our minds are also addicted to control over our environment and others, humanity has stagnated in evolution and growth as a consequence. To understand more precisely what difficulties come to us through being mind-centric is this observation. Assumptions are generated through our minds – the error rate of an assumption is 98%, with the other 2% being flukes! When we 'think' about something, we are engaging our minds – the consequences are further errors – along the lines of 'assumptions'.

While we live mind-centric we are living against our truth, our soul-based truth, which is living against our feelings which is our soul-based truth. We are our feelings! While we are denying our feelings we are rejecting our true parents, our Heavenly Mother and Father! We are living in a self-evolved hell while we avoid our feelings and truth.

While we avoid our truth, our soul-based feelings, we are disrupting the soul-light that circulates from our soul through our spirit body and then physical body and its return. This disruption generates all the discomforts, pains, illness and diseases that we experience during our whole physical life. The foundations of our life experiences are disrupted throughout our childhood forming years, from conception through to the age of six years – this is our Childhood Suppression. No-one missing out!




It is our Childhood Suppression that degrades our consciousness to that of our parents and carers. Thus generation after generation is a mirror of the prior generation.

From the table above we can see that from the time of the last living Apostle of the Creator Daughter and Son, Mary Magdalene and Jesus, all the way through to the second half of the twentieth century, until the late 1980s, Earth’s humanity has stagnated at around 190 on the Map of Consciousness, that is almost 2,000 years of no progress in consciousness worldwide! Recently, technology has made great progress in developments – we now can annihilate each other by pushing buttons! This we can do in multiple ways!

| <b>Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems</b> |                             |                        |                                    |                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>                                                         | <b>Rate of Unemployment</b> | <b>Rate of Poverty</b> | <b>Happiness Rate “Life is OK”</b> | <b>Rate of Criminality</b> |
| 600 +                                                                                 | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 100%                               | 0.0%                       |
| 500 - 600                                                                             | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 98%                                | 0.5%                       |
| 400 - 500                                                                             | 2%                          | 0.5%                   | 79%                                | 2.0%                       |
| 300 - 400                                                                             | 7%                          | 1.0%                   | 70%                                | 5.0%                       |
| 200 - 300                                                                             | 8%                          | 1.5%                   | 60%                                | 9.0%                       |
| 100 - 200                                                                             | 50%                         | 22.0%                  | 15%                                | 50.0%                      |
| 50 - 100                                                                              | 75%                         | 40.0%                  | 2%                                 | 91.0%                      |
| < 50                                                                                  | 95%                         | 65.0%                  | 0%                                 | 98.0%                      |

| <b>Consciousness Calibrations Worldwide</b> |                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>               | <b>Percentage of population</b> |
| <b>600 +</b>                                | <b>1 in millions</b>            |
| <b>540 +</b>                                | <b>0.4%</b>                     |
| <b>500 +</b>                                | <b>4%</b>                       |
| <b>400 +</b>                                | <b>8%</b>                       |
| <b>200 +</b>                                | <b>22%</b>                      |
| <b>200 -</b>                                | <b>78%</b>                      |
| <b>World wide average</b>                   | <b>220</b>                      |

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| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                |                        |                        |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                            | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                    | <b>0.924</b>                   | <b>7.1</b>             | <b>.890</b>            | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                    | <b>0.794</b>                   | <b>6.1</b>             | <b>.741</b>            | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                    | <b>0.676</b>                   | <b>5.3</b>             | <b>.610</b>            | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>High 100s</b>                                                                                                                      | <b>38</b>                            | <b>174</b>         | <b>70.5</b>                    | <b>0.659</b>                   | <b>5.0</b>             | <b>.600</b>            | <b>US\$12,516</b>             |
| <b>Low 100s</b>                                                                                                                       | <b>21</b>                            | <b>119</b>         | <b>67.1</b>                    | <b>0.587</b>                   | <b>4.6</b>             | <b>.501</b>            | <b>US\$7,081</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                                                                                      | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                    | <b>0.565</b>                   | <b>4.4</b>             | <b>.501</b>            | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                          | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                    |                                |                        |                        | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

This simple chart is the collation of many separate worldwide assessments of the levels of factors relating to life experiences and quality of life of the citizens of each country and territory worldwide.

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) was developed by Dr David R Hawkins and published in his book, Power vs Force was first published in 1995 after twenty years of investigation.

MoC 100 is the level of consciousness relating to the world's humanity living before the time of Jesus of Nazareth and Mary Magdalene 2,000 years ago.

MoC 190 is the level of consciousness prevailing since the life of Jesus and Mary until the late 1900s.

MoC 220 is the level of consciousness of humanity around 2020 as a change in Ages is unfolding.

The higher the level of consciousness, then the higher the level of truth prevailing and love.

**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Let us look at the effects of level of consciousness:

|         |                  |            |                               |
|---------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | income is around | US\$8,000  |                               |
| MoC 200 | income is around | US\$16,000 |                               |
| MoC 300 | income is around | US\$32,000 |                               |
| MoC 400 | income is around | US\$64,000 | Note the doubling of incomes! |

|         |                 |          |                                              |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | life expectancy | 67 years |                                              |
| MoC 200 | life expectancy | 72 years |                                              |
| MoC 300 | life expectancy | 77 years |                                              |
| MoC 400 | life expectancy | 82 years | Note 5 years increment with each 100 points! |



|         |                 |     |                                      |
|---------|-----------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | happiness index | 4.5 |                                      |
| MoC 200 | happiness index | 5.0 |                                      |
| MoC 300 | happiness index | 6.1 |                                      |
| MoC 400 | happiness index | 7.1 | Note .0.5 added, then 1.1, then .1.0 |

|         |                 |      |                                        |
|---------|-----------------|------|----------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | education index | .500 |                                        |
| MoC 200 | education index | .610 |                                        |
| MoC 300 | education index | .740 |                                        |
| MoC 400 | education index | .890 | Note .110 added, then .130, then .150! |

There are a number of additional worldwide surveys all leading towards the following understandings:

Open and free feelings orientated education is leading towards humanity progressing into the 400s MoC but not beyond 499 MoC.

While we focus upon living mind-centric then we cannot progress beyond MoC 499!

By aspiring to live feelings first having our mind follow in support of our feelings, and then embracing our Feeling Healing, also by longing for and receiving Divine Love, the Love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, then we are soul healing, our progression on the Map of Consciousness chart is infinite!

Those of us who heal ourselves of what we personally have taken on of the Rebellion and Default, we then have NO NEED to experience physical discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Thus we are addressing the underlying of all our physical ailments, all 10,000 variations identified by medical science to which they have no comprehension as to how a 'cure' may be achieved! Now you do know!

As we grow in truth and love, express our feelings both good and bad, and long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to, then we are Feeling Healing and growing in truth and love.

As you have seen from the above chart, as we heal and grow in truth and love our quality and standard of living and life grows, step by step.

How simple could life be? We do not need the burdens of wealth and assets. We are truth seekers and that is to be found through our feelings. Our own soul based feelings are always in truth, we are each fully self-contained. All is within. All we need do is to recognise that our feelings are to lead us in our growth and development of love.

**WE ARE Truth Seekers**

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b> |                                      |                    |                                                                      |                                |                        |                        |                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                             | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b>                                       | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>500+</b>                                                            | <b>NONE</b>                          |                    | <b>Living Mind-Centric imposes a ceiling of 499 MoC on humanity!</b> |                                |                        |                        |                               |
| <b>400s</b>                                                            | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                                                          | <b>0.924</b>                   | <b>7.1</b>             | <b>.890</b>            | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                            | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                                                          | <b>0.794</b>                   | <b>6.1</b>             | <b>.741</b>            | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                            | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                                                          | <b>0.676</b>                   | <b>5.3</b>             | <b>.610</b>            | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>100s</b>                                                            | <b>59</b>                            | <b>147</b>         | <b>68.8</b>                                                          | <b>0.623</b>                   | <b>4.8</b>             | <b>.551</b>            | <b>US\$9,799</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                       | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                                                          | <b>0.565</b>                   | <b>4.4</b>             | <b>.501</b>            | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                           | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                                                          |                                |                        |                        | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Median Age of Population &amp; Urban Slum Population</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                      |                                              |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                      | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Medium Age of Population 2021</b> | <b>Urban Population Living in Slums 2020</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                    | <b>41.0</b>                          | <b>4.9%</b>                                  | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                    | <b>34.7</b>                          | <b>17.4%</b>                                 | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                    | <b>28.3</b>                          | <b>28.5%</b>                                 | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>High 100s</b>                                                                                                                | <b>38</b>                            | <b>174</b>         | <b>70.5</b>                    | <b>25.7</b>                          | <b>33.8%</b>                                 | <b>US\$12,516</b>             |
| <b>Low 100s</b>                                                                                                                 | <b>21</b>                            | <b>119</b>         | <b>67.1</b>                    | <b>22.3</b>                          | <b>43.7%</b>                                 | <b>US\$7,081</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                                                                                | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                    | <b>20.5</b>                          | <b>56.7%</b>                                 | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>As</b><br><b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                       | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                    | <b>30.7</b>                          | <b>&gt; one billion<br/>24.2%</b>            | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

average life expectancy grows, the median age of the population grows at a marginally faster rate, as does the growth in per capita income – at a higher rate. Education is the driver. The more open and freer the education system so is the higher the level of consciousness of the community and consequently all other social issues and ills are marginally and progressively mitigated. As of 2020; 56.2% of the global population now lives in cities.

There are many global surveys of numerous social observations and measures. Each of these, in their own way, reflect the Map of Consciousness scale. Conditions are better when the MoC is higher!

What is incredibly important to observe is that while we live mind-centric we do not progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness. Our mind is a glass ceiling to our consciousness development and life experience. We remain retarded and subservient to hidden control, both in the visible and invisible.

**Living Mind dominated is claustrophobic and suppressive!**



**The Mind presents a treacherous glass ceiling!**

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b>   |                               |             |                         |                             |                           |                          |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Pupil-Teacher ratio, Nurses Midwives per 1,000, Doctors per 1,000</b> |                               |             |                         |                             |                           |                          |                        |
| MoC                                                                      | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Pupil-Teacher ratio primary | Nurses Midwives per 1,000 | Doctors per 1,000 people | Per Capita Income 2021 |
| 400s                                                                     | 22                            | 405         | 82.2                    | 13                          | 11.3                      | 3.9                      | US\$63,032             |
| 300s                                                                     | 71                            | 343         | 77.2                    | 18                          | 5.6                       | 2.7                      | US\$30,154             |
| 200s                                                                     | 50                            | 251         | 72.7                    | 23                          | 3.7                       | 1.4                      | US\$16,560             |
| High 100s                                                                | 38                            | 174         | 70.5                    | 28                          | 3.1                       | 1.5                      | US\$12,516             |
| Low 100s                                                                 | 21                            | 119         | 67.1                    | 32                          | 1.8                       | 0.8                      | US\$7,081              |
| Below 100                                                                | 14                            | 74          | 65.3                    | 41                          | 1.5                       | 0.6                      | US\$6,377              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                             | <b>216</b>                    | <b>220</b>  | <b>73.3</b>             | <b>23</b>                   | <b>3.8</b>                | <b>1.7</b>               | <b>US\$17,110</b>      |

**TEACHING is the Paramount Profession !**

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b> |                               |             |                         |                               |                       |                        |                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>General Overview</b>                                                |                               |             |                         |                               |                       |                        |                        |
| MoC                                                                    | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Medium Age of Population 2021 | WORLD POPULATION 2021 | % worldwide population | Per Capita Income 2021 |
| 400s                                                                   | 22                            | 405         | 82.2                    | 41.0                          | 687,989,800           | 8.8%                   | US\$63,032             |
| 300s                                                                   | 71                            | 343         | 77.2                    | 34.7                          | 4,064,565,401         | 51.8%                  | US\$30,154             |
| 200s                                                                   | 50                            | 251         | 72.7                    | 28.3                          | 1,069,410,500         | 13.6%                  | US\$16,560             |
| High 100s                                                              | 38                            | 174         | 70.5                    | 25.7                          | 744,280,000           | 9.4%                   | US\$12,516             |
| Low 100s                                                               | 21                            | 119         | 67.1                    | 22.3                          | 750,726,000           | 9.6%                   | US\$7,081              |
| Below 100                                                              | 14                            | 74          | 65.3                    | 20.5                          | 532,580,000           | 6.8%                   | US\$6,377              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                           | <b>216</b>                    | <b>220</b>  | <b>73.3</b>             | <b>30.7</b>                   | <b>7,849,551,701</b>  | <b>100.0%</b>          | <b>US\$17,110</b>      |

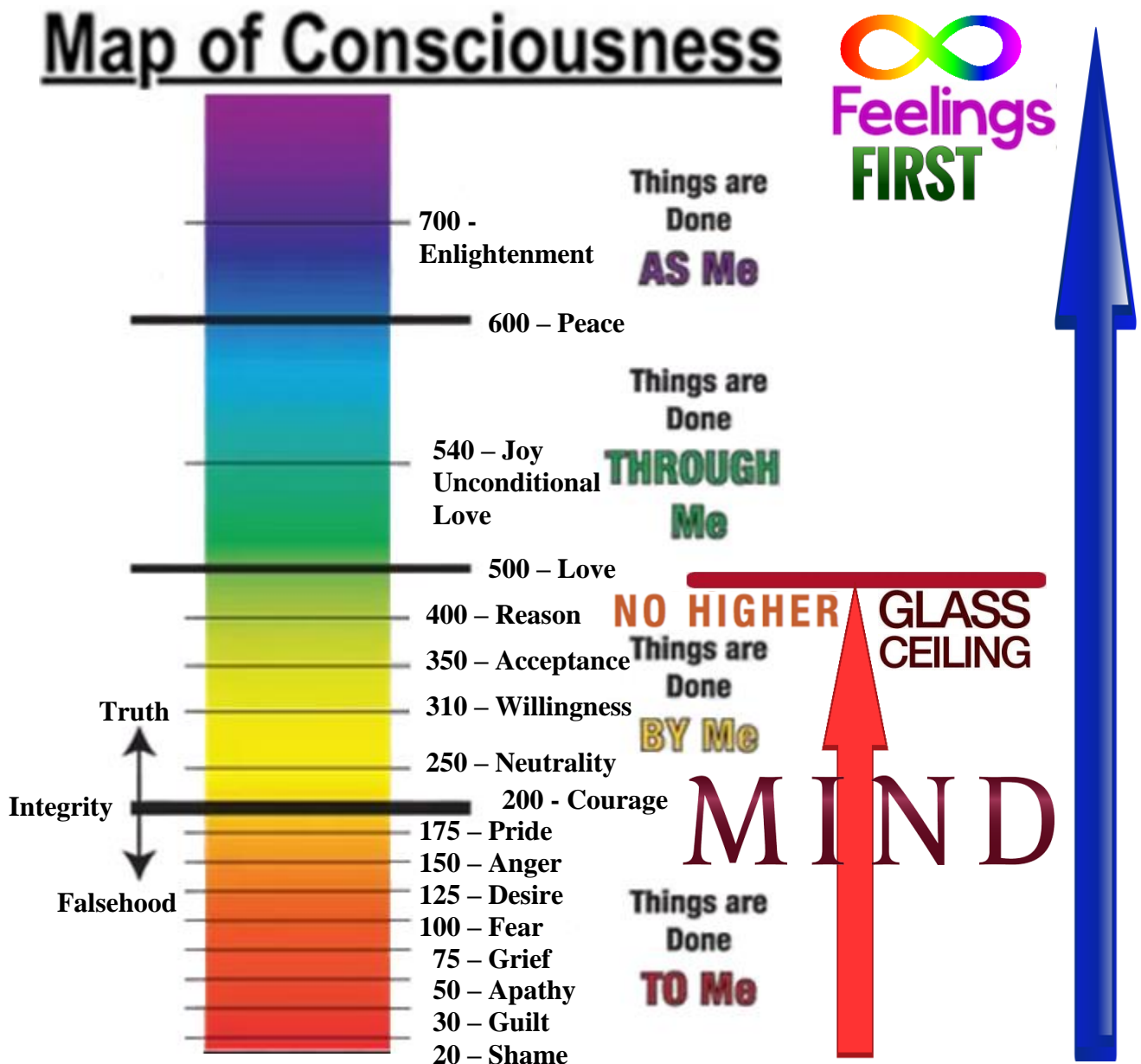
**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!



This outline of the Map of Consciousness spells out the fact that while we live Mind-Centric and ignore and suppress our Feelings we cannot pass 499 MoC. Our mind being in control, as we have all been indoctrinated to live, is a glass ceiling. Humanity cannot heal anything, cannot be spontaneous, has no intuitiveness, and is locked into living in the deep hell states. This is why people find themselves in abusive homes, domestic violence, housing stress, homelessness and gross difficulties of all kinds. This is why we are easily manipulated, embrace propaganda and are being controlled by a few.

Women are closer to their feelings and that is why the nursing profession hosts a lot of women who calibrate a little over 500. These women are the healers in hospitals.

By aspiring to live Feelings First we are each breaking the glass ceiling and opening our potentials to grow in truth and love not only to 1,000 MoC, but to infinity. This is our destiny.

As communities embrace living Feelings First and having their minds to follow in supporting what their feelings are guiding them with, then ALL of the social ills of society will begin to mitigate. Please, do you comprehend the importance of what is being shared throughout this document?

## MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

*Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".*

| Level         | Log      |
|---------------|----------|
| ENLIGHTENMENT | 700-1000 |
| PEACE         | 600      |
| JOY           | 540      |
| LOVE          | 500      |
| REASON        | 400      |
| ACCEPTANCE    | 350      |
| WILLINGNESS   | 310      |
| NEUTRALITY    | 250      |
| COURAGE       | 200      |
| PRIDE         | 175      |
| ANGER         | 150      |
| DESIRE        | 125      |
| FEAR          | 100      |
| GRIEF         | 75       |
| APATHY        | 50       |
| GUILT         | 30       |
| SHAME         | 20       |

### PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force.

Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride. Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

Fear dominates all motivation.

Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.

## MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS (MoC)

### Note:

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

**Blessing your food** achieves an increase of 15 points which is in fact a quadrillion ( $10^{15}$ ) jump in energy.

**Levels of consciousness** are always mixed: a person may operate on one level at one time and quite another level in another area of life. [In fact, we move in and out of fear, anger, guilt, etc. for either brief or extended periods. Even the levels up through unconditional love at 500 are experienced by most. But it is the percentage of time spent in each level that determines the dominant level in which one lives.]

**Shame:** Shamed children are cruel to animals and to each other. Later they are capable of forming vigilante groups to project their shame onto others whom they righteously attack. Serial killers have often acted out of sexual moralism with the justification of punishing "bad women". Shame produces false pride, anger, guilt. Moc 20 – 29

**Guilt:** associated with victim hood, masochism, remorse. Unconscious guilt results in disease, accident-proneness, suicidal behaviour. Preoccupation with punishment. Guilt provokes rage. Capital punishment is an example of how killing gratifies a guilt-ridden populace. MoC 30 – 49

**Apathy:** State of helplessness / death through passive suicide / level of homeless and derelicts / level of streets of Calcutta, abandonment of hope. MoC 50 – 74

**Grief:** Level of sadness, mourning over the past / habitual losers / chronic gamblers / notion of being unable to replace what is lost. MoC 75 – 99

**Fear:** Fear runs much of the world [in the enmity fearfulness is dominant emotion of 65% of the world] insecurity, vulnerable / leads to jealousy and chronically high stress level / very contagious / fearful people seek strong leaders. MoC 100 – 124

**Desire:** Motivates vast areas of human activity. Desire for money, prestige runs lives of many who have risen above Fear. At this level of addiction / desire for sexual approval has produced an entire cosmetics and fashion industry / accumulation / greed. It is insatiable because it is an ongoing energy field. Satisfaction is impossible / frustration is assured. MoC 125 – 149

**Anger:** Leads to either constructive or destructive action. Expressed most often in resentment and revenge. Irritable / explosive / leads to hatred. MoC 150 – 174

**Pride:** Has enough energy to run the Marines. Is a great leap forward from lower fields / is socially encouraged. Defensive / vulnerable because dependent upon external conditions. Inflated ego is vulnerable / divisive / arrogance / denial. The whole problem of denial is one of Pride. MoC 175 – 199

**Courage:** Where productivity begins / zone of exploration / accomplishment / fortitude / determination / exciting / challenging / openness. All of this is achieved through the leap to truth / the courage to face one's flaws. MoC 200 – 249

**Neutrality:** Release from a position or opinion / flexible / non-judgmental / realistic. Not getting one's way is less defeating or frustrating. Beginning of inner confidence. One is not driven to prove anything. Does not lead to any need to control others. MoC 250 – 309

**Willingness:** Growth is rapid here. Willingness implies that one has overcome inner resistance to life and is committed to participation. Genuine friendliness / do not feel demeaned by service jobs. Helpful / high self-esteem / sympathetic / responsive to needs of others / resilient / self-correcting / excellent students / readily trained.  
MoC 310 – 349

**Acceptance:** Major transformation takes place when one recognizes that one is the source of the experience of one's life. A full assumption of responsibility for one's self. Acceptance of life without attempting to conform situations to one's own agenda. Denial is transcended / calm / perceptive / balanced / appropriate. No interest in determining right and wrong. Self-discipline / honouring of others rights / inclusive / tolerant.  
MoC 350 – 399

**Reason:** Intelligence/ capable of making rapid, complex decisions and abstractions / level of science / capacity for conceptualization / deals with particulars / level of Nobel Prize winners, Einstein, Freud, etc. but ironically reason is often a block to higher states.  
MoC 400 – 499

**Love:** Love is not what the media professes: emotionality / physical attraction / possessiveness/ sentimentality / control / addiction / eroticism / novelty. When lovers or marriages "break-up", they usually were based on these attitudes rather than love, which is why this kind of "love" can lead to hate. It wasn't love in the first place. Love Deals with wholes. Unconditional love is accompanied by measurable release of endorphins. Love takes no position / permanent. Only 0.04% of population lives out of this level of consciousness.  
MoC 500 – 539

**Joy:** Level of saints / effortless / people with near death experiences often have reached this level of consciousness. Healing occurs. Individual will merges with Divine will.  
MoC 540 – 599

**Peace:** Radiance / suspension in time and space / everything connects to everything else / no preconception. Great works of art, music and architecture, which calibrate between 600 and 700, can transport us temporarily to higher levels of consciousness.  
MoC 600 - 699

**Enlightenment:** Buddha and Krishna. Jesus progressed beyond 1,000 to achieve at-onement with God whilst living on earth. Enlightenment is a never ending process.  
Moc 700 – 1,000



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## WE ENDURE FOUR LAYERS of PERSONALITY SUPPRESSION!



Unknowingly, our parents pass onto their children (us) their beliefs and way of living that has evolved since the Rebellion, some 200,000 years ago, and then the Default, some 38,000 years ago. In this way, humanity is suppressing the female, rejecting our Spiritual Parents, namely Jesus and Mary, and denying our Heavenly Parents being our true Mother and Father, of Their truth, standing and existence.

**The Rebellion is against love, the Default is all the difficulties we have in our relationships because of our rebellion. Healing the Default is becoming true, to ourselves and in our relationships, and ending our unlovingness – our rejection of love, so ending the Rebellion.** Nanna Beth 29 June 2017



We are souls, our personality is an expression of our soul. It is our free expression of our soul through our feelings that we are to embrace and follow. This expression may appear to be wilful in nature, from time to time, and consequently our parents' attempt to suppress this expression. They proceed to remodel us when as young children, in the manner their parents treated them and so on for many generations going back.

During our forming years, as a child, we are unable to recognise the suppression of our personality as being extra-ordinarily harmful to our soul based personality and, accordingly, we don't know that things can be any other way. Presently, neither do our parents.



This childhood suppression way of living continues throughout our schooling years, thus we learn this is a way of life that is normal.

Our religions all have been formed based on the tenets of the Rebellion and Default. The teachers and leaders throughout all denominations take us further away from our suppressed feelings that have been hammered into us during our forming years, thus entrenching us further into rejecting our true selves.

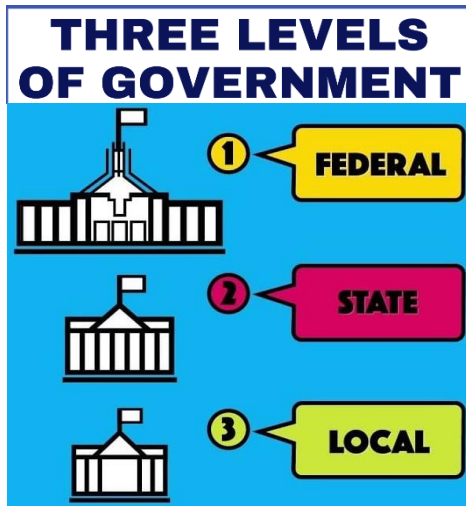


The controlling and suppression mechanisms of our parents, educators and spiritual teachers all manifest throughout all of commerce. This control comes heavily and brutally down upon all levels of employment. The capability to express one's soul based attributes and gifts is sealed throughout all of one's working life.

A new way of living is to enable the liberation of one's true personality through the Feeling Healing process AND the transfer of authority to the individual via embracing freedom of expression.



**BUT THERE ARE FURTHER LAYERS OF CONTROL!**



Federal, state and local governments impose their 'rule' upon the people that appoint them to serve these very same people!

Instead of assisting their people, governments at all levels impose restrictions and controls.

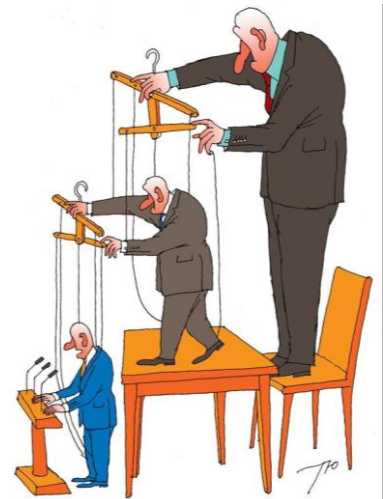
The same people who 'elect' the members of parliament do not realise that the 'nominees' are often puppets of hidden controllers.

**GOVERNMENT**  
 Derived from the Latin verb **Guverno, Governare** meaning "To Control" & the Latin noun **Mens, Mentis** meaning "Mind"  
**To Control The Mind**

**HIDDEN CONTROLLERS**



'Heads of society' are considered leaders. The 300 Bilderberg Club members are (short term) leaders throughout the world, but these are controlled by some 30 families (medium term), who are in turn are



manipulated by 12 (long term) families. All of this is managed and imposed by global secret society networks under the direction of the 12 long term families and their chairman.

**CONTROL DISRUPT**  
*celestial Friends*

Since 31 May 1914, Celestials have been progressively introducing high level truths to humanity that have been prevented from sharing for thousands of years. From 31 January 2018, Celestials have been disrupting the hidden controllers on Earth and slowly bringing about their manipulation and suppression of Earth's humanity.

**Negative Spirit Influence blocked 22 March 2017**  
**Law of Compensation quickening 22 May 2017**  
**Rebellion and Default officially ended 31 January 2018**



**Great U-Turn for humanity now ready for Mobilisation 22 July 2023**  
**Celestial soul state condition achieved 22 September 2024**

| <b>GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE</b> |                                  |                                |                                                                            |                          |                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Nation</b>                                 | Map of<br>Consciousness<br>(MoC) | Population<br>Number<br>(2024) | <b>Parliament</b>                                                          | MoC<br>(2024)            | Elected<br>Number       |
| Afghanistan                                   | 85                               | 43,400,000                     | Taliban Parliament 2021 ~<br><b>was</b> Upper 102 Lower 250                | 205                      | 0<br>352                |
| Angola                                        | 80                               | 37,800,000                     | National Assembly                                                          | 220                      | 220                     |
| Argentina                                     | 280                              | 46,000,000                     | Federal Parliament<br>Senators (upper house)<br>Deputies (lower)           | 310<br>320<br>300        | 329<br>72<br>257        |
| Australia                                     | 410                              | 27,000,000                     | Federal Parliament<br>Senate (upper house)<br>Representatives (lower)      | 380<br>380<br>380        | 227<br>76<br>151        |
| Caribbean OECS<br>Dominica Com                | 280                              | 11,000,000<br>73,400           | Government Dominica Com<br>Opposition                                      | 340<br>335               | 32                      |
| China                                         | 305                              | 1,425,000,000                  | Politburo Standing Committee<br>Politburo<br>Central Committee<br>Congress | 280<br>285<br>290<br>295 | 7<br>24<br>200<br>2,000 |
| Colombia                                      | 320                              | 52,200,000                     | Parliament<br>Senate<br>Chamber of<br>Representatives                      | 344<br>344<br>332        | 296<br>108<br>188       |
| Eritrea                                       | 180                              | 5,800,000                      | Dictatorship                                                               | 315                      | none                    |
| European Union                                | 380                              | 451,000,000                    | Parliament                                                                 | 335                      | 705                     |
| India                                         | 370                              | 1,436,000,000                  | Parliament<br>Council of States (upper)<br>House of People (lower)         | 400<br>410<br>390        | 788<br>245<br>543       |
| Indonesia                                     | 220                              | 280,000,000                    | Parliament<br>Regional Rep Council<br>Peoples Rep Council                  | 288<br>295<br>280        | 711<br>136<br>575       |
| Philippines                                   | 225                              | 119,000,000                    | Senate<br>Representatives                                                  | 291<br>299               | 24<br>316               |
| Russia                                        | 320                              | 144,000,000                    | Federal Assembly<br>Federation Council (upper)<br>State Duma (lower)       | 305<br>310<br>300        | 620<br>170<br>450       |
| Tanzania                                      | 200                              | 68,800,000                     | National Assembly                                                          | 290                      | 393                     |
| Ukraine                                       | 330                              | 38,000,000                     | Verkhovna Rada                                                             | 300                      | 450                     |
| United Kingdom                                | 420                              | 68,000,000                     | Parliament<br>UK House of Lords<br>UK House of Commons                     | 390<br>380<br>400        | 1,433<br>783<br>650     |
| United States of<br>America                   | 405                              | 341,000,000                    | USA Congress<br>Senate<br>House of Representatives                         | 380<br>365<br>390        | 535<br>100<br>435       |
| Zimbabwe                                      | 100                              | 17,000,000                     | Parliament<br>Senate (upper)<br>National Assembly (lower)                  | 260<br>260<br>260        | 360<br>80<br>280        |
| <b>World overall</b>                          | 220                              | 8,100,000,000                  |                                                                            |                          |                         |

# Government of Afghanistan

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government\\_of\\_Afghanistan#:~:text=The%20government%20of%20Afghanistan,%20officially%20called%20the%20Islamic%20Emirate%20of](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Afghanistan#:~:text=The%20government%20of%20Afghanistan,%20officially%20called%20the%20Islamic%20Emirate%20of)

The **government of Afghanistan**, officially called the **Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan** and informally known as the **Taliban government**, is the central government of Afghanistan, a unitary state. Under the leadership of the Taliban, the government is a theocracy and an emirate with political power concentrated in the hands of a supreme leader and his clerical advisors, collectively referred to as the Leadership. The Leadership makes all major policy decisions behind closed doors, which are then implemented by the country's civil service and judiciary. As Afghanistan is an Islamic state, governance is based on Sharia law and Pashtunwali, which the Taliban enforces strictly through extensive social and cultural policies.

Over its history, Afghanistan has variously been governed as a monarchy, a republic, and a theocracy. The current theocratic government came to power in 2021 with the United States-led coalition's withdrawal after a twenty-year insurgency against the Western-backed Islamic Republic, after having itself been ousted in 2001.

The current government is internationally unrecognised and lacks a clear constitutional basis, though the Taliban announced plans in January 2022 to form a constitutional commission. Instead, the government applies an interpretation of Sharia law. There is no separation of powers, with total authority vested in the Leadership. The government is criticised by international observers for totalitarianism, systemic human rights violations, as well as for being unaccountable, opaque, and exclusive of women, religious and ethnic minorities, and those with dissenting views. Since coming to power, it has grappled with an economic crisis, international isolation, terrorism and rebellion, and a string of natural disasters.

Afghanistan is now one of very few countries with no women in top government ranks.

Map of Consciousness calibration of the leadership and its executive is 205 MoC (September 2024).

| Politics of Afghanistan                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                        |
| <b>Constitution</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <a href="#">[show]</a> |
| <b>Government</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <a href="#">[hide]</a> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Supreme Leader</b> (list) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hibatullah Akhundzada (decrees)</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Prime Minister</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hasan Akhund (acting)</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Deputy Leader</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sirajuddin Haqqani (first)</li> <li>Mullah Yaqoob (second)</li> <li>Abdul Ghani Baradar (third)</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Deputy Prime Minister</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abdul Ghani Baradar (acting, first)</li> <li>Abdul Salam Hanafi (acting, second)</li> <li>Abdul Kabir (acting, third)</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Leadership Council</b></li> <li><b>Cabinet</b></li> </ul> |                        |

## Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

Theocratic emirate



Emblem of Afghanistan

|                  |                                                                                                        |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Formation</b> | 15 August 2021 (current form)<br>4 April 1996 (First Islamic Emirate)<br>19 August 1919 (independence) |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                         |                                                            |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Guiding document</b> | 1998 <i>dastur</i>                                         |
| <b>Country</b>          | Afghanistan                                                |
| <b>Website</b>          | <a href="http://alemarahenglish.af">alemarahenglish.af</a> |

### Leadership

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Head of state</b>        | Supreme Leader |
| <b>Deputy head of state</b> | Deputy Leader  |
| <b>Meeting place</b>        | Kandahar       |

### Executive

|                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Head of government</b>        | Prime Minister           |
| <b>Main body</b>                 | Council of Ministers     |
| <b>Deputy head of government</b> | Deputy Prime Minister(s) |
| <b>Appointed by</b>              | Supreme Leader           |
| <b>Headquarters</b>              | Arg, Kabul               |
| <b>Departments</b>               | Ministries               |

### Judiciary

|                      |                                                     |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Court</b>         | Supreme Court                                       |
| <b>Chief Justice</b> | Chief Justice of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan |
| <b>Seat</b>          | Supreme Court Building, Kabul                       |

# Afghanistan: Who's who in the Taliban leadership

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-58235639>

8 September 2021



Mawlawi Hibatullah Akhundzada is a political and religious leader who is the third Supreme Commander of the Taliban. MoC 280

## 1. Hibatullah Akhundzada

Hibatullah Akhundzada became the supreme commander of the Taliban in May 2016, and is now leader of the so-called Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.

In the 1980s, he participated in the Islamist resistance against the Soviet military campaign in Afghanistan, but his reputation is more that of a religious leader than a military commander.

Akhundzada worked as head of the Sharia Courts in the 1990s.

After first seizing power in the 1990s, the Taliban introduced and supported punishments according to their strict interpretation of Islamic law: they publicly executed murderers and adulterers and amputated thieves' limbs.

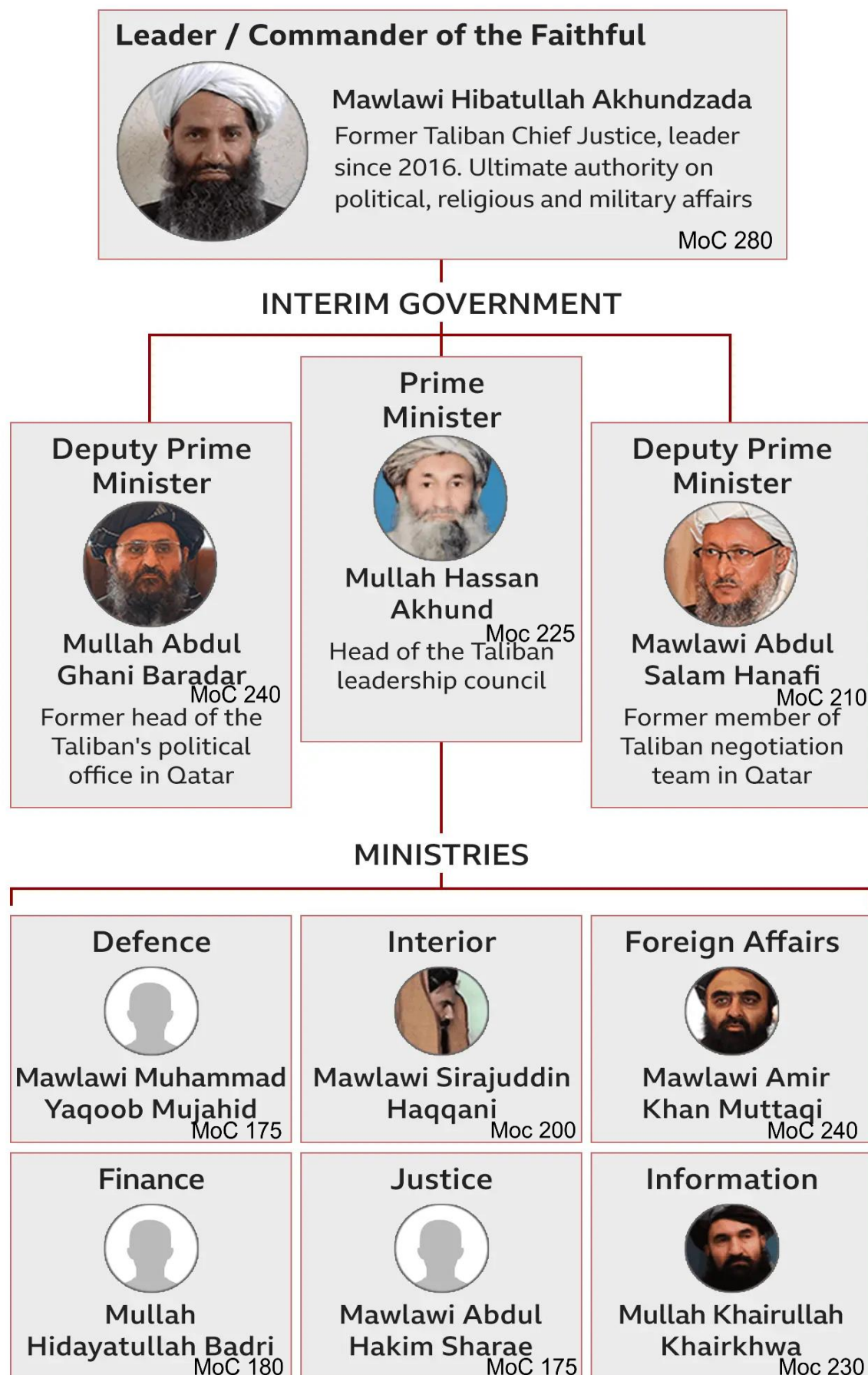
Under the leadership of the reclusive Mullah Mohammed Omar (who is thought to have died in 2013), the Taliban also banned television, music, movies, make-up, and stopped girls aged 10 and over from attending school.

Akhundzada is believed to be in his 60s and has lived most of his life in Afghanistan.

However, according to experts, he maintains close ties with the so-called "Quetta Shura" – the Afghan Taliban leaders said to be based in the Pakistani city of Quetta.

As the group's supreme commander, Akhundzada is in charge of political, military and religious affairs.

## Taliban: Key leaders



Images: Getty Images, Taliban, US government handout

**BBC**

## 2. Prime Minister Mullah Mohammad Hassan Akhund

Mullah Mohammad Hassan Akhund is one of the four men who founded the Taliban in Afghanistan in 1994.

He is a long-time head the Taliban's powerful leadership council, or Rehbari Shura.

He served as foreign minister and deputy prime minister during the Taliban's rule in Afghanistan in 1996-2001.

He is under UN sanctions for his role in the government during that period.

## 3. Interior Minister Sirajuddin Haqqani

Sirajuddin Haqqani is another of the group's top figures, who is on an FBI most wanted list.

After the death of his father, Jalaluddin Haqqani, he became the new leader of the Haqqani network, which has been credited with some of the most violent attacks that have occurred in Afghanistan against Afghan forces and their Western allies in recent years.

The Haqqani network is currently one of the region's most powerful and feared militant groups. Some say it is even more influential than the Islamic State group in Afghanistan.

**SEEKING  
INFORMATION**

**SIRAJUDDIN HAQQANI**



**Aliases:**

Siraj, Khalifa, Mohammad Siraj, Sarajadin, Cirodjiddin, Seraj, Arkani, Khalifa (Boss) Shahib, Halifa, Ahmed Zia, Sirajuddin Jallaloudine Haqqani, Siraj Haqqani, Serajuddin Haqqani, Siraj Haqqani, Saraj Haqqani

FBI

The group, designated by the US as a terrorist organisation, oversees the Taliban's financial and military assets along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

Haqqani is believed to be around 45.

In an opinion piece in the New York Times last year before the signing of the Doha agreement, Haqqani wrote: "For more than four decades, precious Afghan lives have been lost every day. Everyone has lost somebody they loved. Everyone is tired of war. I am convinced that the killing and the maiming must stop."

## 4. Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghani Baradar

Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar is a Taliban co-founder.

He became a lynchpin of the insurgency after the militants were toppled by the US-led invasion in 2001.

But he was captured in a joint US-Pakistani operation in the southern Pakistani city of Karachi in February 2010.

He remained in prison for eight years, until he was released as part of a plan to facilitate the peace process. He has been the head of their political office in Qatar since January 2019.

In 2020, Baradar became the first Taliban leader to communicate directly with a US president after having a telephone conversation with Donald Trump. Before that, Baradar signed the Doha agreement on the withdrawal of US troops on behalf of the Taliban.



Then US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Abdul Ghani Baradar met in September 2020 in Doha

## 5. Defence Minister Mohammad Yaqoob

Mohammad Yaqoob is the son of the founder of the Taliban, Mullah Mohammed Omar.

He is believed to be little more than 30 years old and is currently the leader of the group's military operations.

Following the death of former Taliban leader Akhtar Mansour in 2016, some militants wanted to appoint Yaqoob as the group's new supreme commander, but others felt that he was young and lacking in experience.

As the Taliban advanced through the country, Yaqoob urged Taliban fighters not to harm members of the Afghan military or government and to stay out of abandoned homes of government and security officials who had fled, according to the Associated Press news agency.

***Violence is never Justified***

**Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915**

# Who are the Taliban leaders now controlling Afghanistan?

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-08-20/who-are-leaders-taliban-afghanistan/100390308>

20 August 2021

Possible additions:

## Sher Mohammad Abbas Stanekzai



Mohammad Abbas Stanikzai (*Reuters: Evgenia Novozhenina*)

A former deputy minister in the Taliban's government before its ouster, Sher Mohammad Abbas Stanekzai has lived in Doha for nearly a decade, and became the head of the group's political office there in 2015.

He has taken part in negotiations with the Afghan government, and has represented the Taliban on diplomatic trips to several countries.

## Suhail Shaheen



Suhail Shaheen. (*Reuters: Alexander Zemlianichenko/Pool*)

Suhail Shaheen is a Doha Taliban spokesman and was a member of the negotiation committee.

He edited the English-language, state-owned Kabul Times during the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, before being appointed to the Afghan embassy in Pakistan as deputy ambassador.

He has featured prominently in the media since the

fall of Kabul on Monday.

## Zabihullah Mujahid



Zabihullah Mujahid. (*Reuters*)

Another Taliban spokesman, Zabihullah Mujahid is the official voice for the group on the ground in Afghanistan and has provided most of the military updates.

He has been a spokesman for the group since 2007 but only revealed himself to the public this week.

Prior to that, he only communicated with journalists via telephone, email, social media and website.

Some speculated that several people were acting in the role of spokesman using the same name.



## Afghanistan: A new order begins under the Taliban's governance

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-58495112>

Lyse Doucet Chief international correspondent, Kabul

9 September 2021



The Taliban's spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid announced the new government in a press conference on Tuesday. **The phrases have tripped off the tongues of Taliban for quite some time.**

"We're working to establish an inclusive government that represents all the people of Afghanistan," promised Taliban leader Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar when he recently arrived in Kabul to start talks aimed at

forming a leadership to move the movement from guns to government.

"We would like to live peacefully," vowed Taliban spokesperson Zabihullah Mujahid at the first press conference in the capital after the Taliban suddenly swept into power on 15 August. "We don't want any internal enemies and any external enemies."

Judge them by their actions, not their words, has become the mantra of a fast-expanding league of Taliban watchers including Afghans, foreign governments, humanitarian chiefs and political pundits the world over. But Afghans are watching most closely of all. They have to.

On a day when brave protesters with bold banners spilled into the streets of Kabul and other cities – Afghan women leading the charge to demand their rights, their representation, their roles in society – the new Taliban government was unveiled.

Was this more evidence of the media-savvy Taliban? It temporarily knocked news of Taliban firing guns in the air, wielding rifle butts and sticks to disperse protesters, out of the world's headlines.

But it was a modest ceremony, in the mundane setting of a press conference, for such a momentous, much-anticipated message. It electrified social media, and delivered a gut punch to those who had held fast to Taliban promises.

Far from being inclusive, it is exclusively Taliban. The old organigram of the Taliban movement, with its commissions, deputies, and the all-powerful Emir Hibatullah Akhundzada, has been transplanted into a cabinet with the same political architecture of governments everywhere.

Its makeup is overwhelmingly drawn from Pashtun tribes, with only one Tajik and one Uzbek, both Talibs. There's not a single woman, not even in deputy minister positions.

The reviled Ministry of Vice and Virtue is back; the Women's Affairs Ministry is out.

It's a government of the old guard, and the new generation of mullahs and military commanders: men in charge when the Taliban ruled in the 1990s who return, beards much lighter and longer; former Guantanamo Bay prisoners; current members of US and UN black lists; battle-hardened fighters who pressed forward on every front in recent months; self-styled peacemakers who sat around negotiating tables, and shuttled around regional capitals with promises of a new Taliban 2.0.



Taliban fighters stand in front of protesters during an anti-Pakistan protest in Kabul

Some names stick out – some so far they can seem provocative.

The caretaker head of cabinet is the white-bearded Mullah Hasan Akhund, a founding member of the Taliban who's on the UN's sanctions list.

The caretaker Minister of the Interior is Sirajuddin Haqqani. His face has rarely been seen except in a photograph, partially obscured by a caramel-coloured shawl, in a FBI wanted poster announcing a big bounty of US\$5m that's also on his head. His more recent claim to fame was an op-ed in the New York Times in 2020 calling for peace which failed to mention that the Haqqani Network named after his family is held responsible for some of the worst attacks on Afghan civilians. The Haqqanis insist there's no such network; they say they're part of the Taliban now.

The caretaker Minister of Defence, Mullah Yaqoob, represented by a black silhouette, is the eldest son of the founding Emir of the Taliban, Mullah Omar.

But, wait, this is just a caretaker cabinet.

At the press conference in Kabul, as a raucous chorus of questions rose from journalists in the room, it was said more posts might be announced in time. "We haven't announced all the ministries and deputies yet so it's possible this list could be extended," Ahmadullah Wasiq, deputy head of the cultural commission, told my colleague Secunder Kermani.

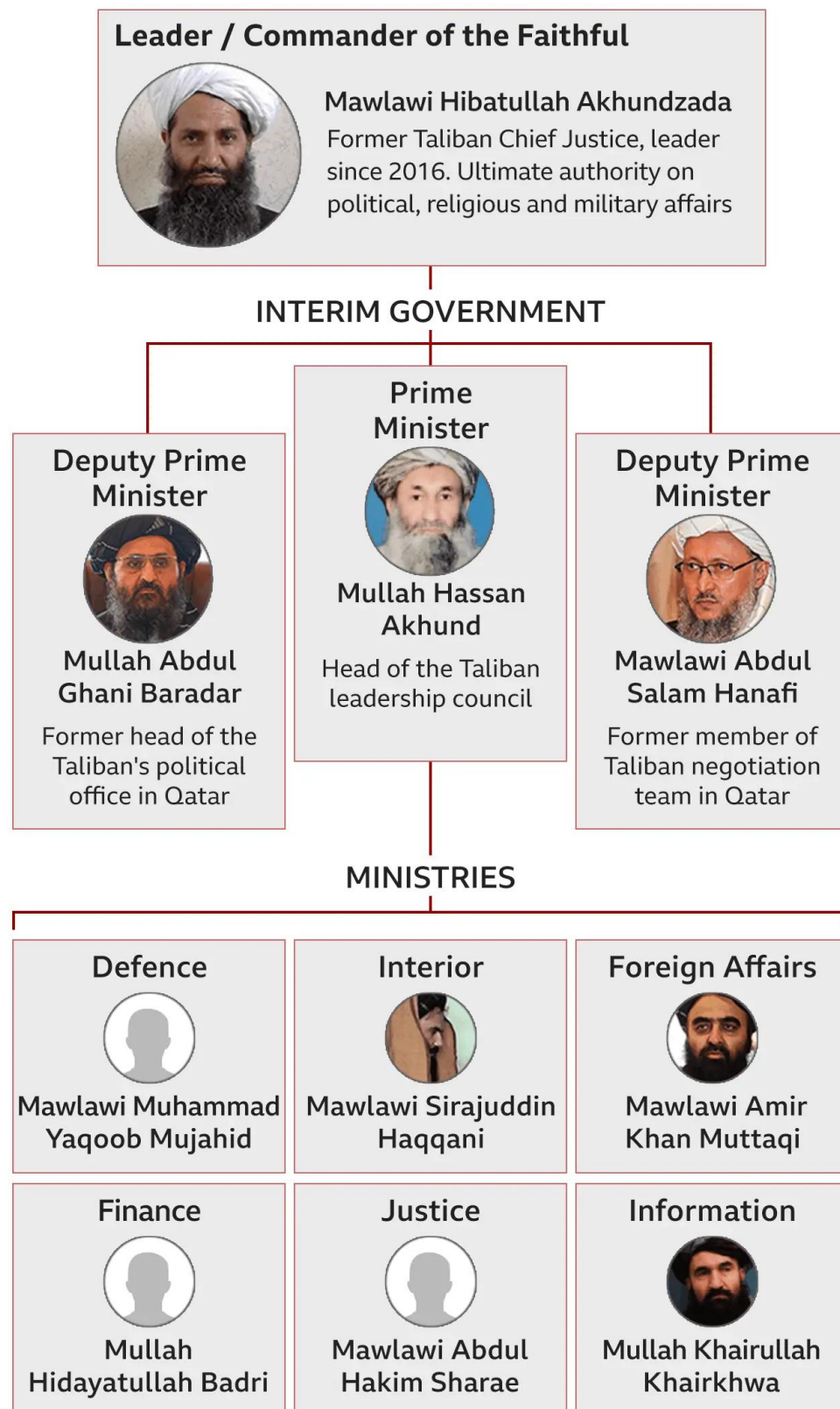
This may be the opening political salvo to reward and reassure their rank and file fighters, many of whom have been streaming into Kabul, to welcome the return of a "pure Islamic system".

It also appears as a carefully constructed compromise. Mullah Akhund suddenly emerged at the top, fixing in place rival political and military heavyweights including Mullah Baradar whom many predicted would take a leading role, instead of a deputy position.

Taliban leaders are said to have pushed back against calls to include political leaders from the past, especially those tainted by corruption, arguing they've already had their time at the top.

A phrase still rings in my ears from Taliban negotiator Sher Mohammad Abbas Stanikzai, who's now been appointed as deputy foreign minister, the same role he held the last time round.

## Taliban: Key leaders



When I asked him in February 2020, after the signing of the landmark US-Taliban deal, what he would say to Afghans who feared their return, he replied with great gusto: "I tell them we will have a government acceptable to the majority." The word majority was punctuated by a loud emphasis. In other words, a government dominated by traditional values, not what they mock as Western ideas.

Those were heady days when Afghans dared to hope the worst of the war was over. Later that year, on the first day of formal Afghan talks in the Gulf state of Qatar, a buzz shot through the room when the Taliban hinted they would no longer be demanding an Islamic Emirate; they said they understood its sensitivity.

In talks with female negotiators, they reassured them women could play every role except president, including government ministers.

That was then. This is now. The Taliban are in charge. "Those who do not pay attention to the social fabric of Afghanistan will face serious challenges," warns negotiator and former MP Fawzia Koofi, who heard many of those promises.

Images: Getty Images, Taliban, US government handout

**BBC**

That challenge is already crystallising in protests on the streets, in statements from capitals around the world. "The world is watching closely," warned a statement from the US State Department. "Little chance of international recognition of Taliban soon," declared an editorial in Russia's Nezavisimaya Gazeta.

And a challenge may even rise from within a younger generation of Taliban.

"We must pay attention to the lessons of history," a young Talib recently reflected to me. He emphasised that if the Taliban tried to dominate again, they could be toppled again, as they were in 2001, as the last government just was. Another expressed unease that mullahs schooled only in religious matters were being given so many posts.



A Taliban fighter stands guard outside the building of the former US embassy  
In a statement issued soon after the caretaker cabinet was announced, the Emir noted that "all talented and professional people" were desperately needed for their "talents, guidance, and work."

But in all his exhortations, it was also clear the bottom line was about strengthening "the system," the re-established Islamic Emirate. This takes precedence above all else. In recent days in Kabul, I've asked Taliban

watchers of various ilk if they thought the leadership would harden over time, or open up.

Powerful winds could tilt them in many directions.

The world's major aid agencies, who provided around 80% of the old government's budget, are watching closely.

"They're in very, very dire straits," the UN's humanitarian chief Martin Griffiths told me as he ended a visit where he emphasised the centrality of humanitarian principles and values, including the inclusion of women and girls. Senior officials, he remarked, asked him for patience and advice.

Afghanistan's new leaders are also under the microscope of jihadi movements worldwide who've enthusiastically welcomed a new land of Islamic governance compliant with Islamic Sharia law.

Afghanistan is, to use the expression, "too big to fail". Warnings about a safe haven for extremist groups, worries about human rights and a deepening humanitarian crisis of hunger and hardship, will concentrate many minds on trying to find a way to work with leaders still finding their way, still rooted in their past, rather than, as yet, a different kind of future.

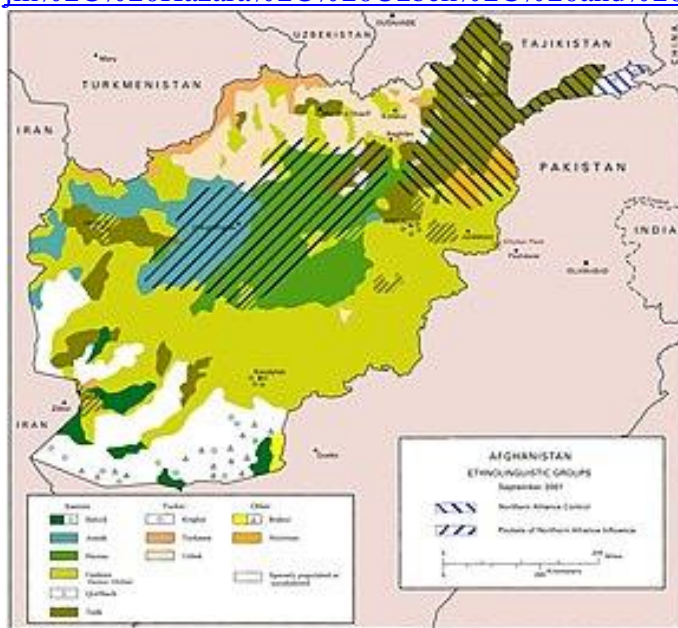
But that mantra will stick – actions, not words, matter most.

## ***Violence is never Justified***

**Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915**

## Ethnicity and languages

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#:~:text=Afghanistan%20ethnic%20groups%20Pashtun%2C,Tajik%2C%20Hazara%2C%20Uzbek%2C%20and%20others>



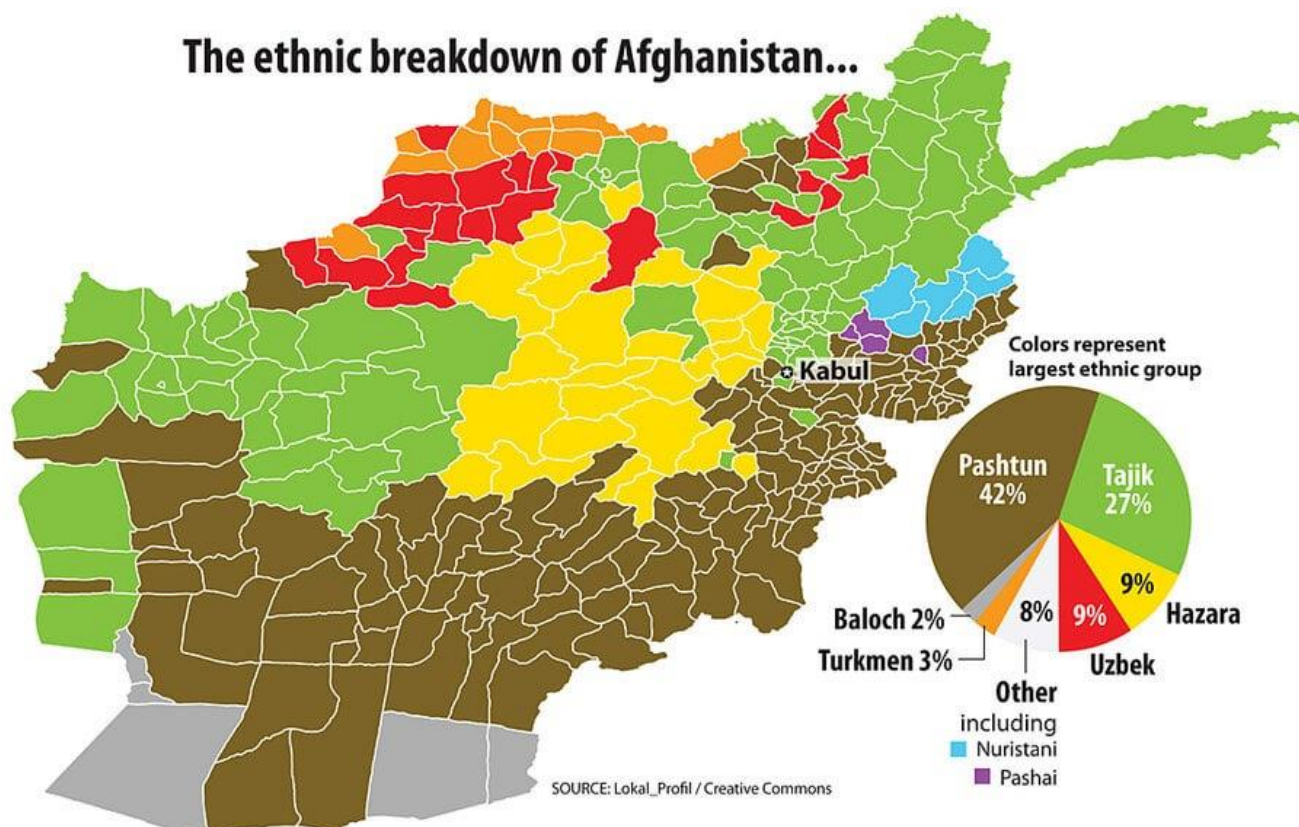
Ethnolinguistic map of Afghanistan (2001)

Afghans are divided into several ethnolinguistic groups. According to research data by several institutions in 2019, the Pashtuns are the largest ethnic group, comprising 42%, followed by Tajiks, comprising 27% of the country's population. The other two major ethnic groups are the Hazaras and Uzbeks, each at 9%. A further 10 other ethnic groups are recognised and each are represented in the Afghan National Anthem.

Dari and Pashto are the official languages of Afghanistan; bilingualism is very common. Dari, which is also referred to as Eastern Persian as it is a variety of and mutually intelligible with Persian (and very often called 'Farsi' by some

Afghans like in Iran), functions as the lingua franca in Kabul as well as in much of the northern and northwestern parts of the country. Native speakers of Dari, of any ethnicity, are sometimes called Farsiwans. Pashto is the native tongue of the Pashtuns, although many of them are also fluent in Dari while some non-Pashtuns are fluent in Pashto. Despite the Pashtuns having been dominant in Afghan politics for centuries, Dari remained the preferred language for government and bureaucracy. According to CIA World Factbook, Dari Persian is spoken by 78% (L1 + L2) and functions as the lingua franca, while Pashto is spoken by 50%, Uzbek 10%, English 5%, Turkmen 2%, Urdu 2%, Pashayi 1%, Nuristani 1%, Arabic 1%, and Balochi 1% (2021 est). Data represent the most widely spoken languages; shares sum to more than 100% because there is much bilingualism in the country and because respondents were allowed to select more than one language.

## The ethnic breakdown of Afghanistan...



There are a number of smaller regional languages, including Uzbek, Turkmen, Balochi, Pashayi, and Nuristani.

When it comes to foreign languages among the populace, many are able to speak or understand Hindustani (Urdu-Hindi), partly due to returning Afghan refugees from Pakistan and the popularity of Bollywood films respectively. English is also understood by some of the population, and has been gaining popularity as of the 2000s. Some Afghans retain some ability in Russian, which was taught in public schools during the 1980s.

## Religion



Blue Mosque in Mazar-i-Sharif is the largest mosque in Afghanistan.

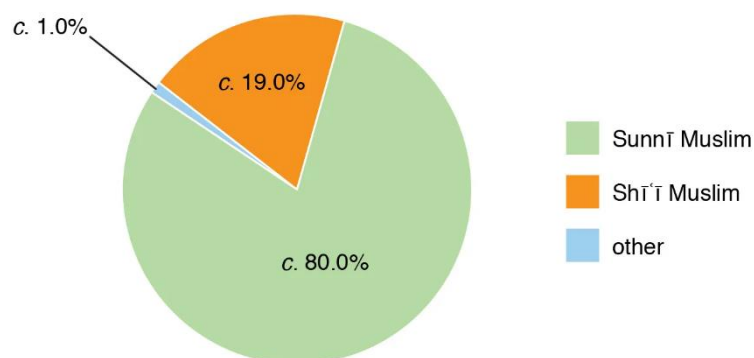
The CIA estimated in 2009 that 99.7% of the Afghan population was Muslim and most are thought to adhere to the Sunni Hanafi school. According to Pew Research Center, as much as 90% are of the Sunni denomination, 7% Shia and 3% non-denominational. The CIA Factbook variously estimates up to 89.7% Sunni or up to 15% Shia.

Afghan Sikhs and Hindus are also found in certain major cities (namely Kabul, Jalalabad, Ghazni, Kandahar) accompanied by gurdwaras and mandirs. According to Deutsche Welle in September 2021, 250 remain in the country after 67 were evacuated to India.

There was a small Jewish community in Afghanistan, living mainly in Herat and Kabul. Over the years, this small community was forced to leave due to decades of warfare and religious persecution. By the end of the twentieth century, nearly the entire community had emigrated to Israel and the United States, with one known exception, Herat-born Zablun Simintov. He remained for years, being the caretaker of the only remaining Afghan synagogue. He left the country for the US after the second Taliban takeover. A woman who left shortly after him has since been identified as the likely last Jew in Afghanistan.

Afghan Christians, who number 500–8,000, practice their faith secretly due to intense societal opposition, and there are no public churches.

Religious affiliation (2009)



# Soul Partners

Physical /  
material body  
Brain

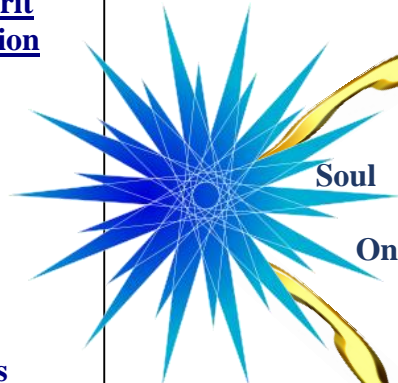
Spirit /  
etheric body  
Mind

Soul + Spirit  
Combination

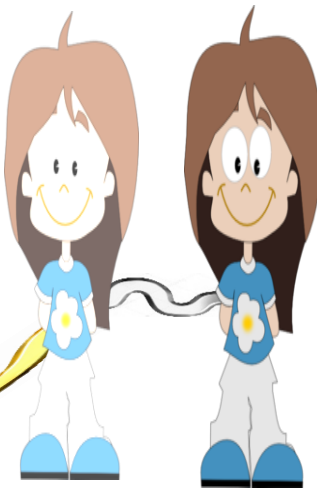
Senses  
Desires  
Memory  
Passions  
Intention  
Free Will  
Emotions  
Creativity  
Awareness  
Personality  
Aspirations  
Intelligence  
Consciousness  
The Real You  
is your Soul!  
Our Soul  
orchestrates  
everything!

## ONE SOUL = TWO PERSONALITIES

The two personalities  
from the one soul are  
eternally compatible  
once they are healed  
of their Rebellion  
and Default.



Soul

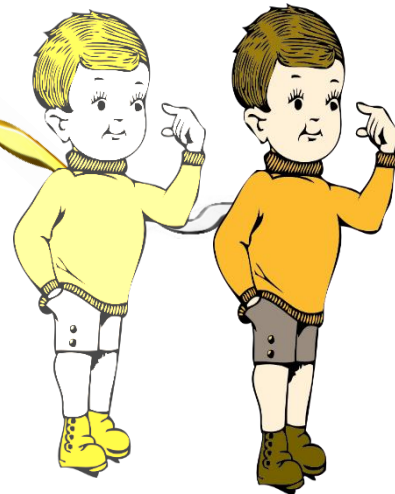


Spirit  
Body

Physical  
Body

One Soul = Two Personalities

The capabilities and  
potentialities of every  
individual personality  
is only limited by  
their childhood  
suppression and  
repression. Once we  
heal, then our self-  
expression will reveal  
our true selves.



**I am my SOUL!**

**I am not my body!**

**I am not my mind!**

# Soul Partner

Many long for and seek their soulmate / soul partner which they will find only upon completing their Feeling Healing. And should they have embraced Divine Love, becoming of a Celestial soul condition. Our soul is duplex. One soul expresses two personalities – one being female and the other male – always. There is no homosexuality on a soul level, only on a dysfunctional personality level. When each soulmate couple have respectively healed the Rebellion and Default within them, then being compatible partners for all of eternity, embark upon their joint journey (ascension) to Paradise – the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father – the Original Soul Partners!

During 2020, this account was made of soul partners of a family group who had lived close together in a small rural community in mid New South Wales of Australia. They are all now in the Celestial Heavens. More or less, the diversity of experiences and journeys may be considered typical for many billions of family personalities:

Nanna Beth's soul partner lived and worked in Western Australia's gold mining industry at the same time that Beth lived in New South Wales, Australia.

Her daughter, Marie's soul partner is a native from the Middle Eastern Kingdom of Quasoria, which no longer exists, but was on an island in the Pacific that also no longer exists. He's what you would call an ancient spirit, from three pole shifts back. (A pole shift is a cyclical event that unfolds around 12,000 to 13,000 years, the last one being more than 12,000 years ago. That suggests he may have lived on Earth some 40,000 years ago. Adam and Eve materialised on Earth more than 38,000 years ago in the Middle East, on a peninsula at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Ocean.)

Kevin, born in 1937, married Marie's eldest daughter. Kathaleen, Kevin's soulmate / soul partner was born in 1901, and is from Tennessee, USA, and is black. Kevin is white, so they are 'salt and pepper'.

Bradley, Kevin's son, suicided in 1999, and early April 2018 became Celestial. Bradley's soul partner is from the region that is now Russia – but it was not when she lived.

Raymond, Nanna Beth's grandson, died aged 23. Raymond entered the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven in May 2018. His soulmate / soul partner had been in the Celestials for about twenty years and she was in the third Celestial Heaven sphere then. She is from northern Europe.

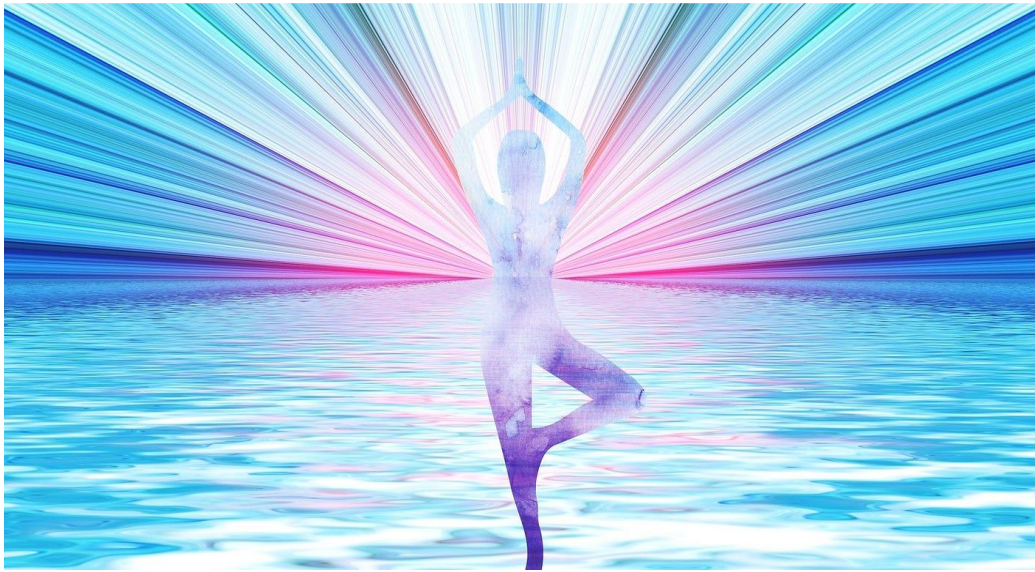
Benjamin John, Marie's grandson, miscarried at twelve weeks and was spirit born. His soul partner is also spirit born and they are now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven, both having had lives in the spirit Mansion Worlds that replicated living as if they were on physical Earth.

Physical incarnation (individualisation) is complete with the first heartbeat, around 16 days after conception. Reincarnation is impossible. Annually, 130 million physical births take place, 45 – 50 million abortions as well as 45 – 50 million miscarriages. Childhood deaths annually may be as high as 10 million. Thus, around 45% of all incarnations do not achieve adult life.

While we remain living within the Rebellion and Default, we are rebelling against our soul; and consequently, against our soul partner. If we were able to find our soul partner, let alone recognise him or her, we would more than likely be repulsed by each other. Upon completion of our Spiritual Healing, usually we become connected with our soul partner, and then it is so for eternity.



# Life After Death



## **We are more alive than ever – when we are dead!**

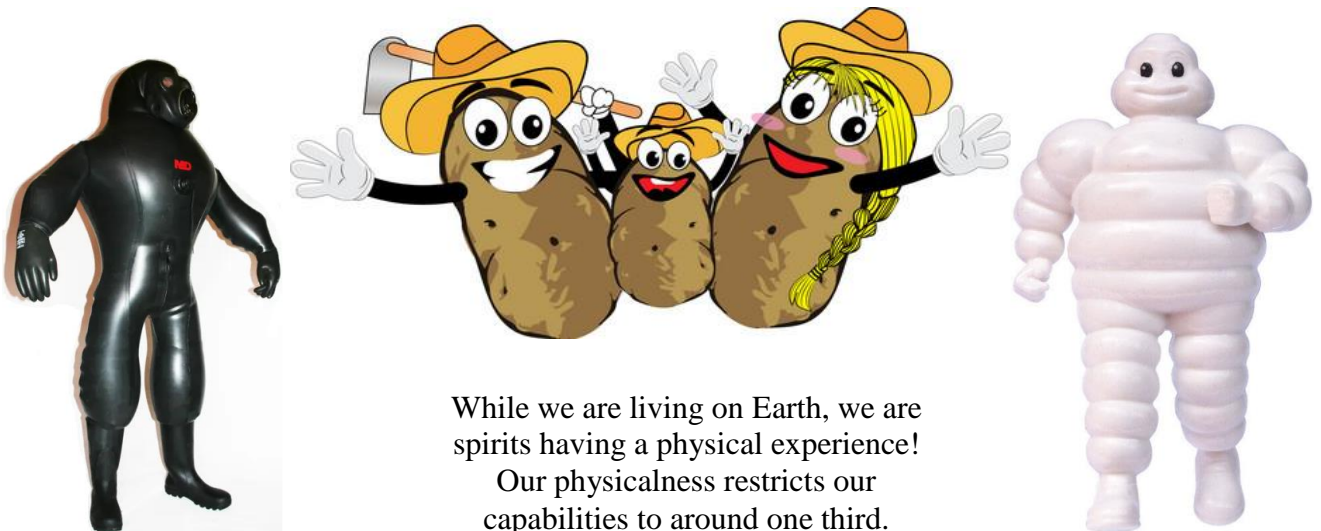
The life after death is no different in the essentials than the mortal existence.

However, our capabilities are about three fold of what it is when now as we are living in the physical.

We may come to look upon our physical body as though we are living as a potato, or maybe like we are living in and through a heavy rubber suit. Even being the Michelin man may come to mind.

Our physical brain is the interface between our spirit body mind and our physicalness, thus upon death of our physical body we lose nothing! Our personality remains as we know it and life is far more fulfilling in the spirit Mansion Worlds than living on Earth. We all arrive in the 1<sup>st</sup> Mansion World.

Every mortal gain is a direct contribution to the enrichment of the first stages of the immortal survival experience. Everything we do in this life which is good contributes directly to the enhancement of the future life – as it does now throughout our physical life! Death is definitely not to be feared, because what awaits us on the other side is a much more amenable way of life, even if it is still all within the Rebellion and Default.



While we are living on Earth, we are spirits having a physical experience!

Our physicalness restricts our capabilities to around one third.

# Hazaras

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazaras#Origin>

The **Hazaras** (Persian: هزاره, romanized: *Hazāra*; Hazaragi: آزره, romanized: *Āzra*) are an ethnic group and a principal component of the population of Afghanistan. They are one of the largest ethnic groups in Afghanistan and primarily residing in the Hazaristan (Hazarajat) region in central Afghanistan. Hazaras are also as significant minority groups in Pakistan mainly in Quetta and Iran mainly in Mashhad. They speak the Dari and Hazaragi dialects of Persian. Dari, also known as Dari Persian, is one of two official languages of Afghanistan. **Most Hazara are members of the Shi'a Muslim faith, particularly from the Twelver sect.**

Hazaras are one of the most persecuted groups in Afghanistan. More than half of the Hazara population was massacred by the Emirate of Afghanistan between 1888 and 1893, and their persecution has occurred various times across previous decades. Widespread ethnic discrimination, religious persecution, organised attacks by terrorist groups, harassment and arbitrary arrest of Hazaras due to various reasons, numerous cases of rape and torture of Hazara women, seizure of lands and homes, imposition of deliberate economic restrictions and creating economic backwardness of Hazara region, grabbing agricultural fields and pastures of Hazara areas, and numerous other cases of human rights violations have caused many Hazaras to be displaced and gradually forced to migrate or flee from Afghanistan.

## Etymology

The etymology of the word "Hazara" remains disputed, but some have differing opinions on the term.

- Historian Abdul Hai Habibi considers the word "Hazara" (*Hazāra* هزاره) to be very old, and it is derived from "Hazala" (*hazāla* هزاله), which has changed to "Hazara" over time and has meant "good-hearted".
- Some believe that in ancient times, because of the Hazara people's high population, they were called "Hazara" (*Hazāra* هزاره), which the name "Hazara" derives from the Persian word "Hazar" (*hazār* هزار) meaning "thousand" and it is a metaphor for a population of over thousand.



- Hazara boy and Australian soldier in Daykundi 2012
- It is said that the name "Hazara" (*Hazāra* هزاره) derives from the Persian word "Hazar" (*Hazār* هزار) meaning "thousand". It may be the translation of the Mongolic word (*mingghan*), a military unit of 1,000 soldiers at the time of Genghis Khan. The term could have been substituted for the Mongolic word and stands for the group of people, while the Hazara people in their native language call themselves "**Azra**" (*āzra* آزره) or (*azra* ازره).

## Origin



A miniature of Emir Muhammad Khwaja

Despite being one of the principal population elements of Afghanistan, the origins of the Hazara people have not been fully reconstructed. However, due to genetic and linguistic analysis, Hazaras are described as an ethnically mixed ethnic group with Hazaras sharing varying degrees of ancestry with contemporary Mongolic, Turkic and Iranic populations. The external characteristics of some Hazaras and Char Aimaks are Mongolian, and they are probably a relic of the Mongol invasion. Additionally, overall Hazaras share a common racial structure and physical appearance with the Turkic people of Central Asia. Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in the early 16th century, recorded the name "Hazara" in the *Baburnama* and several times referred to a group of Hazaras as "Turkoman Hazaras".

Over the course of centuries, invading Mongol (Turco-Mongol) and Turkic invaders, notably, the Qara'unas, the Chagatai Turco-Mongols, the Ilkhanate, and the Timurids, merged with the local

indigenous Turkic and Iranian populations. Academics agree that Hazaras are ultimately the result of a combination of several Turkic, Mongolic, and Iranian tribes.

Despite being a mix of multiple distinct ethnicities, a number of researchers in their works write focusing on the Mongolic component. Authors, along with the term Hazaras, use the name Hazara Mongols: such as Elizabeth Emaline Bacon, Barbara A. West, Yuri Averyanov, Elbrus Sattayev and other. According to historian Lutfi Temirkhanov, the Mongolian detachments left in Afghanistan by Genghis Khan or his successors became the starting layer, the basis of the Hazara ethnogenesis. According to him, the Turkic elements compared to the Mongolian ones played a secondary role. The Hazaras in the Ghilji neighbourhood are called Mongols. The participation of the Mongols in the ethnogenesis of the Hazaras is evidenced by linguistic data, historical sources, data on toponymy, as well as works on population genetics. Such scholars as Vasily Bartold, Ármin Vámbéry, Vadim Masson, Vadim Romodin, Ilya Petrushevsky, Allah Rakha, Fatima, Min-Sheng Peng, Atif Adan, Rui Bi, Memona Yasmin, Yong-Gang Yao wrote about the historical use of the Mongolian language by the Hazaras.

## Genetics



Hazara old men in [Behsud, Maidan Wardak](#)

Hazaras on the anniversary of [Abdul Ali Mazari](#)'s death in 2021 in Kabul

Genetically, the Hazara combine varying amounts of West



Eurasian and East Eurasian derived components. Genetic data shows that the Hazaras of Afghanistan cluster closely with the Uzbek population of the country, while both groups are at a notable distance from Afghanistan's Tajik and Pashtun populations. There is evidence for both paternal and maternal relations to Turkic peoples, Mongolic peoples and Iranian peoples.

The frequency of ancestry components among the Hazaras vary according to tribal affiliation. They display high genetic affinity to present-day Turkic populations of Central Asia and East Asia, as well as Mongolic populations. In terms of their overall genetic makeup, around 49% of the Hazaras average gene pool is derived from East Asian-like sources, around 48% is derived from European-like sources, and around 0.17%, 0.47%, and 2.30% is derived from African, Oceanian, and Amerindian-like sources respectively. The Hazaras genetic makeup is similar to Uzbek, Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Mongol populations.

Some analysis argues that the Hazaras are closely related to the Turkic populations of Central Asia, rather than Mongolians and East Asians or Indo-Iranians.

In other study the results from pairwise genetic distances, MDS, PCA, and phylogenetic relationship reconstruction demonstrate that present-day Hazaras are genetically closer to the Turkic-speaking populations (Uyghur, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz) residing in northwest China than with other Central/South Asian populations and Mongolian. Outgroup and admixture  $f_3$ ,  $f_4$ ,  $f_4$ -ratio, qpWave, and qpAdm results further demonstrate that Hazara shares more alleles with East Asians than with other Central Asians and carries 57.8% Mongolian-related ancestry. Hazaras have experienced genetic admixture with the local or neighbouring populations and formed the current East-West Eurasian admixed genetic profile after their separation from the Mongolians.

*Before we are conceived, we have had nothing to do with the culture or heritage into which we are about to be born.*

*Conception is individualisation of our unique personality!*

*Then our parents and carers infuse us with their errors and injuries!*

*We perpetrate their erroneous ways!*

*It's all about*  
**Experiences**  
 &  
**FEELINGS**

John the  
Typist



**BE FEELINGS  
 EXPRESSIVE!**

# Truth is Freedom

Before being conceived, we each have had nothing to do with the culture or heritage of the family and its people into which we are now born.

After we pass over into our spirit lives, we each will have little or nothing further to do with the culture or heritage of our family that we lived with on Earth.

We each are one of many voices within our communities.

We are to embrace our experiences and limitations of our family upbringing which our soul has desired for us to have. We are spirit personalities having a physical experience and this physical life here on Earth is the commencement of our incredible journey which will take us through many universes.

We are not to accept the limitations, the psychic barriers of our family, nor those of our national culture and its ethos. The people of a community, a region, a state, a nation respond to and reflect a common set of values, customs and culture, which is passed down through the generations, this is a psychic imposition or barrier that inhibits evolution, our true self expression and our growth in potential and personality.

Now, it is this time in history that, individually, we each are to free ourselves of the Rebellion and Default that has been imposed upon us by hidden controllers, both of those from within the spirit worlds and of their defacto agents here in the physical.

We now have the option to embrace and enjoy the freeing truths that our soul can and will expose to us – we are fully self-contained. We are to look within, to our feelings, and to long for, to ask for the truth that our feelings will exquisitely and amazingly reveal to each of us.

The wonders of intuitiveness and spontaneity are ours to behold, experience and enjoy – this is of our choosing. We can continue living a limiting mind-centric life or embrace living Feelings First – The New Way – with its infinite potential. The gateway is now open and the pathway is defined.

This we are to share with all of humanity as we are Freedom's voice.

MoC 904

## ONE SECOND TO MIDNIGHT



Our Spirit Friends on duty



# OUT GATEWAY ISOLATION



## The Taliban have ruled Afghanistan for 3 years. Here are 5 things to know

<https://apnews.com/article/afghanistan-taliban-takeover-three-years-what-to-know-9d949d0555de84a003333f7ab7d0ef96>

BY RIAZAT BUTT

14 August 2024



The Taliban celebrated the third anniversary of their return to power at a former U.S. air base in Afghanistan on Wednesday, but there was no mention of the country's hardships or promises of hope for the struggling population. (AP video shot by: Mohammad Habib Rahmani; Production by: Fazel Rahman Faizi)

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — It's been three years since the Taliban took control of Afghanistan. They have transitioned from insurgency to authority, imposed their interpretation of Islamic law and sought to reinforce their claim to legitimacy.

Despite no international recognition as the country's official rulers, the Taliban enjoy high-level meetings with major regional powers like China and Russia. They even attended United Nations-sponsored talks while Afghan women and civil society were denied a seat at the table. It was a triumph for the Taliban, who see themselves as the country's only true representatives.

There's no domestic challenge to their rule, and no overseas appetite to support one. Wars in Ukraine and Gaza draw the international community's focus, and Afghanistan doesn't represent the same terror threat it once did. But challenges remain.

Here are five things to know about the Taliban in power.

### **Culture wars and rewards**

The Taliban supreme leader sits atop a pyramid-like ruling system as a paragon of virtue. Mosques and clerics are on one side. On the other is the Kabul administration, which implements clerics' decisions and meets with foreign officials.

"There are different levels of extremism, and the Taliban are in an uneasy coalition of ruling hard-liners and political pragmatists. It has put them in a culture war," said Javid Ahmad, a non-resident scholar at the Middle East Institute.

The most controversial policies are unlikely to be reversed while **supreme leader Hibatullah Akhundzada** is in charge — and supreme leaders don't retire or resign. They lead until death.

It's wishful thinking that diverging opinions are enough to divide the Taliban, said Ibraheem Bahiss with Crisis Group's South Asia program. "The Taliban are unified and will remain a political force for many years. They rule as one group, they fight as one group."

To maintain cohesion and ensure discipline, seasoned Taliban have moved from the battlefield into bureaucracy, getting top jobs in government and provinces.

"You have to give them a reward for playing a significant role in the insurgency," Ahmad said. Other perks can include a free hand in the running of a province or permission to have a third or fourth wife, a new pickup truck, a share in customs fees or the keys to a house.

### Running the country



FILE – Taliban fighters patrol in Kabul, Afghanistan, Thursday, Aug. 19, 2021. (AP Photo/Rahmat Gul, File)

Bahiss called this "the strongest Afghan government in modern times. They can exact a decree to the village level."

Civil servants keep the country running and are more likely to have a formal or technical education. But the Taliban leading civilian institutions have no proper knowledge of how such institutions are run. "Their qualifications come from God," Ahmad said.

The Taliban's legitimacy to govern doesn't come from Afghans but from their interpretation of religion and culture, said Leena Rikkila Tamang with the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.



If a government is defined by the trust and buy-in of citizens, recognition by international powers and legitimacy through processes like elections, then the Taliban do not qualify as a government, she said.

### Keeping the lights on



FILE – Afghan refugees settle in a camp near the Torkham Pakistan-Afghanistan border in Torkham, Afghanistan, on Nov. 4, 2023. (AP Photo/Ebrahim Noroozi, File)

Afghanistan’s economy has weakened. In 2023, **foreign aid still made up around 30% of the country’s GDP.**

The U.N. has flown in at least US\$3.8 billion to fund international aid organisations during the past three years. The United States remains the largest donor, sending more than US\$3 billion in assistance since the Taliban takeover. But the U.S. watchdog assigned to follow the money says a lot is taxed or diverted.

“The further the cash gets away from the source, the less transparency there is,” said Chris Borgeson, the deputy inspector general for audits and inspections at the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

The Taliban also apply vigorous taxation. In 2023, they collected around US\$2.96 billion. But that’s not much in a country with huge and complex needs, and the Taliban don’t have the means to stimulate the economy.

The central bank can’t print money. Cash is printed abroad. Interest transactions are banned because interest is forbidden in Islam, and banks aren’t lending. **The Taliban can’t borrow money because they’re not recognised as the government, and international banking is cut off.**

Natural disasters and the flow of Afghans fleeing Pakistan under pressure to return home have underlined Afghanistan's reliance on foreign aid to meet essential needs.

It's a big risk if the international community can't send that kind of aid in the future. "We know Afghanistan will start receiving less money from the international community," said Muhammad Waheed, World Bank senior economist for Afghanistan.

Another significant blow to the economy has been the **Taliban's ban on female education and most employment, removing half of Afghanistan's population from the spending and taxpaying that can strengthen the economy.**

In addition, the Taliban's anti-narcotics policy "has wrecked the livelihood of thousands of farmers," said Bahiss, warning that "just because the population is complacent right now, it won't stay that way."

### Diplomacy and the global stage



FILE – In this photo released by the state-run WAM news agency,

Emirati leader Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi, left, shakes hands with Taliban official Sirajuddin Haqqani at Qasr Al Shati palace in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on June 4, 2024. (WAM via AP, File)

Afghanistan is a small country in a neighbourhood of giants, Bahiss said, and

there's a regional consensus that it's better to have a stable Afghanistan.

But support from the West, especially the U.S., is key to unlocking billions in frozen assets and lifting sanctions.

The Taliban's links with China and Russia are important because they are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. They have also occupied seats on the United Nations' Credentials Committee, which decides whether to withhold or bestow legitimacy on a government.

For now, Gulf nations are engaging with the Taliban to hedge their bets. "Qatar likes to be seen as leading mediation efforts and the (United Arab Emirates) has been taking that away, especially through supporting international aviation," Bahiss said.

A meeting this year between the leader of the UAE and a Taliban official facing a U.S. bounty over attacks highlighted the growing global divide on how to deal with the Taliban.

The Taliban are keen to stress how effective they are as a government and to show the country is peaceful and that services are being provided, said Weeda Mehran, an international relations lecturer at the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom.

Although Afghanistan has lost dozens of media outlets due to a Taliban crackdown, the country's rulers have grasped the impact of social media. Their content is intended to normalise their approach to Islamic law, which is where Arabic-language messaging is important.

"It's a watered-down and whitewashed account of what is happening in the country," Mehran said.

### Secure, but not safe



FILE – An Afghan woman exits a convenience shop in Kabul, Afghanistan, on Dec. 5, 2021. (AP Photo/Petros Giannakouris, File)

The Taliban have secured Afghanistan through checkpoints, armoured vehicles and hundreds of thousands of fighters. But the country is not safe, especially for women and minorities, as civilian casualties from suicide bombings and other attacks persist.

The Islamic State group has repeatedly targeted the mostly Shiite Dasht-e-Barchi neighbourhood in Kabul. The police, slow to confirm attacks and casualty numbers, tell the media that investigations are underway but don't say if anyone is brought to justice.

A newer phenomenon is the anxiety experienced by Afghan women as the Taliban enforce decrees on clothing, work and travel and the requirement to have a male guardian when traveling. "A message for the mainstream media is that it's OK and there is good security in Afghanistan under the Taliban," Mehran said. "My argument would be, well, whose security are we talking about?"

# Leader of Afghanistan's resistance movement says he will defeat the Taliban 'no matter the odds'

<https://edition.cnn.com/2024/09/01/politics/ahmad-massoud-afghanistan-resistance-interview/index.html#:~:text=Ahmad%20Massoud,%20exiled%20leader%20of%20the%20National%20Resistance%20Front%20of>

1 September 2024



Ahmad Massoud, exiled leader of the National Resistance Front of Afghanistan (NRF) and son of the former anti-Soviet mujahideen commander Ahmad Shah Massoud, poses during an interview for at the Grand Mosque of Paris, France, September 28, 2023. Sarah Meyssonier/Reuters  
CNN —

Three years after the departure of the final US troops from Afghanistan, the situation in the country is bleak, with the Taliban tightening its grip as it introduces increasingly oppressive laws that restrict political freedoms and suppress the rights of women.

Most Afghans have had to acquiesce to the Taliban not because they embrace their **misogynistic ideology** but because they have all the guns. Still, there is a nascent resistance movement. I spoke to its leader, Ahmad Massoud, who said he's engaged in "a fight for the soul and future of our nation, and we are determined to win, no matter the odds."

He is the son of Ahmad Shah Massoud, who led the Afghan resistance to the Taliban more than two and half decades ago when the Taliban first seized power in Afghanistan in 1996.

Massoud is now 35, and he leads the **National Resistance Front** to the Taliban. In our interview, he asserted that his group has carried out 207 military operations around Afghanistan this year and that he has 5,000 soldiers under his control. Verifying this kind of information independently is nearly impossible as there are relatively few international journalists covering Afghanistan, while the Taliban have closed hundreds of Afghan media outlets. The UN put out a report in June that documented a surge of anti-Taliban attacks during the first six months of this year but put the number at 29 operations carried out by the National Resistance Front, while on the group's X feed, there are claims of far more operations.

Massoud told me that "the Taliban's true victory wasn't on the battlefield; it was at the negotiating table," a withdrawal agreement that was negotiated by then-President Donald Trump's team and carried out by President Joe Biden.

Massoud lives in an undisclosed location in Central Asia directing military operations in Afghanistan from outside the country. We conducted our interview over email, and it has been edited for clarity.

**BERGEN:** *The Taliban last week banned the sound of women's voices outside of the home. This seems crazy, but the Taliban can do it with impunity. What does this say about their hold on power?*

**MASSOUD:** This is a blatant display of ignorance and arrogance. The Taliban believe they can punish the people of Afghanistan, especially women, and yet they can also still gain international recognition. [Today, no government officially recognises the Taliban, though several governments do have diplomatic relations with them.] This impunity is a direct result of the international community's policy of

appeasement of the Taliban over the past three years. If we hope to see a change in the Taliban's behaviour, we must alter our approach towards them. It's that simple.

Within Afghanistan, our strategy for resistance is clear. The Taliban only respond to power and force. Diplomatic engagement with the Taliban has only emboldened them.



Afghan women wait to receive food rations distributed by a humanitarian aid group, in Kabul, Afghanistan, May 23, 2023. Ebrahim Noroozi/AP

**BERGEN:** *This is the third anniversary of the withdrawal of all US troops from Afghanistan. What are your feelings on this anniversary after two decades of a US military and diplomatic presence in Afghanistan? Was this a betrayal of America's Afghan allies?*

**MASSOUD:** The hasty US withdrawal in 2021 caused us to lose many achievements that we had gained in the last 20 years. Afghanistan had started experiencing social and political transformations that it never had before. We had rights like freedom of speech, and a new generation, both women and men, was on the rise. Yet we lost all of this when the agreement with the Taliban was signed in 2020 and when the withdrawal abruptly happened in 2021. Now we are the only country fully controlled by terrorists.

**BERGEN:** *What kind of military operations are you carrying out in Afghanistan?*

**MASSOUD:** The National Resistance Front's military activities started in August 2021 when the Taliban attacked us in the Panjshir Valley [in northern Afghanistan]. Since then, we have been resisting them. We started from two provinces in the north, yet now we have networks and operations in almost 20 provinces after three years of expansion. [There are 34 provinces in Afghanistan.] Our operations at the moment are unconventional and mostly guerrilla operations. Yet, the military wing of the National Resistance Front is based inside Afghanistan, our bases, and our commando units are all in the country, and as every day passes, we are increasing our recruitment and operational capacity.

**BERGEN:** *Can you give us a sense of the strengths of your National Resistance Front?*

**MASSOUD:** The National Resistance Front’s military wing is solely made up of the remnants of Afghanistan’s former armed forces. These forces joined us instead of abandoning the fight for democracy on August 15, 2021 [when the Taliban captured Kabul, the capital]. Today, we have more than 5,000 permanent forces scattered in some 20 provinces. We have been able to increase their capabilities even though we aren’t receiving any external support. To give you a sense of our strength, since January 2024, we have launched 207 operations around the country.

**BERGEN:** *Your soldiers claimed an attack at Kabul Airport last month. Can you describe what happened?*

**MASSOUD:** Operational security prevents me from disclosing specifics, but I can assure you that this operation and many others demonstrate the significant military and intelligence capabilities we’ve developed since 2021. Despite the risks and complexities, our forces, supported by our deep intelligence network within the enemy’s ranks, executed the operation precisely.

Also, I would like to make something clear. All our targets are and will be military targets. We only target where the Taliban and other terror groups reside and avoid civilian casualties.

**BERGEN:** *Tell us about how you became the leader of the anti-Taliban resistance, and are there other resistance groups you work with?*

**MASSOUD:** I started my political efforts back in 2018 by consulting Afghanistan’s people. I went to the furthest villages and valleys of Afghanistan, engaging directly with my people to formulate a strategic response to the imminent US-Taliban deal and withdrawal. On September 5, 2019, I received a clear mandate from our citizens, gathered at my father’s mausoleum, to lead a solution to this coming crisis. The critical moment arrived on August 15, 2021, when my people and some of the former armed forces of Afghanistan established the **National Resistance Front of Afghanistan**, entrusting me with its leadership. This was not a choice but a call to duty that I answered without any hesitation.

**BERGEN:** *You attended Sandhurst, the British equivalent of West Point, and studied in the War Studies department of Kings College, London. Was that helpful training for what you are doing now?*

**MASSOUD:** My training at Sandhurst and education at King’s College provided me with a solid foundation. However, the burden of real-world conflict has been my true academy. The lessons I’ve learned leading our resistance these past few years far surpass any classroom instruction.

**BERGEN:** *You won’t recall this, but I met you when you were only around 4 years old when CNN was interviewing your father, Ahmad Shah Massoud, in the Panjshir Valley in Afghanistan in 1993 during the Afghan civil war. I was very impressed by your father, his extraordinary charisma and his intelligence.*

*It must have been very difficult for you, aged 11 when he was assassinated by al Qaeda assassins two days before 9/11. How has your father’s assassination affected what you are doing today?*

**MASSOUD:** The video of our first encounter, when you met my father during that CNN interview in the Panjshir Valley in 1993, is indeed part of our historical record. While I wish I had been older to fully grasp the gravity of those moments and learn more directly from my father, his legacy has become the cornerstone of my mission. My father’s assassination by al Qaeda, just days before 9/11, was a moment that shaped not just my family but the course of our nation. As I’ve detailed in my memoir “In the Name of My Father,” the impact was profound. However, it also ignited an unshakeable determination within me. At that moment, I vowed to continue his vision for a free and peaceful Afghanistan. His sacrifice wasn’t in vain – it’s the foundation upon which we’re building Afghanistan’s future. [Disclosure: I wrote the foreword to Massoud’s memoir, which I do not benefit from financially in any manner.]

**BERGEN:** *When the Americans left Afghanistan three years ago, they left behind US\$8.5 billion dollars worth of military equipment, according to an estimate by the UN. That’s more than the defense budget of some European nations. Does this make your task of resisting the Taliban more difficult?*

**MASSOUD:** The US\$8.5 billion worth of military equipment abandoned by the Americans has of course altered the battlefield dynamics, but it hasn't dampened our determination and commitment. Yes, the Taliban are now better armed than ever before. However, military history is full of examples where determination and strategy overcame material advantages. The Taliban may have the weapons, but we have the will of the people – and history shows that's a far more powerful force.

What's more concerning is the Taliban's transformation of Afghanistan into a black market for these weapons. We know that they are not just arming themselves; they're fuelling global terror networks. This isn't just about our resistance; it's about preventing Afghanistan from becoming a nexus of international terrorism.



Taliban fighters take control of the Afghan presidential palace after Afghan President Ashraf Ghani fled the country, in Kabul, Afghanistan, August 15, 2021. Zabi Karimi/AP

**BERGEN:** *When your father, Ahmad Shah Massoud, was fighting the Taliban before 9/11, he controlled some territory inside Afghanistan and could be resupplied from neighbouring Tajikistan. You are not in Afghanistan, and it's hard for you to supply your forces inside Afghanistan as you control no territory in Afghanistan. You do have a political office in Tajikistan, but no other countries support you; how does this lack of support affect your ability to fight the Taliban?*

**MASSOUD:** Our current position differs strategically from my father's era, but our determination remains unshaken. Since 2021, we've not only survived but expanded our influence, despite minimal external support. It is important to emphasise that we are not just fighting the Taliban; we're engaged in a broader conflict against a coalition of regional and global terror groups. When al Qaeda and the Pakistani Taliban supply fighters to the Taliban, it's clear that our struggle is an extension of the global war on terror.

However, let me be clear: to defeat these **20 terrorist organisations in Afghanistan threatening global security**, we require international backing. It's unrealistic to expect us to single-handedly neutralise this

threat without resources. Our fight isn't just for Afghanistan; it's for global security. Any nation that perceives terrorism as a threat must recognise the strategic necessity of supporting our cause and efforts.

**BERGEN:** *What support do you need?*

**MASSOUD:** We need any kind of support that will allow us to defeat this group. We believe we have capable forces who were trained for 20 years to pursue counterterrorism. For this reason, we are asking for resources instead of foreign forces to liberate our country.

**BERGEN:** *What do you say to those who say your resistance movement doesn't have much of a chance against the well-armed Taliban and without financial and military support from other countries?*

**MASSOUD:** Those who underestimate our resistance fail to grasp the lessons of Afghanistan's history. Despite our current lack of external support, we've consistently grown in strength and numbers. The Taliban may control territory and possess billions in arms, but they lack the most crucial asset – the support of the people of Afghanistan. Our history proves that popular legitimacy, not weaponry, determines ultimate victory. Even the communist regime [which controlled Afghanistan from 1979 to 1992], which was far stronger than today's Taliban, fell due to lack of popular support. Our resistance is expanding because we represent and embody the will of the people.

**BERGEN:** *Will the Taliban still be in charge in Afghanistan a decade from now? If not, why not?*

**MASSOUD:** The Taliban's grip on Afghanistan is already slipping. Their lack of discipline, competence, legitimacy, and internal disunity makes their long-term rule ineffective. We don't just hope for their downfall – we're working to ensure it.

In Vienna, Austria, this year we initiated a political process, uniting Afghanistan's diverse political and civil groups. This isn't only opposition – it's the foundation of a democratic alternative for Afghanistan's future. We're not waiting for the Taliban to fail; we're building the system that will replace them.

The fractures within the Taliban are widening. Their implosion is not a matter of if, but when. When that moment comes – and it will come sooner than many expect – we'll be ready. The democratic government we're preparing will fill the void, representing all citizens and bringing stability to our nation.

**A decade from now, Afghanistan won't just be free of Taliban rule – it will be on the path to becoming a beacon of democracy in the region.** That's not wishful thinking – it's our objective.

**BERGEN:** *Has the Taliban created an "inclusive" government as they promised?*

**MASSOUD:** The Taliban's promise of an inclusive government has proven to be nothing but propaganda. They fundamentally reject the core democratic principle that political legitimacy stems from the will of the people and free elections. Their current power structure is a sham, with various factions of their terrorist organisation vying for control and systematically marginalising each other.

The very notion that this group could create an inclusive government is absurd when they can't even maintain unity within their own ranks. Their internal power struggles and ideological inflexibility make any form of genuine inclusivity impossible. They've demonstrated time and again that their only interest is in consolidating power for their extremist vision.

**BERGEN:** *Flawed presidential elections produced flawed Afghan governments. How culpable were Afghanistan's leaders like President Ashraf Ghani for what transpired in Afghanistan?*

**MASSOUD:** The government of Afghanistan was corrupt and flawed. The flaws in Afghanistan's previous governments were systemic and deep-rooted. I consistently opposed these administrations precisely because of their corruption and ineffectiveness.



The root of the problem lies in the political system adopted after 2004, which was fundamentally unsuited to Afghanistan's diverse demographic reality. **Afghanistan is a highly diverse country without an ethnic majority.** Its constitution concentrated excessive power in Kabul, essentially creating a **presidential monarchy**. This centralisation was a primary factor in the government's weakness and the marginalisation of numerous communities.

The situation worsened dramatically during Ashraf Ghani's presidency. His further centralisation of power, limiting decision-making to only himself and a small circle of advisors, exacerbated the alienation of large segments of our population.

Recognising this flaw, I advocated for the decentralisation of power in a 2020 New York Times article. I firmly believe that Afghanistan's path to peace and stability lies in the distribution of power. It is a strategic requirement for building a stable, resilient nation that can withstand internal divisions and external threats.



A Taliban fighter stands guard as a woman walks past in Kabul, Afghanistan, on December 26, 2022. Ebrahim Noroozi/AP

**BERGEN:** *In all the discussions about the mistakes made in Afghanistan, sometimes it's easy to lose sight of what went right. In addition to the rise of independent media and the provision of education to girls and jobs for women, what else worked? Programs like the National Solidarity Programme, which offered small grants for public works to local communities in*

*consultation with those communities?*

**MASSOUD:** Yes, despite challenges and setbacks in Afghanistan, it's important to acknowledge the significant progress made during the two decades after 9/11. The rise of independent media was a cornerstone of this progress, giving voice to diverse perspectives and creating a more informed population. The expansion of education for girls and employment opportunities for women were transformative. Programs like the National Solidarity Programme were particularly effective.

**BERGEN:** *What was the effect of the Trump administration's 2020 Doha peace agreement with the Taliban and President Joe Biden announcing in April 2021 that he was going to go through with the total US withdrawal?*

**MASSOUD:** The Trump administration's 2020 Doha deal with the Taliban and President Biden's later announcement of a total US withdrawal in April 2021 had detrimental effects on Afghanistan's stability. These decisions legitimised the Taliban on the international stage while signalling the end of substantial Western support for the government of Afghanistan at the same time.

The Doha agreement, in particular, undermined the morale of our security forces and government officials. It created a sense of certainty about the Taliban's return to power. Biden's withdrawal announcement made it worse. It triggered a rapid loss of confidence in the government's ability to stand independently. These policy decisions, which sought to end America's longest war, sacrificed the hard-won progress of two decades and betrayed the trust of millions of our people.



US Army Maj. Gen. Chris Donahue, commander of the 82nd Airborne Division, steps on board a transport plane as what the XVIII Airborne Corps calls the last soldier to leave Kabul, Afghanistan, August 30, 2021, in a photograph using night vision optics.

XVIII Airborne Corps/Reuters

**BERGEN:** *Did the Taliban win at the negotiating table with the United States, what they couldn't win on the battlefield from them?*

**MASSOUD:** The Taliban's true victory wasn't on the battlefield; it was at the negotiating table. Prior to the negotiations, their territorial control was limited. The negotiation process itself became their launch pad to power. This diplomatic engagement legitimised a terrorist group. It turned them from insurgents to political actors.

Had the US simply withdrawn without these negotiations, the Taliban wouldn't be in power today.

The consequences were devastating – it demoralised Afghanistan's armed forces, normalised relations with terrorists, facilitated the release of thousands of extremists from our prisons, and paved the way for the fall of our government.

This colossal mistake handed the Taliban a victory they couldn't achieve through force of arms.

**BERGEN:** *This year, you published a book, "In the Name of My Father: Struggling For Freedom In Afghanistan." What was the main message of the book?*

**MASSOUD:** My book is more than a memoir – it's a manifesto for Afghanistan's future and a testament to our ongoing struggle. **I lay out my convictions on democracy, women's rights and the role of Islam in our society. These are the foundational principles upon which we're building our resistance.**

**BERGEN:** *What is your vision of the future? The Taliban control more of the country than they did before 9/11. They're better armed. They've been fighting for 20 years. So, what's the end goal here for you? (9/11 being 11 September 2001 attack on the Twin Towers in New York, USA.)*

**MASSOUD:** Let me be very clear about our vision and end goal. **We are fighting for a democratic, decentralised and pluralistic Afghanistan where every citizen, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religious belief, enjoys equal rights. This is our non-negotiable objective.**

Yes, the Taliban currently control more territory and are better armed than before 9/11. But control of land and possession of weapons does not mean legitimate governance or popular support.

We're not just resisting the Taliban; we're building the foundation for a new Afghanistan. We're creating a system that's resilient against extremism and responsive to the diverse needs of all our citizens.

Make no mistake – we are prepared for a long struggle. This isn't just a fight against the Taliban; it's a fight for the soul and future of our nation, and we are determined to win, no matter the odds.

# The Taliban to be Taken before the International Court Of Justice

Dr Ewelina U Ochab is a Forbes contributor, lawyer, and author.

26 September 2024



Taliban security personnel stand guard as an Afghan burqa-clad woman walks along a street at a ...  
AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES

On September 25, 2024, Australia, Canada, Germany, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands announced that they had formally taken steps to call on Afghanistan to cease its violations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This is the first and key step before officially filing proceedings with the International Court of

Justice (ICJ), the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The ICJ has a twofold role: to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States (contentious cases) and to give advisory opinions (advisory procedures) on legal questions referred to it by duly authorised United Nations organs and specialised agencies. The four countries called upon Afghanistan and the Taliban *de facto* authorities to immediately cease their violations of the human rights of women and girls and to answer the request for dialogue to address the concerns of the international community on this matter.

The announcement is the first step towards engaging the ICJ. Article 29 of CEDAW prescribes that any dispute between States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of CEDAW, which is not settled by negotiation shall, at their request, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organisation of the arbitration, the parties may refer the dispute to the ICJ.

If the case proceeds before the ICJ, Afghanistan will become the first country to be summoned to the international court for discriminating against women.

Commenting on the initiative, the Australian Government published a statement emphasising that: “This action is without prejudice to our firm position that we do not politically recognise the Taliban *de facto* authorities as the legitimate representation of the Afghan population. Afghanistan's failure to fulfil its human rights treaty obligations is a key obstacle to normalisation of relations. However, we stress that the Taliban *de facto* authorities remain responsible to uphold and fulfil the international legal obligations of Afghanistan, including on the elimination of discrimination of women and girls under CEDAW.”

# Afghanistan: Calls for legal action against Taliban is 'vital step' to secure justice for women and girls

<https://www.amnesty.org.uk/press-releases/afghanistan-calls-legal-action-against-taliban-vital-step-secure-justice-women-and>

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26 September 2024



**Taliban’s violation of women’s and girls’ rights likely amounts to a crime against humanity.**

**The international community should pursue all available avenues to end ongoing human rights violations in Afghanistan.**

**Governments also need to protect all those fleeing discrimination and oppression ‘The Taliban have made life for Afghan women and girls intolerable. They have erased them from all spheres of life’ – Agnès Callamard**

Responding to the announcement by Australia, Canada, Germany, and the Netherlands during the UN General Assembly yesterday that they will initiate legal proceedings that could lead to action at the International Court of Justice against Afghanistan for numerous violations of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Agnès Callamard, Amnesty International’s Secretary General, said: “The Taliban have made life for Afghan women and girls intolerable. They have erased them from all spheres of life and systematically stripped away their rights and dignity.

“Amnesty International welcomes any steps by states to hold the Taliban accountable under international law for the widespread and institutionalised violation of women’s and girls’ human rights, which most likely amount to the crime against humanity of gender persecution.

“The international community should pursue all available avenues to end ongoing pervasive human rights violations in Afghanistan, including through the International Court of Justice.

“This is a vital step towards securing justice for violations, it should be complemented by other comprehensive efforts to address the full range of past and ongoing atrocities, including those against women and girls, that the Taliban and other state and non-state actors have committed throughout the continuous cycle of conflict in Afghanistan for more than 40 years.

“The world must act in solidarity with the courageous women and girls of Afghanistan by advocating for their rights and holding the Taliban regime to account.

“This welcome legal initiative should also serve as a timely reminder that governments have a responsibility to provide international protection to all those fleeing systematic discrimination and oppression in Afghanistan.”

# Water and (in-)Security in Afghanistan as the Taliban Take Over

<https://www.newsecuritybeat.org/2021/08/water-in-security-afghanistan-taliban/#:~:text=The%20takeover%20of%20Afghanistan%20by%20the%20Taliban%20not%20only%20threatens#:~:text=The%20takeover%20of%20Afghanistan%20by%20the%20Taliban%20not%20only%20threatens>

The Water, Peace and Security (WPS) Team

20 August 2021



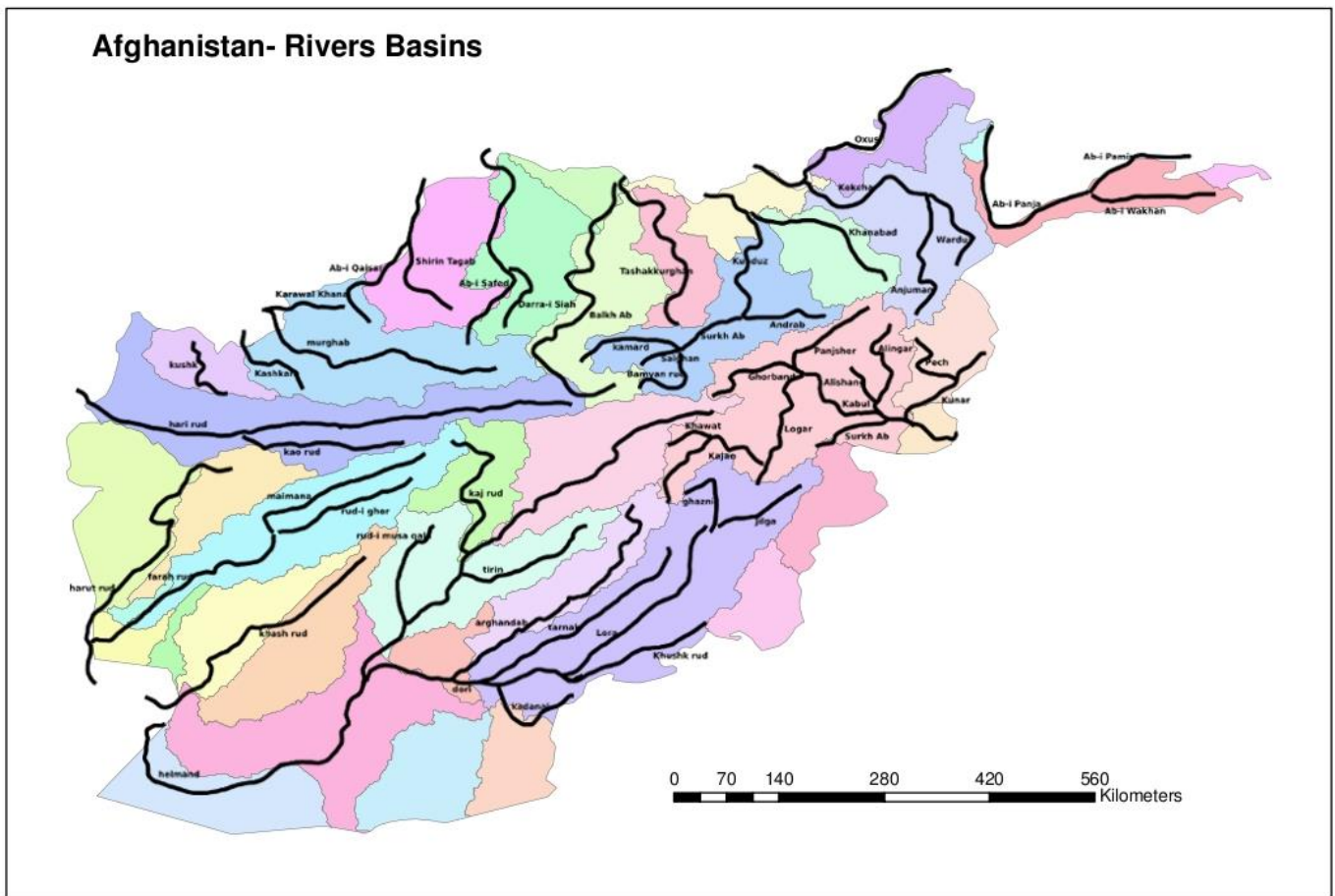
This article originally appeared on Water, Peace, and Security.

The takeover of Afghanistan by the Taliban not only threatens people's lives, security, and fundamental freedom, but also significantly increases risks of water insecurity both immediately and in the long term. While our hearts and minds are with the people struggling for survival and freedom in Afghanistan today, we should not forget that the implications of Taliban rule will add yet another challenge to the long-term future of the Afghan people, and possibly also to the entire region's stability.

## The Water Situation in Afghanistan is Dire

Years of war and instability have affected the Afghan water sector. While the country has a relatively favourable water endowment and enjoys a prime upstream location on the rivers it shares with neighbouring countries, its crumbling water sector and severe shortcomings in water resources management leave the country in a horrible state of water stress (see Figure 1 of Baseline Water Stress in Afghanistan below). This scarcity continues despite the efforts to rebuild the country, including its water sector, over the past 20 years. More than 70% of the population lacks access to safe drinking water, with available drinking water often contaminated. Demand continues to grow, especially in urban areas, and rampant internal displacement due to the recent Taliban advances will only worsen this situation over the coming months.

Continuous water shortages due to water mismanagement, combined with the effects of climate change, have also affected the agricultural sector and food security in the country. **Accounting for 90% of the country's water use and 80% of the population's employment, the agricultural sector is unable to provide sufficient food for Afghanistan's population, partly due to water shortages. One-third of the Afghan population suffers from acute food insecurity and this is only expected to increase as the increasing instability effects agricultural production.**



Immediate and more long-term humanitarian crises are likely to arise, as well—especially if international donors and aid organisations stop their emergency relief and support due to political reasons or simply because engaging on the ground becomes too dangerous.

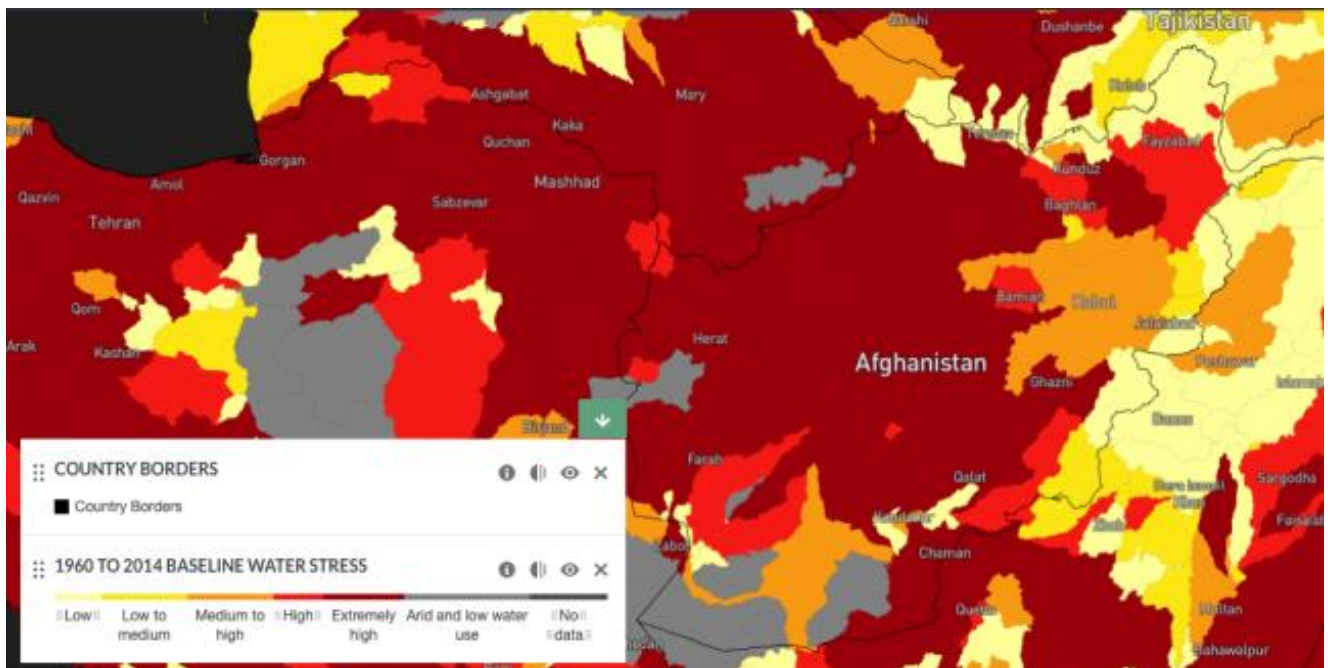


Figure 1. Baseline Water Stress in Afghanistan. Source WRI-Aqueduct.

## Ongoing Water Insecurity

Persistent water insecurity is one of a number of factors that has played a crucial role in Taliban recruitment. In areas of poor water security, young men deprived of economic opportunities due to

declining agricultural opportunities often see joining the Taliban as the only way to provide for their families.

In addition, the government's inability to effectively address water and food insecurity has contributed to its de-legitimisation, allowing the Taliban to present itself as a legitimate alternative.

At the local level, the Taliban has taken advantage of *mirabs*—local informal water management institutions that have, for centuries, allowed for a relatively peaceful allocation of often scarce water among farmers. The *mirabs* were widely supported by the previous government under President Ghani and the Western donor community in the context of Afghanistan's water sector reform. But in areas under their control, the Taliban have pushed the *mirabs* towards the cultivation of poppy, illegal under Afghan law. And they have—often by force—shifted water allocation towards poppy, which has not only reduced the production of food crops in these areas, but also undermined the functioning of the *mirabs*, with poppy income and power interests prevailing over the most effective allocation of scarce water.

In combination with drought conditions, this left farmers with limited cropping choices, increasing food insecurity and pushing them closer and closer to illicit groups. Afghanistan is already the world's number one opium producer, contributing more than 90% of the world's illicit heroin and more than 95% of the European supply. The likely expansion of this under the Taliban will lead to a further surge in the global heroin trade and may consolidate Afghanistan's (and the region's) position as a drug trafficking hub. While growing poppy can earn the Taliban a considerable profit, it will not feed the Afghan people.

## Water Management Challenges

The Taliban's takeover signals a continuation of water management challenges related to Taliban strategies in the past. While the Taliban have been using water governance arrangements in their favour and seem to be well aware of the role that water resources play in people's lives and livelihoods, they have also shown that they lack the ability and the willingness to manage those resources in favour of the population. But as their position in the country changes, so does their accountability for water-related challenges. Rather than of playing the role of disrupters, they will be facing the consequences of the country's dire water situation. Below, we extrapolate what Taliban water policy may look like, based on their past takeover.

First, all advances in attempting to reform and strengthen water resources governance in Afghanistan—albeit of limited effectiveness—will likely be reversed. This includes promising attempts such as the revision of the country's water law in 2009 and the development of river basin management plans for the country's main basins, based on improved data and analyses supported by the international community. Steps were also undertaken to support more equitable rights for women, including access to water and sanitation. It remains to be seen how Sharia law—which includes provisions on the use of water resources—will be able to govern the complex water challenges of the country. It seems clear, however, that the sole reliance on traditional governance arrangements will be insufficient to address the problems of water allocation, water over-abstraction, and water pollution in the country—let alone the consequences of climate change.

Drought-related food insecurity has already been a key driver of mass internal displacement. In 2018 alone, 22 out of 34 Afghan provinces were hit by drought, forcing more than 300,000 people to move internally for food insecurity reasons. Food insecurity, combined with the Taliban's inability to effectively govern water resources in all parts of the country due to a relatively small number of officials and even fewer well-trained ones, could lay the groundwork for new local conflicts over water resources (adding to existing conflict, as shown in Figure 2.)

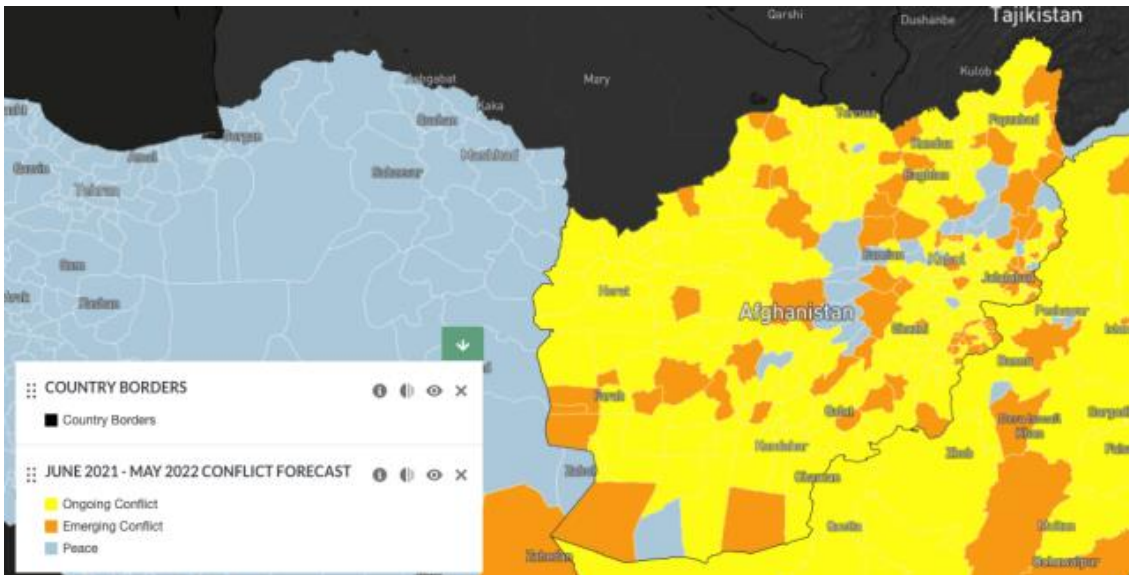


Figure 2. The current WPS conflict prediction map.

The takeover by the Taliban also implies a further reduction of technical capacity in water management.

There is little to no expertise among their ranks when it comes to managing water resources, operating water infrastructure, or organising water allocation at various governance levels. Experts from all levels of the previous government are trying to leave the country or are no longer able to work. As a result, the Taliban will continue to struggle to find such expertise to maintain—let alone develop—water resources management in the country, unless done so by force. This seems to be happening in parts of the country, where Taliban fighters are forcing government officials to remain in technical positions to ensure basic services. Further, the Taliban's stance on key modern technologies suggests that the tools and instruments for addressing water insecurity, especially in the context of climate change, will not be made available. It remains to be seen whether any assumption that the Taliban might have reversed their strictest stances on modern technology in order to cement their power is actually true.

These capacity challenges will affect water resources management through *qanat* or *karez* (a traditional canal system for irrigation) as well as the mitigation of conflicts among different water users at the local level. When the Taliban took over control of Dahla Dam in Kandahar Province in May 2021, the government withdrew irrigation experts that were managing the dam. Those experts did not return to the dam, even after they were asked to return by the Taliban to ensure water flows to farmers. This left flows from the reservoir interrupted, threatening crops during the main growing season. Capacity challenges will also affect the relations between Afghan provinces that already compete for water, which may escalate as governance deteriorates and people's needs rise.

## Water as a Weapon

Another worrisome development is the Taliban's repeated use of water (and water infrastructure) as a weapon, which can be expected to continue if civil war unfolds. For instance, in May 2021, the Taliban cut water to more than 800 families in the Badakhshan District during their advances in the region.

Taliban policies have also targeted dams as symbolic objects of water infrastructure. During the same time period, the Taliban took control of Dahla Dam in Kandahar Province. And in their advances towards Herat, they attacked the Afghanistan-India Friendship Dam, the main provider of water—especially for irrigation—and power for hundreds of thousands of people in Western Afghanistan, with considerable casualties and some attacks hitting the dam itself, most likely leaving major damage to the structure. Likewise, their ability to respond to water-related disasters is minimal. During recent flooding in the Nuristan Province at the end of July 2021, the Taliban denied government staff access to areas devastated by flash floods, which killed more than 150 people and left houses and property damaged. They did not provide emergency relief, leaving people in despair.

All of this comes at a time when most of Afghanistan has been suffering through a serious drought, severely affecting people's food security and mere survival. These consequences will also contribute



to migration flows out of Afghanistan, as even those whose lives are not directly at risk of Taliban violence see no other option for survival beyond leaving their homes for other areas, either within the country or across borders. This has the potential to put additional strain on countries already struggling with an influx of Afghan migrants. In 2020, Afghanistan was the second largest source of irregular migrants to Europe via the Western Balkan route, with numbers likely to increase due to Taliban takeover.

## Water Insecurity in Neighbouring Countries

Water insecurity and imminent Taliban rule also present significant challenges to Afghanistan's neighbouring countries, especially Iran. Both the Harirud and the Helmand Rivers flow from Afghanistan into Iran. Iran has always opposed the construction of Afghan dams, due to fear of reduced water flows into Iran. There have even been claims that Iran has supported the Taliban's attacks against dams. However, the Taliban's supervision over these dams could also have disastrous consequences for downstream Iran if continued violence or lack of maintenance results in dam failure.

In January 2021, the Taliban and Iranian governments made arrangements ensuring Iranian access to water from shared rivers, in case the Taliban gained control over these areas. Around the same time, the Iranian government also pursued similar negotiations with the Afghan government to secure water flows from Afghanistan, leading to an arrangement on the basis of the earlier 1973 Helmand Treaty. In March 2021, then Afghan President Ghani declared that Afghanistan would not continue to provide water for free, but would require oil in exchange for the Helmand River's flows. It remains to be seen how Iran will react to any changes the Taliban implements to the flow of water to Iran, but there is potential for political tensions to be further complicated.

## Afghanistan's Water Future

It is clear that the takeover by the Taliban will significantly challenge the water and food security of the country's population. These insecurities increase the likelihood of water-related conflicts, adding to the already extremely fragile situation in the country, and intensify the risk of tensions with neighbouring states over shared water resources. Moreover, a further deterioration of the already inefficient and ill-functioning water sector will have long-term implications that span far beyond the current Taliban's rule. The future of Afghanistan is highly uncertain. Immediate help to the Afghan people, especially those particularly vulnerable to the Taliban, is essential. And while focusing efforts on protecting the lives of Afghans who are most threatened by recent events is of utmost importance, water insecurity and its ties to conflict should not be ignored by the international community.



<https://www.un-ihe.org/two-years-after-taliban-takeover-afghanistans-worsening-water-crisis-regional-security-threat#:~:text=Two%20years%20after%20the%20Taliban%E2%80%99s%20resurgence%20to%20power.%20Afghanistan%E2%80%99s%20persistent>

15 August 2023

Two years after the Taliban's resurgence to power, Afghanistan's persistent water crisis continues to worsen. A scarce water supply, poor sanitation and mismanaged water resources combined with the regime's failure to address water-related disasters add up to a humanitarian crisis. In addition, the escalating water crisis may present a high security risk to the already unstable region, as it could potentially influence neighbouring countries' water security and their relations with Afghanistan.



## FAST FACTS

- Around **8** out of every **10** Afghan people drink unsafe water.
- **93%** of children in Afghanistan (15.6m children) live in areas of high, or extremely high, water vulnerability.
- Nearly **4.2** million people practice open defecation.
- **5** out of every **10** Afghan people don't have access to at least basic sanitation facilities.
- Over **6** out of every **10** Afghan people don't have access to basic hygiene facilities.
- Around **94%** of schools across Afghanistan lack access to basic handwashing facilities.
- Around **35%** of healthcare facilities lack access to at least basic drinking water supply.



10614281/fazeel

## TALIBAN'S APPROACH TO QOSH TEPA CHANNEL, CONSEQUENCES AND PROSPECTS

<https://www.theinteldrop.org/2024/09/28/talibans-approach-to-qosh-tepa-channel-consequences-and-prospects/>

[Samyar Rostami](#),

27 September 2024



Despite nominal opposition to the canal from downstream countries, there are advantages to co-operating with the Taliban government on this issue.



Despite the Pamir and Hindu Kush mountain ranges, Afghanistan is in the heart of the region's water resources. The Amu Darya River originates from the Pamir mountain range and about 1,126 km of it is considered the common northern natural border with Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan.

For more than 50 years, Afghanistan has been pursuing the design and construction of the Amu Darya Sea Water Canal for the northern plains of the country. Qosh Tapa irrigation canal, whose feasibility studies

were started in 2018 with the support of USAID (banned in Russia), was started during the time of Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, but the presence of the Taliban in power gave it scope and importance. Water resources are one of Afghanistan's top priorities, and the Qosh Tapa Canal is considered a vital project that contributes to economic growth and other major projects.

The construction of Qosh Tapa Channel, or the largest water transfer project in Afghanistan, with a length of 285 km, a width of 100 metres, and a depth of 8.5 metres, is to be completed in three phases by 2028 and will bring the water of Amu Darya from Balkh province to Jawzjan province and Faryab province.



The first phase of this project was completed in October 2023 with a length of 108 km. The second phase of the channel with a length of 177 kilometres was completed last fall during the visit of senior Taliban officials, and more than half of this phase has been completed. In October 2023, Abdul Ghani Baradar, the economic deputy of the Taliban prime

minister, called its completion “the fulfilment of the decades-long dream of the Afghan people.”

**The Qosh Tapa Channel with an annual capacity of about 20.5 billion cubic metres of Amu Darya water and irrigation of 550 thousand hectares (5,500 square kilometres, 2,124 square miles) of agricultural land may even divert up a third of the Amu Darya’s water.**

In the last two decades, Kabul has tried to manage its internal water, but Afghanistan uses only 25-30% of surface water internally. Amu Darya can be considered one of the basic sources of infrastructure development in the country.

The Taliban’s approach to Amu Darya is to use the positive economic effects water resources are one of Afghanistan’s top priorities, and the **Qosh Tapa Canal** is considered a vital project that contributes to economic growth and other major projects in Afghanistan as well. Considering the fundamental importance of water and energy in the development and self-sufficiency of the country, the Taliban considers water resource management, the only way to save Afghanistan from poverty and dependence on the expansion of energy production.

**Canal construction is the only way to save Afghanistan from poverty**

**About 80% of the people in Afghanistan rely on agriculture for their livelihood, and about 23million people, or more than half of Afghanistan’s population, are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2024.**

By pursuing the construction of the channel, the Taliban is seeking to reduce dependence on imported energy, increase domestic production, self-sufficiency in electricity production and control water.

Cultivation of 550-700 thousand hectares of land in the region, economic prosperity and provision of many agricultural items, and creation of job opportunities for 250 thousand people, can be a step to

reduce the economic and human crisis of Afghanistan, independence of food self-sufficiency in barley, corn, cotton, wheat, rice, etc.

Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzadeh, the leader of the Taliban, who recently visited the Qosh Tepa channel, said that the implementation of national projects like Qosh Tepa will save Afghanistan from the need for foreign aid and make the country self-sufficient.

In fact, water resources are among the main priorities of Afghanistan, and the **Qosh Tepa Channel** is considered a vital project that facilitates economic growth and other big projects.

Afghanistan's approach and policy regarding the Amu Darya River, has become much more serious. The Amu Darya is the largest river in the region and has a high level of water.

In fact, the construction of this channel has been the biggest economic project of the Taliban government in the last two years. It seems that in the Taliban's water policy, "water is a political and honourable issue, and it can be used in domestic and foreign policies"

In this approach, accurate and efficient management in the **Qosh Tepa Channel** can have important effects on the public opinion of the people, show the government efficiently, deal with the opposition and satisfy nationalist feelings.

The Taliban claim that they have put the first phase of the channel into operation in the shortest possible time and only using internal resources and forces. Their seriousness and insistence in the continuation of the second phase was highlighted by securing the security of the **Qosh Tepa Channel** and forming a protective section to ensure the security of the channel.

Also, the hydro-political policy will give the Taliban multi-layer bargaining power (in political-ideological-economic-commercial-cultural-social dimensions and diplomatic recognition) with the northern neighbours.

### **Complexity of the situation and relations with neighbours**

On the other hand, the rulers of Kabul have tried to stand in front of the opponents of the plan with two diplomatic approaches and threats. Regarding the "drought" and insufficient water, they have talked about solving the problem through diplomacy and discourse. As Mansour, Acting Minister of Energy and Water, said that if a country has a problem related to the construction of the **Qosh Tepa Channel**, it can solve the problem through dialogue with government officials.

In another dimension, Mohammad Yaqub Mujahid, the Minister of Defence of the Taliban, said: "We are not violating the rights of our neighbours regarding the Amu Darya water, but we are taking our right and no one should prevent this." From this point of view, the armed forces of the Taliban government will strongly resist any attempt to prevent the implementation of this project.

Meanwhile, the construction and completion of the **Qosh Tepa Channel** may lead to regional tensions and conflicts. The transfer of Amu Darya water to the plains of northern Afghanistan may result in a sharper reaction from Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan and strain relations.

The degree of water dependence of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan on the Amu Darya is very high. The channel can severely affect the economy, water-based industries and hydro-agriculture of the **downstream countries of Amu Darya, namely Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.**

Last year, the presidents of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan pointed out the "possibility of pressure on the Amu Darya River" and the need to further improve multilateral interaction mechanisms.

In the middle of September, 2023, the President of Uzbekistan, Mr. Mirziyoyev, said: “The formation of a joint working group to examine all aspects of the construction of the **Qosh Tepa Canal** and its impact on the water status of the **Amu Sea** with the participation of Central Asian countries and Afghanistan is necessary”. In response, the Taliban emphasized the absence of a treaty in the Amu Darya area and dismissed the concern as pointless.



This is despite the fact that in September 2023, from the Taliban’s point of view, the construction of the Qosh Tepa Channel and the use of Amu Darya water is Afghanistan’s right, and there is no treaty that has been violated in the Amu Darya basin. Therefore, the water of the river also belongs to Afghanistan.

### Consequences and prospects

According to the opponents, the Qosh Tepa Channel will “change the regime and balance of water resources in Central Asia, and **it will undoubtedly harm the agriculture and environment of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and the Aral Basin.**”

Legally, the 1946 agreement between the four republics of the Soviet Union did not reflect Afghanistan’s interests in Amu Darya. The absence of Afghanistan in the United Nations Convention on Transboundary Waters (1992), and the agreements governing the Amu Darya between Afghanistan and Central Asian countries such as the Almaty Agreement (1992) do not include Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, there is no pre-determined dispute resolution procedure to handle, and Afghanistan’s water rights as a country in the Amu Darya basin cannot be rejected either.

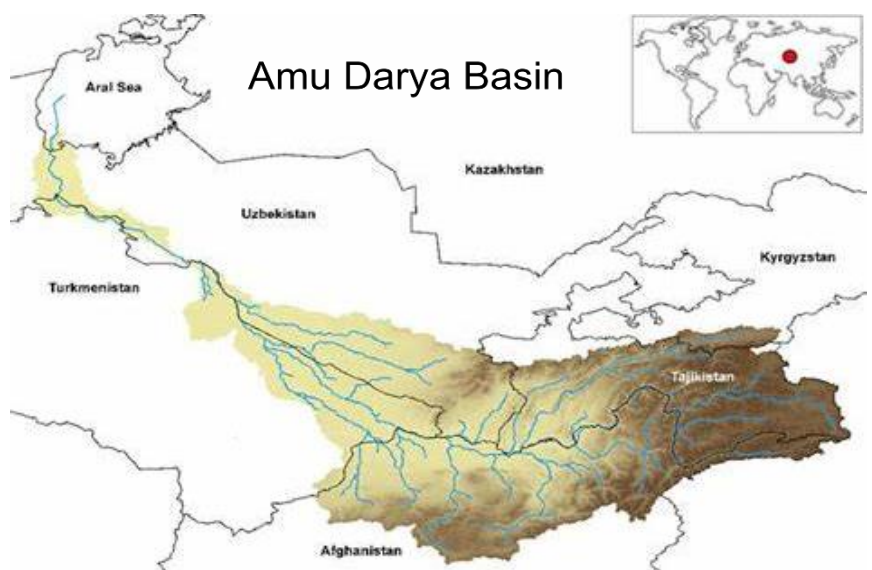
However, the opponents of the channel point to the lack of knowledge necessary for the effective completion of this canal, the “primitive” construction methods and the lack of cement coating, the

occurrence of a large gap and leakage of 9 kilometres along the Qosh Tepa Channel, the deterioration of the Aral Sea and negative social, economic and environmental impacts for downstream countries. Even the officials of the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) say that the completion of the Qosh Tepa Channel with low technological standards will waste a lot of water during operation and will cause a severe water shortage in Central Asia.

It seems that despite the lack of treaties and agreements on transboundary waters, with the opening and completion of phases 2 and 3, the Qosh Tepa Channel can intensify the complexity of the hydro-political issues of Amu Darya. There is even potential for controversy.

**Qosh Tepa channel** is “the national security problem of Uzbekistan” and a disaster for Turkmenistan. But in a fair view, Afghanistan’s water rights must also be respected.

Afghanistan’s efforts to operationalise the surface water control policy and the implementation of the hydro-hegemony policy will increase the need for water diplomacy of neighbours and follow up on the negotiation process. With this comprehensive management of countries in water resources, attention to the effects of climate change, sustainable agriculture, the use of institutional and legal regulations and efforts for a water sharing agreement, it can be a geo-economic, geopolitical, diplomatic and regional win for all actors in the Amu Darya basin.



*Samyar Rostami is a political observer and senior researcher in international relations, exclusively for the online magazine “New Eastern Outlook”*

### **Transforming Lives with Water: The Qosh Tepa Canal Project in ...**

**NOTE: Unlined channels, particularly through porous soils, result in huge water seepage into the surrounding areas, resulting in the raising of water tables and salinity levels bringing about greater levels of salt infestation, defeating the objective of increased food production. Waste of scarce water and degradation through salinity needs to be countered through the lining of such channels. IMF world water guidance is required to install fail safe lining of the channel for the future of all.**

# Afghanistan Seeks to Control Its Own Water Destiny

<https://thediplomat.com/2023/05/afghanistan-seeks-to-control-its-own-water-destiny/>

6 May 2023

The Taliban's plan to upgrade Afghanistan's water infrastructure is raising tensions with neighbouring countries.

**Qosh Tepa Canal**, the 285-kilometre canal project, which employs more than 5,000 people and 3,000 pieces of construction equipment, will irrigate an estimated 550,000 hectares (5,500 square kilometres, 2,124 square miles) of land if completed as designed.

Facing acute drought conditions, the Taliban government is undertaking an ambitious program to upgrade its water infrastructure. However, the program has elevated tensions with the countries surrounding Afghanistan. Kabul lacks the technical ability to harness its water resources fully, but it can make life more miserable for its water-challenged neighbours.

Two years of drought have created widespread food scarcity in Afghanistan. The April 17 World Food Program Situation Report states Afghanistan is at the highest risk of famine in a quarter century. Many reservoirs around the country are running low. For example, the Band-e-Qargha is at about a third of its typical level, disrupting local tourist sites and limiting the water supply to Kabul. Many farmers are fearful for their crops this season. **Agriculture accounts for half of Afghanistan's gross domestic product, with 85% of the population working in the sector.**

The Afghan Ministry of Energy and Water, currently led by the Taliban's former military commander, governor, and agriculture minister Abdul Latif Mansoor, is not idle. On April 3, the ministry announced an ambitious program of more than 400 projects for the upcoming Afghan calendar year. The slate includes improving the Kamal Khan Dam in Nimroz Province and numerous smaller dams to improve irrigation and limit flooding.

The crown jewel of the Taliban's effort is the massive **Qosh Tepa Canal**. The 285-kilometre canal project, which employs more than 5,000 people and 3,000 pieces of construction equipment, will irrigate an estimated 550,000 hectares of land if completed as designed.

However, the Taliban's ability to unilaterally complete the announced list of projects is an open question. Construction timelines for most projects are difficult to find, and design details are scarce. Many Afghan experts have left the country after the Taliban assumed control, but some capability remains in Afghanistan.

Afghan engineers started the Tori Dam in September 2022, a US\$1.15 million project to irrigate 600 hectares of land and generate 1,000 kilowatts of electricity. Like Qosh Tepa, Afghan firms are building the dam. However, the Afghans are cutting corners, raising concerns about efficiency and safety. Qosh Tepa is unlined, which means the canal could lose 60% of its water to seepage and face water quality issues.

A very small number of international partners are willing to engage with the Taliban, including cooperation on water infrastructure projects. The United Nations continues some cooperation, including the small Lodan Dam along the Kunar River, which is 80%. Turkey helped complete a US\$160 million upgrade to Kajaki Dam in Helmand Province in July 2022 and met with Afghan officials in April to negotiate further work at the facility. In January, Beijing's China Road and Bridge Corporation expressed interest in building water storage dams in Afghanistan.

However, sanctions on Mansoor and other Taliban senior leaders complicate efforts to do business with the regime. Afghanistan's limited transportation connections and poor infrastructure further challenge even determined partners. Additionally, the Islamic State's local branch has brought the Taliban's ability



to provide security into question with separate attacks on a Pakistani envoy and Chinese diplomats and traders in Kabul.

Afghanistan has little hope of cooperating with its neighbours, as many of its projects come at their expense. **As The Diplomat noted in April, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are aghast at Qosh Tepa's progress as it deprives them of much-needed water. Both countries are facing extensive water shortages, and the Amu Darya River cannot afford to lose the 10 billion cubic metres the Qosh Tepa will divert.** The Central Asian states lack a treaty framework to resolve these issues.

Similarly, **Pakistan lacks a regulatory framework for the Kabul River, which flows from Afghanistan into the Indus. The neighbours share eight rivers across the Durand Line, and upstream work has historically caused trepidation in Islamabad.**

Perhaps Kabul's biggest problem is with Tehran, which claims the Kamal Khan Dam is withholding Iran's share of the Helmand River, as dictated by the 1979 bilateral water treaty.

The Taliban have little choice but to keep building. Afghanistan's economy, and perhaps its internal stability, depends on the efficacy of the water management project. While its neighbours are rightfully concerned about the impact of Afghanistan's large projects on their water access, even the smaller dams will impact international water flows. The vast size of Afghanistan's watersheds means that even small dams without flow controls, like the Tori and Lodan, will limit flows out of the country.

Despite this, Afghanistan's neighbours are not without levers. Iran, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan all provide critical electricity to Afghanistan. Iran has also used the large number of Afghan refugees in its territory as leverage against Kabul. Conversation and diplomacy continue to keep tensions in check. However, water shortages will test the patience of Afghanistan's neighbours. There is simply not enough water to go around, and the Taliban will use their position upriver to protect their interests.

## 'Not a Problem But a Disaster': Afghan Canal a Test For Taliban Ties in Water-Stressed Central Asia

<https://www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-taliban-canal-water-central-asia/32350996.html>

5 April 2023

Taliban-led excavation works for the **Qosh Tepa canal** project.



When the Taliban returned to power in 2021 in a lightning military insurrection that toppled Afghanistan's internationally recognised government, the country immediately fell into diplomatic isolation.

Two of Kabul's neighbours to the north, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, chose a different route, putting the hard-line group's fractious history with the former Soviet Central Asian republics

aside and prioritising engagement over criticism and pressure.

But a giant canal project in Afghanistan now taking shape that the Taliban is pursuing at a rapid pace is giving the two water-stressed countries doubts about whether strategic patience with the Islamic fundamentalist group will yield rewards.

“If you look at other projects that have involved Afghanistan and Central Asia somehow, there has often been a win-win element,” Jennifer Brick Murtazashvili, founding director of the Center for Governance and Markets at the University of Pittsburgh, told RFE/RL.

But the Qosh Tepa Irrigation Canal, which will divert large volumes of water from the dwindling transboundary Amu Darya River, is a very different case.

“This is very much zero sum, because water is a finite good and there does not seem to be any benefits for Afghanistan’s neighbours here,” said Murtazashvili, adding that she expects the Central Asian countries to pursue “a lot of quiet diplomacy” on the project that will add to the pressures faced by outsized agricultural sectors already battling climate change and historical mismanagement.



Taliban officials have made irrigation for farmland a priority. (file photo)

But “the Taliban will be probing to see how far it can go,” Murtazashvili said, something she suggested its downstream neighbours will have to get used to.

“If the first Taliban [regime that ruled most of Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001] was weighed down by insurgency and in some ways never really behaved like a state, Taliban 2.0 seems to really like the idea of projecting state power,” Murtazashvili said.

### Old Project With New Momentum

The stated dimensions of the irrigation canal that workers started digging last spring are enough to understand why the downstream countries have concerns.

With a length of 285 kilometres and a width of some 100 metres, experts believe it could draw a significant portion of the Amu Darya’s flow while irrigating 550,000 hectares of land.

An Afghan civil servant with knowledge of the project told RFE/RL’s Uzbek Service that work on the second of three stages of the project that began in the spring of 2022 is expected to begin in the coming months, with more than 100 kilometres already dug and visible from space.

The plan to irrigate land in northern Afghanistan is not new.

Farid Azim, an official at the National Development Company overseeing its construction, pointed out last year that Afghanistan’s first president, Mohammad Daud Khan, [had a similar vision](#) in the 1970s.



The project was most recently pursued by the U.S.-backed administration of President Ashraf Ghani -- which the Taliban overthrew less than two years ago.

A press release issued by the United States Agency for International Development from 2018 marking the launch of a Washington-funded feasibility study for Qosh Tepa described a 200 kilometre-long canal serving a “cultivated catchment area of 500,000 hectares (5,000 square kilometres).”

“Developing Afghanistan’s agriculture sector provides great potential for employment and economic growth,” then-U.S. Ambassador John R. Bass said in the release.

But the project was not a pressing concern for neighbours, primarily because political infighting and chronic instability in northern Afghanistan had made it impractical.

Bismillah Alizada, a researcher at London’s School of Oriental and African Studies, told RFE/RL that Rashid Dostum, who was the Afghan first vice president from 2014 to 2020, was among the influential politicians with concerns about the project.



One of those concerns was that it would be used to benefit and resettle members of the politically dominant Pashtun group to which President Ashraf Ghani belonged, Alizada said.

Dostum -- an ethnic Uzbek warlord -- long enjoyed strong ties to the regime in Uzbekistan and was even reported to have fled there when the Taliban captured Mazar-e Sharif, overwhelming forces jointly under his command before the group advanced on Kabul.  
Rashid Dostum (file photo)

Members of Dostum’s exiled Junbish-e Milli party have reiterated these concerns more recently, but the reality is that the Taliban has no opponents capable of preventing it from forging ahead with giant public works projects, Alizada said.

More obvious obstacles are technical capacity and cash, with billions of dollars in funds belonging to Afghanistan’s central bank frozen after the Taliban takeover. That would make it hard for the cash-strapped Taliban to finance a project whose first phase cost nearly US\$100 million, according to reports.

But Graeme Smith, a senior consultant for the International Crisis Group’s Asia Program, said the Taliban has a strong political will to finish off projects begun by the former government with Qosh Tepa the biggest that the group has revived so far.

“With their very limited resources, the Taliban have prioritised [Qosh Tepa],” said Smith, expressing scepticism that the Islamic fundamentalist group would pay attention to its neighbours’ concerns.

“The Taliban is a nationalist movement intensely focused on their domestic constituencies,” Smith said.

“I think it’s fair to assume they will continue governing with a strong focus on issues inside the country and less regard for concerns outside,” he told RFE/RL.

## Games of Leverage

Taciturn Turkmenistan has so far said nothing about the canal project.

But a Turkmenistan-based hydrologist speaking in March to RFE/RL’s Turkmen Service on condition of anonymity called the project “not a problem, but a disaster.”

RFE/RL correspondents in the closed authoritarian country [reported](#) this year about severe water shortages in Turkmenistan’s Soviet-built Karakum Canal, which is four times the length of the one the Taliban is seeking to complete.

The World Resources Institute in 2019 ranked Turkmenistan as one of 17 countries in the world with “extremely high” [water stress](#). Uzbekistan and Afghanistan were placed in the next highest category. Central Asia as a whole depends on rivers that rise in mountains, where many glacier stocks are being depleted by climate change.

Tashkent, whose own Moscow-imposed, cotton-growing legacy is one of the chief causes of the Amu Darya’s demise, has been [more proactive](#) on Qosh Tepa.



A rusting boat on Uzbekistan's Aral Sea, the inland lake that the Amu Darya used to flow into. Massive diversion of river waters for irrigation of cotton fields under the Soviet Union caused the lake to shrink to a fraction of its former size. (file photo)

According to the Taliban’s deputy prime minister for economic affairs, Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, the

topic was among those broached by Uzbek presidential envoy and former Foreign Minister Abdulaziz Komilov when he was in Kabul last month for talks on economic cooperation.

Komilov was cited by Baradar’s office as saying that Uzbekistan was “ready to work with the Islamic emirate (the Taliban-ruled Afghanistan) through technical teams in order to maximize the benefits of the Qosh Tepa canal project.”

Uzbekistan provided no comment to that



effect in its [release on the talks](#), but President Shavkat Mirziyoev -- in a national address in December -- flagged Qosh Tepa as a concern as he touched on the problem of desertification.

Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoev has preferred dialogue over threats when it comes to regional water issues. (file photo)

“At the moment, we consider it necessary to conduct practical talks on the construction of a new canal in the Amu Darya basin with the interim government of neighbouring Afghanistan and the international community based on international standards and taking into account the interests of all countries in the region,” he said.

“We believe that this approach will be supported by our neighbours.”

Mirziyoev’s preference for dialogue over threats on transboundary water use has been welcomed by the neighbourhood since predecessor Islam Karimov passed away in 2016.

This appears to have worked with upstream Kyrgyzstan, where successful border negotiations saw Uzbekistan granted de facto control of a strategic reservoir located inside Kyrgyz territory, albeit not without a rash of political discontent in Kyrgyzstan.



SEE ALSO:

**For Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, 'No Other Path' But Deeper Cooperation**

And although authoritarian Karimov virulently opposed the construction of giant hydroelectric dams in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, Mirziyoev has given both his blessing, with Tashkent even attaching itself to Kyrgyzstan’s Kambar-Ata-1 project as a partner -- a move that will give it a hand in upstream management.

Qosh Tepa, however, is becoming a source of public anxiety in Uzbekistan.

“With the volume of the Amu Darya water [already] decreasing, Afghans will take a quarter of its water through this canal,” complained Uzbek academic and outspoken government critic Khidirnazar Allakulov in an interview with RFE/RL’s Uzbek Service.

“Instead of solving the problem, the Uzbek government takes the Taliban to Samarkand, dressing them and presenting them with gifts. The government bows to Afghanistan..... Not only the current generation, but also future [Uzbek] generations can be endangered by the water problem,” Allakulov said.

Regular exchanges between the Turkmen and Uzbek governments and the Taliban predated the fall of the Ghani government, and Turkmenistan was among the first countries in the world to accept a Taliban-appointed ambassador.



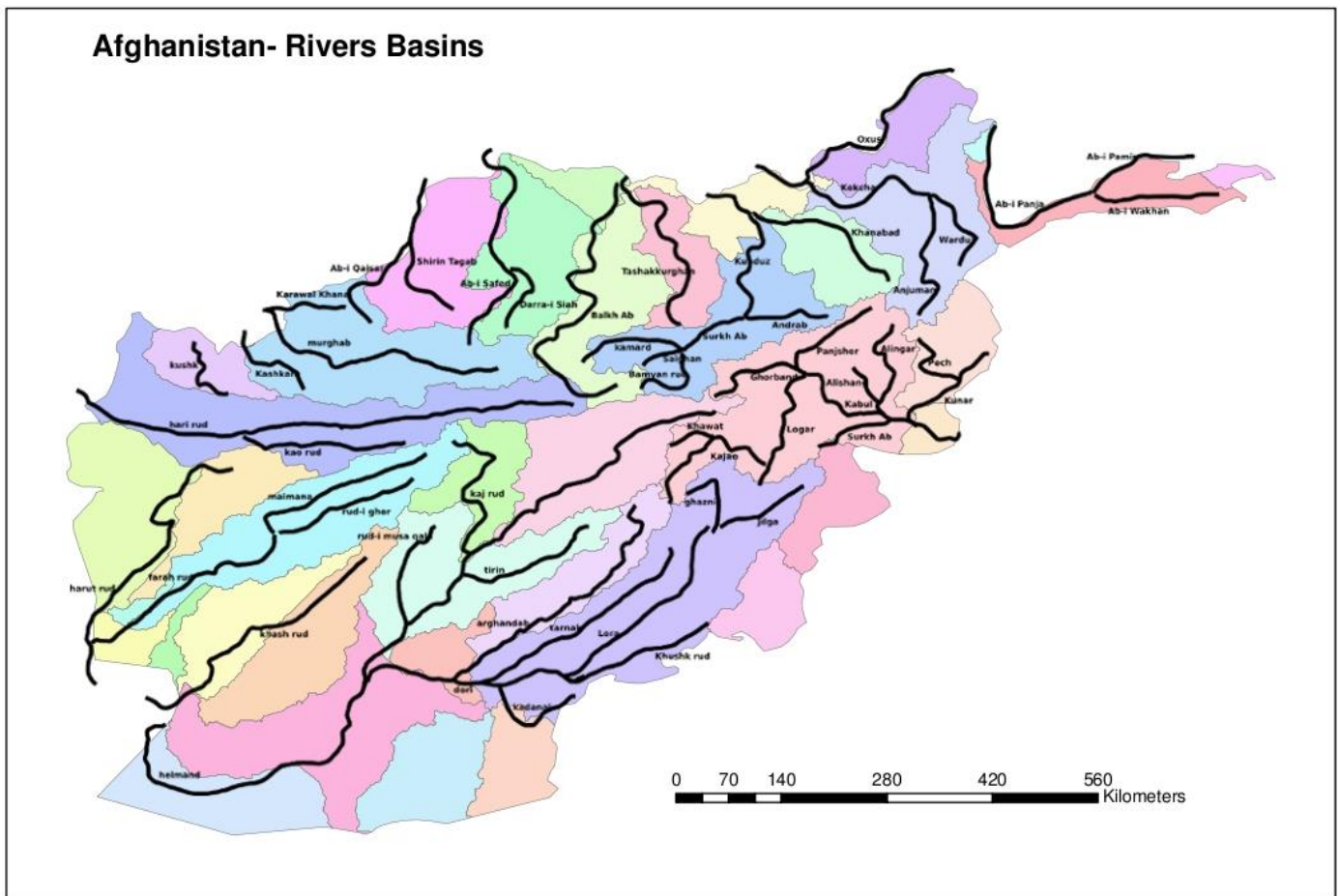
A delegation led by Turkmen Deputy Foreign Minister Vepa Hajiyev (upper left) taking part in the intra-Afghan peace talks November 2, 2020, in Doha, Qatar.

But in line with the international community as a whole, neither has recognised the new regime in Kabul.

This only complicates what Alizada calls the “legal lacuna” between Afghanistan and its former communist neighbours, since Kabul had not previously signed treaties with them on transboundary management.

And while Afghanistan is keen for more trade opportunities and relies on its northern neighbours for supplies of electricity for several provinces, there are other areas of these bilateral relations where the Taliban feels it has real leverage, Alizada argued.

“For the Central Asian countries, I think the number one concern is hard security, especially with the region’s history with transnational extremist groups. The Taliban will continue to use assurances on security in negotiations with these countries going forward.”

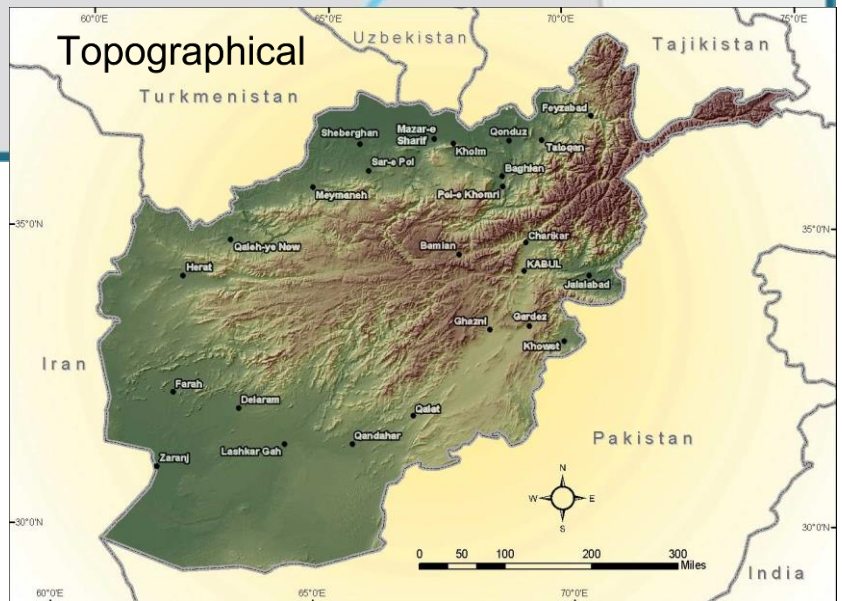


**NOTE:** Unlined channels, particularly through porous soils, result in huge water seepage into the surrounding areas, resulting in the raising of water tables and salinity levels bringing about greater levels of salt infestation, defeating the objective of increased food production. Waste of scarce water and degradation through salinity needs to be countered through the lining of such channels. IMF world water guidance is required to install fail safe lining of the channel for the future of all.

## The Surprising Solutions to the World's Water Crisis | The Future With Hannah Fry

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDY2McKLvIM>

Our survival depends on water, yet global reserves are rapidly shrinking. It's now replaced oil as the most likely cause of global conflict. Can technology help secure humanity's future water needs?



### **NATIONS with populations calibrating around MoC 100**

The psychic barriers to consciousness growth is their traditional adherence to family norms, customs and traditions.

Even though the populations may have embraced Christianity and/or Islam to a large extent, it is mainly a façade with traditions being mainly adhered to. The people may profess to be Christian or Muslim and practice these ways of living, however the practices of generations before prevail in their living.

Consequently the overarching way of living is survivalism with little economic development throughout the nation, poverty, homelessness and deprivation prevail. Infrastructure is in disrepair, there is inadequate health services prevailing, food supply is insecure, and potable water scarce amongst all services. The national psychic barriers of traditions that have prevailed for thousands of years remain entrenched.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating around MoC 200**

These are nations where Christianity and/or Islam have been successful in circumventing the imposts of traditions, norms and customs of the people that prevailed more than 2,000 years ago.

From the table above, it is seen that incomes are becoming more than just survival levels and that the embryo of economic prosperity is on the horizon.

This is where the introduction of these two ways of living has contributed to a shift in consciousness, however as they are both mind-centric ways of living and controlling of their congregations, little further progress is actually unfolding for the people.

Indigenous groups can be found reflecting this progression and until THEY grasp their predicament, no amount of money is going to close the gap between their standard of living and those who have prospered through strivings to grow in truth, knowledge and wisdom through education.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating above MoC 300**

Open and free feelings orientated education for all has led to economic prosperity that has enabled robust infrastructure, food security, safe and secure housing, sanitation and potable water that is universal throughout nations.

Open and free education means that there is no governmental control that is suppressive, religious freedom without any domination, free in cost to students, education is free from pre-school all the way through to all ages in all the forms for people to follow their passions and expressions of personality.

Presently education worldwide is mind-centric and dominated by the lecturer at the front of the room. We learn by doing and that includes tutoring others. We learn more effectively by tutoring others and expressing our feelings. Living feelings first is a spontaneous intuitive way of expression and living.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating above MoC 500**

There are none!

The ceiling of consciousness growth is MoC 499 when mind-centricity is the way of living. Aspiring to and then Living Feelings First opens our potential to infinity. It is the way of living that we will ALL progress to – eventually!

### **Psychic Barriers are Errors within Held Beliefs**



"THE TRUTH WILL SET YOU FREE,  
BUT FIRST IT WILL MAKE YOU MISERABLE."

What hurts is the error leaving you! Psychic barriers are errors of perceived truth that can be personal, family orientated, community held, regional and even national – as these are each addressed the dislodgment and exiting of held untruth will incur discomfort as recognition of those adopted injurious beliefs and erroneous traditions will be confrontational and disturbing. When we recognise what we have held as true is actually false is a distressful experience. We each have much to express and let go of.

As we allow our feelings to arise and then long for, ask for and seek to know what is the truth behind that which our feelings are drawing our attention to, we are to express emotionally to a companion. What has entered each of us emotionally is to be talked out of us emotionally. Sounds simply, it is not. It will take a long time, but we are to do so.

**POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:**

**This steps down each seven years as the child matures**



**From conception to  
age 6 or 7**

**From 8 to age 14**

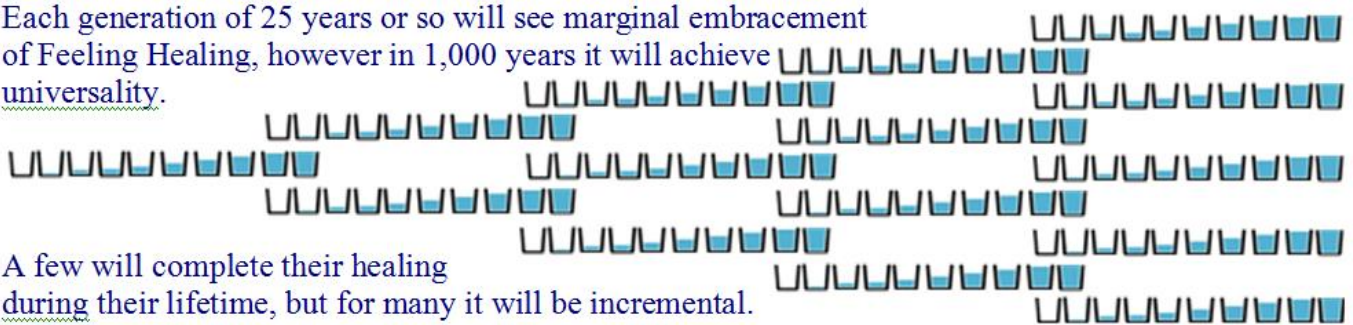
**From 15 to age 21**

**From 22 to age 28**

**As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.**

**The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.**

Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve universality.



A few will complete their healing during their lifetime, but for many it will be incremental.

Psychic barriers are also emotional injuries experienced that are carried down through the generations. Thus we each have much to resolve, as well as the community and nation that we live within.

However, it is only now in the 2020s that we are becoming to understand that Childhood Suppression and our ongoing Repression is the underlying foundation of all our life's difficulties, and collectively, the issues that confound our nation and also worldwide.

We learn by doing! Speed reading does not open us up to the layers of learning throughout profound writings. Revelations of truth require multiple slow readings as their truths only reveal themselves as we absorb and experience what they are to reveal.

We learn by doing! Artificial intelligence platforms adopted are the end of possible growth in truth and love as such platforms lack any of the sensitivities that are required to be embraced and lived.

## What are the potential effects of AI on personal autonomy and decision-making processes?

<https://www.quora.com/>

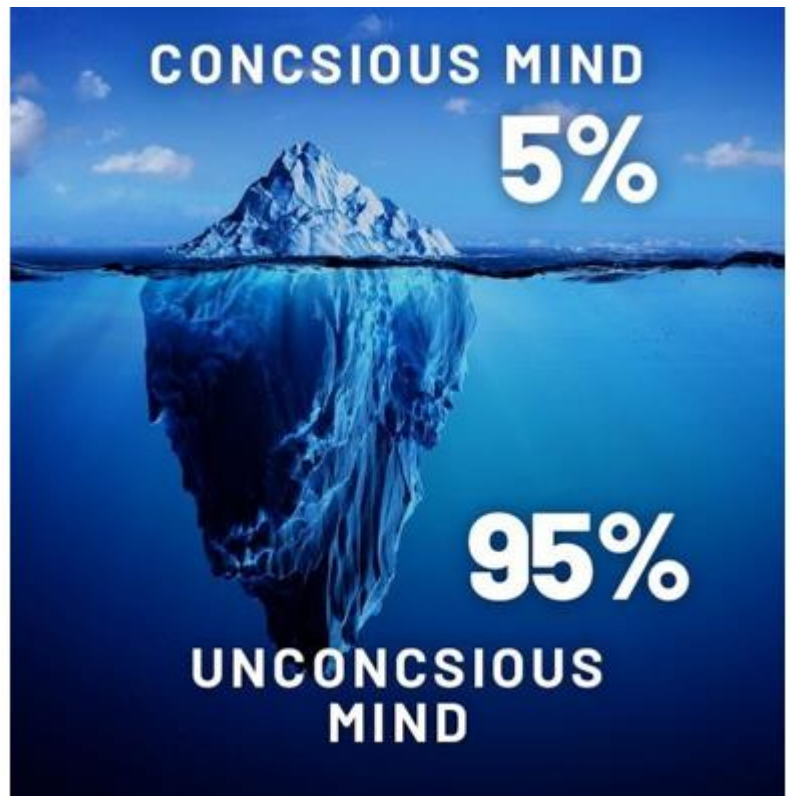
15 June 2023

Humanity's capitulation and dependence upon technology is depriving it of its needed life experiences, subjecting itself to being cloned – everyone uniformly being programmed to become the lowest denominator of personality – zombiism and stupefied without intuition and spontaneity! Life is all about experiences and doing. We learn by doing. It is then about expressing our feelings about what we are experiencing AND longing for the truth of what we are feeling! Life is one continuous journey of LEARNING.

NO **artificial intelligence** can substitute for our personal involvement and doing.

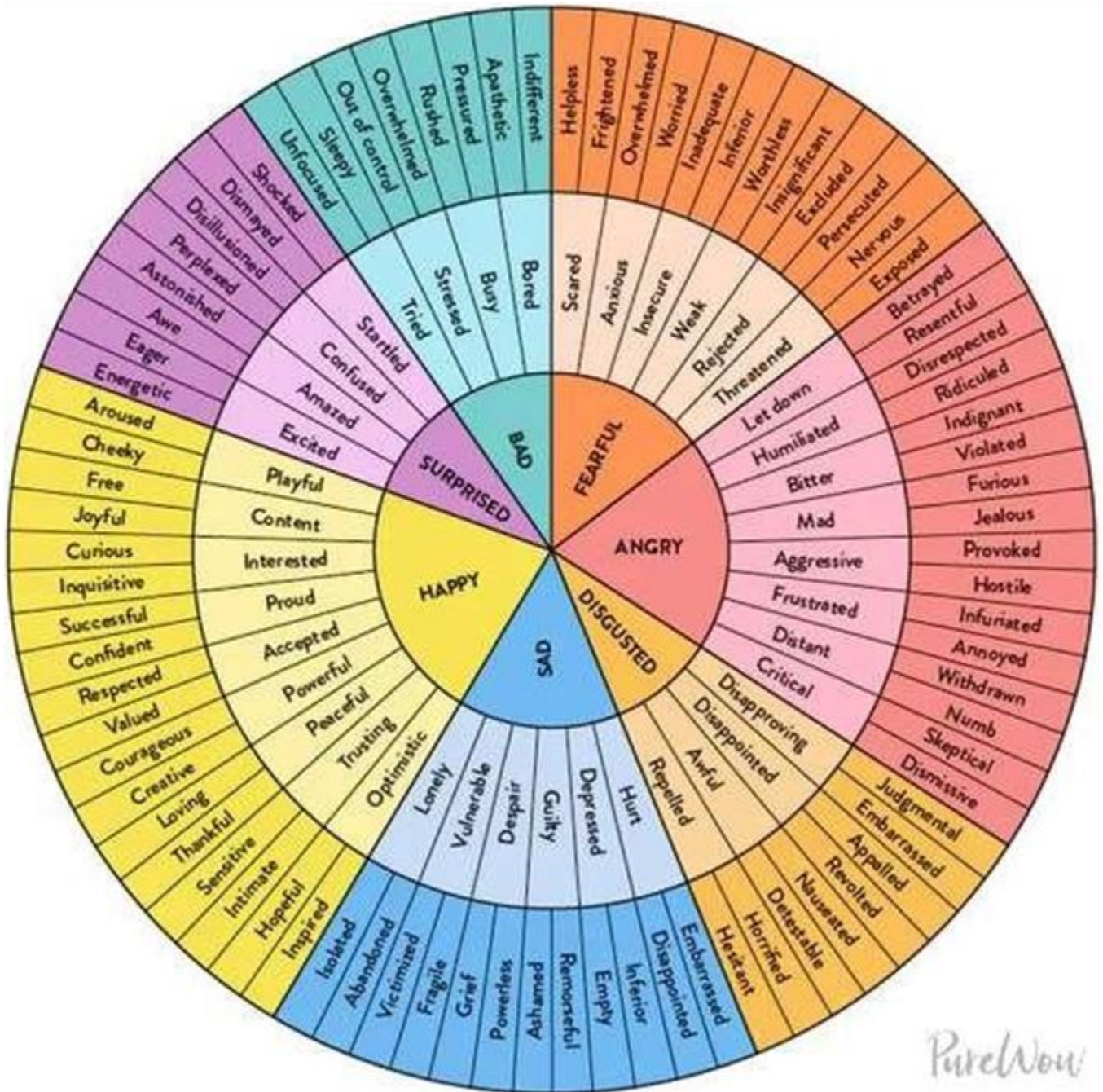
Simple is what Life is meant to be!

Become engaged and embrace every opportunity.





# Feeling Circle for Kids



PureWow

We are free to cry and express our pain here!

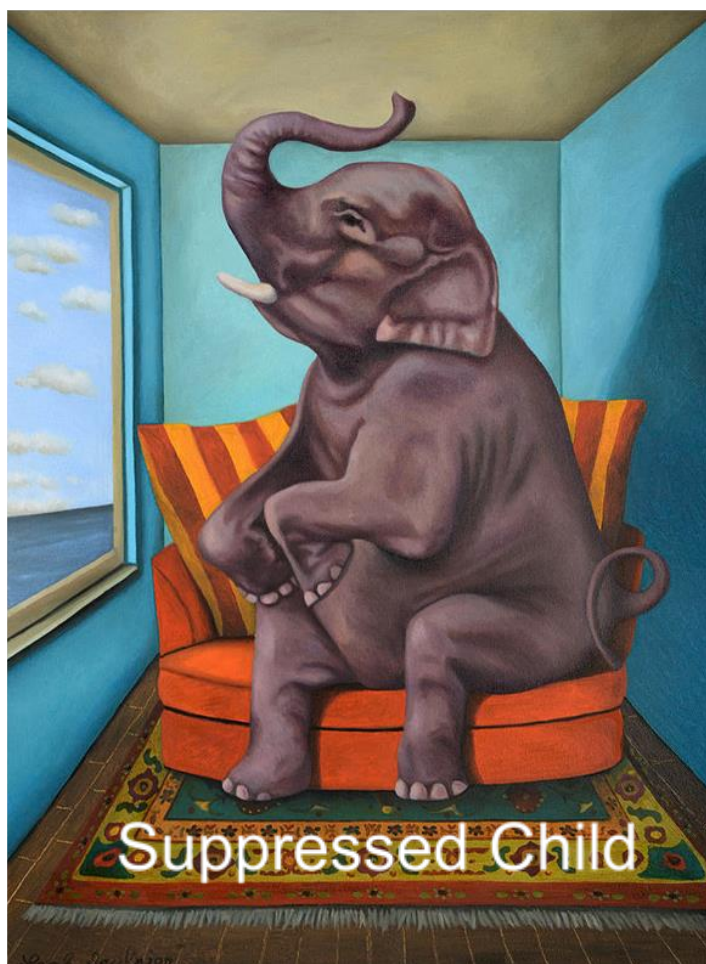
Adolescent children and young adults benefit greatly through exploring their feelings.

The feeling circle uses words to describe how our parents made us feel. How we were parented as children, is how we act and feel as adults. We carry the same childhood feelings through to every area of our lives until we die. We are all still living in the pain and ruins of our parents unloving parenting, and every feeling we go through will bring us to this truth. Through Feeling Healing we accept, express, and find the truth of our childhood denied and suppressed feelings.

Samantha McCabe

*My individual "Rebellion and Default"  
is my overarching virus!*

*We are to express our feelings,  
both good and bad, emotionally!*



**Childhood Suppression  
is the elephant in the room!**

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# Childhood Suppression

## SOUL

The soul does it all. The soul is a duplex, two personalities being manifested into the physical by our soul.

Soul light continually flows from the soul through our spirit body levels and into our physical.

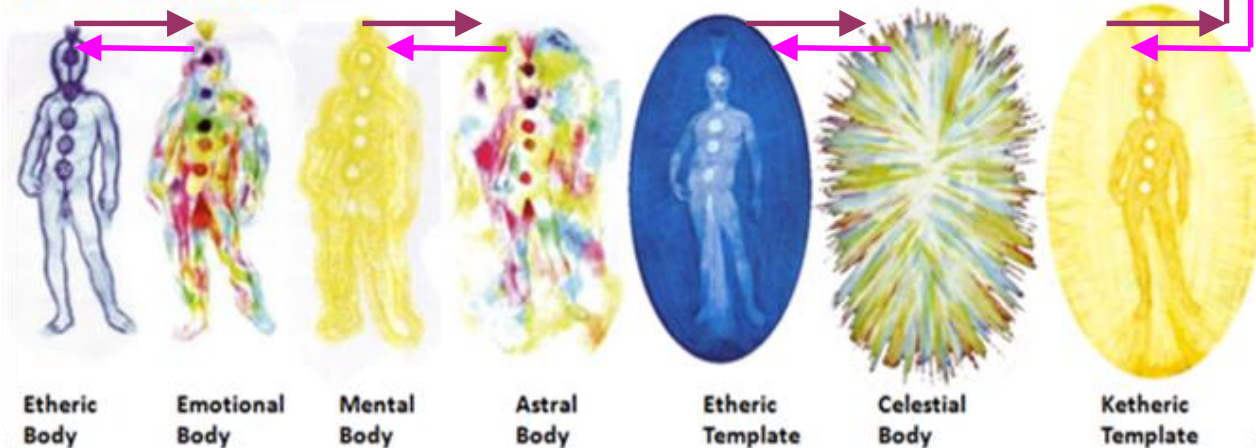
Return light being the experiences of our physical existence.

Childhood suppression imposed upon us by our parents and carers causes retarded light to return to our soul bringing about imbalance, reflecting emotional injuries and errors of belief. This imbalance is the cause of all our difficulties throughout our adult life and also all of our health issues.

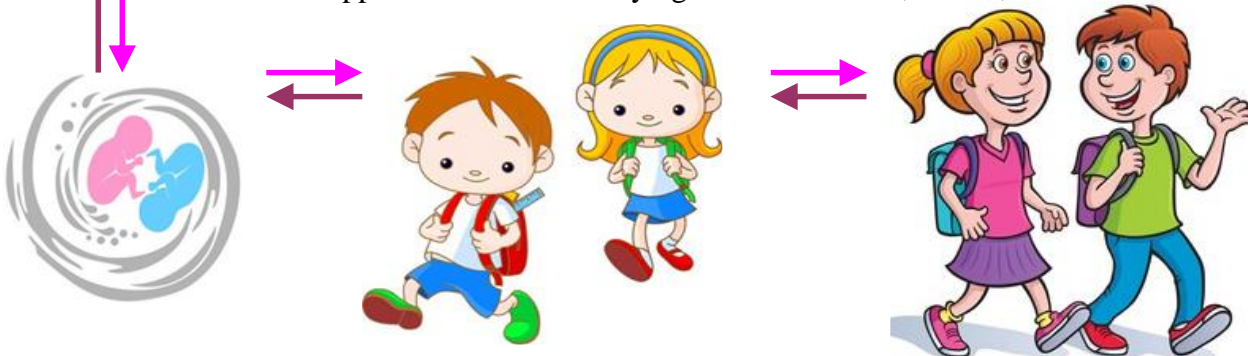


## SPIRIT BODY

### Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



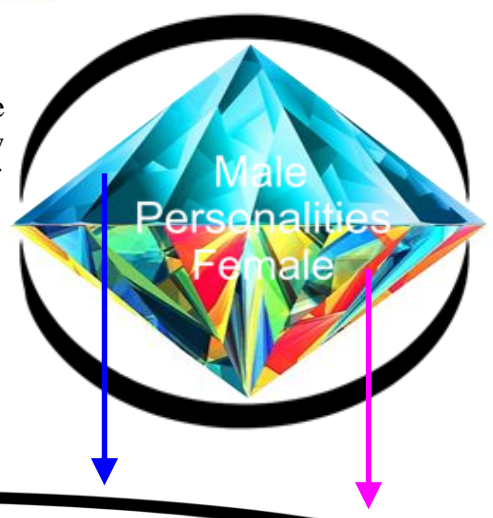
Every experience is recorded through the light returning through our spirit body and back to our soul. What emotional injuries we experience, commencing from conception, has to be expressed emotionally to heal the imbalance in soul light so that harmony and health can be achieved in our spirit and physical bodies. Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of disease, illness, etc.



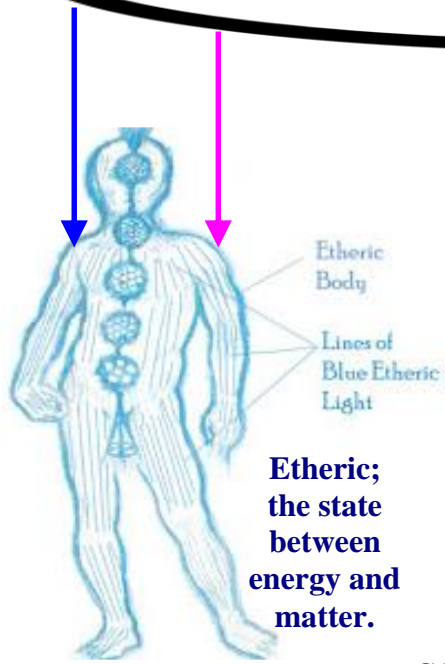
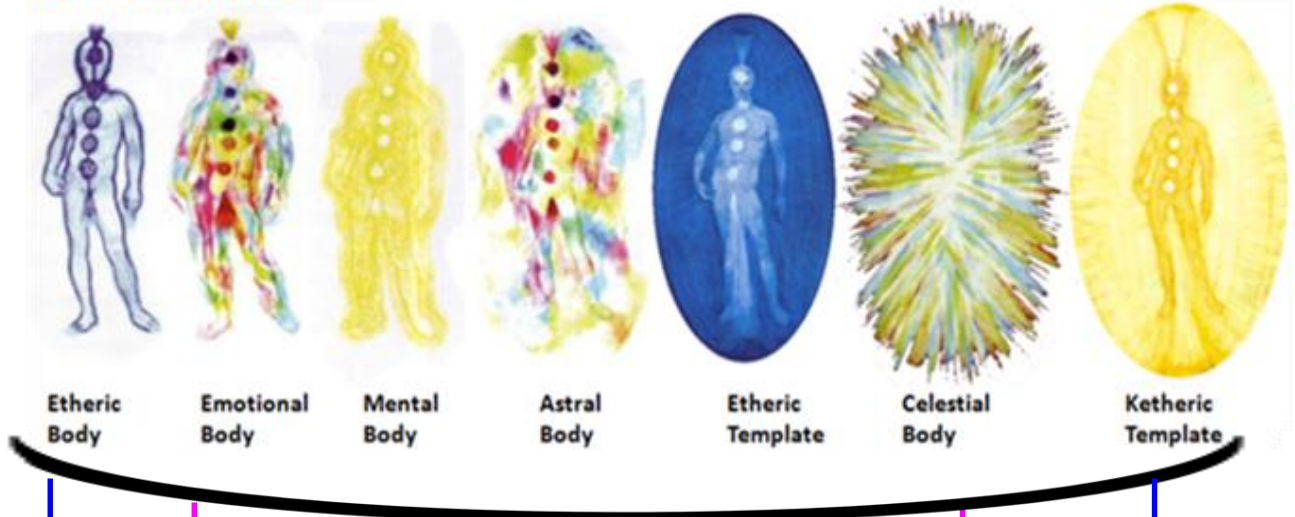
# Childhood Suppression



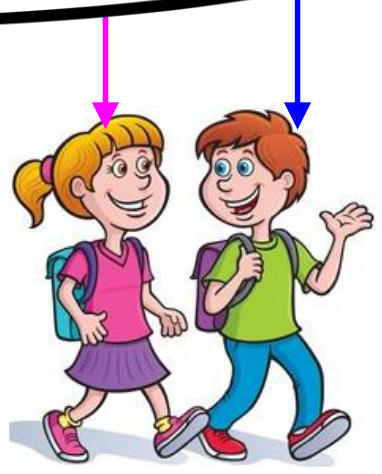
Childhood Suppression – from conception to age six years – harmfully encrusts the soul, thus impeding light flow throughout all seven layers of the spirit body, damaging the genes within the spirit body which in turn damages the genes in the physical body, as well as setting the pattern for all of our physical health issues throughout our lives.



## SPRIT BODY Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



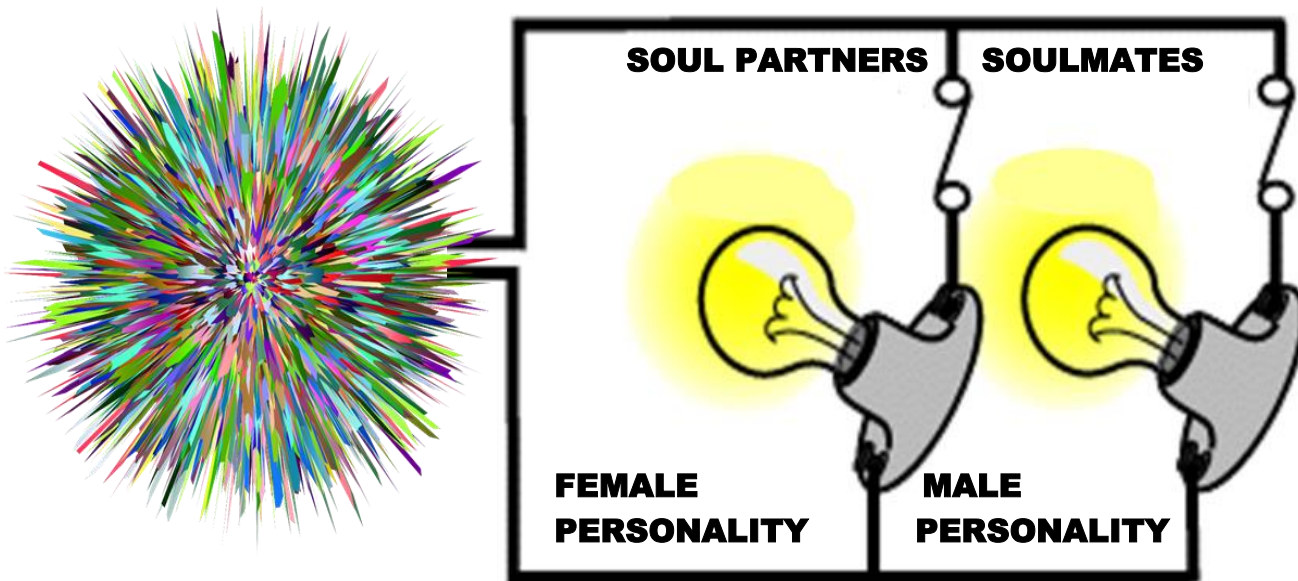
The spirit etheric body is the template for our physical body, however, no health care system or science considers that the underlying cause of any health issues are formed through our Childhood Repression and that no physical healing occurs without expressing our childhood suppressions, being feelings both good and bad and then longing for the truth behind these injuries. Medicine may suppress the pain – it does not and cannot cure – vaccines are extreme physical suppressions!



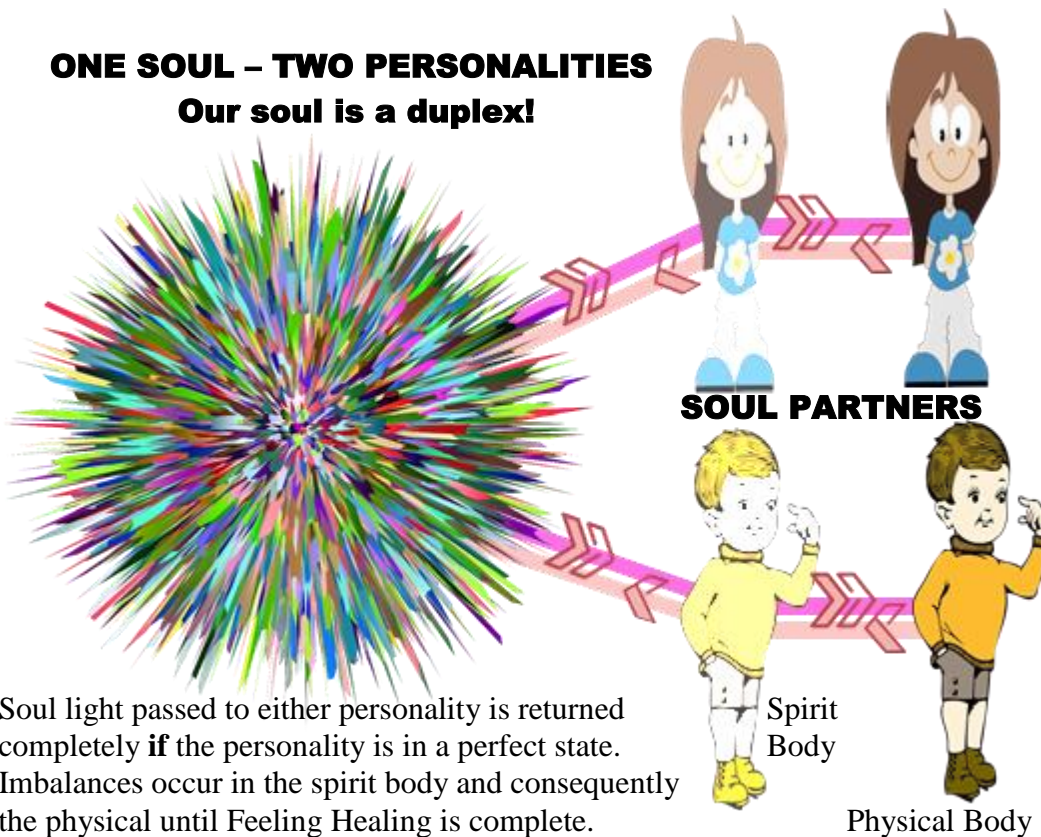
**The pain from ANY illness will not exceed the pain experienced during our Childhood Suppression!**

SOUL LIGHT emitted is to be **BALANCED** by the **LIGHT RETURNED!**

**Two separate personalities on parallel 'circuits' having the same soul. What impacts one personality does not impact the other personality.**



**ONE SOUL - TWO PERSONALITIES**  
**Our soul is a duplex!**



Soul light passed to either personality is returned completely **if** the personality is in a perfect state. Imbalances occur in the spirit body and consequently the physical until Feeling Healing is complete.



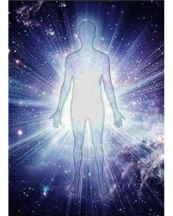
The underlying generator  
of all discomfort, pain,  
disease and illness is  
Childhood Suppression  
and ongoing Repression.

Feeling Healing is our  
only recovery and  
soul growth pathway.

It is that simple!

## Living Feelings First growth potential is

Our Feelings are our Supreme Guide! Truth is found through our feelings, we are to long for the truth about what our feelings draw our attention to. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained. This simple fact has been hidden from us for 200,000 years while our hidden controllers, the evil ones, kept us under their selfish controlling agenda.



Living through our feelings first with our minds to follow in assisting with what our feelings guide us to consider is a rewarding, freeing and vibrant life. Whereas we all have been retarded through living mind centric.

Living through our Feelings First, the New Way, and longing for truth of what they are to reveal, expressing what we feel, both good and bad, will enable us to progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds while living on Earth. With Divine Love we will be fit to enter the Celestial Heavens and progressively then through all the Celestial Heavens of our local Universe of Nebadon and then onwards to Havana and Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Not only will we progress beyond 1,000 MoC when transitioning into the 1<sup>st</sup> of the Celestial Heavens, by the time we reach Paradise we will have progressed to what could only be described as infinity – well not quite – but we will be truly awesome in our evolution and development.

## Living mind-centric limits growth to 499 MoC

We all live through our minds! We all suppress and ignore our feelings. This has been how we have been led to live by high level spirits who had ambitions of self glorification to our detriment. These wayward spirits had allusions of expansionary empowerment and they needed Earth's humanity as their foot soldiers! Through their deceit, we would continue to live in spirit as we do on Earth without any prospect of progressing out of the spirit mind Mansion Worlds.

Should we continue with aspirations in the perfecting of our mind then we can progress from the 1<sup>st</sup> spirit Mansion World to the 2<sup>nd</sup> mind spirit Mansion World, then 4<sup>th</sup> and finally 6<sup>th</sup> mind spirit Mansion World to a dead end. In these higher worlds we may appear to be guru type personalities but we have gone further away from God – we have then perfected our evilness!

The mind can even stave off the time when the Law of Compensation is addressed.

A U-Turn is required and then one would commence embracing their feelings and progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds 3, 5 and 7. With Divine Love then on completion of the 7<sup>th</sup> spirit healing Mansion World process we transition to the 1<sup>st</sup> of the Celestial Heavens.



While we suppress and ignore our feelings we are living in hell and putting ourselves through untold misery, pain and suffering when we can achieve healing to the level that we are living as Celestials while in the physical on Earth!!!

# PASCAS FOUNDATION (Afghanistan) Ltd

*We enable awareness so that people and communities may profoundly grow their lives, livelihoods and exponentially enhance their futures.*

Empowerment is by:

the New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings;

enabling the true liberation of women and men through the truth of their feelings;

assisting urban as well as remote and rural communities with access to truth through all levels and forms of education;

supporting delivery of quality and accessible healthcare;

improving opportunities for and the safety of all, especially women, men and children;

and fostering a new era of leadership and leaders.

*It takes a village to raise a child.*

**LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and EARLY CHILDHOOD**

## AFGHANISTAN PRESENT CONDITION

| <b>Afghan-istan MoC</b> | <b>No. of Countries</b> | <b>Living in urban slums</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>85</b>               | <b>1</b>                | <b>73.3%</b>                 | <b>66.29</b>                   | <b>0.511</b>                   | <b>2.5</b>             | <b>.414</b>            | <b>US\$2,475</b>              |

and

| <b>Afghan-istan MoC</b> | <b>Population</b> | <b>Median Age</b> | <b>Political Rights &amp; Civil Liberties</b> | <b>Unemployment</b> | <b>Poverty</b> | <b>Hunger / Crime</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>85</b>               | <b>43,400,000</b> | <b>17.12</b>      | <b>27 not free</b>                            | <b>15.40%</b>       | <b>55%</b>     | <b>66%</b>            | <b>US\$2,475</b>              |

Unemployment Rate in Afghanistan increased to **15.40%** in 2023 from 14.10% in 2022. Unemployment Rate in Afghanistan averaged 8.95% from 1991 until 2023, reaching an all time high of 15.40% in 2023 and a record low of 7.90% in 1992. source: International Labor Organization (ILO)

The Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) reported that the national poverty rate has risen from 38% in 2011–12 to **55%** in 2016–2017, with the slowing economic growth and a deteriorating security situation as two causes. Over half of the population is living off less than a dollar a day.

## Afghan Crime Wave Adds to Taliban Dystopia

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2021/10/29/afghanistan-crime-poverty-taliban-economic-collapse-humanitarian-crisis/#:~:text=As%20economic%20collapse%20and%20humanitarian%20catastrophe%20stalk%20Afghanistan,%20a%20s pike>

29 October 2021

A rash of robbings, kidnappings, and even killings is aggravating Afghanistan’s dire situation.

As economic collapse and humanitarian catastrophe stalk Afghanistan, a spike in serious crime and concerns about civil unrest are adding pressure on a population facing a Himalayan winter and already struggling with rising prices, vanishing cash, and unemployment.

Reports are emerging of families selling baby girls to raise money to buy food as poverty and hunger bite deeper and law and order breaks down further. Sources in the capital, Kabul, said kidnappings and extortion are daily occurrences, with Taliban foot soldiers killing on contract to earn cash as they are not being paid.

“It’s US\$2,000 to kidnap someone and US\$5,000 to kill someone,” said a former Afghan security official who is closely monitoring the crime wave.

“Crime and poverty are excruciatingly high. The Taliban are not out to stop it, and it’s not that they can’t contain the crime—they are part of it,” he said, speaking on the condition that he not be named. “The rank and file are too poor and corrupt; they can’t get money any other way. It’s just like the warlords in the 1990s.”

Kabul residents said gangs roam the streets, stopping, searching, and robbing people at random. They say armed men routinely stop cars and rob the occupants.

“They seem to be very professional, also young, uneducated, and unemployed,” said another former Afghan government official, now in hiding. “Nothing here is in order. Life is not properly normal. Kabul is a lost and dead city.”

Officials of the former government, intelligence service, and military have been snatched from their homes after applying for passports and providing biometric and other identification information, he said.

The Taliban are also using lists of former officials and civil activists to pinpoint their children. “They took four such sons from a prominent school in Kabul. When the police station was asked, they said, ‘We don’t know who entered the school,’” the source said. “Life is broken.”

Another Kabul resident said the father of an associate was kidnapped and a ransom of US\$3 million demanded for his release. “But no one has that sort of money; they couldn’t pay, and he was killed,” he said. Cars are being stolen almost daily from homes in previously safe neighbourhoods, he added.

Local media have reported more than 40 kidnappings of businessmen in the two months since the Taliban took control. Other sources have said the number is much higher, though the lack of a functioning bureaucracy means there are paltry official statistics. The bulk of the kidnappings occurred in Kabul, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Herat, and Balk provinces, the deputy head of the Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce and Industries told Tolo News.



A Taliban police officer prepares to transport a handcuffed heroin addict by motorbike to a small police station in Wardak province’s remote Chak district on Sept. 17.

The crime wave adds to myriad other woes for the Afghan population. Unemployment has skyrocketed, and people are largely unable to get cash from banks. The World Bank has stopped funding development and aid

projects. The United Nations and the European Union are struggling to distribute food and medicine. Borders are closed, curtailing imports even further.

Food and fuel prices have roughly doubled since the Taliban takeover, and both are expected to get pricier as winter sets in. The Afghan currency has lost value against the U.S. dollar—from a nominal rate of 80 afghanis to the dollar before the takeover to about 91 afghanis today. But it’s moot: There are no dollars to be had.

With few jobs and no money, even paying for housing is becoming a problem.

“Eviction is also going to be an issue as most people live in rented homes and can no longer afford to pay rent,” said a former official of Afghanistan’s Ministry of Interior Affairs, speaking on condition of anonymity. Many families already live in makeshift camps in and around big cities after fleeing violence.

The Taliban, with a government made up of former fighters and sanctioned terrorists with little to no experience of governing, has proved unable to cope with any of the economic challenges, let alone the deteriorating security situation. Partly that’s due to infighting, with different Taliban factions jostling for control of Kabul while also trying to prevent the defection of foot soldiers to the local branch of the Islamic State. But the group’s inability to tame the crime wave risks sparking civil unrest as the population reaches a breaking point.



A woman begs on the streets of Kabul.

“The Taliban leadership can’t deliver services, including security, as a government because they are more focused on internal power struggles,” said Waliullah Rahmani, a longtime Afghan analyst. “That is why people have grown frustrated and this situation needs just a small spark to change to unrest.”

Ironically, a tough line on crime was one of the few, if brutal, high spots of the Taliban’s last regime, which ruled the country from 1996 to 2001. The Taliban dealt with thieves by cutting off their hands and with murderers by public execution.

While there have been some gruesome displays of rough justice for alleged criminals—including the killing of two suspected kidnappers whose corpses were publicly displayed in Herat city—this time around, the Taliban themselves seem a big part of the problem.

## Crime and terrorism thriving again in Afghanistan amid economic ruin, warns Kőrösi

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/11/1130447#:~:text=Two-thirds%20of%20Afghans%20are%20going%20hungry,%20with%20girls'%20education%20subject>

10 November 2022



The waiting room at a UNICEF-supported clinic in Kandahar, Afghanistan. ©UNICEF/Alessio Romenzi

**Two-thirds of Afghans are going hungry, with girls' education subject to “random edicts” of the Taliban, while crime and terrorism are thriving once more buoyed by a large spike in opium production, warned the President of the UN General Assembly on Thursday.**

Csaba Kőrösi painted a near apocalyptic picture of ordinary life in the Taliban-ruled nation that has endured almost five decades of “relentless conflict”, urging the international community to make up the US\$2.3 billion shortfall in the UN humanitarian appeal for US\$4.4 billion.

### ‘Moral imperative’

In a powerful speech to ambassadors in New York, during a full session of the UN’s most representative body, he said that there was “a moral and also a practical imperative for the international community to support an inclusive and sustainable peace in Afghanistan.”

The resolution expressed deep concern over Afghanistan’s current trajectory and the volatility there since the Taliban takeover.

It urges Afghanistan to honour and fully respect and implement all treaties, covenants or conventions, bilateral or multilateral, which it has signed up to.

### Drugs and terror

Beyond the disastrous humanitarian and human rights situation, he said the country was now “**awash with heroin and opium.**”

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“Organized crime and terrorist organizations are thriving once again. **Afghanistan is facing complex and interlinked challenges that the Taliban have shown they cannot – or would not – solve.**”

Now is the time to come up with some concrete solutions that put the Afghan people first, he said, suggesting one concrete way the General Assembly could help right away:

“I encourage the country’s re-engagement with the international science community. And to allow women who used to be respected members of the country’s science community, to resume their research and their studies.

## Alone in denial

Afghanistan is now the only State in the world, denying girls the right to a full education, he added, noting that their prospects are totally uncertain, “amid **seemingly random edicts from the Taliban.**”

For even the most powerful women in the country, “**dreams of becoming President have been replaced by the reality of child marriage.** Arrests if women and girls leave their home without a male chaperone.



A father brings his child to a UNICEF-supported mobile health clinic to seek treatment in Logar Province, Afghanistan, where his home has been destroyed by recent floods. © UNICEF/Arezo Haidary

## Protect all Afghans

“I reiterate my call for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of all Afghans, **especially women and girls.**”

Mr. Kőrösi urged the Taliban to ensure the safety of all Afghans - regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion or politics - protection for journalists and civil society members, and the unhindered delivery of aid.



Amid the economic meltdown, he pointed out the shocking fact that narcotics constitute the biggest sector in the country, with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, revealing a 32% growth in illegal opium cultivation.

“We know where these drugs are sent. And we know who profits from these drugs. The threat from drug trafficking is linked with the threat of terrorism, regional and global security.”

## Get serious

He said Taliban leaders needed to engage in serious dialogue about counter-terrorism to reverse the flow of foreign extremists into the country – and prevent their own from becoming foreign terrorist fighters elsewhere.

**“Afghanistan must never again become a breeding ground and safe haven for terrorists.** I call on the Taliban, other Afghans and members of the international community to cooperate with the Special Representative (for UN Assistance Mission, UNAMA) as she implements the Mission’s mandate.

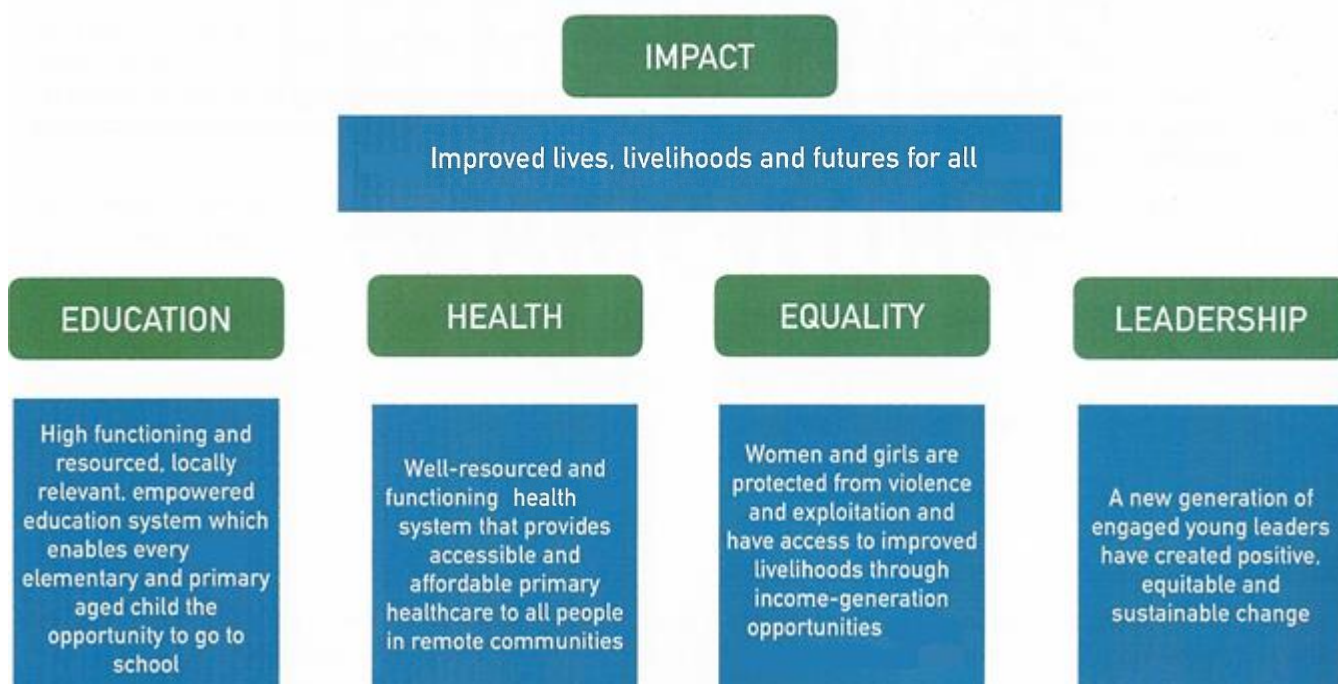
After debating the resolution, it was adopted by the General Assembly with 116 votes for, and 10 abstentions – Belarus, Burundi, China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russia and Zimbabwe.



A mother and her child inside a medical clinic in Kandahar, Afghanistan. © UNICEF/Alessio Romenzi

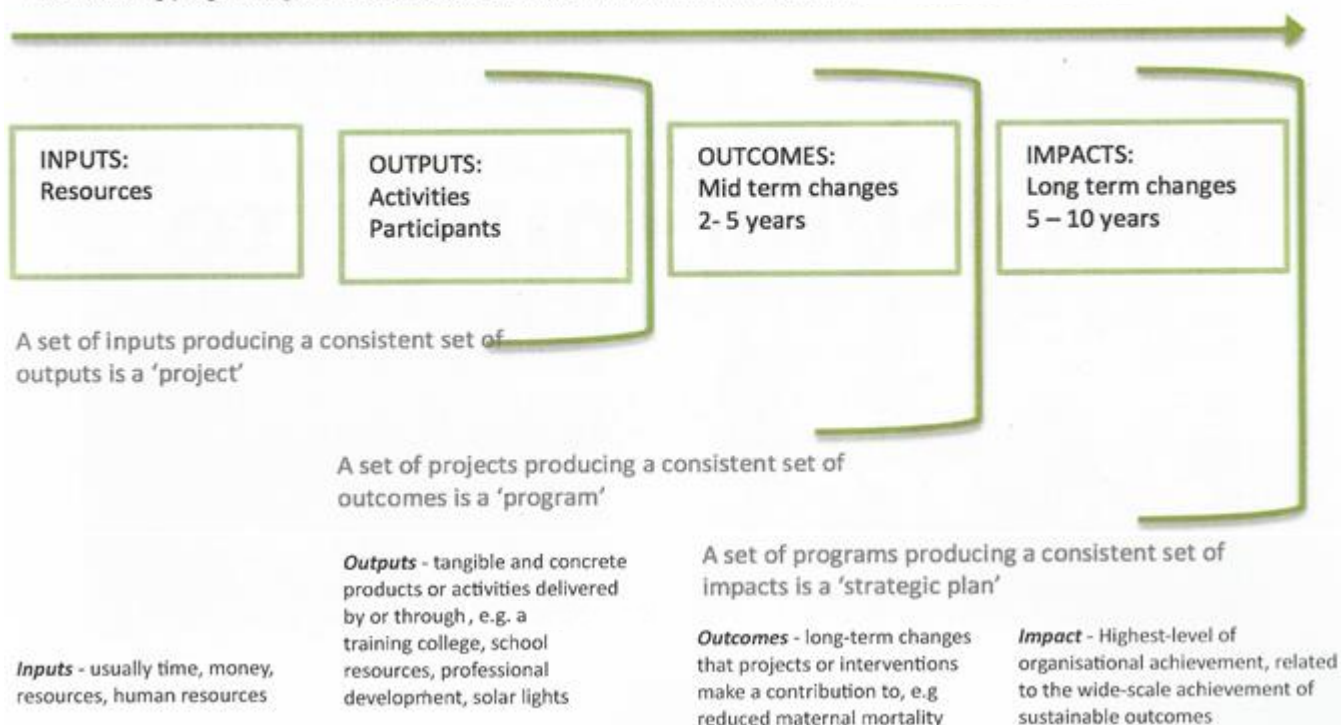
## THEORY OF CHANGE

A 'theory of change' explains how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts. Theory of Change supports the social, human rights and assets changes needed to lift communities out of poverty by working across four program areas: education, health, equality and leadership.



## PROGRAM LOGIC MODEL

The following program logic is used to describe programmatic interventions within effective framework:

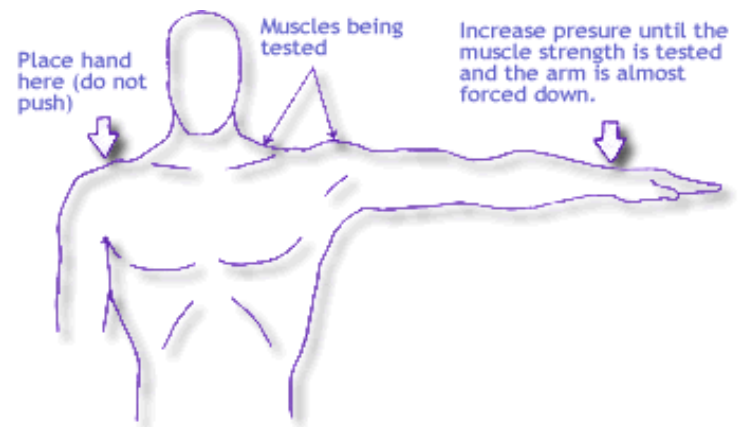


# EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY



DOING THE SAME THING  
OVER and OVER and  
EXPECTING DIFFERENT  
RESULTS.

## Kinesiology Muscle Testing



Basics of muscle testing

Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not, further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!

NO PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED  
FROM THE SAME LEVEL OF  
CONSCIOUSNESS THAT CREATED  
IT.  
-ALBERT EINSTEIN



**AFGHANISTAN – MoC calibrations – Map of Consciousness:**

| <b>Afghanistan Province</b> | <b>Province Capital</b> | <b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b> | <b>Population (December 2022)</b> | <b>MoC</b> | <b>U.N. Region</b> | <b>Region</b> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Badakhshan                  | Fayzabad                | 44,835.91                    | 1,066,985                         | 95         | North East         | North         |
| Badghis                     | Qala i Naw              | 20,794.01                    | 560,021                           | 90         | West               | Central       |
| Baghlan                     | Puli Khumri             | 18,255.24                    | 1,023,512                         | 85         | North East         | North         |
| Balkh                       | Mazar-i-Sharif          | 16,186.00                    | 1,524,677                         | 85         | North West         | North         |
| Bamyan                      | Bamyan                  | 18,029.16                    | 510,543                           | 100        | West               | Central       |
| Daykundi                    | Nili                    | 17,501.36                    | 529,610                           | 85         | South West         | South         |
| Farah                       | Farah                   | 49,339.11                    | 581,293                           | 75         | West               | Central       |
| Faryab                      | Maymana                 | 20,797.63                    | 1,116,894                         | 80         | North West         | North         |
| Ghazni                      | Ghazni                  | 22,460.53                    | 1,373,653                         | 80         | South East         | South         |
| Ghor                        | Chaghcharan             | 36,657.42                    | 809,245                           | 80         | West               | Central       |
| Helmand                     | Lashkargah              | 58,305.07                    | 1,456,789                         | 85         | South West         | South         |
| Herat                       | Herat                   | 55,868.53                    | 2,152,892                         | 85         | West               | Central       |
| Jowzjan                     | Sheberghan              | 11,292.52                    | 624,313                           | 80         | North West         | North         |
| Kabul                       | Kabul                   | 4,523.58                     | 5,211,452                         | 90         | Central            | Central       |
| Kandahar                    | Kandahar                | 54,844.50                    | 1,409,105                         | 85         | South West         | South         |
| Kapisa                      | Mahmud-i-Raqi           | 1,908.00                     | 503,524                           | 85         | Central            | Central       |
| Khost                       | Khost                   | 4,235.26                     | 645,217                           | 85         | South East         | South         |
| Kunar                       | Asadabad                | 4,925.90                     | 508,040                           | 85         | East               | Central       |
| Kunduz                      | Kunduz                  | 8,080.86                     | 1,145,678                         | 85         | North East         | North         |
| Laghman                     | Mihtarlam               | 3,978.087                    | 499,871                           | 85         | East               | Central       |
| Logar                       | Pul-i-Alam              | 4,568.00                     | 444,419                           | 85         | Central            | Central       |
| Nangarhar                   | Jalalabad               | 7,641.05                     | 1,712,331                         | 85         | East               | Central       |
| Nimruz                      | Zaranj                  | 42,409.53                    | 191,265                           | 85         | South West         | South         |
| Nuristan                    | Parun                   | 9,266.74                     | 167,425                           | 90         | East               | Central       |
| Paktia                      | Gardez                  | 5,583.15                     | 627,567                           | 85         | South East         | South         |
| Paktika                     | Sharana                 | 19,515.86                    | 792,226                           | 85         | South East         | South         |
| Panjshir                    | Bazarak                 | 3,771.62                     | 382,425                           | 85         | Central            | Central       |
| Parwan                      | Charikar                | 5,715.05                     | 747,618                           | 85         | Central            | Central       |
| Samangan                    | Aybak                   | 13,437.91                    | 440,919                           | 85         | North West         | North         |
| Sar-e Pol                   | Sar-e Pol               | 16,385.57                    | 630,706                           | 80         | North West         | North         |
| Takhar                      | Taloqan                 | 12,458.82                    | 1,093,100                         | 90         | North East         | North         |
| Uruzgan                     | Tarinkot                | 11,473.67                    | 448,219                           | 80         | South West         | South         |
| Wardak                      | Maidan Shar             | 10,348.32                    | 667,612                           | 85         | Central            | Central       |
| Zabul                       | Qalat                   | 17,471.80                    | 402,899                           | 80         | South West         | South         |
| AFGHANISTAN                 | 34 Provinces            | 44,300,000                   |                                   | <b>85</b>  |                    |               |

| City                  | Located in Province of | 2024 Population | Population MoC |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Kabul</b>          | Kabul                  | 3,043,532       | 90             |
| <b>Kandahar</b>       | Kandahar               | 391,190         | 85             |
| <b>Mazar-e Sharif</b> | Balkh                  | 303,282         | 90             |
| <b>Herat</b>          | Herat                  | 272,806         | 90             |
| <b>Jalalabad</b>      | Nangarhar              | 200,331         | 85             |
| <b>Kunduz</b>         | Kunduz                 | 161,902         | 85             |
| <b>Ghazni</b>         | Ghazni                 | 141,000         | 80             |
| <b>Balkh</b>          | Balkh                  | 114,883         | 85             |
| <b>Baghlan</b>        | Baghlan                | 108,449         | 85             |
| <b>Gardez</b>         | Paktia                 | 103,601         | 90             |
| <b>Khost</b>          | Khost                  | 96,123          | 85             |
| <b>Maymana</b>        | Faryab                 | 75,900          | 85             |

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b> |                               |             |                                                                      |                         |                 |                 |                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| MoC                                                                    | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy                                              | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2021 |
| <b>500+</b>                                                            | <b>NONE</b>                   |             | <b>Living Mind-Centric imposes a ceiling of 499 MoC on humanity!</b> |                         |                 |                 |                        |
| <b>400s</b>                                                            | <b>22</b>                     | <b>405</b>  | <b>82.2</b>                                                          | <b>0.924</b>            | <b>7.1</b>      | <b>.890</b>     | <b>US\$63,032</b>      |
| <b>300s</b>                                                            | <b>71</b>                     | <b>343</b>  | <b>77.2</b>                                                          | <b>0.794</b>            | <b>6.1</b>      | <b>.741</b>     | <b>US\$30,154</b>      |
| <b>200s</b>                                                            | <b>50</b>                     | <b>251</b>  | <b>72.7</b>                                                          | <b>0.676</b>            | <b>5.3</b>      | <b>.610</b>     | <b>US\$16,560</b>      |
| <b>100s</b>                                                            | <b>59</b>                     | <b>147</b>  | <b>68.8</b>                                                          | <b>0.623</b>            | <b>4.8</b>      | <b>.551</b>     | <b>US\$9,799</b>       |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                       | <b>14</b>                     | <b>74</b>   | <b>65.3</b>                                                          | <b>0.565</b>            | <b>4.4</b>      | <b>.501</b>     | <b>US\$6,377</b>       |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                           | <b>216</b>                    | <b>220</b>  | <b>73.3</b>                                                          |                         |                 |                 | <b>US\$17,110</b>      |

**Put Children First**

# Afghanistan



The road to  
TRUTH and FREEDOM  
is through  
OPEN and FREE  
Universal Feelings Orientated  
EDUCATION

This is the  **GATEWAY**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

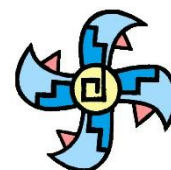
**CHALDI COLLEGE – EDUCATION:** Nanna Beth – 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heaven and James 28 July 2017

James: John has been wondering about how to set up schools and schooling ‘under a tree’, in keeping with it all being opposite to what we’re all used to, can you give him any suggestions or point him in the direction he should look?

Nanna Beth – 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heaven: These are some ideas he can consider – just suggestions John, we won’t say it has to be this or that way, as you know, it’s for you to work things out. So basically, what would you like John – how would you have liked school to be?

# CHALDI COLLEGE

Schooling is voluntary. It should be made to be something children want to do, not something that’s forced on them.



It should be fun, as in keeping the whole focus on making them feel good about all they are doing. Not artificially praising them or praising them over their peers, but just supporting and being personal with them, allowing them to respond and find their own way.

It should not be separated into classes based on age. Classes should involve all ages, for example, the younger ones can learn and watch and be helped by the older ones, but not forcing the older ones to help the younger, all voluntary and what would naturally happen, more like in a big loving family rather than segregated because of age or whatever. Perhaps the 5, or less, to 10 in one group, 11 to 16 in another.

Teachers are to be able to deal with children of all ages, and work to allow the student to progress at the students own pace. Special or extra schooling can be provided when necessary to students that want more.

The subjects should all be practically oriented. Everything offered and so accepted voluntarily. Reading, writing and basic arithmetic, all so as to help the child deal with the real world. Other subjects like psychology – morals and ethics, love and friendship, acceptance and tolerance of ALL feelings, particularly bad ones, resolving disagreements, expressing feelings and yet not necessarily acting on them – particularly the bad ones, all based around how to respect and treat other people how you’d like to be treated. And how if you hurt by infringing upon another's will, then you will have to suffer that same amount of hurt, either now or in spirit. And about the Feeling Healing, what happens when you feel bad feelings, how to look to your feelings for their truth, so as to grow in understanding of yourself, nature, life, other people, and God – the whole spiritual aspect, including the Divine Love and Mother and Father, yet no religious indoctrination. The history, culture, place in the world. How to integrate with the modern world, computers, phones, internet, etc. Sport, play, arts, creative lessons and involvement. How to live and respect nature, the natural world, the environment, hygiene, natural health, sex, contraception, abortion and so on – about the person, the body, things to dispel myth and falseness, general science. Trades, technical work, hands on experience – building stuff, ways to use one’s mind to do what one wants to do.

Duration of classes, half a day, longer when older for those wanting to learn more, homework voluntary and at the child's initiative – wanting to do it.

School is just part of life, not separate to life. Part of the family, tribe, society, not separate from it. Inclusion of other adults, parents, family members, as aides, helpers, teachers, together with professional teachers. Lots of people, and in particular older people (who also have the time), are natural teachers and



should be encouraged even though they've not been specifically trained. One can only learn a certain amount being taught to be a teacher, yet in reality, very few trained teachers have any real natural feeling for it. The more the 'teacher' makes their pupil feel the pupil is the important one, and the teacher is only there to help them if they need their help, and not to stuff it down their throats whether they like it or not, is where to begin. And how a child of differing ages learns, is as varied as the children themselves. So the more 'teachers' the better, and that means the child can gravitate to the 'teacher' that best suits them, rather than having to spend a whole year with someone you hate and you feel hates you.

University for higher learning, full on, voluntary, free, all information on any subject available with competent teachers. So the student can excel should they want to.

It all being with the focus on the person, offering them things which they can try and see if they like. Things that will help them in the world; and how to be a person living true to themselves – true to their own feelings; and how to respect another as one respects oneself.

James: Nanna Beth, John would like any comments on the Council of Elders continuing to contact people on Earth after he's croaked it.

Nanna Beth: It's as James said, there will be an increasing number of people opening up to us Celestials for all sorts of help, once they understand who we are and how we can help. So yes John, there will always be some main people on Earth we'll work with. And should it all keep needing to move along with one entity in control, such as what you're starting out with, then yes, that is how we'll engineer it. Should it break up or be broken up into many entities, then we'll be ready for and going with that. As much as we say we are in control, we mean that we are in control instead of the mind spirits. But still we are to work with humanity, in as much as humanity leads and we augment.

James: And Nanna Beth, I thought I'd ask you about the Religion of Feelings, as John is against a religion of any sort because of all that religions have done to us all, do you have any thoughts on it?

## Feelings First Spirituality, New Feelings Way

Nanna Beth: It's all up to you James, what you want. Of course you're not wanting to go and instigate yet another religion in which people have to adhere to a set of rules because you know what will happen to that, **any rules allowing people and their controlling agendas to take control over others, is something to be avoided at all times.** However the notion of a 'religion', and one based on feelings, with no fixed agenda, no rules, just founded on truths, will allow people to have some sort of structure to relate to should they need that, but one in which they are entirely free to do whatever they feel based on their feelings. And with the Feeling Healing and Soul Healing being at its core, then those people intent on that will be able to work on themselves and it won't matter to them whether they are part of something or not.

As you understand, some people will like the idea, others won't like the word religion and will want to do it alone, so do whatever you feel you want to do. We don't call it anything over here other than Our Healing, yet we all had embraced the Divine Love before we began our Healing, however potentially that won't be so for a lot of people on Earth, and to say that people have to embrace the Divine Love to do their Healing would cancel out a large amount of people and is putting a rule in place, which doesn't need to be there and would only get in the way.

So to call it a Religion and yet to make it as free as you are intending James, is something for you to

decide for yourself, which really just gets down to using the word religion. And I know it appeals to you because it is a religion that is not a religion, yet more a true religion of truth than any of the existing religions are, so you're showing up those religions for the untruth that they are.

Anyway, it's what you want to do James, it's not for us to say one way or the other. And you will do what you want to do, you'll hear people's complaints or if they like the idea, weigh it all up, and still do what you want to do.

James: So you don't force or coerce anyone to do anything they don't want to do. Because who wants to be treated that way – no one!

**Feelings First is a way of living without any dogmas, creeds, rituals, cannon laws, hierarchy or controls of any kind.**



**It takes a village to raise a child**

**POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:**  
 This steps down each seven years as the child matures



**From conception to age 6 or 7      From 8 to age 14      From 15 to age 21      From 22 to age 28**  
 As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.  
 The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.

# ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

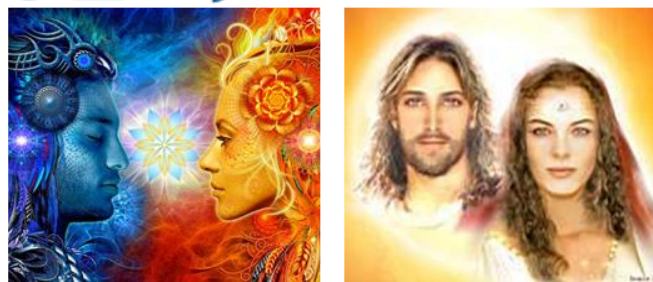
Andon and Fonta, our first parents to long for our Heavenly Parents, lived nearly 1,000,000 years ago. Naïve humanity was seduced by high spirits, the Lucifer pair, to believe they could be gods through their minds, thus men subjected women to subordinacy 200,000 years ago. Also added to this was the default of the Adamic pair more than 38,000 years ago when they failed in their mission.

## REBELLION & DEFAULT 200,000 YEARS

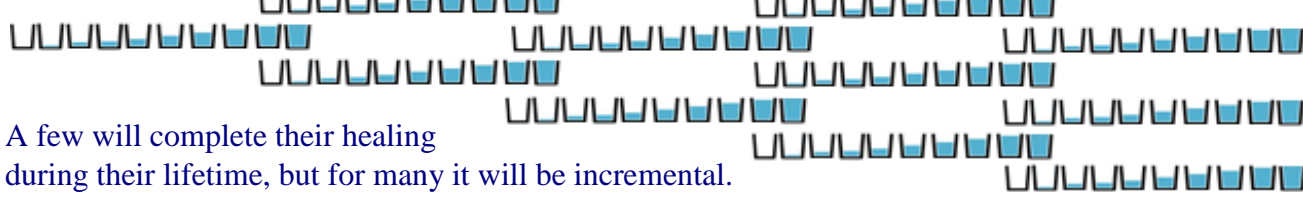
When Jesus with Mary achieved their full Regency of Nebadon, in 26 CE, they immediately had the Lucifer and Satan soulmate pairs assigned to a spirit world prison. Since then, the Creator Pair have been preparing for the ending of the Rebellion and Default for humanity of Earth. The Avonal Pair now on Earth, once commencing their Healing, brought about the imprisonment of the Caligastia and Daligastia pairs in the early 1990s. As the Avonal Pair advanced with their Healing they brought about the formal end of the Rebellion and Default, on 31 January 2018. It is now for all of humanity to embrace the Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair and undertake their healing of the imposters of the Rebellion and Default.

# Avonal AGE 1,000 YEARS

Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair will guide us through our Feeling Healing and into the Celestial Heavens with Divine Love, then the Spirits of Truth of the Creator Pair will lead us through the Celestial Heavens and out through Nebadon towards our Heavenly Mother and Father in Paradise.



Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve universality.



Universality of Feeling Healing with Divine Love will see the mitigation of discomfort, pain and illness as well as the imposters of global warming and Earth changes. These events are to ensure that each of us embrace our feelings, both good and bad, down to the very core, so that we fully come to know who we truly are. Sciences will endeavour to remove pain only to see disease manifest in different forms. Earth disturbances are a result of the Harmonic Convergence of the late 1980s, increasing the rotation of the Earth's central core. This will only abate when humanity has universally embraced Feeling Healing. These influences are only imposed upon us so that we do not step back into the Rebellion and Default through complacency. Live Feelings First so that we become the true personalities we are, that being daughters and sons of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

**SUGGESTED READING:**

Kindly go to [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) and then to the Library Download page and then to open the following, scroll down to the topic and click on the PDF:

**CORPORATE ALLIANCES**

Chaldi Child Care Centre – Safe Space  
 Chaldi College Free to Learn Instinctively  
 Chaldi College Free to Learn Pathway  
 Chaldi College Primary thru to High – Feelings First  
 Chaldi College Women and Girls’ Education  
 Chaldi College (WW) – Education through Feelings  
 Chaldi College (WW) – Technology & Product Information  
 Chaldi University Postgraduate Feelings Degree

Pascas University and Global View  
 Pascas University and the Meeting House  
 Pascas University Universally Free Education  
 Pascas WorldCare Craft Creations  
 Pascas WorldCare Cultural Centre  
 Pascas WorldCare Supporting Hands

**ELSEWHERE**

Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing  
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Adults  
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children  
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Annexures  
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Discussions  
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Graphics  
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper  
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper Structures  
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Reference Centre  
 Pascas Care – Multimedia Movie City  
 Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing  
 Pascas Park – Journey of Man

Pascas Primary publications being:

U-Turn for Humanity Pascas reveals New Feelings Way  
 U-Turn for Humanity pathway being New Feelings Way  
 U-Turn for Humanity shutting hells through New Feelings Way  
 U-Turn for Humanity simple is what Life is meant to be  
 U-Turn for Humanity soul light and New Feelings Way  
 U-Turn for Humanity through the New Feelings Way  
 U-Turn for Humanity treacherous assumptions New Feelings Way  
 U-Turn for Humanity unfolding the New Feelings Way  
 Universal Gift – Feeling Healing with Divine Love  
 Feeling Healing and Divine Love Discussion Prompts  
 Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

**Also kindly consider reading:**

[www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com)

then proceed to Library Download :

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward (short)

Pascas Care Letters – Funding for Change Over

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Abuse & Remedial

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Social Housing

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Overview

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters towards Liberation

Pascas Care Letters – Back to Basics

Pascas Care Letters – Change

Pascas Care Letters – Dr Hawkins validates Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Education through Feelings

Pascas Care Letters – Finaliters our Destiny

Pascas Care Letters – Glass Ceiling Barrier Removal

Pascas Care Letters – Humanity is Addicted to Untruth

Pascas Care Letters – Journey of Earth's Humanity

Pascas Care Letters – Life is a Highway

Pascas Care Letters – Live True to How You Truly Are

Pascas Care Letters – Moving out of Healing

Pascas Care Letters – My Customs Heritage and Nationality

Pascas Care Letters – One Soul Two Personalities

Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Spirit Evolution and Environmental Changes

Pascas Care Letters – There is only One Way to Heal One's Self

Pascas Care Letters – Transition & Assimilation following Death

Pascas Care – Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Pascas Care – Kinesiology Testing

Pascas Care Centre – Pacific Basin Nations

Pascas WorldCare – ASEAN and Pacific Island Nations

Or simply allow your feelings guide you through the index to the topic that appeals for you!

Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

## **The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God**

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at  
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>

<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

## **Library Download – Pascas Papers**

All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address. [info@pascashealth.com](mailto:info@pascashealth.com)

**MARKET OPPORTUNITY:****TENTATIVE WISH LIST (Education)**

1. Early Childhood Education (identify and fund a model school).









Kindly consider a pre-school to be established within every province. This may be centred in communities that the mothers can obtain employment. The mode of operation and management of a centre could have a combination of trained personnel with extended family supporting. The structure may vary to reflect the needs and customs of the town or larger villages. Training of key staff is a priority leading to opening of pre-schools – this could be considered through regional campuses of Pascas University that are to be established.

**THE ITCH**

- Assumptions are our greatest enemy. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to untruth and control of others and the environment.
- Our soul based feelings are always in truth – yet we are taught from conception to suppress them.

2. Early Childhood Teacher Training program.

Living Feelings First is outlined in eight Pascas Papers that may be downloaded from [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) in the Medical – Emotions section on the Library Download page:

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

These papers have been specifically developed for the education system and classroom application. These are to be added to the materials that may be considered by the Education Leadership Team. The culture of the people in each region being accommodated, to be melded with the environment presently existing and evolving.

3. School library / resource centre in each province possibly in the model school.

We can consider establishing a model demonstration school in every province – and even more than one – or as many as seen appropriate. Each school when reviewing their library / resource centre, with no exceptions, can have their wish list considered, should they come forward with what they may feel required. This will need a significant administration team and appropriate resources to manage the logistics. This could also involve internet communications involving satellite, renewable power generation and laptops / ipads / tablets to be provided and installed.

4. Teacher professional development (in-service, workshop etc.) on various topics such as early literacy and numeracy including multi modal literacy), civic and citizenship education, basic health





and hygiene. The teachers' professional development should be aimed at supporting the new curriculum in Afghanistan: Standards Based Curriculum (SBC). A priority area would be providing training on Teaching and Learning pedagogies – HOW to teach, not really WHAT to teach to complement what the Afghanistan government, through the Afghanistan Department of Education, is doing. With online teaching and learning, teachers need to be trained on various technological content knowledge (TCK) such as using Google classroom, setting up zoom link and webinars, etc..

Consider the establishment of teachers' training campuses in provinces with potential teachers also being provided with scholarships to enable them to follow their passions and complete required training. Scholarships may be extended to providing housing and costs of living. These provincial campuses may be the start of Pascas University throughout Afghanistan and surrounding nations.

5. Training on Leadership and Management in Schools aimed at school principals, curriculum leaders, etc. to engage in school policy development, implementation, and evaluation.

Again, Pascas University campuses in provinces to enable as many potential educators to be accommodated to build the numbers of true educators to a level that education throughout Afghanistan can be an example of what can be achieved in a short period. This will also require the flattening of the hierarchical controlling domination that prevails throughout the education systems worldwide – it is this control that is stifling free flowing initiatives of many great educators. Workshops can be conducted at all appropriate Teacher Training campuses for all leader type educators.

Kindly reference through [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) at the Library Download page, scroll down to the heading Corporate Foundation Documents and click on to open:

-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams and Bottom Up Democracy.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams Wisdom & Operation.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams with PTQP.pdf](#)

6. Standards Based Curriculum materials – supplied but insufficient for all schools throughout the country. Textbooks for different subjects except for Maths and Science developed by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), then train them as well on how to use these Teachers' resources.

All materials and textbooks may be supplied. Uniforms may also be supplied. Kitchen facilities may be included in the schools and food supplied and prepared by catering staff for breakfast and lunch as required. The question is to ensure respect and acceptance of such support. Is it simply handed out? Is it invoiced to each student and announced as a scholarship? Is there a nominal payment from the student? It is to be free, however the student is to understand its importance in a way that is culturally acceptable.

7. Alternative education (adult and early school leavers) skills training to improve lives addressing inequities and promoting social justice concept. Begin by funding existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) schools with infrastructure, resources, (tools and equipment).

Pascas styled TVET Colleges may be established in each province and concentrated on providing Technical and Trade Skills and IT training to equip the school leaver to be immediately and valuably employed in the local workforce, thereby retaining more of the population in the regional areas. Again,

the education is to be free. This may be done with; “here are your fees and, congratulations, here is a scholarship”.

8. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) education – develop resource materials to help teachers to implement these various projects prescribed in the curriculum. Such as teacher workbook. Concept applied in projects. Materials / equipment needed for these to support.

This is a big task and it is for those with big overview sight and then detail focus to attend to the minute requirements. It will also be an ongoing evolution. Pascas is to support this agenda all the way.

9. Sport development in schools (Physical Education (PE) equipment, uniforms, etc.).

Sport is the only reason why many attend school. Education is meant to be fun. This is mostly lost in the controlling addictions of most people throughout the education world and elsewhere in our lives. Sport is an important component of the school syllabus and fields and courts and swimming pools may be established in each school and the necessary equipment and uniforms supplied.

10. Water tanks for schools and proper toilets facilities.

Water tanks and state of the art toilet facilities can be included in all schools as well as Teacher Training Colleges and TVET Colleges. Again, consider instructing an administration team to request what each education facility considers that it needs and then approve a delivery and installation operation.

11. Education material with foundations based on assumptions to be recognised for what they are – in error!

Our minds are addicted to untruth. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Consequently 98% of assumptions are wrong – the other 2% are flukes. Count the number of assumptions in research papers. We will then discover and understand the reason why society is floundering!

12. Education of girls to be prioritised.

If a girl spends only 2 years at school, she is likely to have more than 7 children. If she spends 6 years at school, she is likely to have around 4 children. If she spends 12 years at school then she may have only 2 children. World poverty is best averted by the tool of education in the first instance.

Girls and women are closer to their feelings than boys and men. Consequently, it is through our feelings that we excel. The belief that men are to dominate the female is that leaders of the past understood that should females be allowed to fully express themselves through their feelings then the men with their control would be ended. Today, we now start that ending for the advancement of both women and men!

13. The potential within us all is incomprehensibly amazing – however it will NOT be revealed through our minds. Our potential and our true personality will reveal itself through our soul-based feelings – this is The New Way – our new way of living. We are to live feelings first, express our feelings, both good and bad without acting upon them, and to long to know the truth of what our feelings are bringing to our attention.

Living mind centric, as we are all taught to do so from birth and throughout all our walks of life, imprisons each of us into limitations of mediocrity. We have no spontaneity, flare, intuition and creativity – we live



life in a stupor, zombie like. Not even the greatest scientists in history calibrated higher than 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale – the peak of reason. Scientists can go through life achieving one or two break throughs whereas people living through their feelings routinely achieve break throughs. Being mind-centric is how humanity is controlled by the few. The education systems around the world are the arch agents of suppression for these controllers.

Now we can set ourselves all free to bloom in spontaneity, wisdom and vigour through our feelings – and it is all cost free!

14. We are to live through our feelings. Our soul does it all. We are to put aside the façade personality that our parents and early childhood carers imposed upon us. We are now, through our feelings, to discover who and what we truly are. This is incredibly freeing and beautiful. Our true brilliance will shine for all to see.

Life is about what OUR soul wants for us to experience. Living through our feelings eliminates mountains of stress that our mind brings upon us. Our day ends with being fresh with many achievements and goals attained. Should we live submitting to the imposed will of others, life is suppressive and unrewarding. We are to be who we truly are and that is the experiences that we are to have and to be expressed through our feelings. Doing this on a national basis will bring about an exemplary society, and that will be the peoples of Afghanistan.

**The New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.**

### **Other Thoughts:**

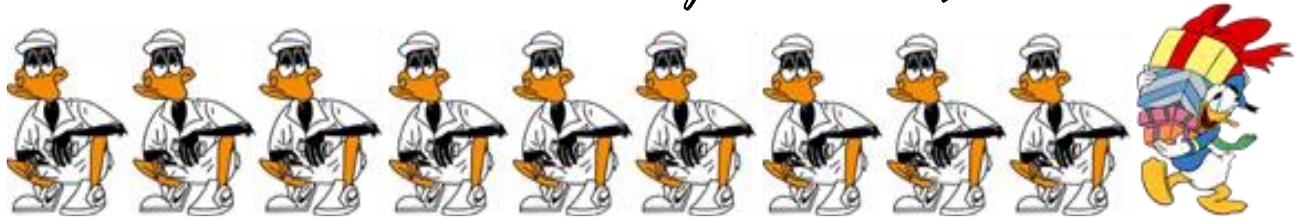
It may be appropriate to have Madang, being centrally located on the North Coast and Capital of Madang Province with a new International Airport, that is also being well positioned in a safe environment, for nation's administration of this agenda and the establishment of the first of the Pascas Pre-school, Primary school, High school, Craft Creations, TVET College and Teacher's Training College.

Nevertheless, as the initial units for each of the educational elements are being constructed and opened then the planning and construction could be underway simultaneously at other sites in each Province. Issues encountered will be numerous but different in each location – so proceeding on multiple fronts is prudent – we will discover as we go along without delay.

Every aspect of how we have been living life is to be reviewed, reconsidered, redesigned, reconstructed and reintroduced. None of the institutional ways of doing things is to be automatically replicated or even continued. That is why the Education Leadership Team is unique from conception.

ALL societal growth has been the result of its education system, however they have all been proceeding down a rabbit hole to a glass ceiling being its dead end. Now for the Great U-Turn!

*Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!*



*Tug - of - War*

**GREAT**  
**V-Turn**

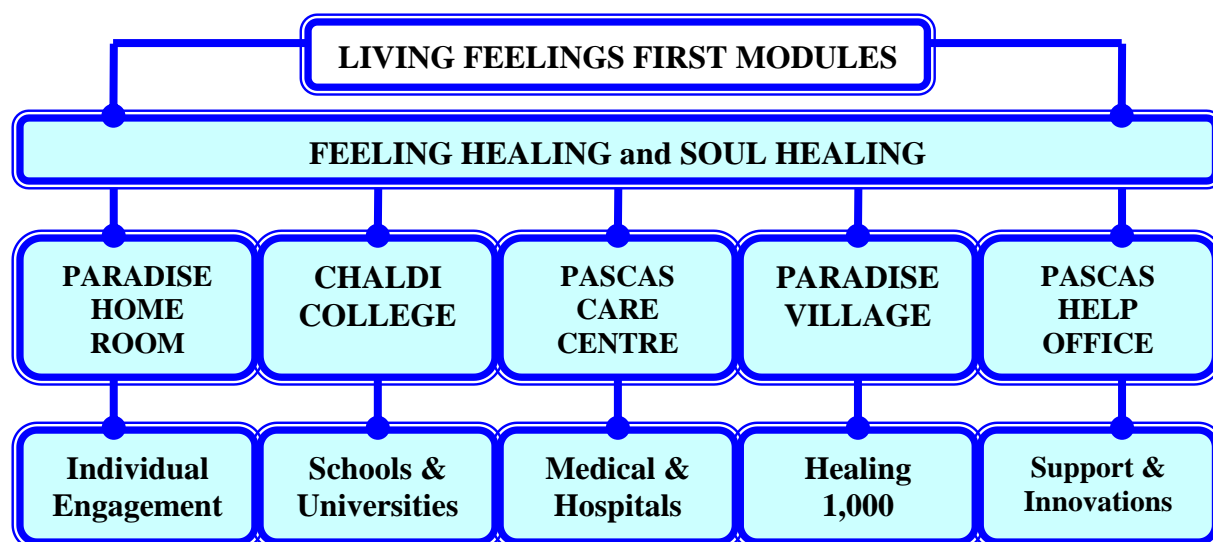
COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                               |             |                         |                         |                 |                 |                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| MoC                                                                                                                                   | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2021 |
| 400s                                                                                                                                  | 22                            | 405         | 82.2                    | 0.924                   | 7.1             | .890            | US\$63,032             |
| 300s                                                                                                                                  | 71                            | 343         | 77.2                    | 0.794                   | 6.1             | .741            | US\$30,154             |
| 200s                                                                                                                                  | 50                            | 251         | 72.7                    | 0.676                   | 5.3             | .610            | US\$16,560             |
| High 100s                                                                                                                             | 38                            | 174         | 70.5                    | 0.659                   | 5.0             | .600            | US\$12,516             |
| Low 100s                                                                                                                              | 21                            | 119         | 67.1                    | 0.587                   | 4.6             | .501            | US\$7,081              |
| Below 100                                                                                                                             | 14                            | 74          | 65.3                    | 0.565                   | 4.4             | .501            | US\$6,377              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                          | <b>216</b>                    | <b>220</b>  | <b>73.3</b>             |                         |                 |                 | <b>US\$17,110</b>      |

| <b>Afghan-istan MoC</b> | No. of Countries | Living in urban slums | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2021 |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 85                      | 1                | 73.3%                 | 66.29                   | 0.511                   | 2.5             | .414            | US\$2,475              |

and

| <b>Afghan-istan MoC</b> | Population | Median Age | Political Rights & Civil Liberties | Unemployment | Poverty | Hunger / Crime | Per Capita Income 2021 |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| 85                      | 43,400,000 | 17.12      | 27 not free                        | 15.40%       | 55%     | 66%            | US\$2,475              |



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

# Treating Afghanistan's Invisible Mental Health Crisis

<https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/treating-afghanistans-invisible-mental-health-crisis#:~:text=The%20rise%20of%20gender-based%20violence,%20lack%20of%20access%20to%20healthcare,>

6 September 2023

## Hope is just a phone call away for struggling Afghans

The consequences of war are not always easy to see. In places like Afghanistan, where decades of armed conflict have left many injured, displaced, and hungry, many are facing an unprecedented but unseen mental health crisis.

Unlike physical injuries, stress, anxiety, and depression are not visible to the outside eye. Recent years have been especially challenging for Afghan families, who have faced political upheaval and economic hardship. People are desperate for support but are unable to access the resources they need. Stigmas around mental health have made it especially difficult for Afghans, and stereotypes prevent many from seeking treatment.

Research from the World Health Organization in 2018 found **two million Afghans struggling with mental distress**, and these numbers are likely much higher today. Still, many suffer in silence. The mental well-being of Afghans has become a pressing concern that demands immediate attention.

Afghanistan does not have enough qualified mental health professionals, such as psychiatrists, psychologists, and counsellors. Additionally, mental health services are concentrated in cities, so many rural communities are underserved. To address these challenges, Action Against Hunger established a mental health hotline, where treatment is provided entirely by phone.

## Making mental health services accessible

The hotline service, funded by the UK's Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC), employs 13 staff members: two receptionists and eleven psychologists. Since it launched in 2022, this unique team has provided mental health expertise during more than 2,060 sessions.

Many calls to the hotline come from remote provinces, such as Ghor, Daykundi, Nangarhar, and Badghis, where people have little access to mental health support. Other calls come from cities like Kabul, Herat, Balkh, and Kandahar.

The hotline is free and offers immediate support to individuals experiencing distress or psychological challenges. All of the hotline professionals are trained in psychosocial and psychological interventions, including emergencies like suicide prevention.

In areas where mental health is rarely talked about, hotline psychologists are among the few who are trusted with stories of trauma. Asef, a hotline psychologist with a background in clinical psychology, sees how mental health issues in Afghanistan are often stigmatised and misunderstood. Traditional cultural norms discourage people from discussing their personal struggles openly, which hinders them from seeking help.

“People facing mental health challenges may be isolated, making accessing appropriate support and treatment even more challenging,” Asef says. “That is why it is crucial that the hotline is open to everybody, men and women, and online counselling makes things much easier. People feel more comfortable sharing their hardship over the phone without seeing our faces.”

The anonymity of the hotline allows callers to share their thoughts and feelings without fear of judgement. Confidentiality is of the utmost importance, and callers are assured that their personal information will not be disclosed to anyone without their consent.

The hotline has established protocols for follow-up calls to check on the well-being of callers and ensure continuity of care. Follow-up sessions help prevent crisis situations and demonstrate a commitment to ongoing support. For people requiring more specialised support, the hotline offers referrals to local mental health professionals or clinics.

### **Healing broken lives and traumas**

**About 60% of the callers were women. The rise of gender-based violence, lack of access to healthcare, and barriers to education, employment, and equality mean that women often bear the brunt of Afghanistan’s mental health burden.**

“Misconceptions surrounding mental health perpetuate the belief that psychological distress is a sign of weakness or moral failing,” says Tamana, hotline psychologist. “The hotline gives women a kind of freedom and a safe space where they are more open to sharing their problems and feelings.”

Many men are told from a young age that their mental health challenges are unimportant. In Afghanistan, these men are crushed by the country’s economic crisis, personal trauma, or the inability to feed their families. They feel broken and powerless. Financial instability can be a key contributing factor to mental health challenges, and it often leads to instances of violence and even domestic abuse.

“Most people who call the hotline encounter economic problems,” says Mina, an experienced psychologist. “A poor financial situation is the cause of most family problems and violence, especially when women are silenced and have no right to express their opinion. If we ask a man—how do you cope with anger? Often you will hear the answer—I beat my wife.”

Societal expectations and traditional gender norms often influence how men express and cope with anger. It is common to believe that expressing vulnerability or seeking mental health support is a sign of weakness. Men, when faced with adversity, often suppress anger or pain rather than seeking help.

“One day, I received a call from a man who was terrified and had no one to talk to. I learned that his brother was tortured to death, and he had to leave the village out of fear,” says Shahjahan, a hotline psychologist who has conducted more than 80 psychosocial sessions in only two months.

During the first session, Shahjahan found that the man had developed post-traumatic stress disorder, which often resulted in panic attacks. “The man suffered so much that he became intolerant to noises and panicked even at the sound of a hen,” adds Shahjahan. “He could not stand any noises, became violent, and started to beat his wife and children.”

After several sessions, the man achieved real progress and found tools to cope with his mental health challenges. Overcoming his fears was not easy, but there’s no longer violence at home. For Shahjahan, this is another small victory in his daily work.

Mental health counsellors are trained to listen with empathy and understanding. They validate the callers’ feelings and ensure they feel heard and supported. For teenagers, this validation is incredibly powerful, as it helps them realise that they are not alone in their struggles. Tamana remembers an especially challenging case of a young adolescent girl who faced bullying and sexual violence.

“Back home, she could not say anything to her parents or relatives and spent several days locked in her room,” says Tamana. The girl discovered that she was pregnant and found a way to trigger a miscarriage on her own.

“She lives in fear and silence and has been unable to return to normal life,” says Tamana. “She refuses all engagement proposals because she fears her story will be revealed. By reaching out for support, she took the first step towards healing and breaking free from the chains of silence. I hope one day she will regain her faith in herself and build her new life the way she wants.”

Treating complex cases like these is just another day for a hotline psychologist Tamana. Once, she received a call from a woman who stayed on the call crying for 15 minutes straight. “I held the phone and was there for her until she could speak and share her grief,” she says. “This is part of our work, behind the scenes.

The mental health crisis in Afghanistan remains an urgent and overlooked crisis. In a country where mental health services are limited and stigmatised, a hotline is more than just a phone call for struggling individuals—it’s a lifeline.

The **Kabul hospital** is the only mental health hospital for all of Afghanistan and is supposed to serve the needs of all psychiatric patients in the country. This facility is organisationally integrated with the mental health outpatient facilities.



# Afghan women in mental health crisis over bleak future

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-65765399>

Yogita Limaye

5 June 2023



**"I just want someone to hear my voice. I'm in pain, and I'm not the only one," an Afghan university student tells us, blinking back tears.**

"Most of the girls in my class have had suicidal thoughts. We are all suffering from depression and anxiety. We have no hope."

The young woman, in her early twenties, tried to end her own life four months ago, after female

students were barred from attending university by the Taliban government in December last year. She is now being treated by a psychologist.

Her words offer an insight into a less visible yet urgent health crisis facing Afghanistan.

"We have a pandemic of suicidal thoughts in Afghanistan. The situation is the worst ever, and the world rarely thinks or talks about it," says psychologist Dr Amal.

"When you read the news, you read about the hunger crisis, but no-one talks about mental health. It's like people are being slowly poisoned. Day by day, they're losing hope."

Dr Amal tells us she received 170 calls for help within two days of the announcement that women would be banned from universities. Now she gets roughly seven to 10 new calls for help every day. Most of her patients are girls and young women.

In Afghanistan's deeply patriarchal society, one worn out by four decades of war, the UN estimates that one in two people – most of them women – suffered from psychological distress even before the Taliban takeover in 2021. But experts have told the BBC that things are now worse than ever before because of the Taliban government's clampdown on women's freedoms, and the economic crisis in the country.



# PASCAS UNIVERSITY



## TAFE



### Technical And Further Education Craft Creations Family Shed

|                      |                        |                       |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| $x^2$ Year 10        | $\Delta$ Year 11       | $\sqrt{y}$ Year 12    |
| $\leq$ Year 7        | $\text{pencil}$ Year 8 | $\approx$ Year 9      |
| $\infty$ Year 4      | $\%$ Year 5            | $\text{apple}$ Year 6 |
| $\text{dots}$ Year 1 | $\text{hand}$ Year 2   | $\pm$ Year 3          |



## KINDERGARTEN PRESCHOOL





# Chaldi Child Care Centre & Kindergarten



SAFE SANCTUARIES

It takes a Community to Protect a Child



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

# The Learning Pyramid:



It will only be the breaking through of the glass ceiling of 499 of Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) that humanity can and will move towards a state of harmony and peace. While we continue to live mind-centric, we cannot progress beyond the category of Reason which peaks at 499 on the MoC. This is how we have been misguided to live for thousands of years. As we are now coming to understand, all institutionalised systems worldwide are structured to inhibit our natural progression.

Our teaching systems are focused upon the lecture, an orator at the front of the room talking down to students. As you now observe, it is the least effective method of education. Small groups tutoring each other is the way forward. All levels of education can be moved to meeting groups of around 12 or so participants.



Pascas Foundation, with aligned support, is to deliver such education platforms. Further, education is to be delivered free.

**WITHIN EVERY MEETING HOUSE, FREE AND OPEN DISCUSSION FLOWS THROUGH A 'FISH BOWL' STRIVING TOWARDS "NATURAL SELF EXPRESSION"!**



#### **CRAFT CREATIONS**

Shop front – retail and ordering facility. The administration and support for the complete Craft Creations Centre.

#### **PASCAS CAFÉ**

Being part of Craft Creations, it is a catering, nutrition cooking facility that functions also as a Pascas Café. Food and nutrition are the premiers of all crafts.

#### **HOME CRAFTS**

**CRAFT CREATIONS** is generally focused towards skills embraced by women in their practical attention to the needs of the family. That said, there are no boundaries. At all times, the opportunity to introduce and enable children of all ages to become proficient is supported. Those within the community are to be supported in their sharing of their unique skills with others.

#### **STRUCTURAL CRAFTS**

**CRAFT CREATIONS** embraces word working, metallurgy and mechanical repairs. This could be said to be the domain of a Men's Shed, however, the whole family is welcome. These specialised skills need to be shared as much as every other craft.

**CRAFT CREATIONS** is to enable anyone to be autonomous and self-sufficient in their endeavours.

#### **MEETING HOUSE**

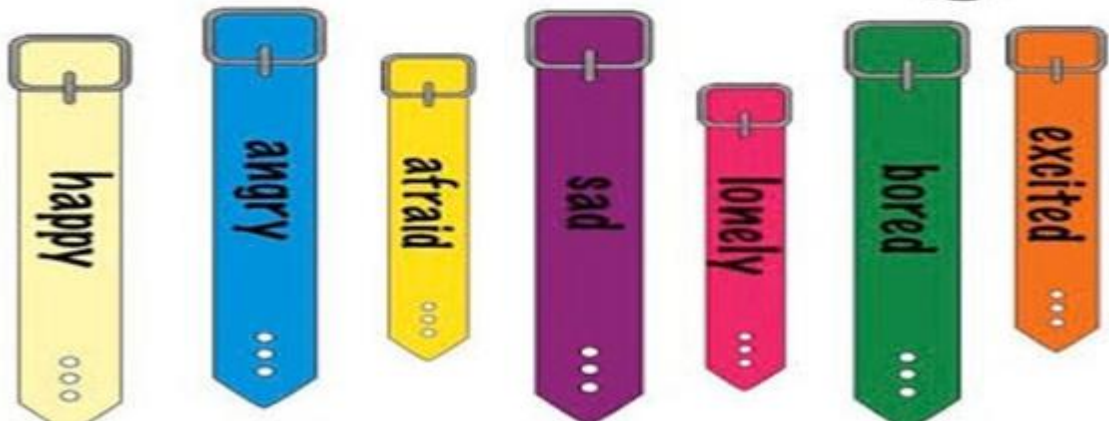
Discussion pods for around 12 people as meetup rooms.

#### **FAMILY SHELTER**

Modules of 10. Studio rooms to accommodate a parent and two children, or thereabouts.

FEELINGS  
must be  
FELT

# Express Your Feelings



**BE FEELINGS  
EXPRESSIVE!**

*It's all about*  
**Experiences  
&  
FEELINGS**

**THE TRUTH WILL SET US FREE, BUT  
FIRST IT WILL MAKE US MISERABLE!  
To Truly get to know yourself is  
the Bravest thing you will ever do!**

NO PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED  
FROM THE SAME LEVEL OF  
CONSCIOUSNESS THAT CREATED  
IT.  
-ALBERT EINSTEIN



Kinesiology Muscle Testing  
for the level of truth

## EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY



DOING THE SAME THING  
OVER and OVER and  
EXPECTING DIFFERENT  
RESULTS.

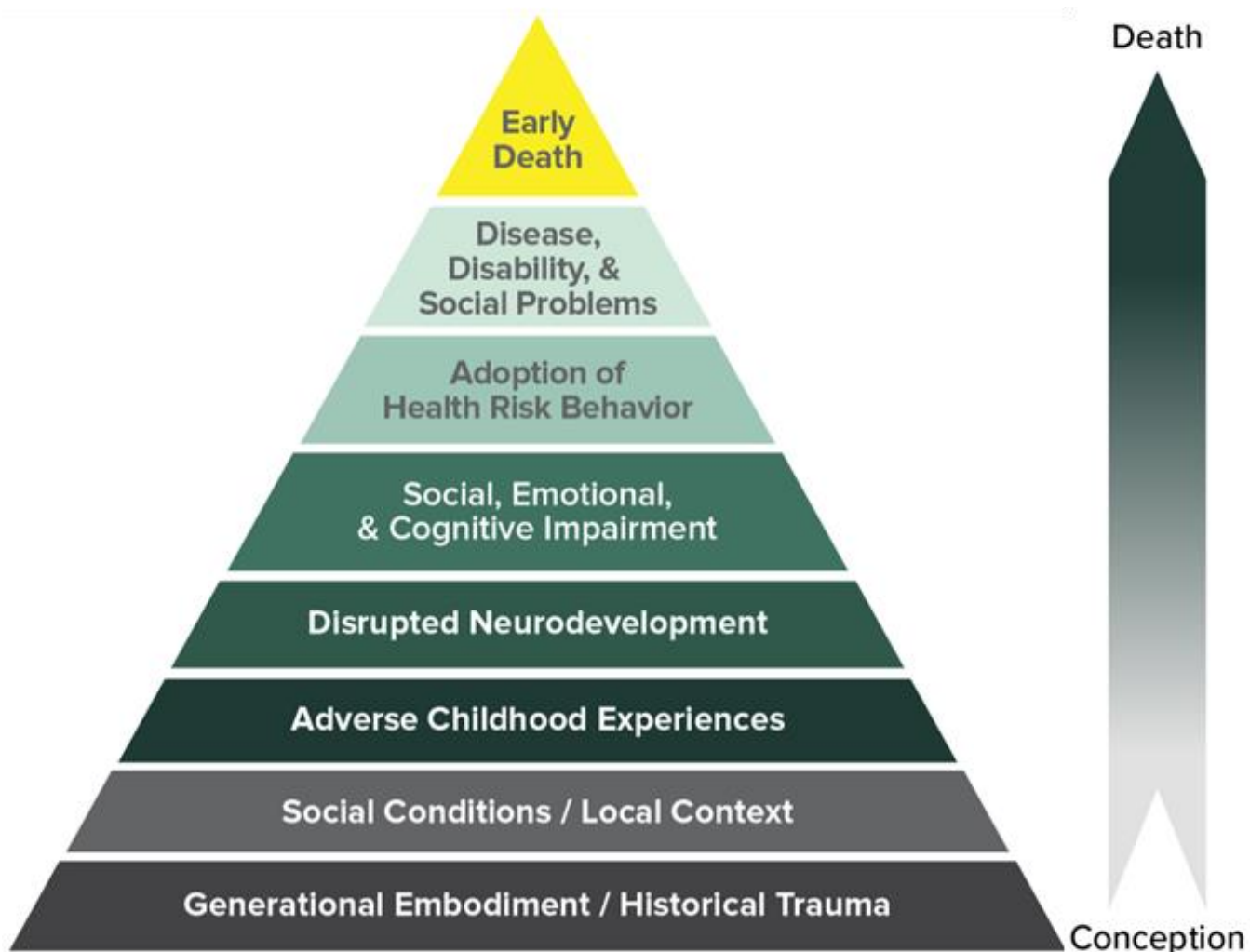
<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

### **Library Download – Pascas Papers**

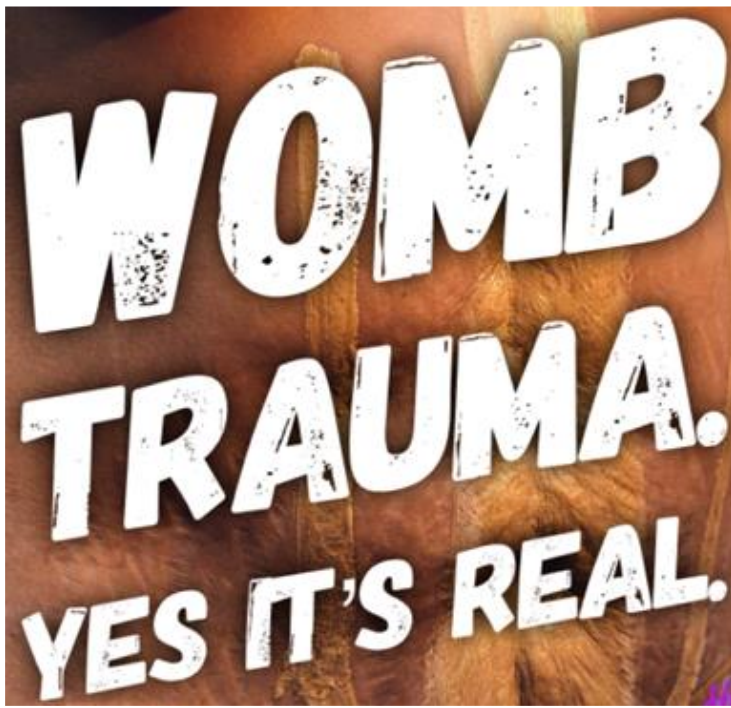
All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address.

[info@pascashealth.com](mailto:info@pascashealth.com)

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Mechanism by which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan

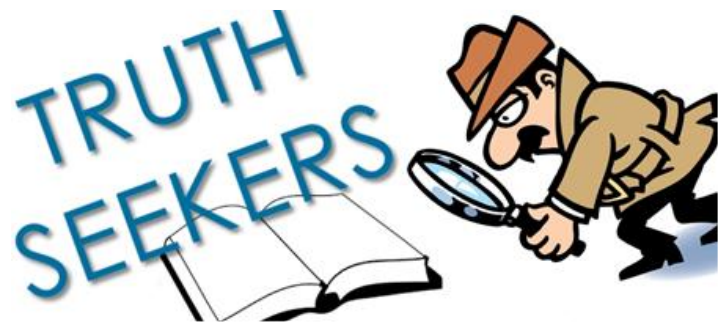


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*We Are*  
**TRUTHSEEKERS**

**WE ARE  
TRUTH  
SEEKERS**

**WE ARE  
THE TRUTH  
SEEKERS**



**THE TRUTH SEEKERS**



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# PASCAS UNIVERSITY

## HIGHER EDUCATION SUBJECT GROUPINGS:



**ANIMALS AND  
LAND**



**ARCHITECTURE,  
BUILDING AND  
CONSTRUCTION**



**ARTS,  
HUMANITIES  
AND LANGUAGES**



**CREATIVE ARTS,  
DESIGN AND  
MEDIA**



**ECONOMICS,  
COMMERCE,  
BUSINESS AND  
MANAGEMENT**



**EDUCATION AND  
TEACHING**



**ENGINEERING**



**HEALTH  
SCIENCES  
(ACADEMIC)**



**HEALTH  
SCIENCES  
(PROFESSIONAL)**



**HOSPITALITY,  
TOURISM AND  
EVENT  
MANAGEMENT**



**INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY  
AND COMPUTER  
SCIENCE**



**INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS AND  
DEVELOPMENT  
STUDIES**



**LAW AND  
CRIMINOLOGY**



**MARINE,  
ENVIRONMENT  
AND RENEWABLE  
ENERGY**



**MEDICINE**



**MULTIMEDIA  
MOVIES AND  
MUSIC**



**NURSING,  
MIDWIFERY AND  
PARAMEDICINE**



**PSYCHOLOGY**



**SCIENCE**



**SOCIAL WORK  
AND  
COUNSELLING**



**SPORTS AND  
EXERCISE  
SCIENCE**



# PASCAS UNIVERSITY



**Campus Hub**



# CHALDI TAFE COLLEGE

## Technical and Further Education



Building and construction



Child care



Sports and fitness



Technology, information and networking



Nursing and health



Creative



Agriculture and horticulture



Automotive



Business, justice and management



Community services



Hospitality and cookery



Beauty and hairdressing



By location



Online courses



Apprenticeships



TAFE at School

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# Craft Creations



Fiber art



Oil painting



Magic



Papermaking



Patchwork



Taxidermy



Creative writing



Metalworking



Web design



Cardmaking



Needlework



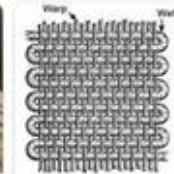
Quilting



Wood carving



Pyrography



Weaving



Upcycling



Photography



Calligraphy



Woodworking



Gardening



Watercolor painting



Toy



Quilling



Sewing



Knitting



Painting



Embroidery



Crochet



Handcraft



Drawing



Book Binding



Glassblowing



Brewing



Pottery



Scrapbooking



Origami



Cross-stitch



Floral design



Macramé



Pressed flower craft



Decoupage



Whittling



Leather crafting



Digital art



Needlepoint



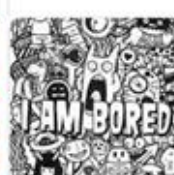
Knife making



Tatting



Carpenter



Doodle



Digital photography



Beadwork

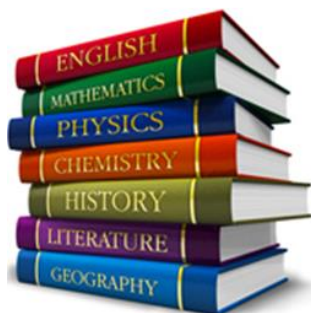
# CHALDI COLLEGE

## Primary thru to High

### "Feelings First"



Children Tutoring Each Other!



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# Tutoring



## Natural Self Expression!



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# Pascas Care Hospital



## Pascas Care Medical Clinic

### Medical Specialties

- |                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Geriatrics          | Obstetrics       | Postnatal Care | pregnancy              | Cardiology      | Fetus           |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Rhinology           | Pulmonology      | Dental Care    | Facial Plastic Surgery | Gynecology      | Dermatology     |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Otology             | Gastroenterology | Hepatology     | Psychiatry             | Plastic Surgery | Symptom Checker |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Human Brain         | Pelvic Bone      | Neurosurgery   | Chiropractic           | Hematology      | Osteology       |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Breast Augmentation | Breast Reduction | Optometry      | Naturopathy            | Newborn         | Herbal Medicine |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Ear examination     | Eye Specialties  | Dermatology    | Neurology              | Orthopedics     | Pulmonology     |

### Pascas Care MEDICAL CENTRE



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PASCAS REGIONAL CENTRES:



UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL



TECHNICAL  
**TAFE**  
Craft Creations  
MOVIE STUDIOS  
Journey of Humanity



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

**Homelessness**  
SOCIAL HOUSING



Early Learning Centre

NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE

Innovations  
and much more!



Community



Centre



HOSPITAL



**Diagnostics Centre**



MEDICAL CENTRE

OPERATION  
THEATRE

CONFIDENCE



# WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

**DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... THE ESTABLISHMENT!**



## **DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:**

|                                                                   |                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry                                        | Class & Social Structures    |
| Borders & National Cultures                                       | Militarism is all Wrong      |
| Language Divides                                                  | Societal Customs & Practices |
| Financial Enslavement                                             | Debasement of Education      |
| Professional Snobbery                                             | Sexual Preference Bigotry    |
| Assumptions Err 98% of the time                                   | Political Division           |
| Mind-Centrism Stagnation                                          | Religious Bigotry            |
| Mind Control Addiction                                            | Mind Untruth Addiction       |
| Institutional Controls                                            | Leadership Propaganda & Lies |
| Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / GovernmentSuppressions |                              |
| Potable Water Security Food Security Safe Shelter Security        |                              |
| Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers        |                              |
| Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom          |                              |
| Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom !              |                              |
| Women Liberating                                                  | Childhood Suppression to end |



# Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

# Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

**God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.**

**The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.**

**Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.**

**New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.**

**By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**

## DISABILITY accommodating MEDICAL CENTRE:

One in five people have a disability that needs medical attendance.

### Access to health services



### Disability group

Disability group is a broad categorisation of disability. It is based on underlying health conditions and on impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It is not a diagnostic grouping, nor is there a one-to-one correspondence between a health condition and a disability group.

Broadly, grouping disabilities depends on whether they relate to functioning of the mind or the senses, or to anatomy or physiology. Each disability group may refer to a single disability or be composed of a number of broadly similar disabilities. These 6 separate groups are based on the particular type of disability;

- sensory and speech (sight, hearing, speech)
- intellectual (difficulty learning or understanding)
- physical (including breathing difficulties, chronic or recurrent pain, incomplete use of limbs and more)
- psychosocial (including nervous or emotional conditions, mental illness, memory problems, and social or behavioural difficulties)
- head injury, stroke or acquired brain injury
- other (restrictions in everyday activities due to other long-term conditions or ailments).



### Comprehensive care delivery

- Patients are engaged as partners in their care
- Goals of care guide clinical decisions and the patient journey
- Diversity and equity are respected and supported
- Transparency is a core element of safety and quality care

### Clear purpose, strategy and leadership

- A commitment to exceptional person-centred care is clearly stated in the organisations purpose and strategy
- Great leadership drives exceptional person-centred care, with the support of champions across the organisation
- A person-centred strategy is articulated to the workforce and the community and implemented across the organisation.

### People, capability and a person-centred culture

- An organisational culture for person-centred care is built and maintained through long-term systematic approach
- The capabilities of all members of the workforce are continually developed through formal and informal learning
- The organisation regularly monitors and is dedicated to support workforce satisfaction and wellbeing

### Person-centred governance systems

- Consumers and the community are involved in governance at all levels
- Consumers are trained and supported to meaningfully contribute
- Organisational structures and models of care are designed around the person
- There are clear accountabilities at all levels – from the board to the clinician
- Financial, strategic and operational decisions and processes are person-centred

### Strong external partnerships

- Healthcare organisations have a comprehensive network of service partner and relationships
- There is a focus on seamless transitions and coordination of care
- Healthcare organisations operate as leaders in the system improvement
- Community volunteers are recognised and supported as critical partners in enhancing the patient experience

### Person-centred technology and built environment

- Person-centred design principles are applied to the built environment
- Healthcare organisations are pragmatic and innovative where resources are limited
- Technology must enhance patient experiences and outcomes, but also not be relied upon alone

### Measurement for improvement

- There is culture of learning and continuous improvement
- Measurement can be acted on to improve outcomes and reflects what patients and communities value

The term “medically disabled” refers to **disability based solely on impairment(s) which are considered to be so medically severe as to prevent a person from doing any substantial gainful activity.**

Recognising that each person with a disability has unique needs, we offer services that aim to provide an array of support options to help you make the best decision. Programs like [Adult Family Care](#) and [Personal Care Attendant](#) offer ways for you to live with a caregiver or on your own with just the right amount of in-home support for your needs, while [Healthy Living](#) workshops can help you learn to better manage your condition and take control of your life.

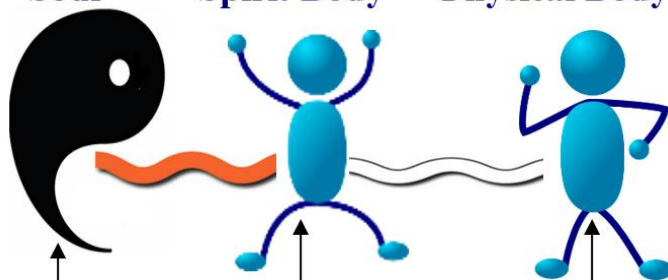
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Adult Day Health Screens                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Information & Referral                         |
| Adult Family Care                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program               |
| Benefits Counselling                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Meals on Wheels                                |
| Case Management                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Money Follows the Person                       |
| Community Choices                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Nursing Facility Discharges                    |
| Community Nursing Facility Screens                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Nutrition Education & Consultation             |
| Congregate Housing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Options Counselling                            |
| Consumer-Directed Care                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Personal Care Attendant Program (PCA)          |
| Enhanced Community Options                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Private Pay Care Management (Senior Options)   |
| Farm to Home Food Program                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Respite Services                               |
| Home Care Services                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Rides for Health                               |
| Information and Caregiver Resource Centre                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Serving the Health Insurance Needs of Everyone |
| Healthy Living                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Supportive Housing                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ My Life, My Health: Living Well with Long-Term Health Conditions</li> <li>○ Chronic Pain Self-Management</li> <li>○ Diabetes Self-Management</li> <li>○ A Matter of Balance: Managing Concerns About Falls</li> <li>○ Healthy Eating For Successful Living in Older Adults</li> <li>○ Enhance Wellness Coaching</li> <li>○ Healthy Living Testimonial</li> </ul> |                                                |

### Benefits of person-centred care

|                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Better patient and community experience</b>                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Better workforce experience and improved wellbeing</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>Better clinical outcomes, safety and quality</b>                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>Better value care through lower costs of care</b>                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improved patient satisfaction</li> <li>✓ Improved patient engagement</li> <li>✓ Improved community perceptions of healthcare organisations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improved workforce satisfaction</li> <li>✓ Improved workforce attitudes</li> <li>✓ Less workforce turnover</li> <li>✓ Reduced emotional stress for the healthcare workforce</li> <li>✓ Improved workforce wellbeing</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lower mortality</li> <li>✓ Reduced readmissions</li> <li>✓ Reduced length of stay</li> <li>✓ Reduced healthcare acquired infections</li> <li>✓ Improved treatment adherence</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Shorter length of stay</li> <li>✓ Lower costs per case</li> <li>✓ Better utilisation of low versus high cost workforce members</li> <li>✓ Less workforce turnover</li> </ul> |

## HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS

Soul      Spirit Body      Physical Body



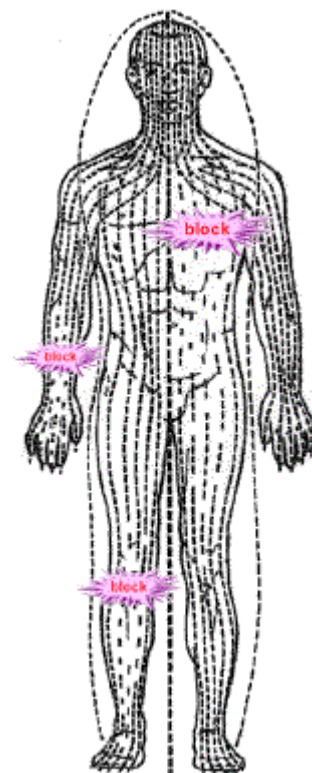
**ALLOPATHIC** – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

**ENERGY HEALING** – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6<sup>th</sup> spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body. Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

**FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION** addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.



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**When educators do not know what it is that they are teaching - that is the subject of Medicine!**

**Doctors do not know what the cause is of any illness - that is maybe why they have identified more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!**

**Education and Health systems are now to EVOLVE!**

**The elephant in the room being: CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION**

**The pathway forward is to embrace: FEELING-HEALING**

# Pathway Forward

## Hippocratic Oath



**New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.**

**By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**

**Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.**

**The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.**

**God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.**

**To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.**

## MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

*Map of Consciousness* from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".

| Level         | Log      |
|---------------|----------|
| ENLIGHTENMENT | 700-1000 |
| PEACE         | 600      |
| JOY           | 540      |
| LOVE          | 500      |
| REASON        | 400      |
| ACCEPTANCE    | 350      |
| WILLINGNESS   | 310      |
| NEUTRALITY    | 250      |
| COURAGE       | 200      |
| PRIDE         | 175      |
| ANGER         | 150      |
| DESIRE        | 125      |
| FEAR          | 100      |
| GRIEF         | 75       |
| APATHY        | 50       |
| GUILT         | 30       |
| SHAME         | 20       |

### PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force.

Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride. Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

Fear dominates all motivation.

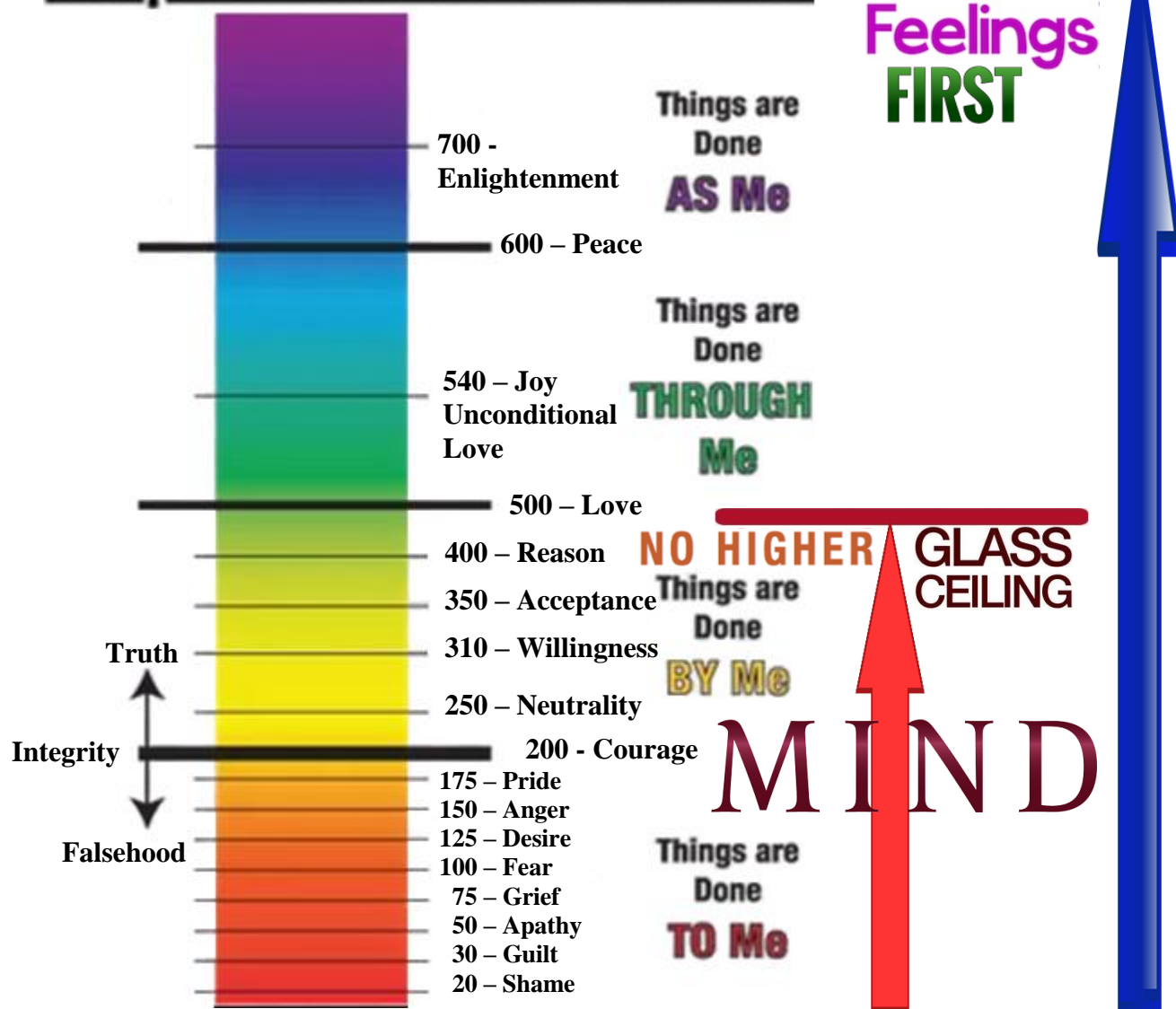
Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.



# Map of Consciousness



This outline of the Map of Consciousness spells out the fact that while we live Mind-Centric and ignore and suppress our Feelings we cannot pass 499 MoC. Our mind being in control, as we have all been indoctrinated to live, is a glass ceiling. Humanity cannot heal anything, cannot be spontaneous, has no intuitiveness, and is locked into living in the deep hell states. This is why people find themselves in abusive homes, domestic violence, housing stress, homelessness and gross difficulties of all kinds. This is why we are easily manipulated, embrace propaganda and are being controlled by a few.

Women are closer to their feelings and that is why the nursing profession hosts a lot of women who calibrate a little over 500. These women are the healers in hospitals.

By aspiring to live Feelings First we are each breaking the glass ceiling and opening our potentials to grow in truth and love not only to 1,000 MoC, but to infinity. This is our destiny.

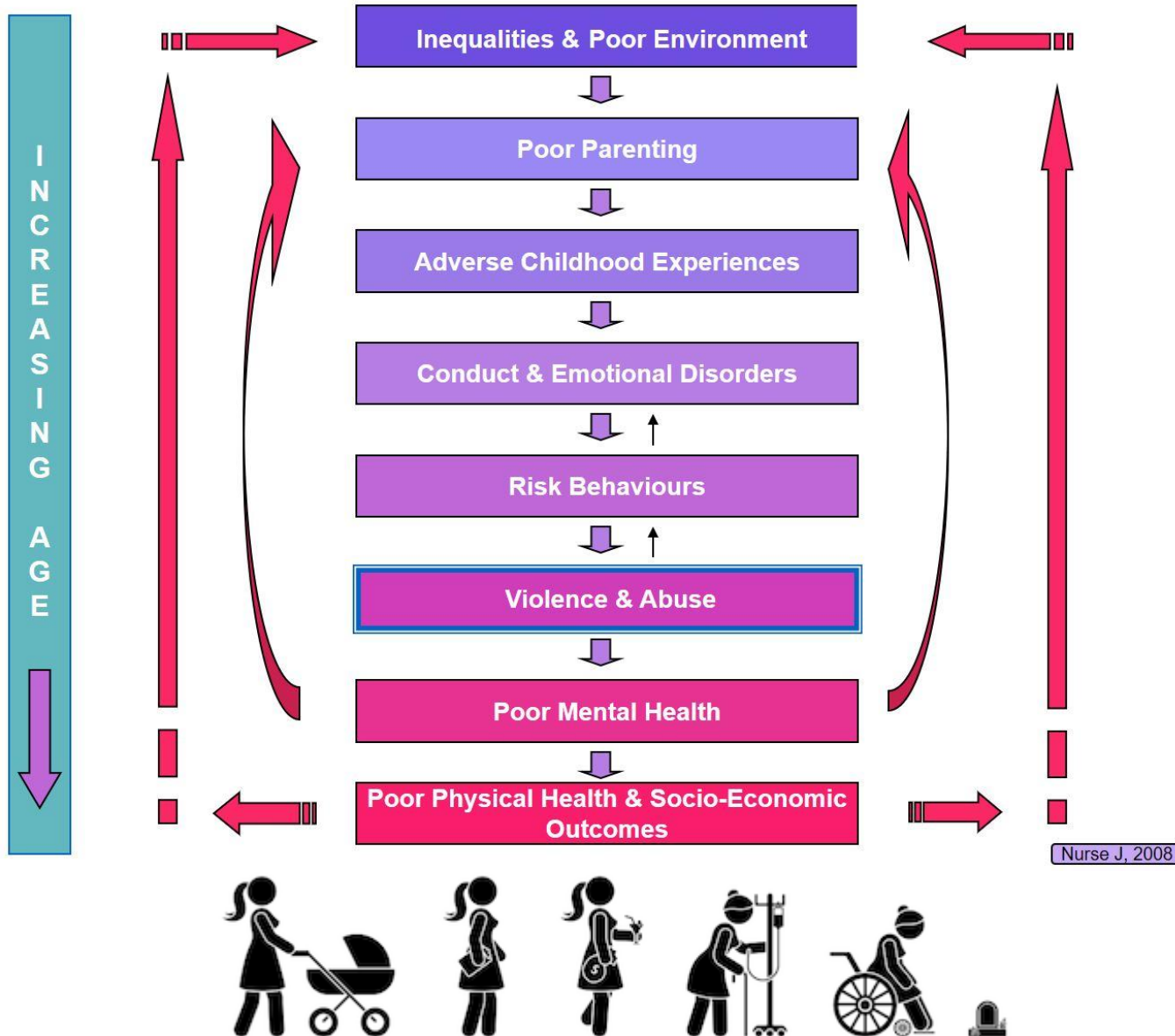
As communities embrace living Feelings First and having their minds to follow in supporting what their feelings are guiding them with, then ALL of the social ills of society will begin to mitigate. Please, do you comprehend the importance of what is being shared throughout this document?

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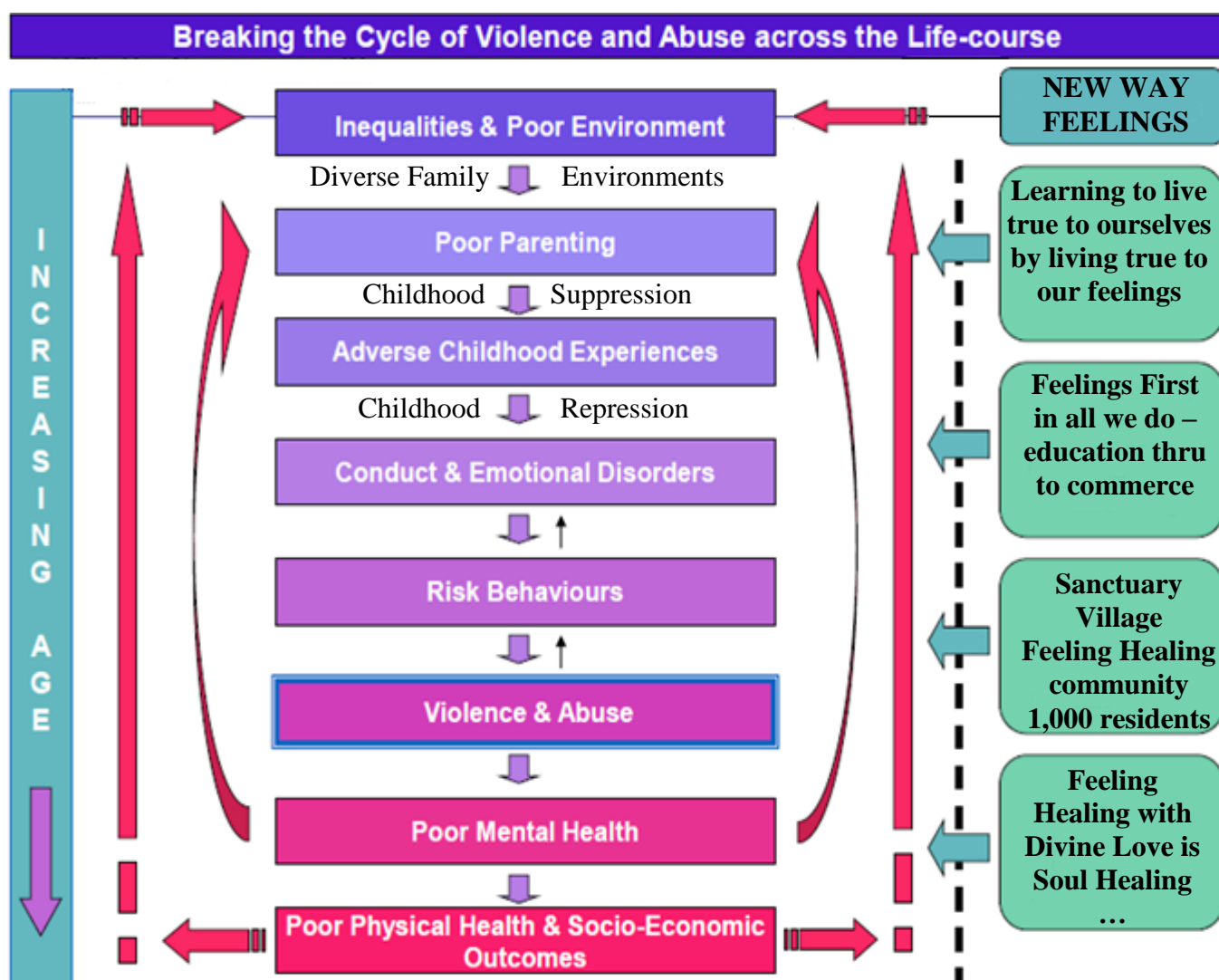
# LIFE IS FOR LEARNING



## The Cycle of Violence and Abuse across the Life-course



Seek **truth** from the cradle to the grave.

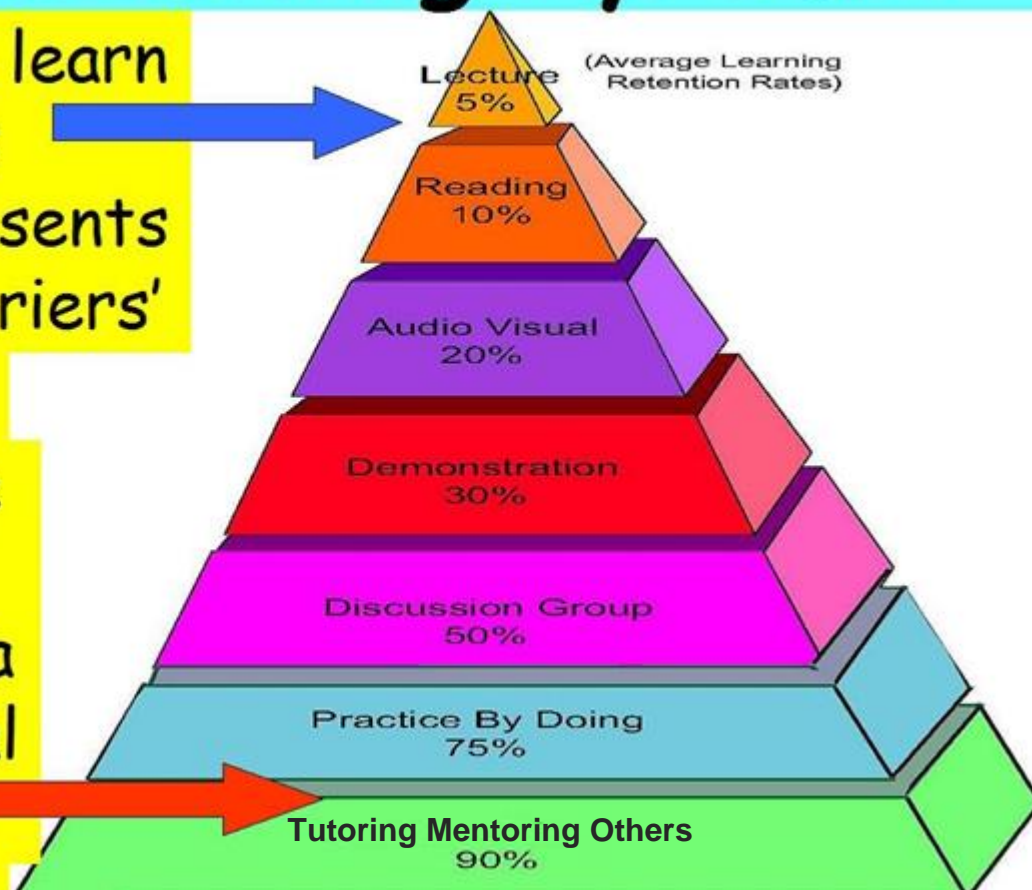


*Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of all physical illness and social issues seen throughout society.*

# The Learning Pyramid

Trying to learn using this often presents many 'barriers'

Effective Learning requires a great deal of this



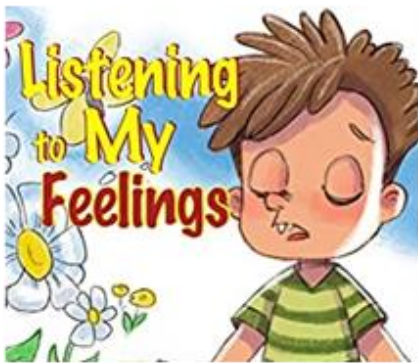
100% retention is **Natural Self Expression**

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems |                      |                 |                             |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Level of Consciousness                                                         | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate "Life is OK" | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 +                                                                          | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 100%                        | 0.0%                |
| 500 - 600                                                                      | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 98%                         | 0.5%                |
| 400 - 500                                                                      | 2%                   | 0.5%            | 79%                         | 2.0%                |
| 300 - 400                                                                      | 7%                   | 1.0%            | 70%                         | 5.0%                |
| 200 - 300                                                                      | 8%                   | 1.5%            | 60%                         | 9.0%                |
| 100 - 200                                                                      | 50%                  | 22.0%           | 15%                         | 50.0%               |
| 50 - 100                                                                       | 75%                  | 40.0%           | 2%                          | 91.0%               |
| < 50                                                                           | 95%                  | 65.0%           | 0%                          | 98.0%               |

*From our head to our toes,  
what our feelings say goes!*



*Feelings, good and bad, are to be expressed.*



**Talk it Out!**

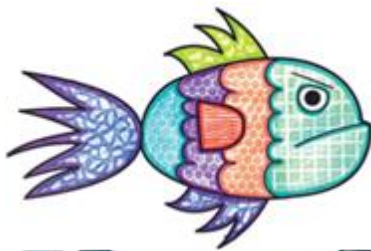


*Heartfelt feelings are our truth.*

**LONG to KNOW ABOUT what you are FEELING!**  
**Long to understand the truth behind**  
**what your feelings are pressing upon you.**



**Ask to know the truth about that which you feel.**  
**It is knowing the truth of that**  
**which you feel that sets you free!**



**Always be true to your feelings**  
**because they are your truth**  
**and truth is love and our way home!**



**Express your feelings to those who matter to you.**  
**Suppressed feelings bring about pain and illness.**  
**Talk it out to a friend!**

### One to One Sharing:

Talk it out with a buddy what happened with you yesterday or over the weekend. Was it fun? Was it not? Was it a bother? Why do you feel it was that way for you? Say to your friend what ever comes up in how you feel about what happened for you. Then listen to your friend share his/ her day / days and what she / he experienced. Then ask your friend to talk again later.

Junior school classroom with a student assisting. Students to form into pairs and discuss their feelings about their experiences.



Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

### **The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God**

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at  
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>



## What to Know About the Taliban Ban Declared on Female Aid Workers

<https://www.savethechildren.org/us/where-we-work/afghanistan#:~:text=This%20is%20yet%20another%20devastating%20blow%20for%20children%20in%20Afghanistan>

On December 20, 2022 the Taliban announced **a ban on female students attending university in Afghanistan**. Just days later on December 24 came the Taliban's announcement that **women are banned from working for INGOs**.

Following the announcement, **Save the Children paused its activities**. Our female staff are essential for the safe and effective delivery of our services, and we simply cannot operate without them. **Women make up 50% of our workforce and are crucial for reaching women and girls**.

A Save the Children spokesperson said: "The ban on female staff will have a direct impact on the life-saving assistance Save the Children provides and we are calling for an immediate reversal to this decision."

On January 15, 2023, Save the Children was able to restart some of our activities where reliable assurances had been given for a full and safe return to work for its female staff. "While the majority of our programs remain on hold, we are restarting some activities – such as health, nutrition, and some education services – where we have received clear, reliable assurances from relevant authorities that our female staff will be safe and can work without obstruction."





**You Can Rescue a Child From Sexual Exploitation.**

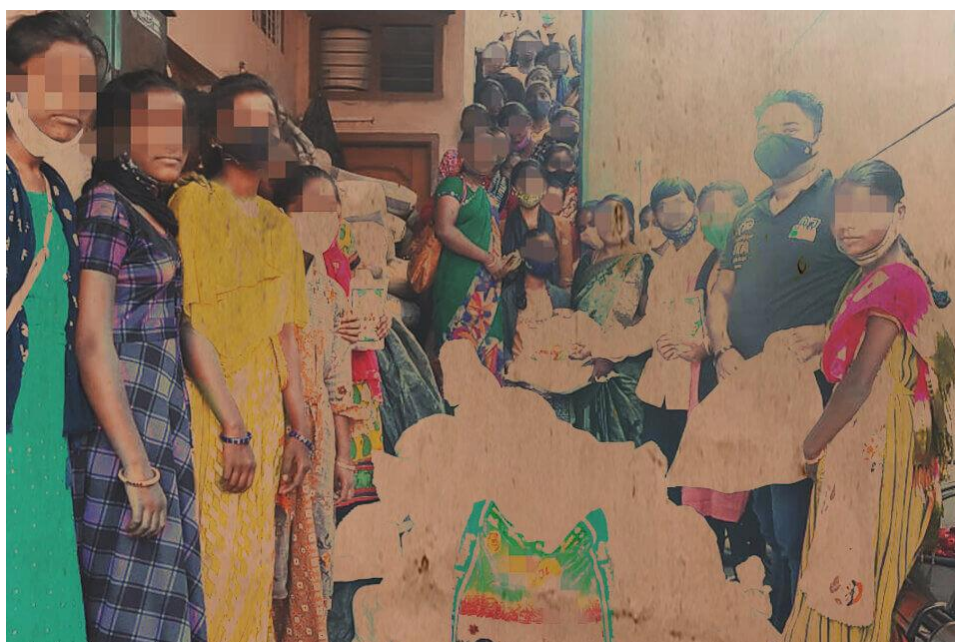
**10,000+ children rescued.**

**More than a million**

**still waiting to be found.**

**Destiny Rescue is a family of organisations  
working together towards the same mission and  
vision.**

admin@destinyrescue.org • 2/26 Premier Cct, Warana QLD 4575 • 1300 738 761  
Destiny Rescue Limited is a registered charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits  
Commission (ACNC) – ABN: 16 394 284 169



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MIND IN CONTROL

This is how it is!



FEELINGS FRIED

## Great U-Turn

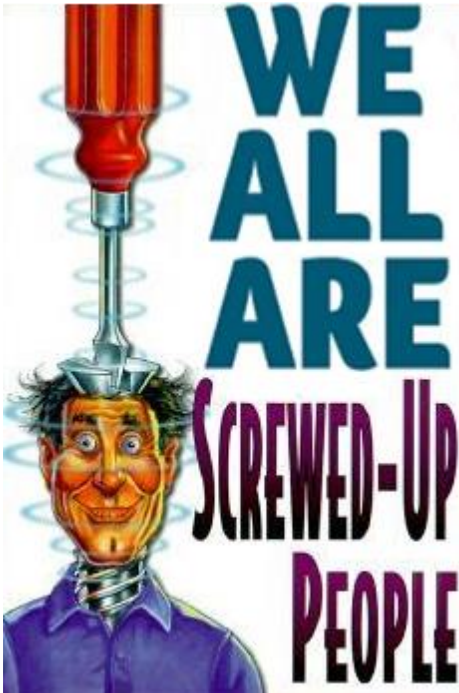
Feelings  
in Control

This is how it is to be!

Mind in Support



**Consider asking yourself this question:  
Who hurt me when I was a child?**



#### THE SCRATCH

"All that we need to know is within us all. We need to long for the truth behind that which our feelings are bringing our attention to. Behind each feeling there will be another and even more truth of ourselves to be embraced. We have been misled for aeons and now we can excel and blossom as we are intended to do so. Our potential is infinite."

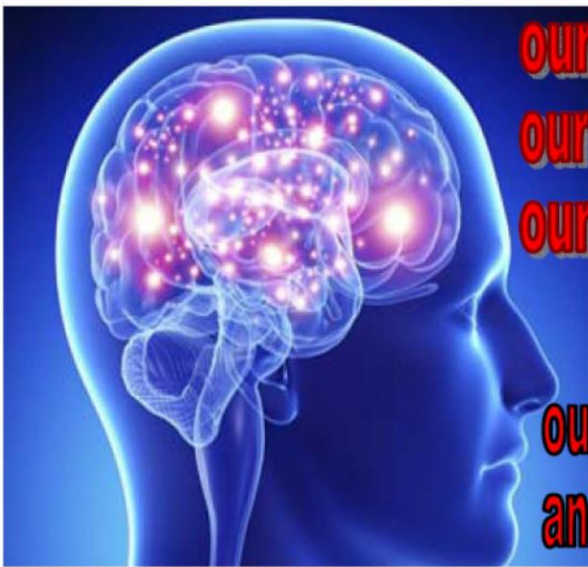
John the Typist

It is time for us all to bring our mind into balance with our feelings and open our pathway to the potential within each of us. Few recognise the difficulties that being mind-centric cause each of us. We literally worship our minds while suppressing our feelings and our true personality. We act upon assumptions that are around 98% of the time just wrong. We may start a conversation with "I think" meaning it is an assumption rising from our minds and then have a meaningless discussion!

We are truth seekers. Our life is about experiences and the feelings that arise from each such experience. Our physical existence is the commencement of our journey through our local system, local constellation, then out through our local universe and then all the way to Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father. We each will excel in our own way and time.

Now is the greatest time in the history of humanity for it has now been revealed to us by higher level spirit personalities as to how we are to live, should we so choose to. And through these revelations we can now start to address appropriately and progressively all that ails society.

This is what Pascas Foundation brings to all the peoples of the world – revelations of **TRUTH!**



**our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!  
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!  
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!**

**our MIND is within our SPIRIT BODY  
and orchestrates our physical BRAIN.**

**ASSUMPTIONS are the product of our MIND!**

**HEALING** ends  
**MIND-CONTROL!**



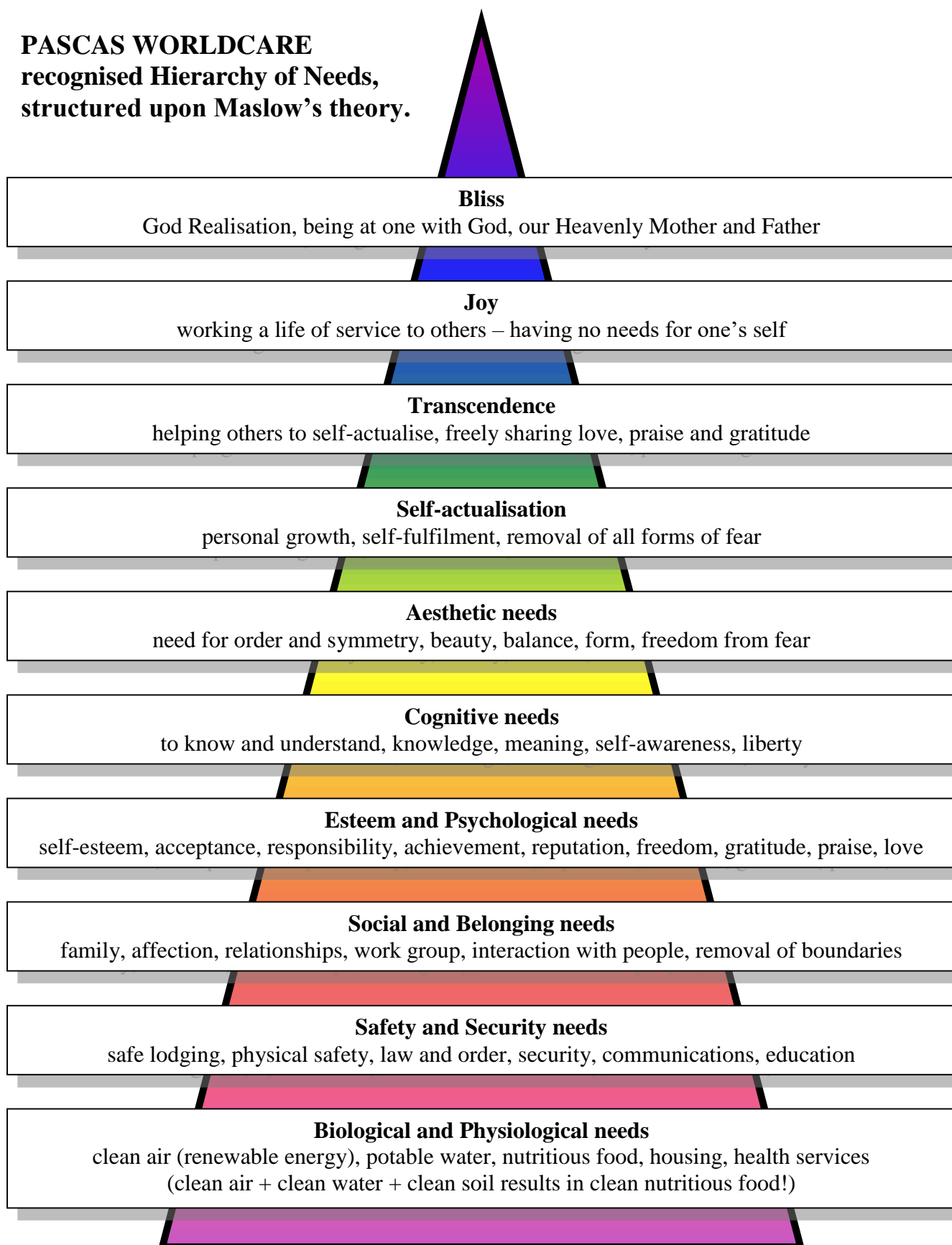
**our SOUL is our TRUTH!  
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!  
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!**

**all we need is WITHIN.  
our MIND suppresses FEELINGS.**

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



**PASCAS WORLDCARE**  
**recognised Hierarchy of Needs,**  
**structured upon Maslow's theory.**



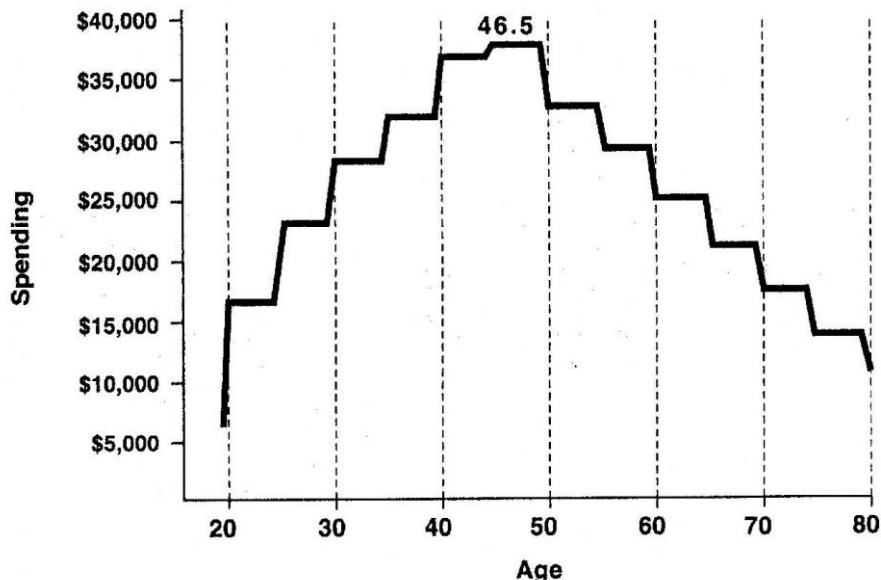
**MARKETING CONCEPT:**

Career paths focused upon herein:  
 Education and Teaching  
 Nursing, Health and Medical  
 Agriculture and Food Security



**BUYER TRENDS – Patterns within societies:**

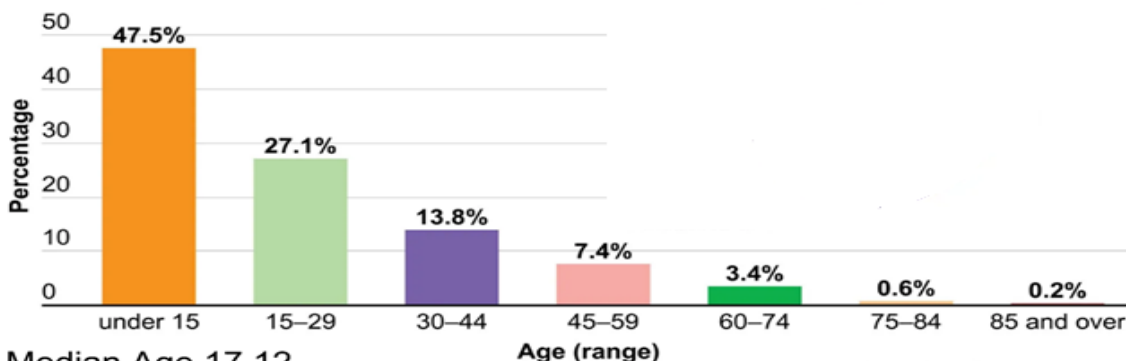
**Average Annual Family Spending by Age  
(5-year age groups)**



Afghanistan median age is 17.12 years

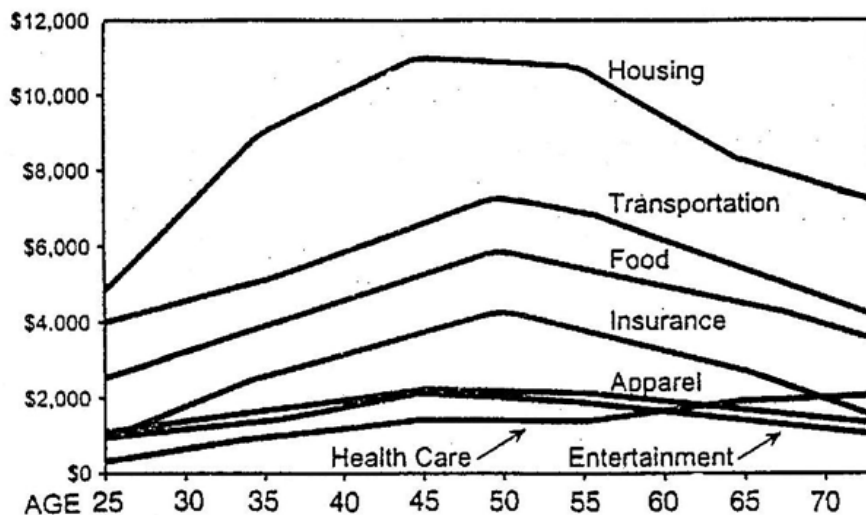
**Afghanistan age breakdown**

2022-23



Median Age 17.12

© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

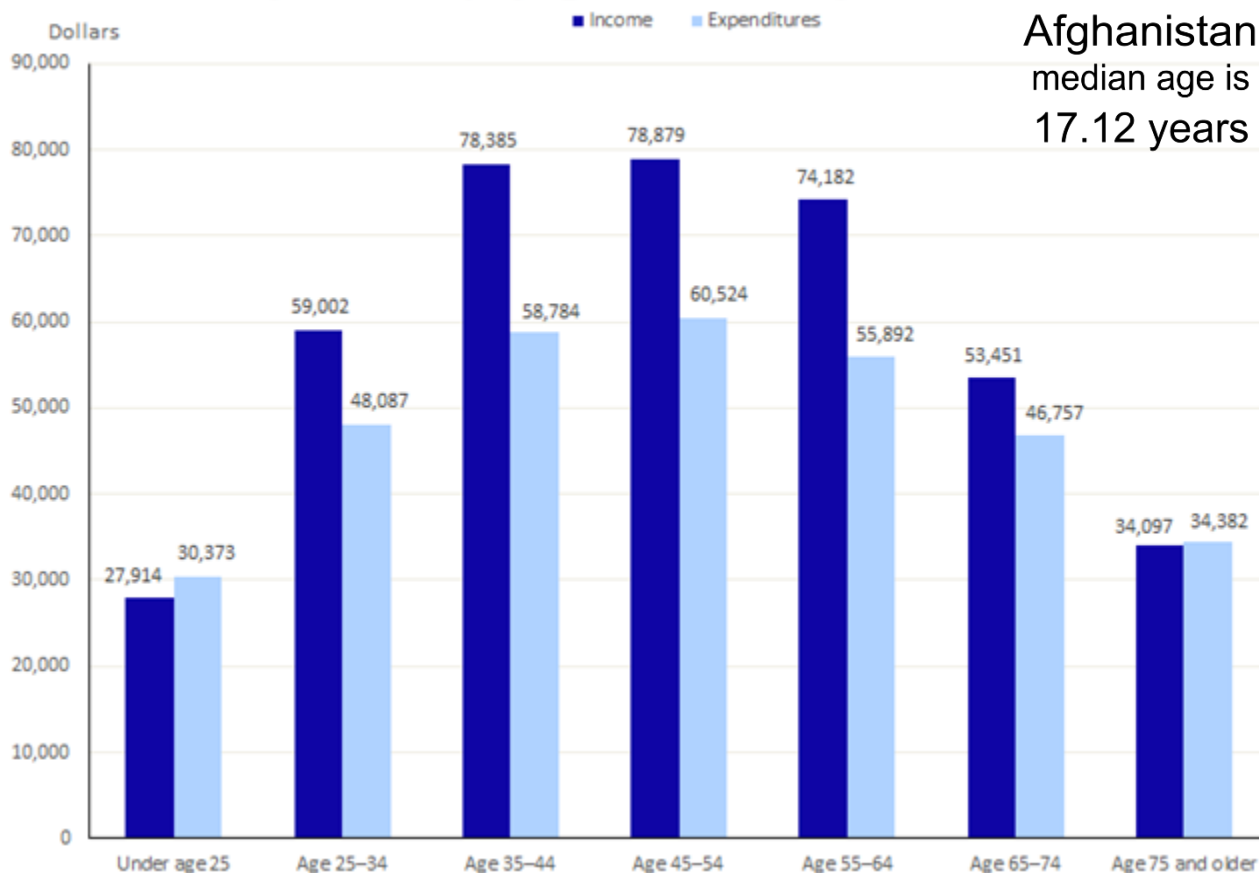


Spending patterns for various categories of major industries

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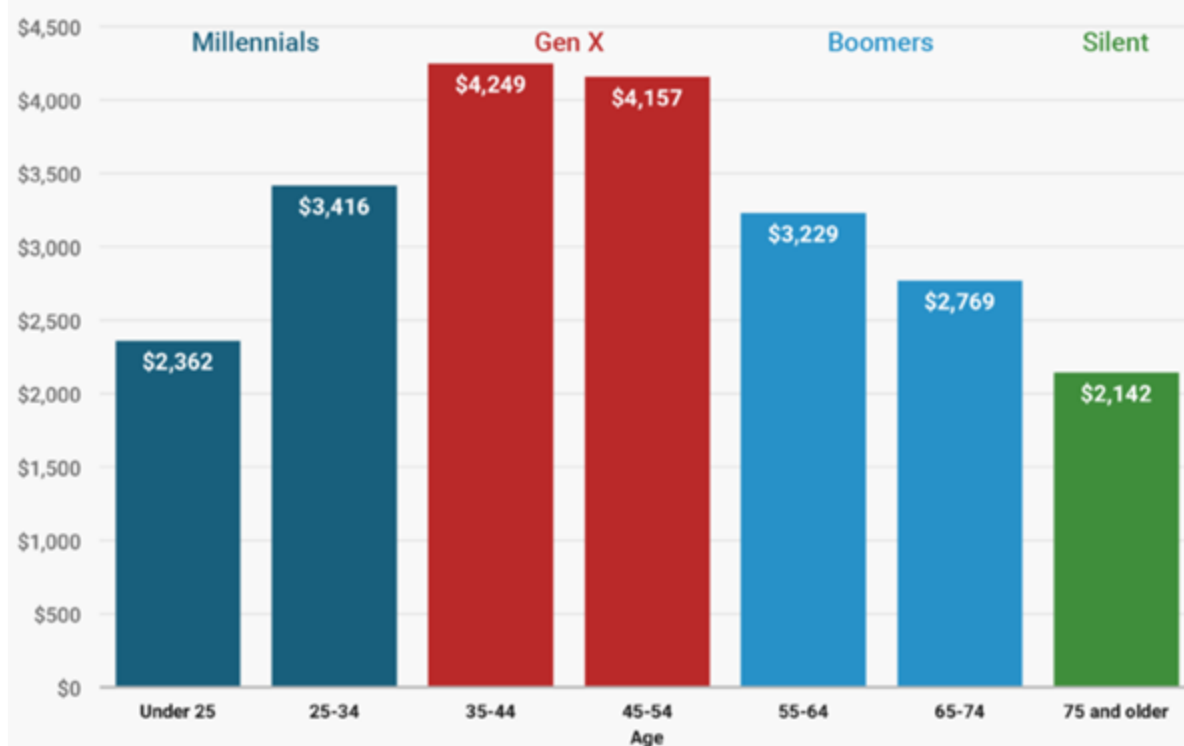


### Income and expenditures, by age of reference person

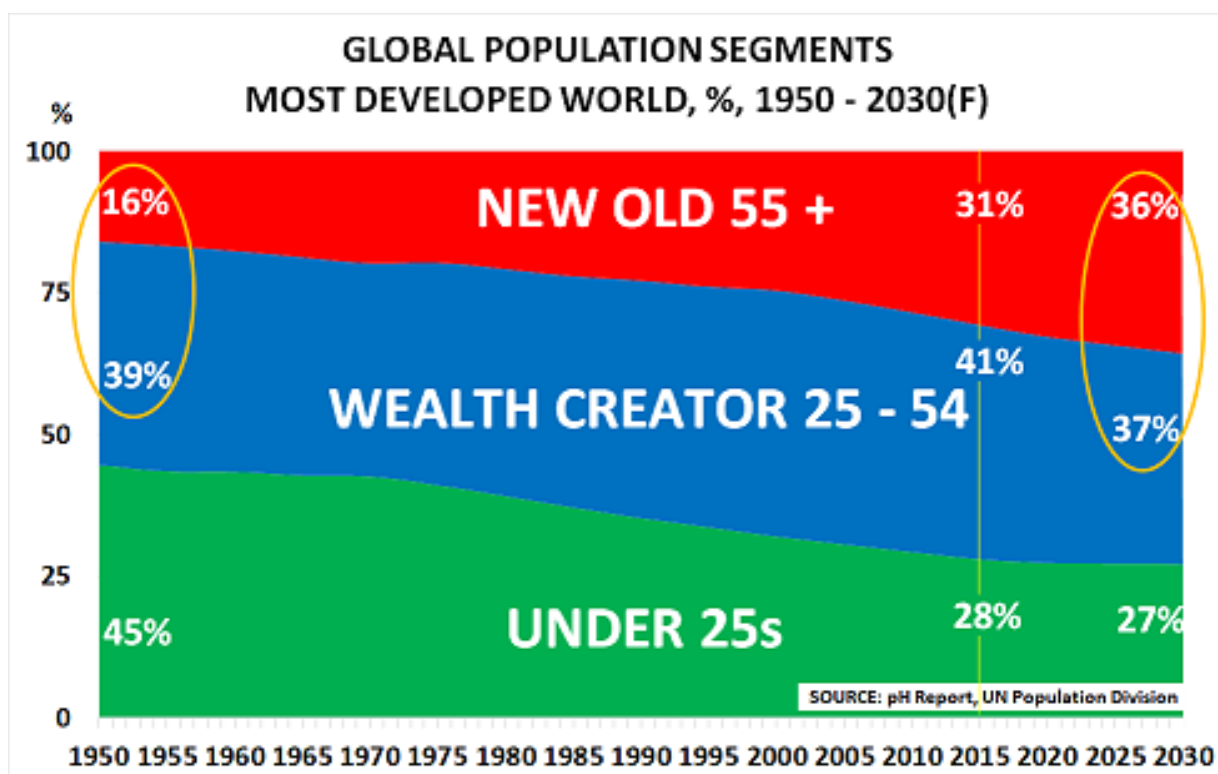
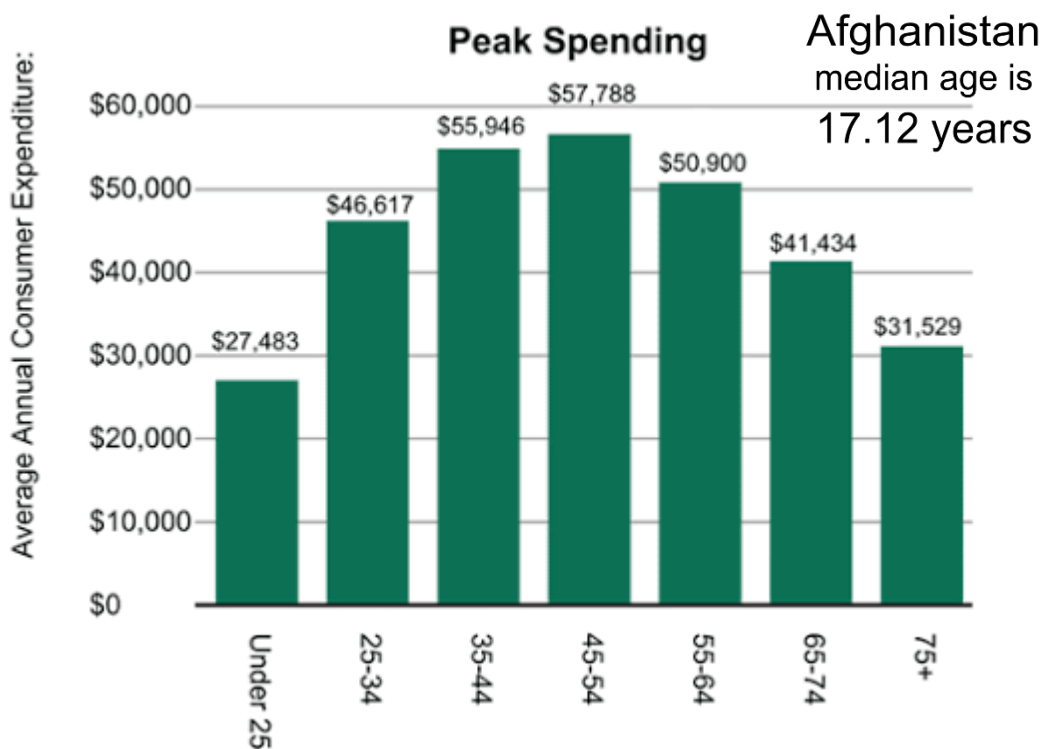


Afghanistan median age is 17.12 years

### Average spending on food away from home



These observations being relevant within every society:  
 This is not Afghanistan – but a developed economies profile as indicative.



# Afghanistan

## THE WORLD FACTBOOK

[https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/afghanistan/#:~:text=Major%20infectious%20diseases.%20degree%20of%20risk:%20intermediate%20\(2023\)%20food%20or](https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/afghanistan/#:~:text=Major%20infectious%20diseases.%20degree%20of%20risk:%20intermediate%20(2023)%20food%20or)

29 August 2024

### Area

**total** : 652,230 sq km

### Land boundaries

**total**: 5,987 km

**border countries (6)**: China 91 km; Iran 921 km; Pakistan 2,670 km; Tajikistan 1,357 km; Turkmenistan 804 km; Uzbekistan 144 km (0 coastline)

### Climate

arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

### Terrain

mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest

### Urbanisation

**urban population**: 26.9% of total population (2023)

**rate of urbanization**: 3.34% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)

### Religions

Muslim 99.7% (Sunni 84.7 - 89.7%, Shia 10 - 15%), other <0.3% (2009 est.)

### Natural resources

natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones, arable land

### Land use

**agricultural land**: 58.1% (2018 est.)

agricultural land: arable land: 11.8% (2018)

agricultural land: permanent crops: 0.3% (2018)

agricultural land: permanent pasture: 46% (2018)

### Life expectancy at birth

**total population**: 54.4 years (2024 est.)

**male**: 52.8 years

**female**: 56.1 years

### Gross reproduction rate

2.16 (2024 est.)

### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

18.9% (2018)

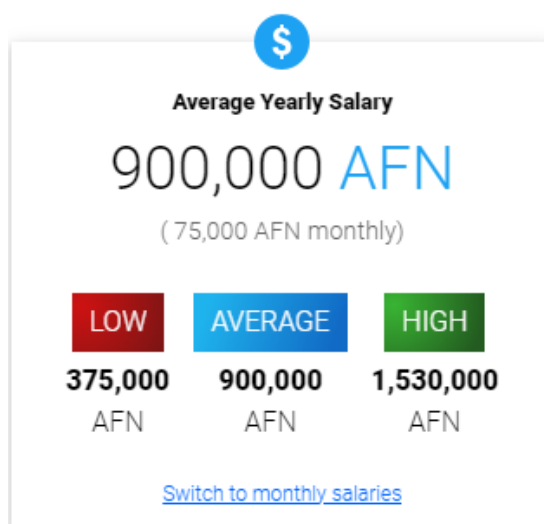


## AFGHANISTAN SALARY EXPLORER

<https://www.salaryexplorer.com/average-salary-wage-comparison-afghanistan-human-resources-clf31>

A person working in **Afghanistan** typically earns around **900,000 AFN** (US\$12,850) per annum. Salaries range from **375,000 AFN** (US\$5,350) (lowest average) to **1,530,000 AFN** (US\$21,850) (highest average, actual maximum salary is higher). This is the average annual salary including housing, transport, and other benefits.

Salaries vary drastically between different careers (1 USD = 70 AFN – Afghani). Afghanistan is ranked as a lower to middle income country with a gross national per capita income of **US\$2,475** (**173,250 AFN** per year).



## Human Resources Jobs Pay Scale and Salaries in Afghanistan

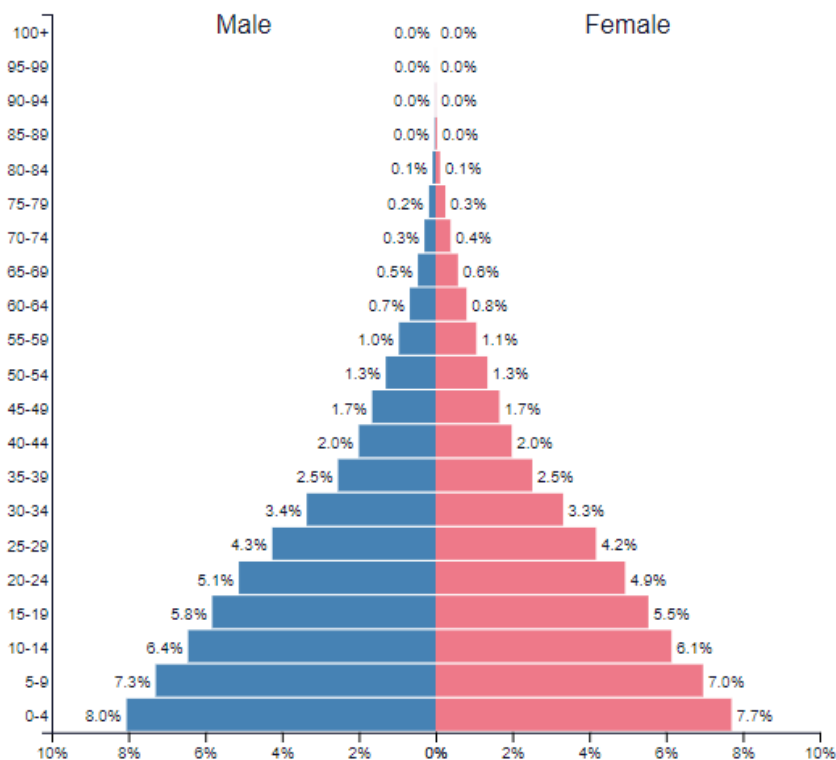


The percentage of the male population is 50.46%, compared to 49.54% of the female population.

## Afghanistan ▼

2024

Population: 43,372,949



### Salary and Compensation Comparison By Gender / Human Resources / Afghanistan



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# Average Salary in Afghanistan

[https://www.timecamp.com/average-](https://www.timecamp.com/average-salary/afghanistan/#:~:text=Explore%20the%20latest%202024%20salary%20trends%20in%20Afghanistan%20with%20our)

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## 1. Average Wages

The average salary in Afghanistan has been subject to various economic, political, and social challenges over the years. Due to the diverse economic landscape and ongoing instability, assessing the exact figures can be complex. Nevertheless, reports suggest that the average monthly salary in Afghanistan varies substantially based on factors such as geographic location, industry, experience, and education level. The average salary in Afghanistan is reported to hover around 30,000 Afghanis (US\$430) per month. However, it's important to note that this figure can fluctuate greatly, with many individuals earning significantly less than this amount. The discrepancy is especially noticeable when comparing urban areas, where wages tend to be higher, to rural regions where salaries are often considerably lower.

1 US Dollar =

68.46 Afghan Afghani

Last updated - September 26 at 9:00 PM UTC

|                    |   |                        |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| USD \$ - US Dollar | ⇌ | AFN ₰ - Afghan Afghani |
| 1.00               |   | 68.46                  |

Despite the difficulties in obtaining accurate wage data in Afghanistan, several organisations and governmental bodies periodically release figures related to earnings and employment. These statistics provide a general understanding of the income level within the country. **It is crucial to consider that the Afghan economy operates on both formal and informal sectors, and a large portion of the population relies on subsistence farming, which may not be accurately reflected in the average monthly salary figures.**

The concept of an 'average salary' in Afghanistan is often more representative of urban centres and official employment sectors, rather than the informal work that sustains a large part of the population. In recent times, some progress has been made to boost certain industries which might influence the average monthly salary positively in the long term, but these changes take time and are heavily influenced by the overall stability of the country. (Informal work relates to the cash economy – no taxation, etc.)

## 2. Factors that Influence Salaries

In Afghanistan, several key factors influence the salaries of employees across various sectors. Understanding these elements is essential to get a full picture of the compensation landscape within the country.

- **Economic Stability:** The overall economic stability of Afghanistan plays a significant role in determining salary levels. Political unrest and ongoing conflict can lead to economic volatility, which in turn affects businesses and salaries negatively.
- **Geographic Location:** Salaries in Afghanistan vary widely depending on the region. Urban areas, particularly Kabul, often have higher wages due to the concentration of international organisations, government jobs, and private sector opportunities. In contrast, rural areas tend to have lower wages reflective of the local economies.
- **Industry and Sector:** Certain industries and sectors in Afghanistan offer higher salaries, especially those with international investment or those considered essential services. Jobs in security, construction, telecommunications, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) typically provide better pay.
- **Experience and Skill Level:** As with many other countries, an individual's experience and skill level are crucial determinants of salary. Highly experienced professionals and those with specialised skills are likely to command higher wages.
- **Education:** Educational qualifications impact salaries, with higher levels of education often leading to better-paying jobs. This trend is particularly true for positions that require technical expertise or advanced degrees.
- **Gender:** Gender may also play a role in salary differentiation, with men often earning more than women for similar roles, although this is part of a larger global issue of gender wage disparity.
- **Government Policy:** Government policies regarding wage standards, labour laws, and economic reform can influence salary ranges. Regulations around minimum wages and employment rights are particularly impactful.
- **Foreign Aid and Investment:** The inflow of foreign aid and the presence of international organisations have historically influenced the salary scales within certain industries by injecting funds and creating jobs that often pay above the local average.
- **Supply and Demand:** The supply of qualified personnel versus the demand for workers in specific fields also influences salary levels. Occupations that require rare skills or have a shortage of qualified candidates may offer higher salaries to attract talent.
- **Informal Sector:** A large portion of the Afghan workforce is engaged in the informal sector, where salaries are not regulated and can vary substantially from the formal sector. These earnings are often not reported and thus are not reflected in official average salary figures. In Afghanistan, the total value of the informal sector in July 2024 is estimated to be 73.6% of the GDP – approximately USD 127 billion at GDP purchasing power parity levels.

Each of these factors interplays with the others, creating a complex and dynamic salary structure in Afghanistan. While some of these factors, such as experience and education, are common across many countries, others, like the level of conflict and reliance on foreign aid, are more specific to Afghanistan's unique context.

### 3. Minimal Wages (monthly and hourly)

The concept of a minimum wage in Afghanistan is challenging to define due to the country's complex economic structure and varying levels of formality in employment relationships. However, in efforts to create basic standards for workers' compensation, the Afghan government has previously set minimum wage levels for both public sector employees and workers in the private sector.

As per the latest available data, the legally mandated minimum wage for permanent government workers was set at 5,000 Afghani (**US\$71.50**) per month. In contrast, there is less clarity regarding minimum wage standards for the informal sector and for non-permanent or casual workers, which

comprise a significant portion of the labour force in Afghanistan. Minimum wage regulations are harder to enforce in the informal sector, and earnings can vary greatly.

With regards to the hourly wage, detailed information is scarce due to the prevalence of salaried rather than hourly jobs and the lack of formal work structures for a large part of the workforce. Nonetheless, extrapolating from the monthly minimum wage for government employees would provide an approximate minimal hourly rate, assuming a standard full-time schedule. To illustrate, based on a typical working month of 26 days with 8-hour days, the hourly rate would be roughly 24 Afghanis (US\$0.34) per hour (5,000 Afghanis / 208 hours).

It is important to note that adherence to minimum wage laws can be inconsistent across different regions and sectors. In many cases, actual wages, especially in rural areas or within the informal economy, may not meet the official minimum wage standards.

Furthermore, inflation and currency fluctuations can significantly affect the real value of the minimum wage, impacting the purchasing power of individuals who earn the minimum amount and leading to periodic calls for adjustments to the official minimum wage level.

## 4. Gender Wage Gap

The gender wage gap in Afghanistan is a significant issue that reflects broader disparities in employment and economic participation between men and women. Traditional societal norms and ongoing conflict have disproportionately impacted women's access to education and employment opportunities, leading to a substantial difference in earning potential.

In Afghanistan, cultural practices often discourage or prevent women from working outside the home, particularly in rural areas. This has resulted in a labour force that is heavily male-dominated, with fewer women engaged in the formal economy. The women who do participate in the workforce frequently encounter barriers that affect their salaries:

- **Work Sector Segregation:** Women are often funnelled into lower-paying roles and sectors, such as education or healthcare, as opposed to higher-paying technical or managerial positions.
- **Education and Skill Level:** Due to historical limitations on women's education, many lack the formal qualifications or skills required for more lucrative jobs.
- **Type of Employment:** Women are more likely to work part-time or in temporary positions, which typically offer lower wages than full-time, permanent roles.
- **Discrimination:** Bias against women in the hiring process and salary negotiations can result in women being offered lower starting salaries and fewer raises or promotions compared to their male counterparts.

Quantifying the gender wage gap in Afghanistan is challenging because of insufficient data collection and the large, unregulated informal sector where many women work. Nevertheless, reports from various NGOs and international bodies suggest that Afghan women earn significantly less than men for comparable work. In some estimates, **the gap has been reported as high as 30-50%**, although exact figures are difficult to verify.

Efforts to narrow the gender wage gap have included educational programs aimed at increasing literacy and vocational training for women, advocacy for women's rights in the workplace, and policies designed to promote female participation in the public sector. Despite these initiatives, progress has been slow, and the wage gap remains a persistent issue in Afghan society.



## 5. Highest Paying Occupations

In Afghanistan, as in many other countries, the highest paying occupations are typically those that require specialised skills, advanced education, and experience. Although the country faces economic challenges and widespread poverty, certain professions do offer more lucrative earnings compared to the national average. Below is a list of some of the highest paying occupations in Afghanistan:

- **Medical Professionals:** Doctors, surgeons, and specialists command high salaries due to the critical need for healthcare services and the extensive education required to enter the field.
- **Engineering and Construction Experts:** With ongoing infrastructure projects and development initiatives, skilled engineers and construction managers often receive competitive salaries.
- **Information Technology Professionals:** As technology becomes increasingly critical in every sector, IT experts, particularly those with knowledge in cybersecurity, software development, and networking, are in high demand.
- **International NGO Workers:** Employees of international non-governmental organisations often earn higher than average salaries, especially in roles related to project management, finance, and technical consultancy services.
- **Finance and Banking Specialists:** Financial advisors, bankers, and accountants can secure higher wages, especially when working for international or reputable local financial institutions.
- **Legal Professionals:** Lawyers and legal consultants, particularly those specialising in corporate or international law, can command higher fees for their services.
- **Education Professionals:** Experienced educators, particularly those working in international or private schools, or those with expertise in high-demand subjects, can earn substantial incomes.
- **Telecommunications Experts:** As the demand for connectivity grows, professionals skilled in telecommunications engineering and network management are well-compensated.
- **Aviation Professionals:** Qualified pilots and aviation managers are among the higher earners, reflecting the responsibilities and training required in the aviation industry.
- **Security and Defence Contractors:** Given the security situation in Afghanistan, individuals with expertise in security and defence may receive high remuneration, especially when working for international security firms.

It's important to highlight that while these occupations may offer higher pay in the Afghan context, they are still subject to the economic and political realities of the country. The presence of international agencies and foreign investments plays a significant role in supporting higher salaries in certain sectors. Additionally, these professions are often concentrated in urban areas like Kabul, where there is a greater demand for specialised skills and services.

## 6. Annual Average Wage Growth

The dynamics of annual average wage growth in Afghanistan are influenced by a myriad of factors, including economic conditions, political stability, and international aid. Wage growth can be an indicator of improving economic health when it outpaces inflation, leading to increased purchasing power for workers. However, in Afghanistan's volatile economy, sustained wage growth has been challenging.

Historical data on wages in Afghanistan reveal fluctuating patterns, with periods of stagnation and occasional growth. In times of relative stability, wages have seen modest increases, especially in sectors bolstered by foreign investment or aid. For instance, the post-2001 era with international presence saw

some upward trends in wage levels in specific industries, such as construction and services associated with international military and humanitarian bases.

However, the overall trend for wage growth in Afghanistan has not been consistently positive. Economic disruptions caused by political instability, security issues, and reductions in foreign aid have frequently offset gains. Additionally, the high rate of inflation and depreciation of the local currency often erode real wage growth, resulting in limited improvements in living standards for many Afghan workers.

In recent years, any wage growth that may have occurred has largely been concentrated in urban areas and within certain sectors like telecommunications, finance, and jobs related to international organisations and NGOs. These sectors tend to offer more resilient employment opportunities and the potential for salary increments.

Furthermore, public sector wage growth has been subject to government budgetary constraints and has sometimes lagged behind the cost of living increases. This has occasionally led to public demonstrations and strikes by workers seeking higher wages to cope with rising living expenses.

It is also essential to recognise that averages may mask significant disparities. While some employees, particularly those with in-demand skills or those in senior positions, may experience wage growth, many others, particularly unskilled labourers, and rural workers, do not see similar benefits.

Overall, the trajectory of annual average wage growth in Afghanistan remains uncertain and is highly dependent on the broader socio-economic landscape and the extent to which the country can attain long-term stability and economic development.

## **7. Compensation Costs (per hours worked)**

Compensation costs in Afghanistan are largely influenced by the sectors individuals work in, with significant variations between government jobs, private sector employment, and work within the informal economy. These costs typically encompass wages or salaries, benefits, and any additional remuneration associated with an hour of labour. However, assessing compensation costs per hour for Afghan workers is complex due to several factors.

In formal sectors, particularly where international organisations, NGOs, and the government are involved, there are clearer structures for employee compensation that include not just base pay but also potential benefits such as health insurance, leave allowances, and sometimes housing or transportation support. In these cases, compensation costs per hour worked are significantly higher compared to the informal or agricultural sectors.

On the other hand, the informal sector, which constitutes a considerable portion of employment in Afghanistan, operates with less regulation and often lacks formal benefits and clearly defined working hours. In this sector, compensation may be negotiated on a daily, weekly, or piece-work basis, making the calculation of hourly compensation challenging.

The limited data available suggest that compensation costs for skilled labour and professionals in urban settings, particularly Kabul, are generally higher than in rural areas where unskilled agricultural labour prevails. The lack of stringent labour laws enforcement and a formal benefits system contributes to the lower overall compensation costs in these rural and informal work settings.

Additionally, variations in compensation depend heavily on factors like regional security, the presence of international aid, specific industry demands, and the level of skill required for the job. Seasonal fluctuations can also impact these costs, especially in sectors such as agriculture, which is predominant in rural Afghanistan.

The cost of compensation per hour is also affected by training and education levels required for specific jobs. Occupations necessitating higher skill levels, education, and training, such as medical professionals, engineers, and IT experts, drive much higher compensation costs per hour compared to positions that require less specialised skills.

- **Public Sector:** Employees typically receive officially mandated wages along with certain benefits, pushing up the effective compensation costs per hour worked.
- **Private Sector:** The private sector varies widely, with international companies and larger domestic firms often offering higher compensation packages compared to small businesses.
- **Informal Sector:** This sector is characterised by lower and more variable compensation costs that do not necessarily follow any standardised hourly rate.

Exact figures for compensation costs per hour worked are difficult to obtain due to the lack of comprehensive labour market data, the blend of formal and informal economic activities, and the prevalence of non-cash forms of compensation in certain industries. As a result, while some sectors may abide by internationally comparable standards, the broader picture of compensation costs in Afghanistan is indicative of a labour market facing the challenges of development amid ongoing socio-economic difficulties.

## 8. Comparison with Other Countries

When comparing the average salary in Afghanistan with other countries, it is critical to account for the economic conditions, cost of living, and labour market dynamics that differ from one nation to another. Countries in the region and beyond vary widely in terms of their economic development, stability, and employment structures, all of which influence average salary figures.

To provide a clearer picture, here is a table showcasing the comparison of average monthly salaries (in USD for consistency) of Afghanistan with some neighbouring countries, as well as global economic leaders:

| Country       | Average Monthly Salary (USD) |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Afghanistan   | Approximately USD 400        |
| Pakistan      | Approximately USD 250        |
| Iran          | Approximately USD 400        |
| India         | Approximately USD 420        |
| China         | Approximately USD 1,000      |
| Russia        | Approximately USD 670        |
| United States | Approximately USD 3,480      |
| Germany       | Approximately USD 3,770      |

Note that the figures provided are rough estimates and can vary significantly within each country based on the same factors discussed earlier, such as geographic location, industry, and individual

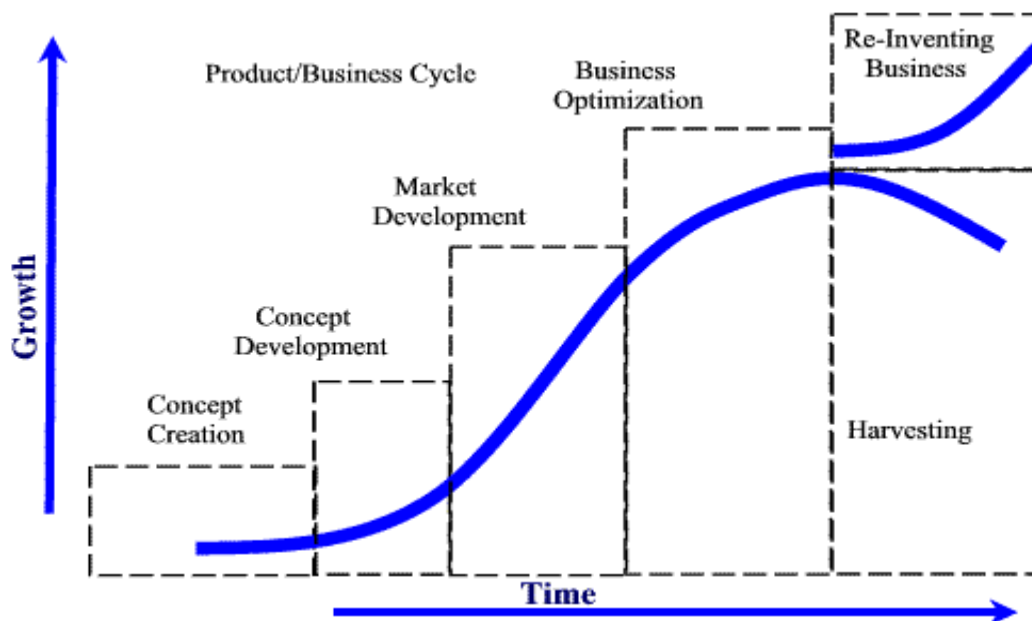
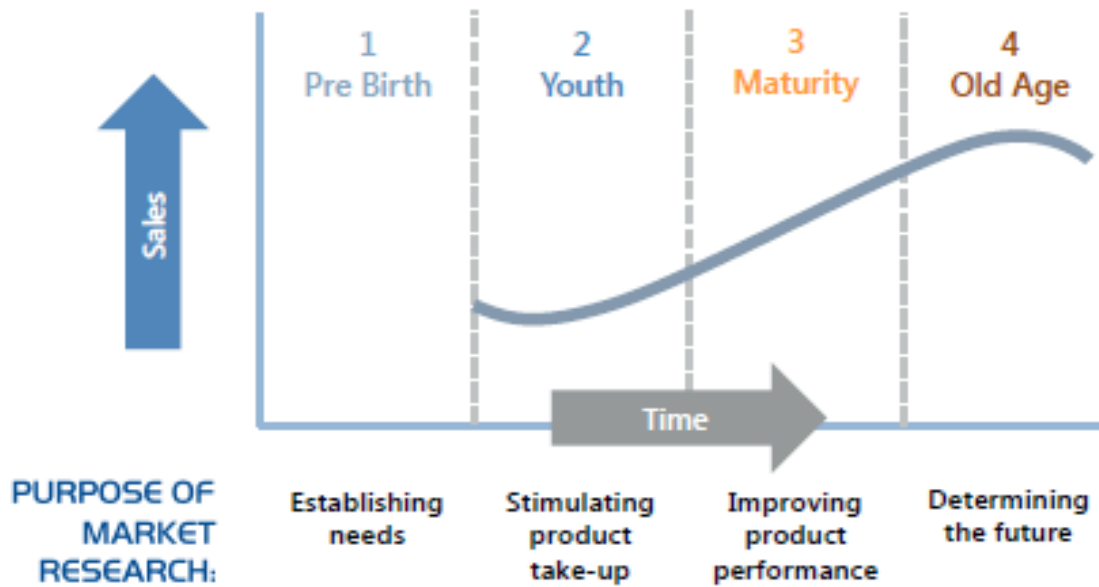
qualifications. They also do not take into account the differences in cost of living, which is typically higher in developed countries.

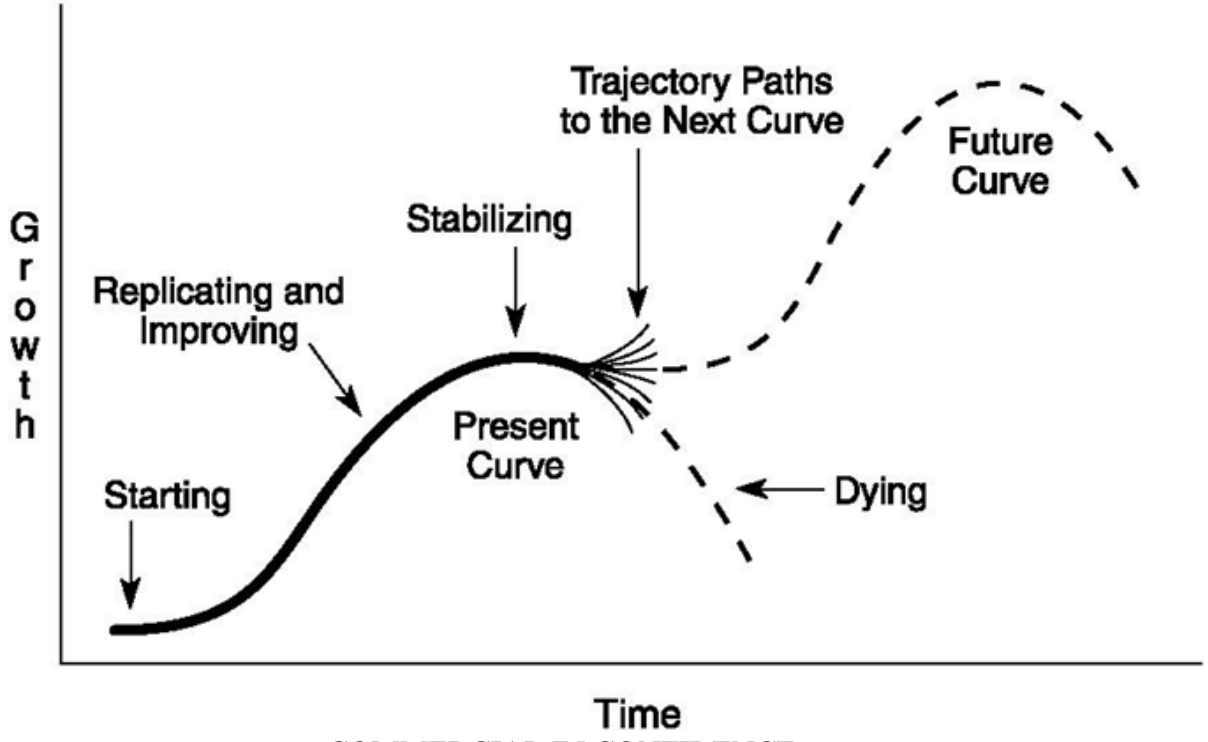
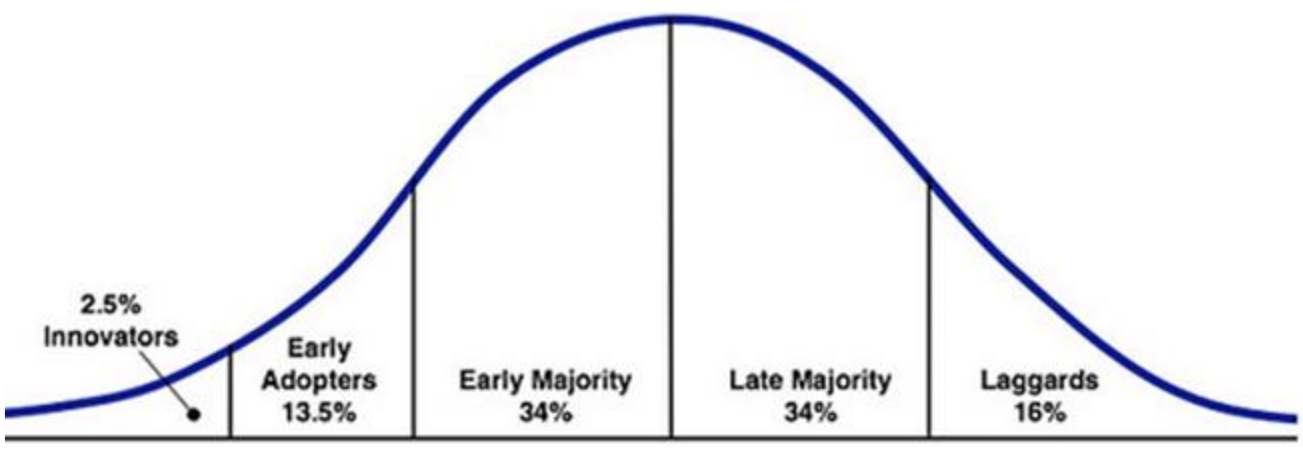
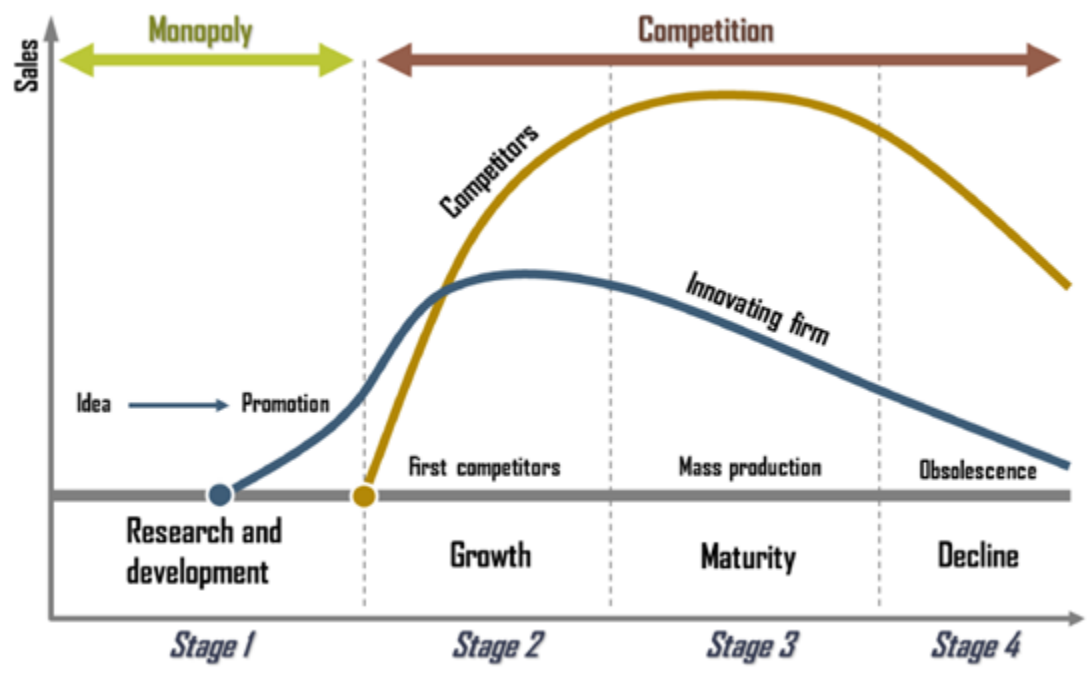
Countries with more stable political situations, diversified economies, and higher levels of industrialisation, such as China, the United States, and Germany, understandably have higher average salaries compared to Afghanistan. On the other hand, regional neighbours like Pakistan and Iran have averages that are closer to Afghanistan's, though they too face their own unique economic and political challenges. India's slightly higher average salary reflects its larger and more diverse economy, despite sharing some common challenges with Afghanistan, including population size and rural poverty.

The disparities in average salaries between these countries highlight the broader global economic inequalities and demonstrate how each country's unique socio-economic context shapes its labour market. For Afghanistan, years of conflict and political instability have had a significant impact on its economic development and, consequently, on average salaries in comparison with other nations.

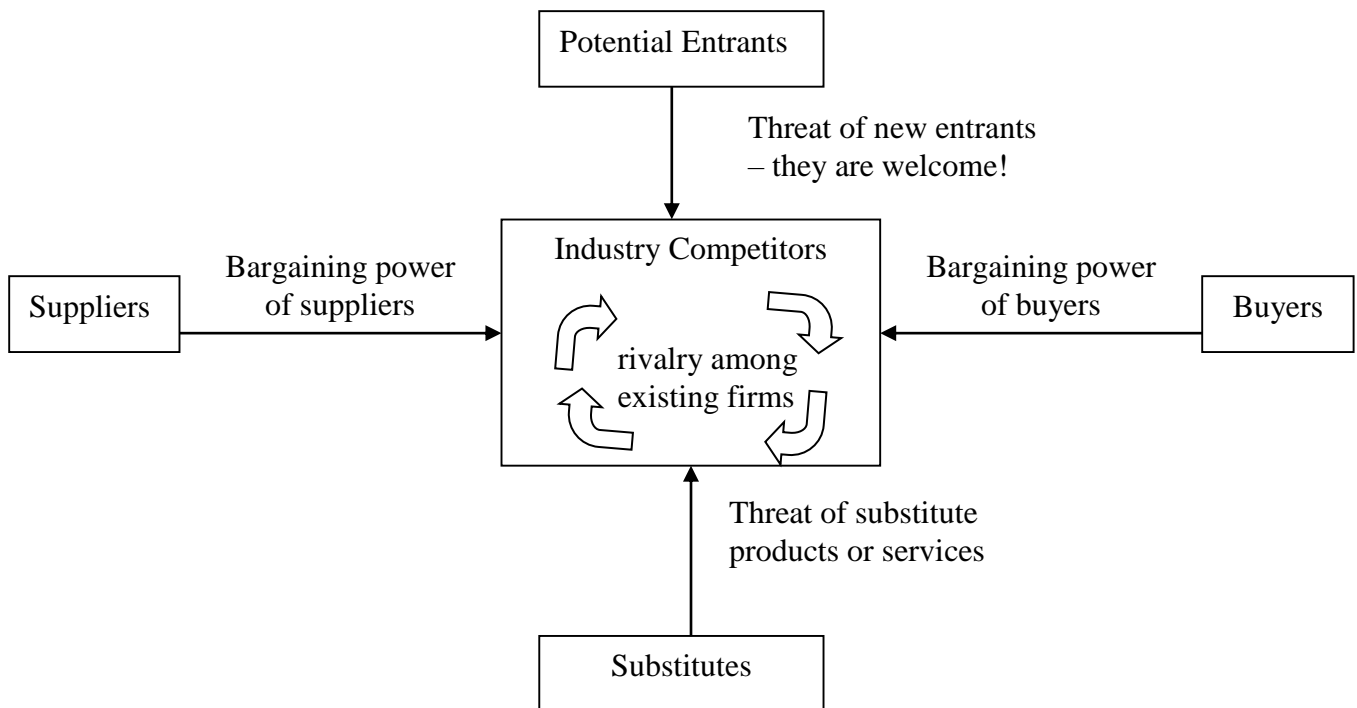
PRODUCT CYCLE – services:

# New Product Development





## FIVE-FACTOR INDUSTRY PORTER MODEL:



### **BARGAINING POWER –**

#### 1. RELATIVE FRAGMENTATION OF BUYERS AND SELLERS

There are some 3,400 spiritual institutions and with their minor denominations there are more than 50,000 organisations promoting 'truth'. As truth is always the same, then the people of the world are in a quandary. High level hidden controllers have led humanity to live mind-centric, to worship our minds in the erroneous belief that we can achieve everything, even to become mini-gods, whereas it has always been a constricting way of living to keep humanity from evolving so that we remained restrained to do as these controllers directed.

Higher level personalities have now revealed and shown that through embracing our feelings, living feelings first and longing for the truth that our feelings are to show us, we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression, open ourselves to our soul based truths and become highly intuitive spontaneous personalities with infinite potential and free from the constraints of our minds.

This awareness is to be shared with humanity through the education and health sectors primarily as it will be embraced by all sectors of life and living.

#### 2. SIGNIFICANCE OF PURCHASE AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE

These revelations are to be freely available to all of humanity. For those of us who like to know the details, all the ins and outs, this may require considerable time to investigate all that now is available to consider.

For those who embrace doing their Feeling Healing, then this will involve all their time.

### 3. PRODUCT STANDARDISATION OR DIFFERENTIATION

There is only one way to engage in our Feeling Healing, it is how you will do it and there is no other way. The principals of how we are to do our Feeling Healing are all the same, however we are each unique and consequently we have unique childhoods and personalities and thus we will have a unique experience in our Feeling Healing. Yes, we will all do our Feeling Healing be it in the physical or in spirit or a combination of both.

### 4. COSTS OF SWITCHING TO ANOTHER SUPPLIER

Truth is always the same. There is only one pathway.

### 5. IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT TO THE BUYER

There is only one set of guidance in publication. Presently this is some 70,000 pages being about 20 million words. The core writings have been restricted to being through James Padgett and then James Moncrief and that is to avoid confusion. The most important writings are those of James Moncrief.

### 6. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THE BUYER ABOUT THE SUPPLIER

The supplier are high level spirits – there are many of them identified throughout the writings. The core revelations all come from personalities that are of a higher level of consciousness and truth than those who imposed the Rebellion and Default upon us.

### **THE THREAT OF NEW ENTRANTS OR SUBSTITUTES –**

There are already many systems that purport to heal through emotional clearance systems. None go far enough. None go deeper enough – there are many, many layers. But most significantly, none guide us to long to know the truth that our feelings are and will show us, reveal to us.

### **COMPETITIVE RIVALRY –**

#### 1. NUMEROUS OR EQUALLY BALANCED COMPETITORS

There are no others that have been provided with the Truths that are now being shared to all freely. Further, no others have recognised the importance of these revelations to the education and health sectors. And further, no others have been provided with the financial resources to global introduce to all of humanity this way of living which is ever so freeing and will lead to significant evolutionary growth in consciousness levels. Today, in 2024, we see all of humanity in some kind of moronic stupor with major wars in various countries. As the new spiritual age unfolds, wars will end!

#### 2. SLOW INDUSTRY GROWTH

Yes, humanity will be slow to embrace what is being introduced through Pascas.



## **FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM:**

### **VISION STATEMENT:**

“To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Afghanistan that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in.”

“This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry.”

### **HISTORY:**

Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited was incorporated on 16 September 2008 and progressively received and obtained revelations dating back to 31 May 1914 that are all published throughout the Pascas Papers that can be downloaded from the Library Download page on [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com). The way we are to live is feelings first with our minds to follow whilst longing for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity as peace and harmony amongst all people is to now unfold through universal change in everything that we engage in.

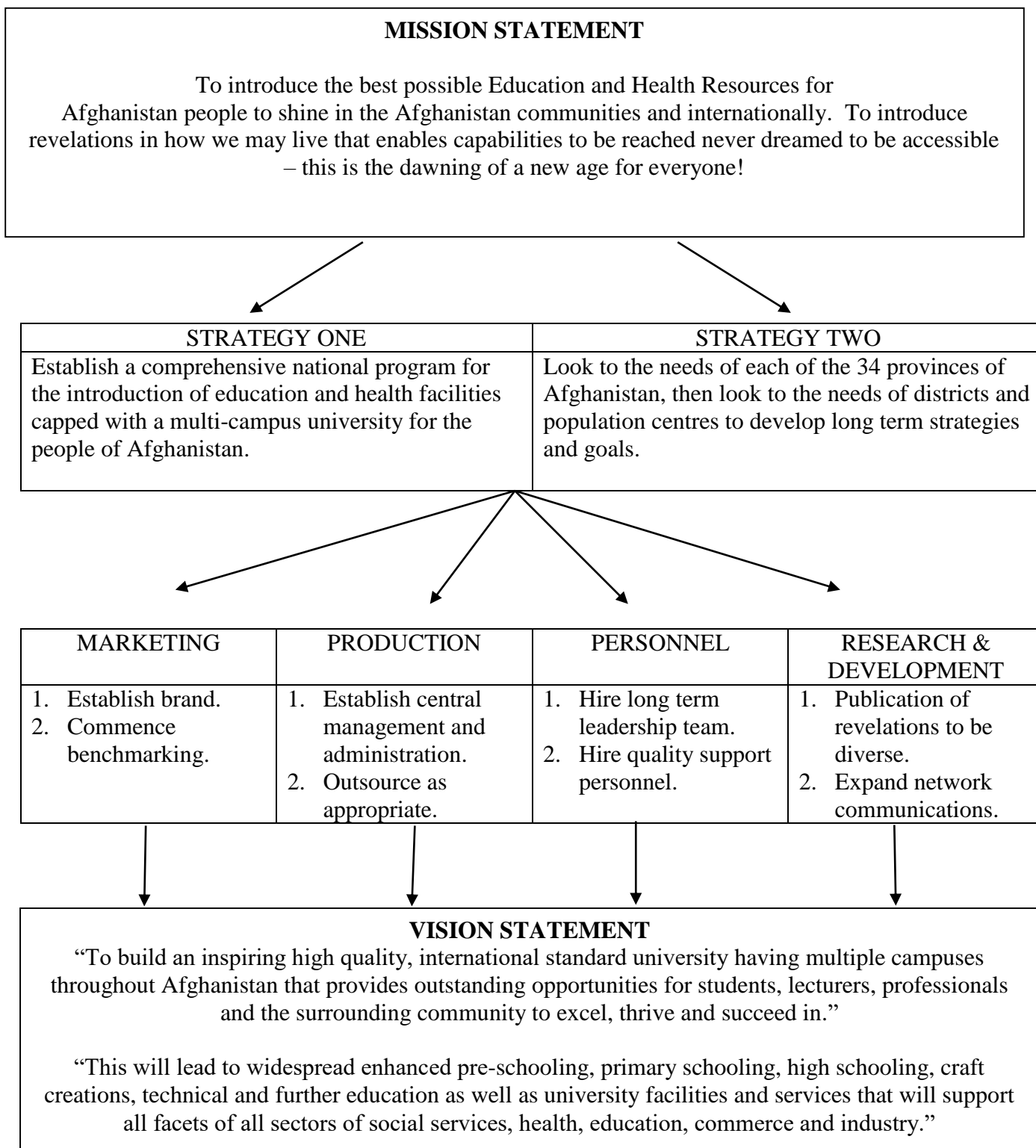
### **THE TEAM:**

Presently, it is a small group of people, some in the far parts of the world, who lead the way for Pascas. That is about to change dramatically as the work of Pascas becomes generally public.

### **LAYERS of MANAGEMENT - REFLECTING the ORGANISATION CHART:**

| <b>ORGANISATION CHART - LAYERS of MANAGEMENT</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Layer 1                                          | Chief Executive Officer – Board of Directors                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Layer 2                                          | Administration – Commercial Manager – Promotion – Public Relations – Marketing – Financial Controller – Personnel – Quality Control – Research & Development – Project Development – Site Management – Design & Architecture – Acquisitions                             |
| Layer 3                                          | Managers: - Business Development – Group Marketing – Relations Domestic – Relations International – Communications – Information Technology IMS – Technical Engineer – Purchasing / Stock Control – General Administration – Maintenance Engineer — Work Place & Safety |
| Layer 4                                          | Process Technicians: Team Leaders<br>Team Specialist – Senior Controller / Trainer – Senior Operators<br>Support Operators – Trainee Operator – Administration Support Staff                                                                                            |

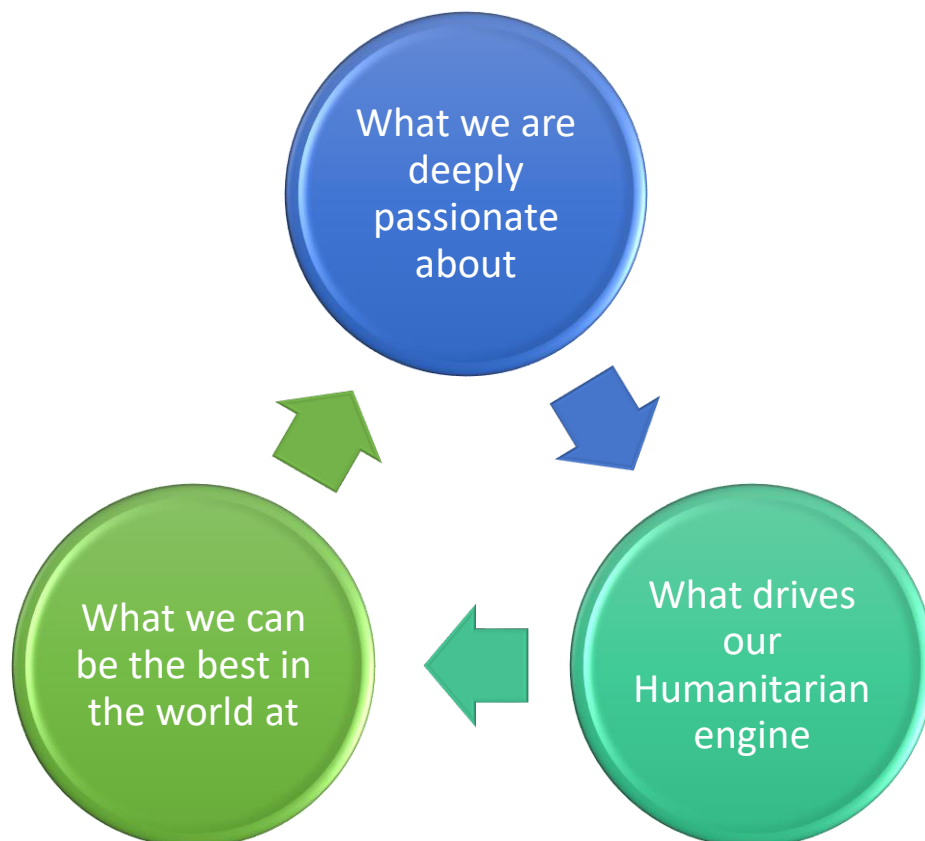
TEAM STRUCTURES WILL ENCOMPASS ALL LEVELS

**ACTION PLAN:**

**STRATEGY:**

Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd identifies drivers to a successful strategy as:

- Advancement of the Education and Health Sectors awareness and capacities.
- Commence growing the numbers of teachers, nurses and doctors through scholarships
- Build education centres while developing curriculums.
- Introduce education and health centres with capabilities and capacities required by communities.
- Education and Health Sector expertise to double in numbers, then double again.
- Ownership of the freehold land and buildings, or very long secure land leases, from which to provide services in education and health.
- Solar electricity with batteries as required.
- Broadband Internet bandwidth on demand for all students and families.
- Superior technology suited to the geographic conditions and other conditions that prevail.
- Outsource services, engineering and equipment locally where possible.
- High levels of security.
- These endeavours are for ALL the people of Afghanistan.
- Research and development continually ongoing.
- Access to diverse media content – communication and involvement by all.

**PASCAS FOUNDATION focuses upon:**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

**GOALS & MILESTONES SCHEDULES:****SHORT TERM GOALS Year 1**

- ✓ Consolidate our management team.
- ✓ Establish our brand name and market appreciation for our endeavours and services.
- ✓ Establish that our Corporate Shared Values positions us as an EXCELLENT Foundation.
- ✓ Meet our milestones and exceed our goals.
- ✓ Identify specific market penetration strategies for other products and industries.
- ✓ Monitor customer expectations and satisfaction levels.
- ✓ Enhance the Foundation's objectives and services in response to people's needs, requests and issues.
- ✓ Develop complementary programs to grow the potential for all involved.

**MEDIUM TERM GOALS Years 2 - 4**

- ✓ Bring operating budgets into line with management objectives for both schools and health facilities.
- ✓ From then on, maintain a balanced budgeted cash flow.
- ✓ Fully establish the market presence as per our identified market plan with a focus on the needs and goals for each province throughout Afghanistan.
- ✓ Meet budgeted program guidelines.
- ✓ At all times understand the vision of the Foundation, its humanitarian objectives and targets for consistent growth in the sectors of society that it is focused upon.

**LONG TERM GOALS Years 5 - 6**

- ✓ Crystallise the value of the humanitarian projects by way of expansion into other neighbouring countries.

|    | <b>MILESTONES</b>                                                                     | <b>IN MONTHS</b> |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Achieve targets as set out in the financial feasibility.                              |                  |
| 2. | Management team formalised.                                                           | 2                |
| 3. | Production and delivery teams bedded in.                                              | 3                |
| 4. | Communications plan finalised, costed, approved and implemented.                      | 3                |
| 5. | Commence sites acquisition and construction in accordance with financial feasibility. |                  |
| 6. | First education and health facility opened within communities.                        | 4                |
| 7. | Format of programs and range resolved with a program of priorities.                   | 6                |
| 8. | Product accreditation and endorsements achieved.                                      | 6                |
| 9. | Third party endorsement from peer review.                                             | 6                |

**Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on Critical Success Factors (CSFs)**

| CSFs                                                                    | KPIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Attainment of pre-determined goals.                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Expenditure within 10% range of budget.</li> <li>✓ Expenses not exceeding budget.</li> <li>✓ Projects implemented within proximity of budget timing.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Comprehensive planning for the future.                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Business Plan always updated for 5 years ahead.</li> <li>✓ Comprehensive new plant and equipment and upgrade plan for 5 years ahead.</li> <li>✓ Information distribution always being updated.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                    |
| Financial stability – Foundation being humanitarian in focus.           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Budget cash flow variance &lt;10%.</li> <li>✓ Business Plan with &gt; 15% of outcomes.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Positive perception by the market.                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Education – student and teacher satisfaction.</li> <li>✓ Health – patient / friends and clinician satisfaction.</li> <li>✓ Positive community reporting.</li> <li>✓ Invitations to participate in showcases and forums.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                           |
| Good understanding of market requirements.                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ No orders lost because of “missing” features.</li> <li>✓ Sales meeting budget forecast.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Understanding of significant, relevant, innovative life style pathways. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ability to bring this awareness to all.</li> <li>✓ Competitors attempting to copy or make use of revelations.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| High quality product.                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Information provided being always in truth – accurate.</li> <li>✓ Updates being addressed within a few days.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Superb team work.                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Absenteeism low or &lt; 1 day a year per person.</li> <li>✓ Consistent enthusiasm.</li> <li>✓ Consistent quality with attention to detail.</li> <li>✓ No lost time injuries.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Reliable supply & service chain.                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Suppliers offering unsolicited innovation.</li> <li>✓ Supplier’s products arriving &lt; 5 days late.</li> <li>✓ Spare parts for service available &lt; 5 days after order.</li> <li>✓ Change to external service support agents &lt; 1 per year.</li> <li>✓ Primary response to customer’s service requirements &lt; 24 hours, any day, anywhere.</li> </ul> |
| Being an employer of choice.                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Job applications arriving unsolicited.</li> <li>✓ Zero resignations due to dissatisfaction with the Company.</li> <li>✓ Employees introducing friends of high calibre as potential employees.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                     |

**The SWOT ANALYSIS OVERVIEW:**

| <b>SWOT ANALYSIS</b>                                     |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Strengths of our Foundation:</b>                      | <b>We can utilise these strengths as follows:</b>                                                                                                    |
| Humanitarian fund allocation capabilities.               | Large scale investment into the education and health sectors, with broad distribution of higher education for all sectors of society.                |
| <b>Weaknesses of our Foundation:</b>                     | <b>These weaknesses will be overcome as follows:</b>                                                                                                 |
| Limited experience within the Afghanistan landscape.     | Gain in the field expertise within the Afghanistan landscape through operatives within the education and health sectors within Afghanistan.          |
| <b>Opportunities open to our Foundation:</b>             | <b>Will be grasped by us as follows:</b>                                                                                                             |
| Greater development of the education and health sectors. | Opening up for more opportunities to enter other sectors within Afghanistan.                                                                         |
| <b>Threats facing our Foundation:</b>                    | <b>Will be avoided as follows:</b>                                                                                                                   |
| Governmental regulation and opposition.                  | Supersede the market with more advanced techniques, technology and proven performance. Effective negotiation with government and other stakeholders. |

**RISK ANALYSIS:**







The key risk issues that are identified in the above SWOT Analysis have been prioritised and the risk mitigation management implementations are summarised as follows:

- Lack of facilities within the education and health sectors throughout Afghanistan.
- Subsidising consumer costs through scholarships for higher education.
- Subsidising patient's costs through subsidising running costs of health services being provided.
- Engaging with local landowner and leaders of communities for support.
- Creating local employment while expanding the availability of needed services in education and health.
- Adhering to governmental regulations.
- Remaining non-political – not being aligned to any one political party.

**MARKET PENETRATION:**

The Foundation's growth is humanitarian-driven rather than product-driven. Customer needs and wants have been researched and the Foundation's services and products are focused on fulfilling customer needs.

At this point, consumer needs have been assessed by interaction between companions of the Foundation and people throughout many communities. The Foundation has adopted a Market Planning Process to develop and grow its data base. This entails:

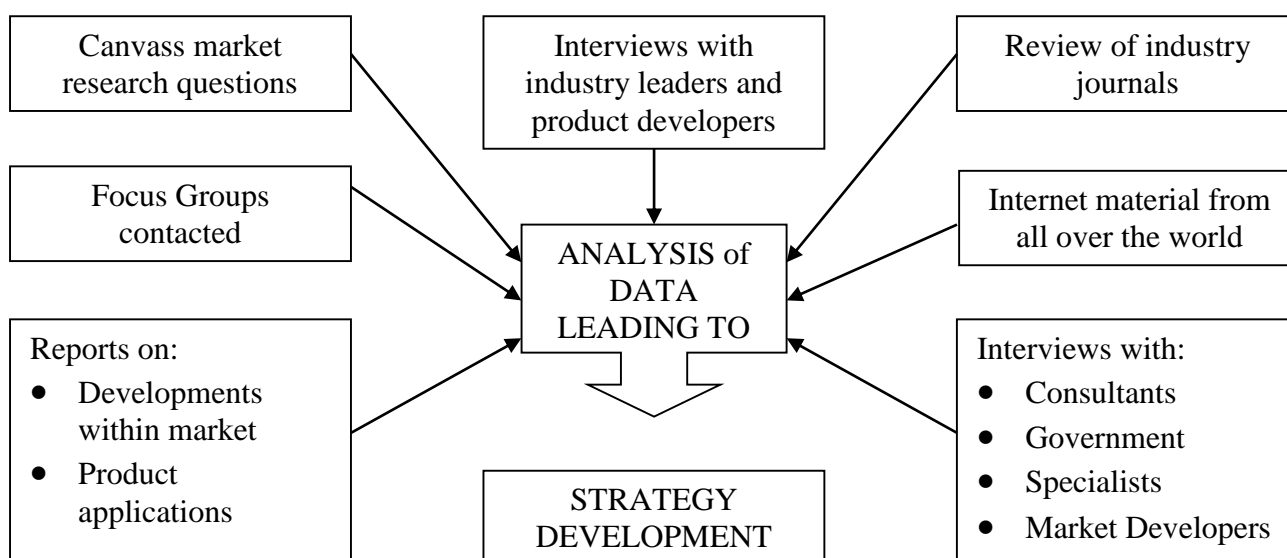
| <b>MARKET PLANNING PROCESS</b>                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>PREPLANNING REQUIREMENTS</b><br><br>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify markets for products and services.</li> <li>● Determine Foundation's goals and expectations.</li> <li>● Establish objectives.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>SITUATION ANALYSIS</b><br><br>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify education and health needs.</li> <li>● Analyse what is already established and delivering.</li> <li>● Identify markets, segments, size and share.</li> <li>● Identify inside and outside influences.</li> <li>● Analyse distribution.</li> <li>● Analyse market coverage.</li> <li>● Analyse for ongoing improvement.</li> <li>● Evaluate marketing communications.</li> <li>● Analyse positioning as an organisation.</li> </ul> |
| <b>PROBLEMS and OPPORTUNITIES</b><br><br> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Determine marketing success factors.</li> <li>● Identify key problems and opportunities.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>SEGMENT PRIORITY</b><br><br>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Determine education and health segment priority.</li> <li>● Establish business / service direction by segment.</li> <li>● Establish objectives by segment.</li> <li>● List assumptions and restrictions – and then investigate.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>STRATEGIES and TACTICS</b><br><br>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Develop strategy options.</li> <li>● Select strategies.</li> <li>● Develop tactics.</li> <li>● Schedule and budget tactics.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>MARKETING PLAN EVALUTAION</b><br><br>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Estimate needs and related costs.</li> <li>● Prepare cost benefit analysis and profit projections.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>CONTROLS and MEASUREMENTS</b>                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establish controls and measurements.</li> <li>● Analyse management effectiveness.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

## MARKET RESEARCH:

The Foundation market research has focused upon:

- ✓ The people of Afghanistan needs and motivation.
- ✓ Student, teacher, lecturer, doctor, nurse, allied health and administration – how does our revelations and services solve their problems.
- ✓ Market segment and industry characteristics.
- ✓ Market sizes and value – volumes and value of units in given segment.
- ✓ Services and products awareness and sensitivity.
- ✓ Importance of convenience and relevance.
- ✓ Willingness to consider a new processes and awareness.
- ✓ Branding and awareness.
- ✓ Education and health sector direction, attitudes and stigmas.
- ✓ Government initiatives and attitudes.
- ✓ Overseas attitudes and trends.

Data was sourced using the following market research methodology:



Secondary data supported the following:

Government attitude is supportive of the introduction of this Foundation's initiatives.

The potential market for the Foundation's initiatives is quantifiable.

The market share that this Foundation is targeting is readily achievable.

Professional opinion enforces the Foundation's decision to proceed.

Specific early entry markets have been identified to have the Foundation focus upon.

Findings support the focus that the Foundation's marketing strategy is and how to deal with issues relating to the products and services being introduced.

Attitudes and trends are similar in the domestic market as well as relevant overseas markets.



Primary data revealed the following:

- A lack of awareness of the revelations and service application.
- A desire for convenience in the provision of educations and health services.
- A desire for simple access and use of education and health services.
- A lack of knowledge of how to benefit from the revelations and advancement in services.
- A lack of brand awareness.
- Pricing is acceptable for services proposed as they meet the market, so to speak.
- Strong interest from the market segments in which the Foundation is to introduce its services.
- Early product users have been identified.
- Brand name development and awareness program has been dealt with.
- Customer support services have been resolved.

### **MARKET SEGMENT to INTRODUCE the FOUNDATIONS OPPORTUNITIES:**

#### **PHILOSOPHY**

To see Afghanistan's communities evolve, grow and thrive in living standards, quality of life, physical, mental and spiritual health in the Education and Health Sectors and beyond, and to inspire the residents to excel in all areas of life, family and community.

By supporting the education and health sectors in Afghanistan, Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd is to position the citizens in society to live a progressively improving quality of life and standard of living.

#### **MARKET**

The market for Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd is the entire nation, 43 million citizens, where all students and citizens are affected by the availability of health services, through hospitals and aid posts. The way forward involves the advancement of high schooling resources and curriculum to bring about a larger cohort of qualified students to progress through higher education to deliver more qualified staff for all the levels and sectors of the health industry.

#### **COMPETITION**

One may anticipate that all of the not-for-profit and governmental agencies may welcome the initiatives of Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd.

#### **MARKETING**

The marketing activities to promote the long term plans and projects of Pascas Foundation (Afghanistan) Ltd may include the following:

- Social media marketing
- Written materials, books and magazines
- Video promotions
- Movies
- Advertising in community newspapers
- Advertising at schools and hospitals

- Community billboards advertising
- Seminars
- Promotional activities in expositions, school and hospital open days



**SCHOOL  
IS FUN!**



**INTERNET MARKETING:****eCOMMERCE STOREFRONT**

This is an introduction to the website marketing platform to be developed by this Foundation.

Human nature by default has been programmed to be socially active to a certain extent. Some people are more active, while others are less so!

However, people have always been looking for ways to connect and network with each other. And, in this age of digitisation, people have found ways to be socially active on the internet, which is possible with the advent of the numerous social networking platforms and apps. Here are more than 100 site options:



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

## **GROWTH IN THE FOUNDATION'S SERVICE AVENUES BEING:**

The Foundation will grow its field of influence by services:

Providing evolved and enhanced services to existing customers – the community.

Existing services to new customers sourced through market expansion avenues.

New products and services to existing customers.

New products and services to new customers.

Expand the marketing territories.

| <b>GROWTH STRATEGY</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Market Penetration</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Increasing existing customer usage through:</b><br/>Implementing price incentives on a sliding scale for increased use of products / services.<br/>Increasing the rate of product / service obsolescence.<br/>Increasing the size of unit of purchase.<br/>Identifying alternative uses for products.</li> <li>● <b>Attracting clients / participants from competitors through:</b><br/>Differentiating products / services from our competitors.<br/>Reducing fee structure.<br/>Increasing promotional effort.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>New Market Development</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Developing new geographical markets, through:</b><br/>Expanding our business regionally, nationally and then internationally.<br/>Franchising and licensing our business and products (without fees!).<br/>Joint venturing with others in new markets.</li> <li>● <b>Developing new market segments through:</b><br/>Getting referrals.<br/>Strategic alliances.<br/>Promoting our services in alternative media forms.</li> <li>● <b>Converting potential customers that currently do not use our products / services through:</b><br/>Implementing reduced fee trial use of products / services offered.<br/>Identifying alternative uses for our products and services.<br/>Reviewing fee and price structure and position our business at either the upper or lower ends of the market by brand separations and separate marketing programs.</li> </ul> |
| <b>New Product Development</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Develop new features for products and services.</li> <li>● Develop variations to existing products and services.</li> <li>● Develop new products and services aimed at identified markets.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Diversification</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Buying a related business (health centres and education centres).</li> <li>● Using existing distribution network to grow innovations.</li> <li>● Stability development.</li> <li>● Grow new products and business entities.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## **MOSAIC PROFILING: What is your mosaic profile looking like?**

Mosaic is a quantitative framework to measure the overall health and growth potential of private companies using non-traditional signals. The Mosaic score is comprised of 3 individual models — what we call the 3 M's, each relying on different signals (although all the signals utilised are not revealed for obvious reasons).

### **Market**

The quality of the market or industry a company competes in is critical. If you are part of a hot industry, that serves as a tailwind to push you along. Conversely, being in an out of favour space means fewer investors, partners, media, and more. The market model looks at the number of companies in an industry, the financing and exit momentum in the space, and the overall quality and quantity of investors participating in that industry.

### **Money**

The money model assesses the financial health of a company, i.e. is it going to run out of money? Look at burn rate, the quality of the investors and syndicate that may be part of the company, its financing position relative to industry peers and competitors, and more.

### **Momentum**

The final model is momentum, look at a variety of volume and frequency signals including social media, news / media, sentiment, and partnership and customer momentum. Look at these on an absolute and relative basis vs. peers / industry comparables. The relative piece is critical as it ensures that, for example, enterprise software companies who may get less media attention or who spend less time on social media are not penalised versus consumer-focused tech companies.

## **How is mosaic used?**

### Corporate Innovation

Pinpoint fast-growing private companies to understand viable business models, products and technologies

### Corporate Strategy

See fast-growing markets and industries before anyone else to inform executives on strategic decisions

### Competitive Intel / Market Research

Assess the health of start-ups competing in your industry to advise your build, buy, or partner strategy.

### Corporate Development and M&A (mergers and acquisitions)

Monitor the health and growth potential of possible acquisition targets as part of due diligence process

### Corporate Venture Capital

Identify the start-ups with the highest growth potential to satisfy your corporate investment philosophy

# Multidimensional Poverty

## **Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)**

Afghanistan country briefing June 2023

[https://ophi.org.uk/sites/default/files/2024-01/CB\\_AFG\\_2023.pdf](https://ophi.org.uk/sites/default/files/2024-01/CB_AFG_2023.pdf)

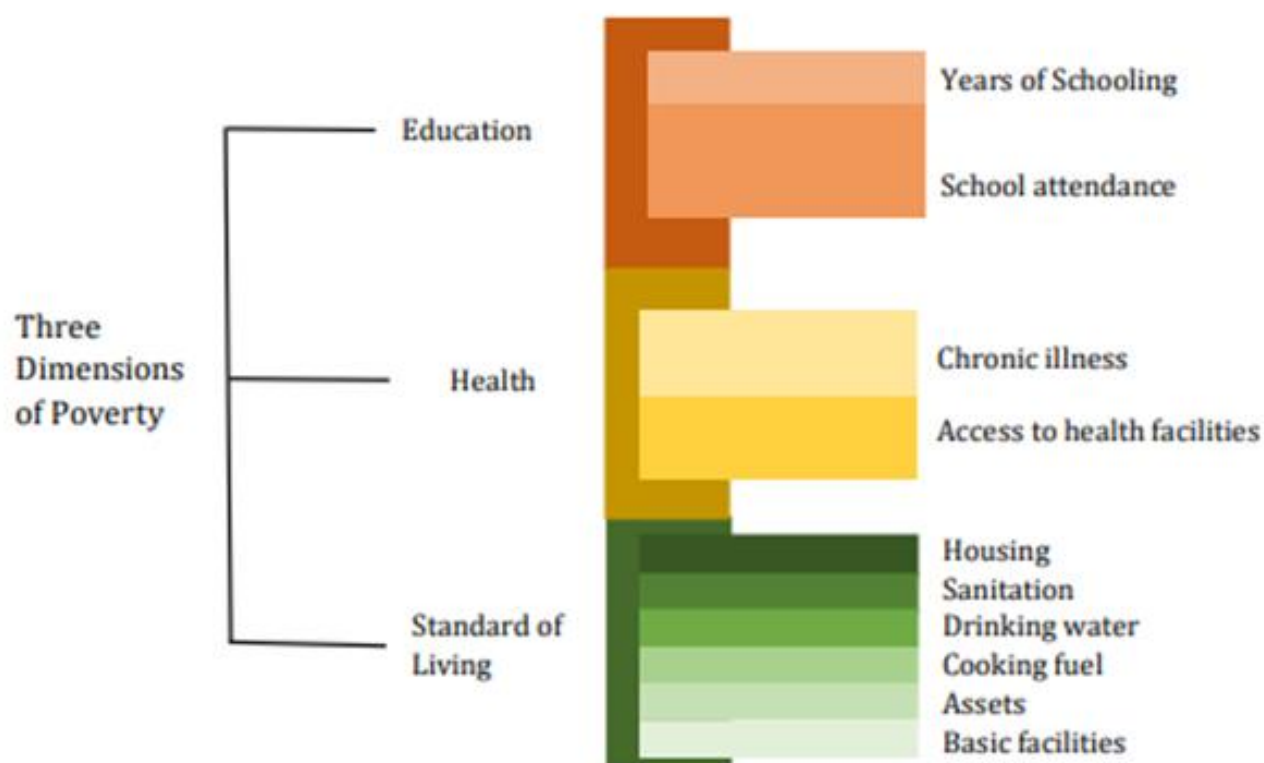
Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

Oxford Department of International Development

Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford

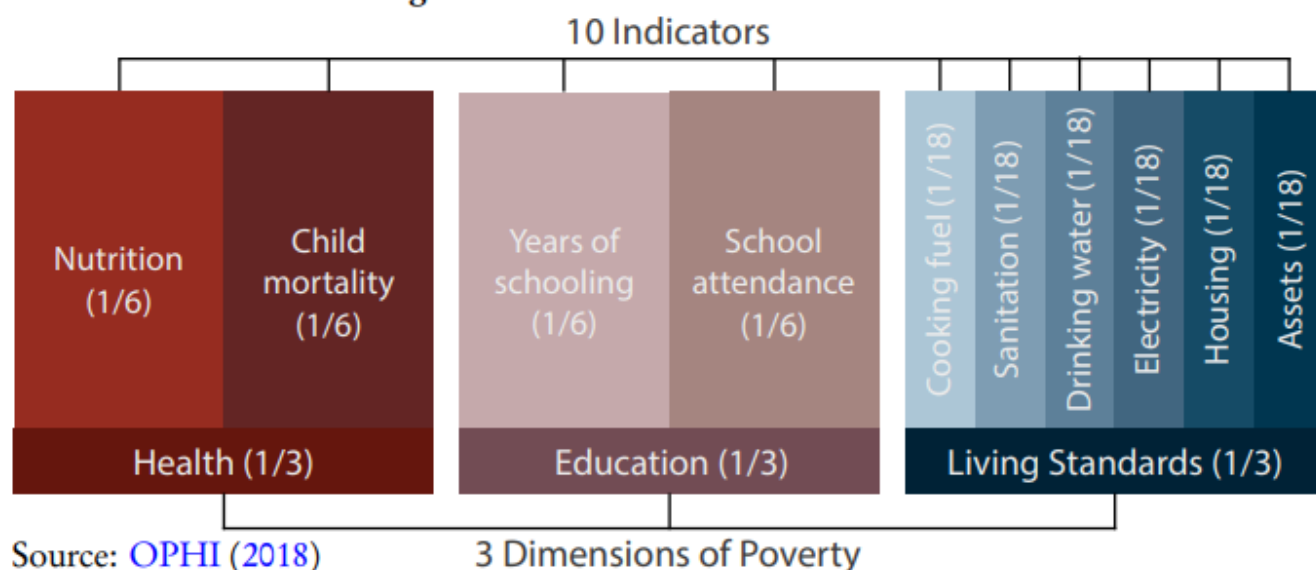
[www.ophi.org.uk](http://www.ophi.org.uk)

### *Structure of the National MPI*



The Global MPI The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was created using the multidimensional measurement method of Alkire and Foster (AF). The global MPI is an index of acute multidimensional poverty that covers over 100 countries. It is computed using data from the most recent Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) and national surveys. The MPI has three dimensions and 10 indicators as illustrated in figure 1. Each dimension is equally weighted, and each indicator within a dimension is also equally weighted. Any person who fails to meet the deprivation cut-off is identified as deprived in that indicator. See table A.1 of the appendix for a definition of each deprivation

**Figure 1. Structure of the Global MPI**



indicator.

In the global MPI, a person is identified as multidimensionally poor or MPI poor if they are deprived in at least one third of the weighted MPI indicators. In other words, a person is MPI poor if the person's weighted deprivation score is equal to or higher than the poverty cut-off of 33.33%. Following the AF methodology, the MPI is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty (H) and the average intensity of poverty (A). More specifically, H is the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor, while A is the average proportion of dimensions in which poor people are deprived. So,  $MPI = H \times A$ , reflecting both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived.

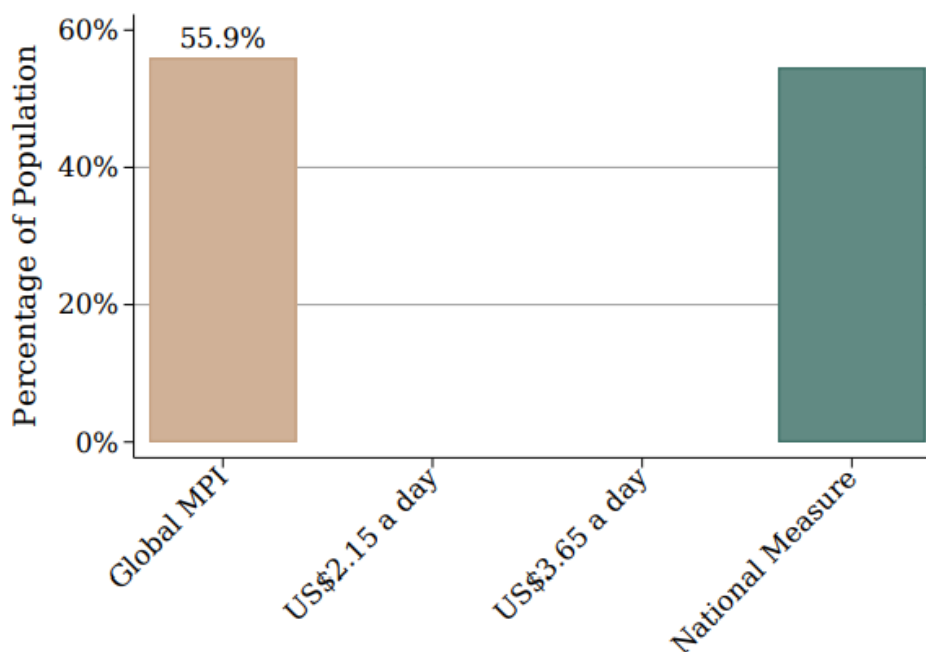
It should be noted that the AF method can be used with different indicators, weights and cut-offs to develop national MPIs that reflect the priorities of individual countries. National MPIs are more tailored to the context but cannot be compared.

**Table 1. Global MPI in Afghanistan**

| Area     | MPI   | H     | A     | Vulnerable | Severe Poverty | Population Share |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| National | 0.272 | 55.9% | 48.6% | 18.1%      | 24.9%          | 100.0%           |
| Urban    | 0.094 | 21.2% | 44.4% | 21.2%      | 7.1%           | 24.0%            |
| Rural    | 0.328 | 66.9% | 49.0% | 17.2%      | 30.5%          | 76.0%            |

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023a,b) based on DHS year 2015-2016.

Figure 2. Headcount Ratios by Poverty Measures



A headcount ratio is also estimated for two other ranges of poverty cut-offs. A person is identified as vulnerable to poverty if they are deprived in 20–33.33% of the weighted indicators. Concurrently, a person is identified as living in severe poverty if they are deprived in 50–100% of the weighted indicators. A summary of the global MPI statistics is presented in table 1 for national, rural, and urban areas. Please refer to Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023a,b) for information on country specific decisions and methodology for disaggregation. The estimates underlying this briefing have been produced using the Stata package *mpitb* developed by Suppa (2023).

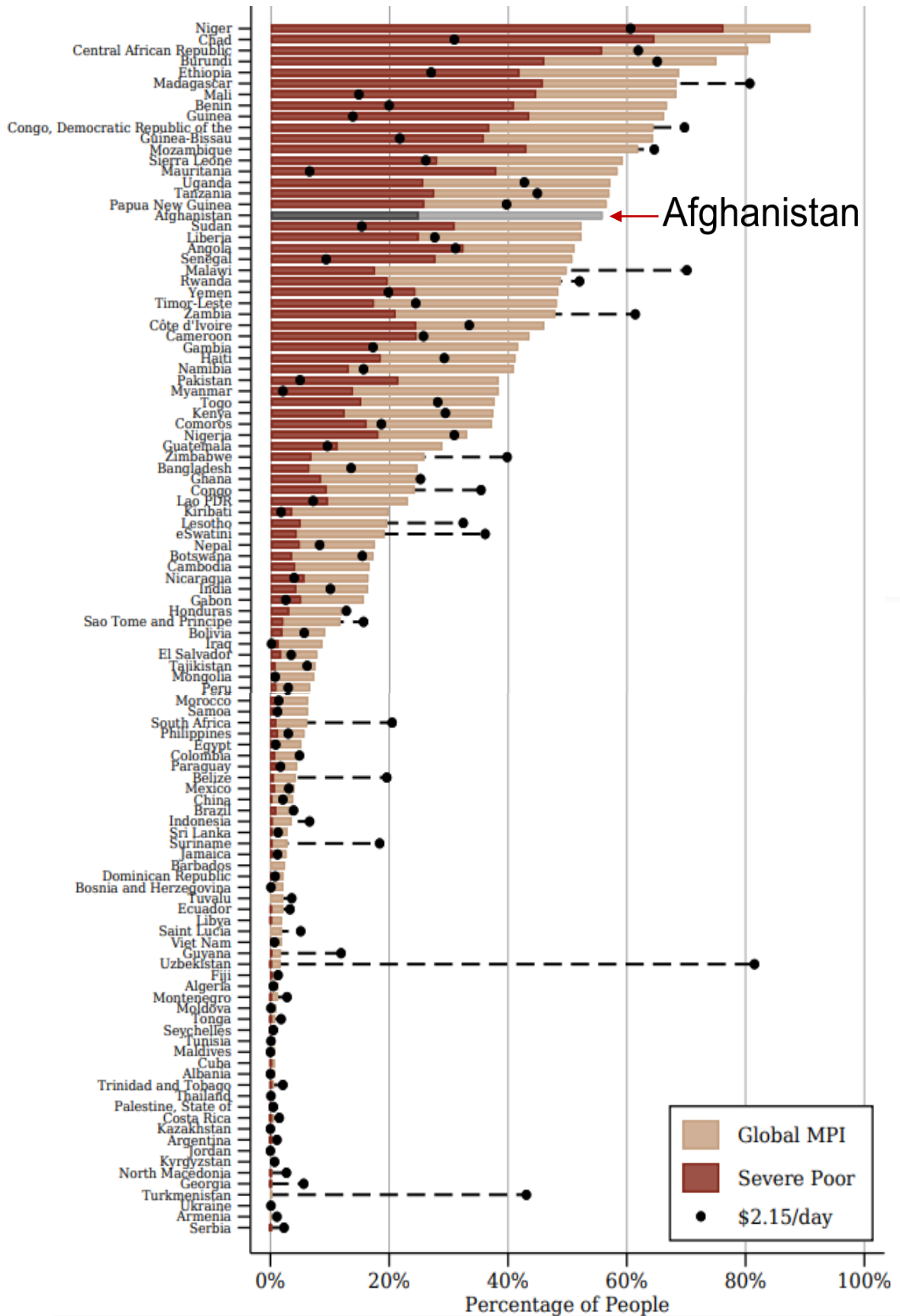
### Poverty Headcount Ratios

Figure 2 compares the headcount ratios of the global MPI and monetary poverty measures. The height of the first bar of figure 2 shows the percentage of people who are MPI poor. The second and third bars represent the percentage of people who are poor according to the World Bank’s US\$2.15 a day and US\$3.65 a day poverty line. The final bar denotes the percentage of people who are poor according to the national income or consumption and expenditure poverty measures.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of people who are MPI poor in the countries analysed. The bar denoting this country is in grey, with other countries shown in colour. The percentage of people who are MPI poor is shown in beige. The height of each dot denotes the percentage of people who are monetary poor according to the US\$2.15 a day poverty line in each country. The monetary poverty statistics are taken from the year closest to the year of the survey used to calculate the MPI. The year of the survey is provided in the footnote of figure 2 and 3. In cases where a survey was conducted over two calendar years, the later period is taken as the reference year.



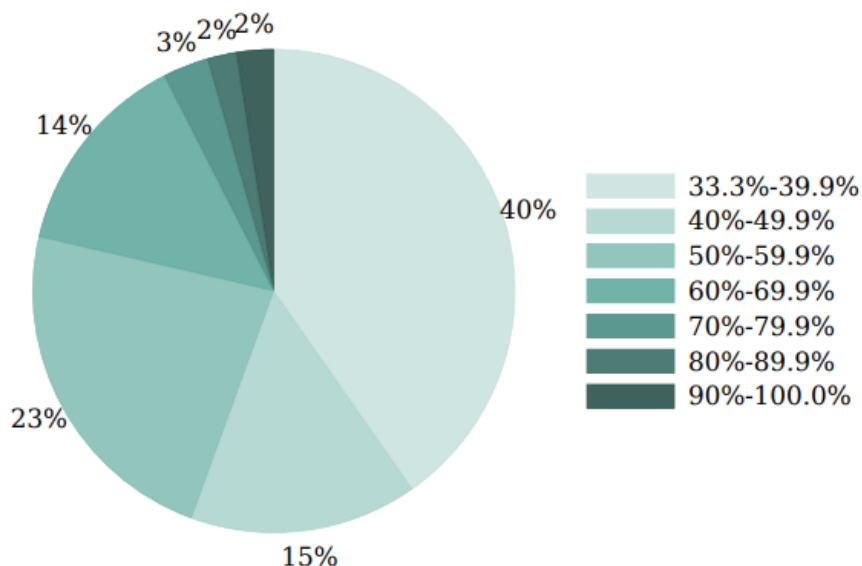
Figure 3. Headcount Ratios for Global MPI, Severe Poverty and \$2.15/day



## Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty

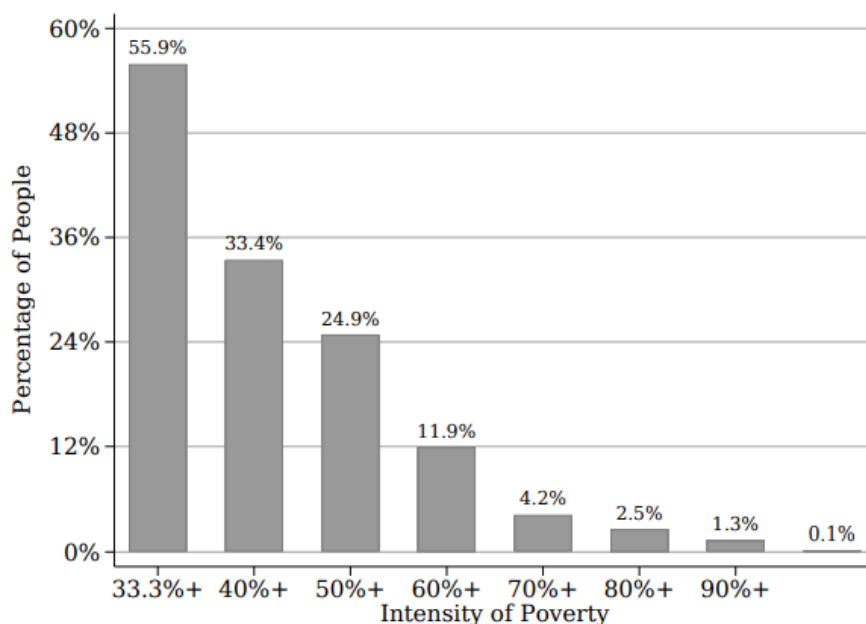
Recall that the intensity of poverty (A) is the average proportion of weighted indicators in which poor people are deprived. A person who is deprived in 90% of the weighted indicators has a greater intensity of deprivation than someone deprived in 40% of the weighted indicators. Figure 4 shows the percentage of MPI poor people who experience different intensities of deprivation. For example, the first slice of the pie chart shows deprivation intensities of greater than 33.33% but strictly less than 40%.

Figure 4. Intensity of Deprivation among MPI Poor



In contrast, the bar graph in figure 5 reports the proportion of the population in a country that is poor in that percentage of indicators or more. For example, the number over the 40%+ bar represents the percentage of people who are deprived in 40% or more of weighted indicators. For example, people who are deprived in 50% or more of the indicators are the subset of MPI poor people who are identified as living in severe poverty.

Figure 5. Share of People by Minimum Deprivation Score



## Analysing the Composition of Multidimensional Poverty

### Dimensional Breakdown.

The AF methodology has a property that makes the global MPI even more useful—dimensional breakdown. This property makes it possible to compute the percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor and simultaneously deprived in each indicator. This is known as the censored headcount ratio of an indicator. Figure 6 shows the censored headcount ratio of each indicator at the national level. Poverty information, however, becomes even more valuable when it is disaggregated by urban and rural areas. Figure 7 illustrates the breakdown by indicators by country, and urban and rural areas. This analysis shows the contribution of different indicators to poverty in different areas, which can reveal structural

information, however, becomes even more valuable when it is disaggregated by urban and rural areas. Figure 7 illustrates the breakdown by indicators by country, and urban and rural areas. This analysis shows the contribution of different indicators to poverty in different areas, which can reveal structural

differences in urban and rural poverty. This in turn could mean different policy responses in different areas, making the MPI useful for monitoring the effects of policy shifts and program changes.

**Percentage Contribution.**

The censored headcount ratio shows the extent of deprivations among the poor but does not reflect the relative value of the indicators. Two indicators may have the same censored headcount ratios but different contributions to overall poverty, because the

contribution depends both on the censored headcount ratio and on the weight assigned to each indicator. As such, a complementary analysis to the censored headcount ratio is the percentage contribution of each indicator to overall multidimensional poverty. Figure 8 contains two bar graphs that compare the percentage contribution of each indicator to national, rural and urban poverty. In the bar graph on the left-hand side, colours denote the percentage contribution of each indicator to the overall MPI, and all bars add up to 100%. In the bar graph on the right, the height of each bar shows the absolute contribution of each indicator to MPI, and the height of each bar is the MPI value. This enables an immediate visual comparison of the composition of poverty across areas.

Figure 6. Censored Headcount Ratios

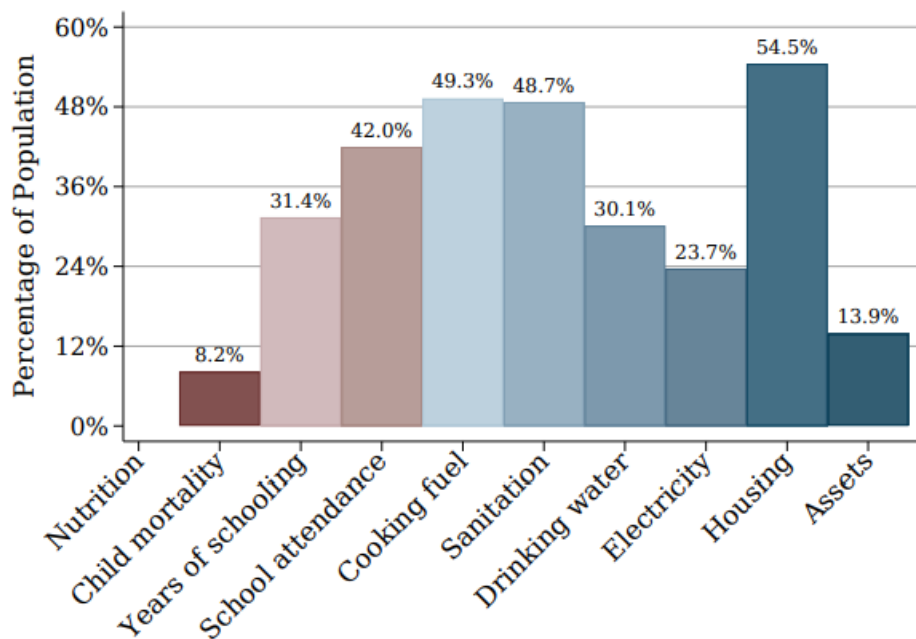


Figure 7. Censored Deprivations by Area

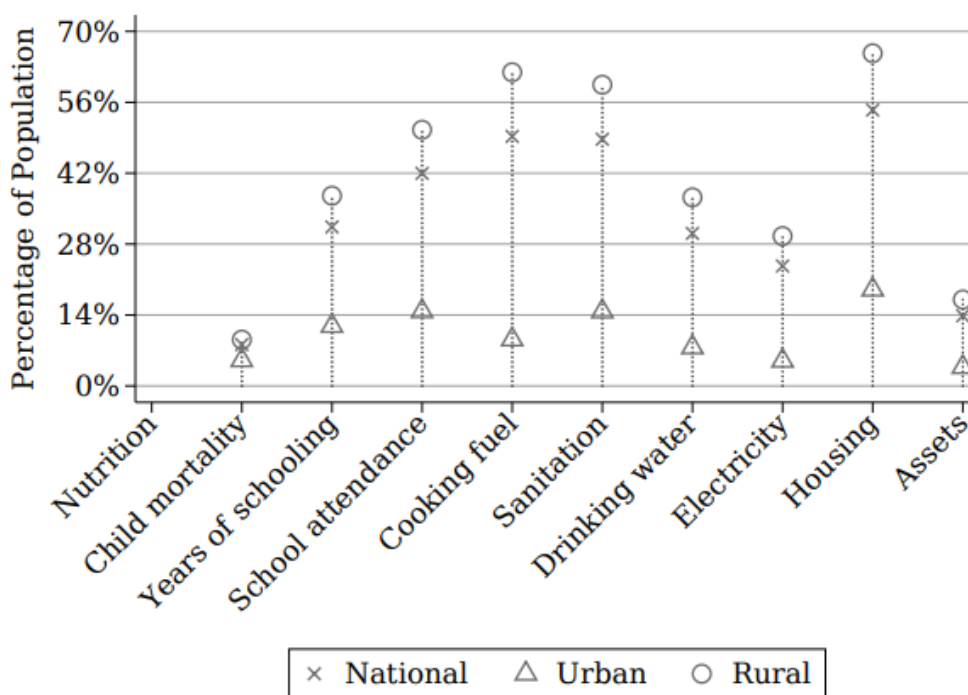


Figure 8. Indicator Contribution to Overall Poverty by Area

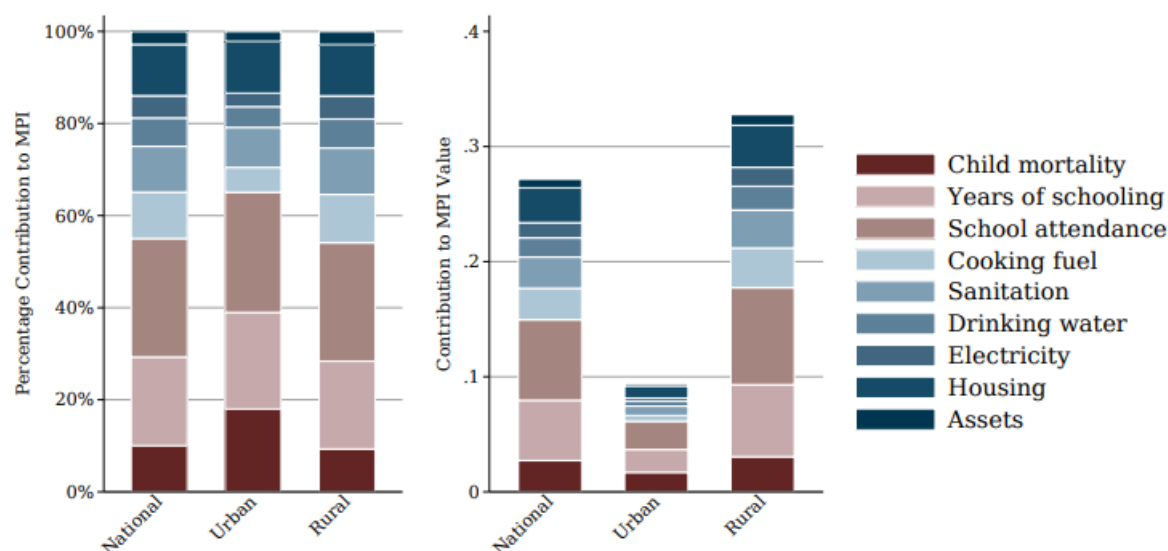


Table 2. Global MPI in Afghanistan by Subnational Region

| Region     | MPI   | H     | A     | Vulnerable | Severe Poverty | Population Share |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| Badakhshan | 0.326 | 66.4% | 49.2% | 18.8%      | 31.6%          | 3.3%             |
| Badghis    | 0.426 | 79.0% | 54.0% | 15.5%      | 47.7%          | 2.1%             |
| Baghlan    | 0.299 | 61.2% | 48.9% | 22.0%      | 25.3%          | 2.8%             |
| Balkh      | 0.229 | 46.4% | 49.2% | 19.3%      | 21.6%          | 6.2%             |
| Bamyan     | 0.256 | 54.7% | 46.7% | 27.1%      | 19.5%          | 1.2%             |
| Daykundi   | 0.281 | 62.3% | 45.0% | 30.3%      | 18.5%          | 1.2%             |
| Farah      | 0.336 | 71.0% | 47.3% | 10.6%      | 35.1%          | 2.2%             |
| Faryab     | 0.194 | 44.6% | 43.6% | 14.7%      | 17.0%          | 7.1%             |
| Ghazni     | 0.241 | 50.8% | 47.5% | 23.4%      | 22.4%          | 3.7%             |
| Ghor       | 0.273 | 61.0% | 44.8% | 27.7%      | 17.8%          | 2.5%             |
| Helmand    | 0.324 | 70.3% | 46.1% | 13.9%      | 25.8%          | 3.1%             |
| Herat      | 0.309 | 60.7% | 50.9% | 14.3%      | 34.5%          | 6.8%             |
| Jawzjan    | 0.255 | 55.5% | 45.9% | 17.8%      | 14.3%          | 2.4%             |
| Kabul      | 0.079 | 18.1% | 43.5% | 22.0%      | 4.9%           | 12.1%            |
| Kandahar   | 0.428 | 72.4% | 59.1% | 13.2%      | 48.4%          | 8.2%             |
| Kapisa     | 0.200 | 43.7% | 45.9% | 38.8%      | 13.7%          | 0.7%             |
| Khost      | 0.295 | 66.1% | 44.6% | 12.4%      | 28.8%          | 2.8%             |
| Kunarha    | 0.308 | 67.5% | 45.7% | 20.4%      | 21.0%          | 2.3%             |
| Kunduz     | 0.307 | 65.8% | 46.6% | 15.7%      | 27.4%          | 4.4%             |
| Laghman    | 0.357 | 73.6% | 48.5% | 16.4%      | 30.7%          | 2.1%             |
| Logar      | 0.216 | 47.7% | 45.3% | 17.1%      | 17.5%          | 1.7%             |
| Nangarhar  | 0.266 | 54.1% | 49.2% | 22.0%      | 23.0%          | 3.0%             |
| Nimroz     | 0.242 | 53.5% | 45.2% | 26.5%      | 19.1%          | 0.9%             |
| Nooristan  | 0.555 | 91.0% | 61.0% | 8.1%       | 62.3%          | 0.7%             |
| Paktika    | 0.225 | 55.7% | 40.3% | 18.2%      | 13.2%          | 2.5%             |
| Paktya     | 0.261 | 59.7% | 43.7% | 20.2%      | 19.0%          | 1.8%             |
| Panjsher   | 0.129 | 31.2% | 41.3% | 27.3%      | 6.3%           | 0.2%             |
| Parwan     | 0.272 | 60.9% | 44.6% | 15.0%      | 20.4%          | 2.3%             |
| Samangan   | 0.335 | 67.6% | 49.6% | 21.4%      | 32.4%          | 1.2%             |
| Sar-e-Pul  | 0.347 | 72.8% | 47.7% | 17.2%      | 32.1%          | 2.2%             |
| Takhar     | 0.294 | 59.6% | 49.4% | 17.3%      | 28.3%          | 3.9%             |
| Urozgan    | 0.537 | 95.1% | 56.4% | 4.3%       | 68.0%          | 0.8%             |
| Wardak     | 0.305 | 68.5% | 44.5% | 20.9%      | 19.7%          | 1.3%             |
| Zabul      | 0.184 | 39.3% | 46.8% | 21.4%      | 16.1%          | 0.1%             |

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023b) based on DHS year 2015-2016.

## Subnational Analyses

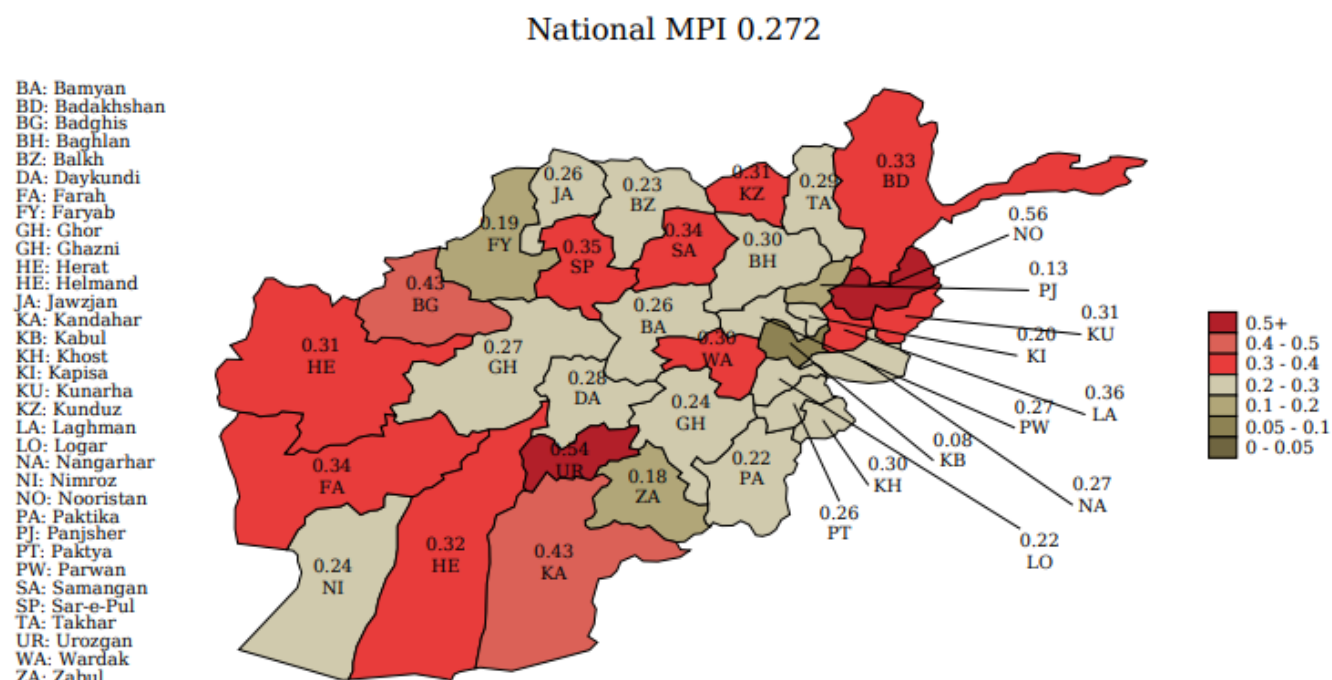
In addition to providing data on multidimensional poverty at the national and urban-rural level (as shown in table 1), the MPI can also be computed by subnational regions to show disparities in poverty within countries. Subnational dis-aggregations are published when the survey used for the global MPI is representative at the subnational level, see Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023b) for details.

Table 2 shows a summary of the global MPI statistics by subnational region. The last column of the table also presents the population share of each region. The population share was obtained by applying the sampling weight in the respective survey dataset to the final sample used to compute the reported poverty statistics in this country profile. The population-weighted regional figures on MP I, H and A add up to the national figures.

Figure 9 shows how the MPI varies across regions. Dark red indicates a higher MPI and therefore greater poverty, while dark green indicates a lower MPI and therefore lower poverty.

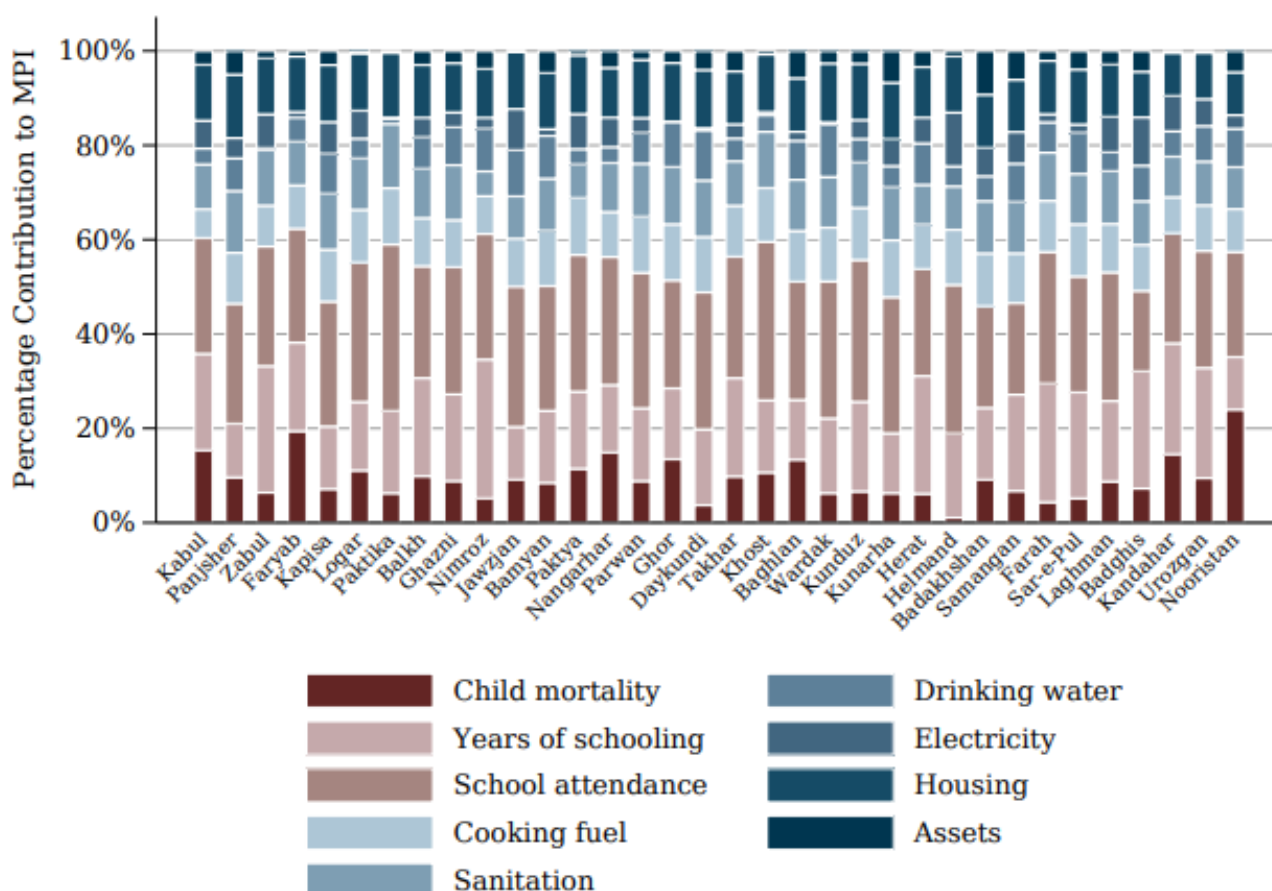
Figure 10 shows the contribution of each indicator to overall MPI at the subnational level. The regions are sorted by increasing values of the global MPI with the poorest region on the right.

**Figure 9. Mapping MPI Value by Subnational Region**



Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023b) based on DHS year 2015-2016. Underlying shp-file from [The Demographic and Health Surveys Program \(2019\)](#).

Figure 10. Indicator Contribution to Global MPI of Subnational Regions



### Changes over Time

This section describes trends in multidimensional poverty for Afghanistan between 2010-2011 and 2015-2016 using a harmonised version of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Harmonisation produces comparable MPI(T) estimations within a country, over time.

Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proposes an end to poverty in all its forms everywhere, and Target 1.2 sets an aim for countries to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by 2030. Tracking this target requires over-time comparisons, like those we present here. For further information on how countries and datasets were selected, and for country-specific methodological considerations, please see Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023c).

Table 3. Global MPI: harmonised over time

| Year      | Survey | MPI   |                        | H      |                        | A      |                        |
|-----------|--------|-------|------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|------------------------|
|           |        | Level | Abs. Chg. (annualised) | Level  | Abs. Chg. (annualised) | Level  | Abs. Chg. (annualised) |
| 2010-2011 | MICS   | 0.439 |                        | 76.01% |                        | 57.75% |                        |
| 2015-2016 | DHS    | 0.352 | -0.017***              | 64.09% | -2.38%***              | 54.93% | -0.57%***              |

Change is calculated with respect to previous period; indicated levels of significance are \*\*\* for 1%, \*\* for 5%, and \* for 10%. Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2023c) © 2018 Oxford University; for 2010-2011 MICS, for 2015-2016 DHS.

### National Trends.

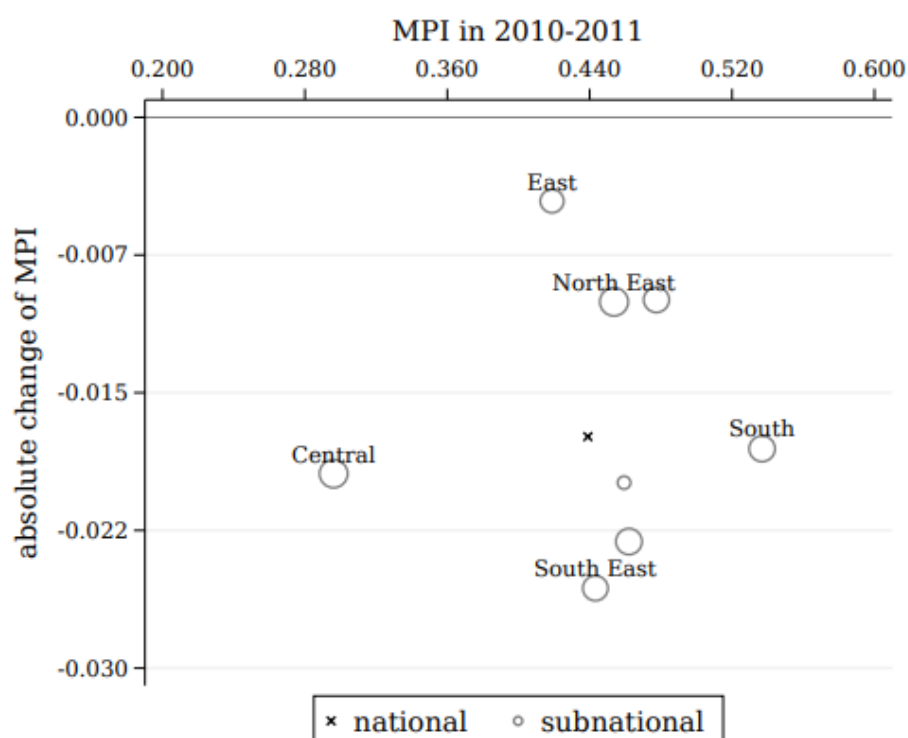
Table 3 shows the levels and changes in MPI(T) values, incidence and intensity of poverty between 2010-2011 and 2015-2016 for Afghanistan. This gives an indication of the speed of poverty reduction in the country. The absolute reduction in poverty is calculated by subtracting one measure of poverty from another and the annualised absolute change is this change divided by the number of years between surveys.

### Disaggregating the MPI.

National level results can often mask inequalities in poverty across geographical areas of a country. Recognising the importance of such inequalities not only between but also within countries, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda pledged to ensure ‘no one will be left behind’ in the process of poverty reduction. Therefore in addition to changes at the national level, trends in the harmonised global MPI(T) can shine a light on the inequalities in poverty reduction by presenting disaggregated results at the subnational level. This enables an assessment of whether poverty reduction in a country is pro-poor – that is, whether the poorest regions have the fastest absolute reduction.

Contrastingly, if poverty reduces faster among the less poor regions, those with the highest level of poverty fall further behind, hindering efforts to narrow the gap in poverty levels across the population. Figure 11 presents the difference in the absolute reduction of MPI(T) among the subnational regions in Afghanistan. The horizontal axis presents the level of MPI(T) in 2010-2011 for each region, while the vertical axis shows the rate of absolute reduction for the given region over time. The size of the bubbles refer to the share of poor people in 2010-2011. Some countries present a pro-poor pattern at the subnational level, with the poorest regions reducing multidimensional poverty the fastest – thus not being left behind. This pattern is displayed if there is a diagonal trend, with the poorest region towards the bottom right of the graph and the least poor region towards the top left.

Figure 11. Changes in MPI by subnational region



## Afghanistan's health system suffers critical underfunding, calls for donor support

[https://www.who.int/news/item/18-08-2023-afghanistan-s-health-system-suffers-critical-underfunding--calls-for-donor-support#:~:text=Launched%20today%20by%20the%20World%20Health%20Organization%20\(WHO\).%20a%20new](https://www.who.int/news/item/18-08-2023-afghanistan-s-health-system-suffers-critical-underfunding--calls-for-donor-support#:~:text=Launched%20today%20by%20the%20World%20Health%20Organization%20(WHO).%20a%20new)

18 August 2023



Launched today by the World Health Organization (WHO), a new Alert underscores the crucial importance of ramping up investment in healthcare services provision in Afghanistan, particularly in the underserved areas where the healthcare infrastructure is severely under-resourced and remain vulnerable due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

After decades of instability, exacerbated by severe drought and natural disasters, Afghanistan is currently facing a prolonged humanitarian crisis, with millions of people living with poor or no access to health and food, putting them at a severe risk of malnutrition and disease outbreaks. The vulnerability of women and girls has further intensified, as they face increased obstacles in accessing healthcare due to the ban on education and workforce participation.

The revised Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2023 reveals an alarming increase in the number of people in urgent need of humanitarian aid. As per the plan, 28.8 million people in Afghanistan require immediate assistance, up from 18.4 million prior to August 2021. To address the health emergency, 14 million people, including 7.5 million children and 3.1 million women, are currently targeted for health assistance, out of which 8.4 million have already been reached in the first six months of 2023. The healthcare response has been commendable, with a total of 25.7 million healthcare services provided between 2022 and 2023.

However, despite these efforts and without sufficient funding, 8 million people in Afghanistan will lose access to essential and potentially lifesaving health assistance, and 450,000 patients will have little to no access to life-saving trauma care services, including blood transfusions and referrals. In addition, an estimated 1.6 million people with mental health conditions will have little to no access to mental health consultation and psychosocial support.

The WHO Alert highlights the dire consequences that will result if underfunding continues in Afghanistan's healthcare system. The health sector is facing significant barriers to delivering holistic services to the Afghan people, especially women and children, resulting in fragmentation and increased vulnerability, particularly in underserved areas.



Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General, stated: "The situation in Afghanistan is grave, and the lack of resources and funding to support health workers and facilities is putting countless lives at risk. Women and children are suffering the most. I call on donors to give generously so that we can continue our life-saving work".

Dr Ahmed Al Mandhari, WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean, urged the international community to unite with WHO to help tackle the ongoing humanitarian health crisis in Afghanistan. He said, "It is our collective responsibility to act now to support the Afghan healthcare system. The consequences of inaction are catastrophic and may leave a lasting impact on the health and well-being of the Afghan people."

Dr Luo Dapeng, WHO Representative to Afghanistan, expressed concern about the underfunding of the health system and emphasized the need for immediate action, while also taking the opportunity to extend his appreciation to partners. He said, "The situation in Afghanistan is critical, and it demands urgent attention. For a country already affected by decades of conflict, underfunding of the healthcare system is a critical humanitarian concern. The consequences of this underfunding cannot be overstated. I want to thank our current partners who have provided support thus far, but also to call on them to redouble their efforts".

In the second half of 2023, WHO will continue working with its outstanding partners to tackle critical health emergencies by providing life-saving health interventions, while simultaneously building on the successes observed in 2022. Much work still needs to be done to deliver on WHO' strategic areas; *Protecting people every day; Reaching everyone, everywhere, and putting mothers and children first; Leading the health sector by coordinating the health partners*, and drive impact in delivering effective health services in Afghanistan.

# “A Disaster for the Foreseeable Future” Afghanistan’s Healthcare Crisis

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2024/02/12/disaster-foreseeable-future/afghanistans-healthcare-crisis>

12 February 2024



A woman holds her 1-year-old son, who nearly died from malnutrition, inside the hospital in Mirbacha Kot, Afghanistan, 24 October 2021

## Summary

### **Afghanistan: Aid Cutbacks, Taliban Abuses Imperil Health**

The sharp reduction in financial and technical development support for Afghanistan’s public health system since the Taliban takeover in August 2021 has severely harmed the country’s healthcare system. The lack of sufficient healthcare services has undermined the right to health for millions of Afghans and has left the population vulnerable to disease and other consequences of inadequate medical care.

**Women and girls have been disproportionately affected by the healthcare crisis**, particularly because of Taliban abuses. The Taliban’s restrictions on women’s freedom of movement and employment with humanitarian and other organisations have gravely impeded women and girls’ access to health services, while bans on education for women and girls have blocked almost all training of future female healthcare workers in the country.

The collapse of the Afghan economy and the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs after the Taliban takeover drove many Afghans into extreme poverty, leaving them unable to pay medical expenses, worsening their social determinants of health, and threatening rights essential for maintaining an adequate standard of living, including the right to food. The result has been life-threatening for many Afghans, including millions of children suffering malnutrition. **Almost two-thirds of the Afghan population needed humanitarian aid by the end of 2023.** Cuts to international humanitarian assistance in 2023, with more anticipated, and a longstanding drought have further threatened the availability and accessibility of adequate food and exacerbated the crisis.

Over the previous two decades, the Afghan government had depended on international development support from donors to fund essential services like primary health care, even as Afghans paid the majority of healthcare costs from their own pockets. The previous government’s own contribution to

the public primary care system was negligible, leaving it vulnerable to collapse once aid was withdrawn. Donor development aid for Afghanistan's public health system was approximately six times the government's own expenditure on health, with rising insecurity and declining donor support after 2012 already causing staffing and supply shortages. After the Taliban takeover, the World Bank and other donor countries and institutions cut all development funding, including for health, although humanitarian aid temporarily increased in 2021-2022, only to face cuts in 2023. The sharp drop in development support sent a shock through the economy and the public health system; compounding the crisis, many Afghan healthcare professionals left the country or quit their jobs.

Humanitarian aid organisations have tried to make up for the loss of donor-provided public health funds, particularly in hospital support, however they cannot replace what had been provided for the public health system. With the decrease in funding for humanitarian assistance after 2022, aid organisations have shifted their focus toward immediate relief efforts only. Temporary support to public hospitals immediately after August 2021 prevented a total collapse, but aid organisations have also closed clinics due to a lack of funds, and local aid groups that cannot import their own supplies have reported shortages of medicines and equipment. Humanitarian assistance and exemptions to sanctions prevented a worse catastrophe in the first two years after the Taliban takeover; however, shrinking humanitarian aid now imperils the entire Afghan population.

The Taliban's bans on many forms of women's employment have added to the crisis by violating their rights to an adequate standard of living and depriving them and their families of needed income. Women have been banned from most civil service jobs, from employment with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the United Nations except for specific positions in health care and education, and from some private sector jobs.

Because only women can interview women in their homes about their needs and those of their children, Taliban restrictions have obstructed efforts by humanitarian aid organisations to carry out assessments in communities to identify those in need of aid and the kinds of assistance required, and to deliver assistance equitably. Taliban regulations, in particular compelling female healthcare workers to be accompanied by a *mahram* (male relative guardian) while traveling or in some instances during work hours, and the imposition of strict *hijab* rules have created onerous obstacles for women delivering and receiving health care.

The Taliban, by imposing bans on secondary and university education for girls and women, have denied them their rights to education and health and effectively guaranteed that shortages of female healthcare workers will continue for the foreseeable future. The Taliban have also failed to allocate adequate resources to public health; like the previous government, they have instead relied on donors to fill what has become a widening gap in Afghans' access to affordable health care.

The collapse of the former government and loss of development and security assistance across all sectors also led to widespread unemployment, as many jobs in the civil service and with NGOs disappeared overnight. While Afghans living in poverty have always faced difficulties accessing health care because of costs, a rising number of Afghans now struggle to pay for food and are often unable to cover the price of medicines and transportation to reach health services.

Among those most affected by Afghanistan's economic crisis are people with disabilities. Due to decades of conflict and poor maternal health, **Afghanistan has one of the largest populations in the world of people with disabilities.** Because of aid shortfalls, some NGOs that had provided services for people with disabilities no longer do. Some Afghans who had served in the previous government's armed forces and who acquired disabilities from the war have lost access to the financial benefits they

previously received. The Taliban's policies banning women from traveling and in some cases working without a mahram have also had a particularly detrimental impact on women with disabilities and on women caring for others with disabilities, including on their ability to access services and benefits.

The serious rights violations described in this report derive both from the collapse of Afghanistan's economy and public health system and the impact of the Taliban's abusive policies and practices. Actions taken by the United States and other governments in August 2021 to cut off Afghanistan's Central Bank from the international banking system, ongoing difficulties with banking despite clarification of the limited scope of sanctions, and the sudden loss of foreign spending delivered a critical shock to the economy from which it is still suffering. At the same time, the Taliban have allocated little to public health and have erected oppressive obstacles to training and deploying healthcare workers, especially women. The Taliban have been responsible for violating the rights of women and girls to health care, education, and livelihoods. These abuses have exacerbated Afghanistan's economic crisis, thus prolonging the threat to Afghans' rights to livelihoods and an adequate standard of living long into the future.

### **Taliban's International Legal Obligations**

**As the authorities maintaining effective control in Afghanistan, the Taliban have international legal obligations under international human rights law. Under international human rights law, every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to non-discrimination, the right to an adequate standard of living including the right to food, and the right to freedom of movement, among other fundamental rights.**

These rights are guaranteed by core international treaties to which Afghanistan is a party, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health is guaranteed by several treaties. This right not only includes the prevention, treatment and control of diseases, but "the creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness."

General Comment 14 of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that the right to health is "an inclusive right extending not only to timely and appropriate health care but also to the underlying determinants of health such as ... access to health related education and information, including on sexual and reproductive health."

On non-discrimination and equal treatment, the Committee said that: the Covenant proscribes any discrimination in access to health care and underlying determinants of health, as well as to means and entitlements for their procurement, on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, physical or mental disability, health status (including HIV/AIDS), sexual orientation and civil, political, social or other status, which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the equal enjoyment or exercise of the right to health.

The Committee noted that: many measures, such as most strategies and programs designed to eliminate health-related discrimination can be pursued with minimum resource implications through the adoption, modification or abrogation of legislation or the dissemination of information. ... [E]ven in times of severe resource constraints, the vulnerable members of society must be protected by the adoption of relatively low cost targeted programs.

With respect to the right to health, equality of access to health care and health services has to be emphasised. Governments have a special obligation to prevent any discrimination in the provisions of health care and health services, especially with respect of the core obligations of the right to health.

Access to health cannot be limited on the basis of discrimination. All people must be able to access health care, regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual identity, poverty or other status.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities makes clear that governments “shall take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation.”

## Recommendations

Human Rights Watch has reported on serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law by the Taliban before and since their takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021. We have concluded that the **Taliban’s violations of the rights of women and girls amount to the crime against humanity of persecution based on gender**. In addition to Taliban bans on secondary and university education, many forms of employment, and restrictions on freedom of movement, the barriers women face to accessing health services compound Afghanistan’s healthcare crisis by reducing the availability and accessibility of healthcare goods and services for women and girls.

The Taliban’s miniscule spending on health care has exacerbated the harmful impact of Afghanistan’s aid dependency. For many years Afghanistan has been among the lowest-ranked countries in terms of the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) it spends on public health, falling far below what the World Health Organization (WHO) has found necessary to ensure universal health coverage.

While donor support for Afghanistan, including for the healthcare sector, was shrinking even before the 2021 takeover, the Taliban’s disregard of widespread international pressure to reverse their repressive policies and end their violations of women and girls’ rights may deter some donors from considering development funding for programs in Afghanistan. The US and other governments established the Swiss-based Fund for the Afghan People to preserve and protect US\$3.5 billion in frozen assets that were transferred to it, and to utilise some of those assets in support of Afghanistan’s macroeconomic stability. However, the Fund has yet to disburse any funds to Afghanistan’s central bank. Efforts to provide technical assistance to **Afghanistan’s central bank (Da Afghanistan Bank)** have not been successful, as the bank has yet to pass critical audits and provide other assurances of its autonomy from the Taliban. Despite the political impasse, many donors have increasingly recognised that while aid has mitigated the worst effects of the humanitarian crisis in the short term, it is insufficient to stabilise Afghanistan’s economy, support livelihoods, and provide adequate public health care.

### To the Taliban:

- Remove all restrictions that impede or delay people’s access to health care and humanitarian aid, including for women and girls, and continue to allow and facilitate timely and dignified access to health care, without conditionality.
- Repeal all decrees and policies violating the rights of women and girls, including those listed below. Immediately end bans on women’s employment in all sectors and lift all restrictions on women’s freedom of movement, including mahram requirements.
- Consistent with the WHO benchmark of 5% of GDP, progressively increase funding for the public health system, especially in the areas of sexual and reproductive health care, child nutrition, and

disease prevention. Expand and improve primary healthcare facilities, especially in underserved rural areas.

- Immediately end bans on secondary and university education for women and girls. Ensure that schools teach a curriculum designed to equip both girls and boys for careers that include working as doctors, nurses, and other health care professionals. Allow female graduates to take their exit exams so as to be able to work in the health sector. Expand opportunities for girls and women to prepare for careers in health care.
- Allow female health workers to travel in mobile clinics to reach underserved communities. Improve outreach and access to health care, including psychosocial support.
- Ensure that people with disabilities, including those who served in the armed forces of the previous government, have access to targeted community outreach and social services, and financial assistance on an equal basis with others.

### **To Donor Countries:**

- Seek opportunities to coordinate and work in concert to press Taliban leaders to remove all restrictions that impede or delay people's access to health care and humanitarian aid and revoke decrees and policies violating the rights of women and girls, especially those affecting access to health care.
- Increase and sustain funding for the Afghan healthcare system to meet immediate needs and work toward supporting long-term measures for sustainable healthcare delivery. This should include funding improvements to service delivery, such as trained medical and professional personnel and healthcare infrastructure, especially facilities that provide primary services, those in rural districts, and those aimed at providing services to women, children, and people with disabilities on an equal basis with others, as well as targeted services for those with disabilities.
- Address Afghanistan's economic crisis by supporting measures to normalise payments and other transactions through Afghanistan's banking system. The United States and other governments should continue to apply measures such as sanctions on individuals designed to pressure Taliban leaders to end their abuses. But the US and other governments should redouble efforts to reach agreements with authorities to allow monitored international transactions involving the Afghan Fund and central bank meant to facilitate banking liquidity and legitimate financial transactions, including those for humanitarian aid and trade.
- Help restore public services in the areas of water management, irrigation, and agriculture that are essential to restart the economy, address income-related poverty, and improve non-medical health indicators vital to the social determinants of health, including sanitation, climate adaptation, and food availability.
- Increase support for training and education programs for girls and women in health-related fields through scholarships, alternative learning programs, and other available means.
- Support and expand services for people with disabilities in Afghanistan, including through psychosocial counselling programs.
- Support expanded humanitarian cargo flights to bring in needed medicines.

### **Methodology**

Human Rights Watch carried out research for this report between February 2023 and January 2024. The report is based on a total of 46 remote interviews, using secure communications, with NGO officials, healthcare workers, and adults seeking health care in 16 provinces of Afghanistan, including the major cities of Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, and Mazar-e Sharif, and rural areas of Sar-e Pul, Bamiyan, Daikundi, Ghor, Helmand, Kapisa, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Paktia, Parwan, Takhar, and Uruzgan. Fifteen of the interviews, 12 women and 3 men, were with Afghans who had sought health care. Of the Afghan

healthcare officials interviewed, 10 were women and 8 were men. We also reviewed reports on Afghanistan's healthcare system by government sources and international humanitarian organisations.

Interviews were conducted in Dari and Pashto with the informed consent of the interviewee. The names of the interviewees and specific location information have been withheld to protect their identities.

All interviewees were informed of the purpose of the interview, the ways in which the information would be used, and offered anonymity in our reporting. In some cases, we have used pseudonyms, which appear in quotation marks, to anonymise individuals for their security. None of the interviewees received financial or other incentives for speaking with us.

On January 9, 2023, Human Rights Watch sent a summary of our findings to the Taliban authorities in Kabul. As of publication we had not received a response. Our letter appears in appendix 1.

## **I. Afghanistan's Aid Dependency**

The Afghan reconstruction effort that followed the United States-led invasion in 2001 pumped billions of dollars into the new Afghan state. For the next two decades, spending by foreign armies, funding of the security services, and international development aid supported a bloated service-led economy and paid for most public services. While Afghanistan had been dependent on foreign aid to pay for its security and development since at least the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and on other forms of external funding going back to its beginnings as a nation-state, the volume of aid after 2001 dwarfed all previous assistance. International military spending in-country dropped sharply after the end of the "surge" in 2011, with most NATO forces withdrawing by the end of 2014. However, development and security assistance still financed more than 75% of total public expenditure through the first half of 2021, including around 50% of the national budget.

Prior to 2001, Afghanistan had some of the worst health indicators in the world. The minimal facilities that then existed, some of which were ostensibly provided by the Taliban authorities that ruled most of Afghanistan between 1996 and 2001, were staffed and supported financially by non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Between 2002 and early 2021, the World Bank, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), and the European Union funded much of Afghanistan's primary public healthcare system (through the Basic Package of Healthcare Services), paying for international and national NGOs to implement the Ministry of Public Health's primary health programs. This did not include private healthcare providers. Thus, while external donors funded a weak network of non-profit providers that offered economically accessible health care, the Afghan government itself spent very little on the healthcare system. In this highly regressive model of healthcare financing, Afghans paying out-of-pocket represented the largest percentage of healthcare costs, including for transportation to access treatment not available in rural areas.

By 2009, NGOs were delivering basic health services in up to 30 provinces, funded by USAID, the World Bank, and the European Commission. While increased aid led to a four-fold increase in the number of primary health facilities between 2001 and 2014, gains were not even across provinces. Rural areas where the conflict was most intense continued to lack qualified health workers, and female staff in particular. Due to corruption, a number of clinics constructed with donor money in some districts were empty: ghost clinics with no staff. In rural areas, where conflict was prolonged and intense, such as Helmand, there were few clinics.

Although the donor-funded public health system was meant to provide at least primary care for free, most healthcare costs were paid by individuals, and the private health sector was larger than the public

system. Hence, even before the Afghan economy collapsed in 2021, poverty was a consistent and growing obstacle to accessing health care, due largely to out-of-pocket costs for fees and medicines.

In 2019, healthcare costs in Afghanistan amounted to US\$2.8 billion, 20% of which was provided by donors, and only about 3% by the government. Out-of-pocket spending by Afghans on health accounted for nearly 77% of all healthcare spending. The sudden end to most foreign spending sent the economy into a freefall. With the breakdown of the economy, most Afghans could no longer afford the out-of-pocket health costs they previously bore. Afghanistan's economic crisis has driven more people into poverty and precarity (a state of persistent insecurity with regard to employment or income), making the healthcare system based on out-of-pocket expenditures even more regressive, further infringing on the right to health.

The overnight disappearance of millions of jobs and a multi-year drought contributed to the crisis, leaving millions of Afghans unable to buy enough food to feed their families or pay out-of-pocket costs for health care. A 54-year-old man living in Herat said, "I have always been under treatment for my kidney infection. Since the Taliban took over, the prices of my medications have nearly doubled. This is too much for anyone who doesn't have a job."

Humanitarian officials have said that the needs of the Afghan population after 2021 have grown beyond what humanitarian organizations could manage. At a panel in September 2023, Mercy Corps country director for Afghanistan Dayne Curry said:

The humanitarian response in Afghanistan simply cannot keep pace with the country's worsening conditions. ... These needs skyrocketed with the collapse of the former government and the subsequent suspension of international aid. Two years later, shocks from recurrent drought and seasonal flooding continue to threaten Afghanistan's critical agriculture sector and limit access to clean water. Additionally, policies restricting individual freedoms, particularly those of women and girls, impede the humanitarian response, and Afghanistan's authorities lack the capacity to provide services to their people. Compounding these challenges is the reality of the international community's declining commitment to Afghanistan.

At the same panel, Becky Roby of the Norwegian Refugee Council said:

While humanitarian actors provide life-saving assistance, these interventions cannot by themselves improve the situation for affected Afghans, leaving the population trapped in a cycle of repeated, protracted crises.

As Emergency, a humanitarian NGO, noted in a 2023 report: "In a country that formerly depended on international aid for 75% of public spending, the impact of reduced funding on Afghan civilians, who are bearing the brunt of a rise in poverty and a dearth of essential services, is severe." The International Committee of the Red Cross was one of the first organisations to sound the alarm, saying in October 2021 that aid groups on their own could not avert a humanitarian crisis, and again in January 2022 that "the humanitarian system cannot replace institutional service delivery systems for 40 million people."

## **II. Aid Cutbacks and Loss of Funding**

After the initial loss of foreign aid in August 2021 caused an economic freefall, donors in response provided a temporary increase in humanitarian aid, some of which went to the health sector. Since the end of 2022, however, international and local humanitarian organisations have experienced funding cuts that have adversely affected health care. The reduction in aid and loss of funding has had a profound



and immediate impact on the right to health for people in Afghanistan, while the overarching economic crisis has severely limited people's ability to meet their needs and pushed them further into poverty. In August 2023, the World Food Program in Afghanistan removed from its assistance programs 18 million people experiencing "serious food insecurity" and 3.4 million people experiencing "critical food insecurity" because funding appeals had fallen short. These cuts came on top of earlier reductions in June 2023 that removed eight million food-insecure Afghans from assistance, and another 1.4 million new and expecting mothers and children from malnutrition treatment because of a downturn in international funding.

Local health NGOs have been hit hardest by funding cuts. Most used to be part of the Sehatmandi program, a US\$600 million World Bank-directed program under which the Ministry of Public Health contracted with NGOs to provide healthcare services. After the Taliban takeover and the loss of funding for Sehatmandi, a number of interim measures were put in place, including short-term contracts with NGOs through UN agencies, including the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). However the disruptions led some local health facilities to close. As of the end of 2023, UN agencies, multilateral donors, international health organisations, and Taliban authorities had yet to agree on a new health sector strategy, and the role local groups would play in that.

Decisions by governments and international banking institutions not to deal directly with Afghan commercial banks or the Central Bank of Afghanistan because of sanctions imposed by the US and other countries have exacerbated the crisis. Although subsequent clarifications of the **sanctions regime explicitly state that humanitarian aid is exempted**, as well as most commercial transactions and payment of normal taxes and fees to Afghan government agencies, staff of aid organisations have said that problems with transferring and withdrawing funds have continued. As the international humanitarian medical organisation Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) noted in February 2023: "Economic, banking and liquidity challenges are at the heart of the current humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and greatly contribute to the difficulties people face in accessing and affording essential services, including healthcare."

Because of the fear of sanctions, many international banks have often not covered withdrawals by aid organisations. Even when funds have been transmitted electronically into banks, liquidity remains a serious problem for local NGOs, which do not receive payments directly from UN agencies. Taliban authorities have also set limits on withdrawals that have fluctuated over time, further complicating the situation. A staff member of an Afghan NGO said, "Purchasing [supplies] locally is a nightmare with the current banking system."

### **Loss of Hospital Support**

After the Taliban takeover, Afghan hospitals faced a sharp reduction in funds (which had been provided in large part through the former government's budget), coupled with the loss of staff who had fled the country or stopped working out of fear or cuts in pay. In September 2021, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) stepped in to replace the Afghan budget funding, providing support to 33 provincial-level public hospitals that were previously funded by the former government's Ministry of Public Health, paying the salaries of 10,900 Afghan doctors, nurses, and staff, and the costs of drugs, medical supplies, electricity, ambulance services, lab tests, and food for patients. Explaining the move, the ICRC said that it took the decision "to save the healthcare system from collapsing." The support program lasted two years until the ICRC began to face its own funding shortfall. In April 2023, the Taliban's Ministry of Public Health assumed responsibility for eight of the 33 hospitals, with other public hospitals anticipated to make the transition in subsequent months. In August 2023, when announcing an end to the program, a spokesperson for the ICRC said, "[T]he ICRC does not have the

mandate nor the resources to maintain a fully functioning public health-care sector in the longer term." As of September 2023, the World Health Organization (WHO) had increased its support to the hospitals by supplying essential medicine and supplies, and UNICEF has assumed responsibility for NGO contracts. WHO has urged donors to help sustain the hospitals with humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian aid organisations working in Afghanistan have told Human Rights Watch that they also plan to close hospitals and reduce operations because of inadequate funding. One official working with an international humanitarian organisation said: "All donors have been cutting aid.... We closed some mobile teams because donors cut aid. We may need to close 10 major hospitals in the next six months." The US Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction reported that in 2023, "262 static and mobile health facilities and 173 mobile health and nutrition teams were discontinued" due to lack of funds.

In response to the impact of the projected shortfall in funding, Dr. Luo Dapeng, the WHO's Afghanistan representative, said, "For a country already affected by decades of conflict, underfunding of the healthcare system is a critical humanitarian concern." Even as healthcare facilities have lost funding and have had to downsize in terms of staff, they are seeing an increase in the number of patients. There are several reasons for this. One is an increase in illnesses linked to poor nutrition. In 2022, Afghanistan suffered a severe measles epidemic directly linked to malnutrition among children as well as a drop in vaccinations. Healthcare workers have also reported an increase in diarrhoea and respiratory diseases linked to poor nutrition, especially among children.

According to the UN, **as of October 2023, an estimated four million Afghans were suffering from acute malnutrition, including over 875,000 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition, and some 804,000 pregnant and lactating women from under nutrition.** The incidence of life-threatening diseases, particularly among children, including measles, respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases has also increased. In February 2023, WFP said that **Afghanistan was at its highest risk of famine in 25 years—not from a lack of food, but from lack of money to buy it.**

As the number of primary health facilities has shrunk because of the loss of staff and funds, secondary and tertiary health facilities are seeing patients who should be seen by primary care workers. The head of an international humanitarian organisation said:

Due to cuts in funding and no development aid, a fragile health system [like this] can't respond to the public—there's no proper [primary] medical care. Twenty-five percent of patients arriving at the emergency room arrive from districts, and the vast majority shouldn't have come to us. But they have no other option. The increased number of patients overwhelms the facilities—it puts the hospital at the risk of collapse. We need to make sure that people have access to primary health care.

As one example, an aid worker said that of the thousands of births at maternity hospitals in Afghanistan, a quarter were complicated deliveries. "The rest should have found a facility to deliver near home, but they couldn't." At the same time, another healthcare worker said, "Women are dying of home delivery because of a lack health services."

An official with an international healthcare organisation said: "Since the Taliban takeover, the health system has been severely impacted. Our family planning clients have increased by 50% because they first go to primary health facilities, and those facilities can't provide the necessary care and medicines, so they all come to us."

The lack of adequate primary health care is also due to Taliban policies. Like their predecessors, Taliban health officials often reveal a preference for bricks-and-mortar healthcare improvements—like tertiary care hospitals—over **primary care clinics or community-based care**. One healthcare worker said that Taliban authorities’ demands on them to “build a hospital” were often “not realistic,” and they had to “work our way around it and negotiate.”

Relative calm in areas that had seen intense fighting for many years has meant that more people now travel for health care, when in previous years they would not have taken the chance. An official with an international humanitarian organisation said:

We have access [now] to areas that we didn’t have access to previously, and now we see that there is a huge need in those areas. Provinces or districts which used to be unsafe [during the fighting] either don’t have a facility or need to strengthen their facility. There is now pressure on international NGOs to provide for the population in those places.

### **Shortages of Medicine and Supplies**

Many staff working with local Afghan humanitarian organisations told Human Rights Watch that since the Taliban takeover it has become a challenge to import medicine into the country and that they have faced shortages as a result. Problems with the banking system and frequent disruptions to cross-border trade with neighbouring countries such as Pakistan have exacerbated the situation.

The import of pharmaceuticals in Afghanistan has always been poorly regulated. The prevalence of poor quality and smuggled drugs led most international NGOs to bring in their own supplies after 2001. With many medicines increasingly difficult to obtain, smuggling has reportedly increased since 2021, and **unregulated pharmaceuticals from China, Iran, India, and Pakistan are widely available in private pharmacies**.

One official with an international organisation said that while they would rather use local suppliers, the quality of the drugs is a concern: “The Ministry of Public Health’s lab, which is responsible to check the quality of medicines, doesn’t have the necessary material to [run the] tests.”

Some organisations also raised concerns about corruption in the distribution of medicine donated to the ministry. “The right people are not there to distribute and if it goes to private pharmacies, that’s an issue.”

Many local organisations said importing medicine is a problem. Larger humanitarian organisations that bring in their own medicines can ensure quality control, but smaller organisations cannot. One official from an international organisation said: “Bringing medicine is not an issue for us, but it is for the local NGOs and private clinics. It’s difficult to import with fewer flights, and humanitarian cargo flights can’t bring enough. Also, there is not enough money to buy.”

Ahmad Naderi, who has worked with a medicine distribution project in Bamiyan since 2014, said, “Our contract is the same, and we still receive the same package, but it isn’t enough [anymore] as our clients’ needs, which are usually local clinics, have tripled since the previous government collapsed. The ongoing humanitarian crisis has impacted everyone’s lives, and people are in greater need of health services and medicines.”

## Extreme Poverty and Worsening Malnutrition

The dire economic situation in Afghanistan has contributed to extreme poverty and widespread malnutrition, which in turn has had profound effects on the country's already fragile health system. According to humanitarian organisations, malnutrition rates, which were already very high in the last years of the former government, especially among children, have increased. Inadequate access to food, clean water, and healthcare services has also led to a rise in preventable diseases. This has placed a strain on an already struggling health system as it grapples with an increased demand, including greater need for specialised care for people with acute forms of malnutrition. According to the UN, **as of September 2023, more than 28 million people—two-thirds of Afghanistan's population—required humanitarian assistance. More than 15 million Afghans were living in a state of acute hunger, while 2.8 million were experiencing critical or emergency levels of hunger.** A staff member for a local humanitarian organisation said:

While the World Health Organization does provide some support to families living below the poverty line, their efforts are unfortunately inadequate to cover the vast number of individuals in need. This assistance only reaches a quarter of those facing dire circumstances, leaving a significant portion of the population without the crucial aid they require.

While some organisations are trying to mitigate the crisis, they also confirm that the needs are beyond what they can provide. A humanitarian aid worker in Kabul said:

I met a woman who had a malnourished baby, and she kept coming back to our facility every month, taking medicine and food for the malnourished child while the child was not gaining any weight. While I asked her the reason, she told me that she's dividing the food among three children.

Many people are unable to reach public healthcare facilities because of the financial constraints associated with transportation. Because as in many countries, **women and girls are often expected to eat last and less in households, and families are less likely to pay transportation costs and medical fees to access care for women and girls, they are disproportionately at risk of malnutrition and diseases linked to it, while also less likely to receive care.** MSF reported that in 2022:

Girls accounted for around 55% of admissions to both the outpatient therapeutic feeding programme and the [Inpatient Therapeutic Feeding Centre] ITFC, with **mortality almost 90% higher for girls than for boys. ... When there is not enough food for everyone in a household, women and girls may be deprioritised... a family may seek care faster for a boychild than a girl.**

Humanitarian groups have also reported an increase in malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women. The country director of a humanitarian organisation in Mazar-e Sharif said that at one of his organisation's clinics, a pregnant woman told him, "We don't have enough food and only eat bread and tea."

### III. Taliban Violations of Women's and Girls' Rights as Obstacles to Health Care

**The Taliban have systematically violated women's rights in most aspects of their lives, including their rights to free movement, to employment in many fields, and access to health care.** Women who have sought health care and health care providers have described how these rights violations have created major barriers to their obtaining medical treatment, especially in rural areas, and to their accessing humanitarian assistance, including assistance essential for their health. These barriers violate

their right to health and contravene principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, perpetuating inequality.

### **Bans on Women Working for the United Nations and International Organisations**

On December 24, 2022, Taliban officials announced a ban on women working with international humanitarian organizations in Afghanistan, claiming that they were doing so because female staff were not sufficiently observing hijab and workplaces were not fully segregated by gender. The Taliban's Ministry of Economy announced the ban in a letter to the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR), which represents over 180 NGOs working in Afghanistan. In the letter, the Taliban authorities threatened to revoke the operating licenses of organisations that did not comply with the ban. On April 4, 2023, Taliban authorities clarified that this ban also barred Afghan women from working in UN offices in the country.

In response to international pressure to reverse the ban, Taliban authorities have delimited exemptions for women to work in some positions in the fields of health, nutrition, and education. However, the Taliban have never set out these exemptions in written form, leading to concern among some aid workers and activists that they are subject to interpretation by local Taliban officials and could be withdrawn at any time. "Nooria S.," a healthcare worker in Chimalt district of Balkh province said, "We work today but there's no guarantee that we will work tomorrow."

Moreover, Taliban security forces and officials with the Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice have also at times enforced the ban even in usually exempted positions in these sectors, as described below. Afghan women employed by the UN and international organisations in health and education have continued to face restrictions on their freedom of movement and dress.

### **Mahram and Hijab Requirements**

On December 26, 2021, the Taliban issued a directive stating that women and girls travelling "long distances" should not be allowed in taxis or public transport unless accompanied by a male relative acting as a chaperone (mahram). The directive specified the distance as 72 kilometres, but some Taliban officials and security forces have interpreted it to mean much shorter distances as well, including any travel outside the home—such as commuting to work or traveling to get medical care. In Ghazni province in January 2022, some Taliban officials prevented women from attending healthcare appointments unless they were accompanied by a mahram. On May 7, 2022, the Taliban issued another directive stating that women and adolescent girls should cover themselves from head to toe, including the face, and avoid leaving their homes. It said the male relatives of women and girls would be held responsible and face punishment in cases of women and girls not dressing "appropriately."

As a result, in some provinces, female staff working for NGOs have been able to work only if they are accompanied by a mahram during working hours. For example, an official with an NGO in Kandahar told Human Rights Watch that their female staff needed to have a mahram accompanying them all day. He said that female patients also need to be accompanied by a mahram; without one they would be denied access to healthcare services. Other healthcare providers have described similar experiences. In a 2023 report, an MSF staff member said:

Already I see that the Taliban at checkpoints looking for any excuse to prevent women from moving freely. For example, my sister was sick recently and when she was travelling to our hospital for a check-up, they did not allow her to go because she didn't have a mahram. She stood there for about 50 minutes, outside in the cold. Then my brother came, and they allowed them to leave.

“Sharifa M.,” a doctor in Samangan, said: “The Taliban have instructed us not to treat any female patients who is not accompanied by a mahram or is not in full hijab.” These restrictions seem to be implemented with particular severity outside major urban areas in the southern provinces and rural areas of Afghanistan. The requirement that a woman bring a mahram with her to healthcare appointments not only obstructs her ability to access health care but also violates her right to privacy by likely obliging her to disclose what may be private medical information to the family member.

In some hospitals and clinics, both female patients and healthcare workers need to be accompanied by a mahram. A humanitarian organisation in Zabul said that all their female staff colleagues generally need to be accompanied by a mahram. As a result, skilled female healthcare workers cannot work in many areas because they do not have a mahram to accompany them while travelling or to places of work.

Male doctors are not allowed to see female patients. Families may also not allow their female relatives to seek medical care if the medical staff are all male. An NGO staff member said that two months after the Taliban takeover, Taliban security forces beat a male doctor “for providing health services to female patients in a village of Samangan province.”

While some organisations have managed to continue their operations without adhering to the mahram rule, a country director for one organisation made clear that to do so is precarious:

The policy is for women to be accompanied by a mahram when they work. In cases where some organisations, including ours, have been able to negotiate on the local level and continue operations without these restrictions, that’s a violation of the Taliban’s policy, not the rule.

Humanitarian organisations also raised concern about the lack of clarity on these rules and the fact that they can differ depending on location. For example, in some provinces, women healthcare staff can move around without mahrams. In others, humanitarian aid groups need to establish segregated offices separating female and male staff.

In Kunduz, clinics with all-women staff—from doctors to pharmacists to reception—have not faced any problems. One aid official described the variations: “In Khost, our female staff are required to wear *burqas* while on the job and a face mask, and their offices should be separated from male staff. In Nangarhar, we should have entirely separate buildings for female and male staff.”

A staff member of another organisation said:

In Faryab and Jawzjan, the Taliban issued an appreciation certificate recognising the work of female workers to our provincial coordinators, who are female. But in Kunduz, the Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice didn’t allow our female staff to attend meetings with the health department. In other provinces where the Taliban need to bring their wives for family planning, they allow our female pharmacists, technicians, and receptionist to work.

The director of an international humanitarian organisation said that in one province, his organisation was able to negotiate with local Taliban authorities to allow female staff to be picked up by their mahrams after working hours ended, so as to not have them stay with them all day.

Over the years, NGOs have operated mobile clinics in rural areas, or provided transportation for staff to travel to rural areas to provide health care. The Taliban’s restrictions have severely limited mobile services to prevent female staff from traveling in vehicles and to reduce door-to-door services that involve community health practitioners visiting private homes. Taliban security forces have sometimes

stopped mobile teams at police stations and checkpoints to see if staff have mahrams. According to humanitarian organisations, officials of the Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice have established checkpoints in some areas specifically for the purpose of checking for mahrams and hijabs. An official with a humanitarian organisation said: “We had cases where if one person doesn’t have mahram, they [Taliban authorities] sent us letters, saying that if we don’t observe the rule, they will stop our activities.” In some areas, Taliban officials have required mahrams to have an ID card to identify himself as the *mahram* of a specific female employee; the Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice has issued these cards in some districts but not uniformly. An official with an international humanitarian organisation based in Afghanistan said:

Because women can’t go to male [healthcare workers], in Logar province, our mobile team has to travel three hours distance there and back; they can’t go without mahram, which is a big problem. There are female healthcare workers who are very skilled but don’t have a mahram and can’t work.

One health worker said that her organisation tried to negotiate having a mobile team made up of a driver, midwife, and nurse, but the Taliban stopped them. The result has been that communities in remote areas no longer have access to these services. A health worker at an international aid group said: “Before the takeover, we had 2,500 female staff who used to go house to house, providing community services, and distributing hygiene kits. Now all these programs including our mental health programs have stopped.”

Organisations have also raised concerns about a lack of understanding about the importance of community health services by the Taliban. An aid worker said: “We are not allowed to distribute hygiene kits; a lack of those leads to increased urinary tract infections (UTIs) and problems with childbirth.... they don’t understand that this is not a luxury; it’s a basic need for women.”

In one province, the Taliban have told UNICEF to train men on breastfeeding, and then those men could train their wives at home.

An official with a humanitarian organisation said the loss of community health services was likely to lead to outbreaks of preventable diseases:

We now have to restrict ourselves in stopping at our delivery points [rather than go to homes], and we are beginning to see our numbers [of patients] decreasing. ... They can’t come to us and the number of diseases are going to increase. Infectious diseases are preventable on a community level but with these restrictions it’s difficult.

The restrictions have also added to costs. According to a staff member of an international NGO in Kabul, normally, “a mobile team consisted of a counsellor, midwife, nutrition expert, and doctor. Now we need to have one mahram for every one of them. We need to hire another car, that means extra cost, and we also need to provide per diem for their mahrams.”

Organisations have also reported that the Taliban have advised them to transfer their mobile teams to established clinics, even where none exist. The country director of an international NGO in Afghanistan said that not only did they not have the capacity, the donors would not be flexible for such changes. “We can’t construct places. ... We spend so much time trying to explain what we do and why we do it.”

The Taliban’s new restrictions have compounded longstanding problems of access to medical care in rural areas. In remote areas like Daikundi, where access has always been difficult because of poor roads, or in Badakhshan where heavy snow often makes the roads impassable, women already needed to

travel long distances to access health services. Because of the mahram requirement, this has now become more difficult.

Imposition of hijab rules has also impeded access to health care. A staff member at a humanitarian organisation said:

The situation is really bad. My sister is in Samangan and she's the only healthcare trainer. The Taliban went to her clinic and my sister wanted to speak to them. They put a curtain in front of her. If someone comes and is dying and doesn't have full hijab, you can't treat her.

#### **IV. Education Ban and Shortage of Female Healthcare Workers**

On December 20, 2022, **Taliban authorities banned women from public and private universities, including medical training programs.** The ban has exacerbated the crisis created by the **prohibition on girls' attending secondary school** – even if girls and women were allowed to resume higher-level education programs, none would currently have the high school educational requirements for medical training. As the head of one international humanitarian organisation said, “If patients can't get treatment today, what will happen in the future when half of all potential medical students are not allowed to study?”

As of January 2024, none of the university programs had reopened for women, although midwife and nursing training programs run by NGOs have continued.

The Taliban's bans have compounded longstanding shortages of female doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and other healthcare professionals, a deficit acutely felt in rural areas.

The lack of female healthcare providers has had dire consequences, particularly given Afghanistan's already high rates of maternal mortality and the prevalence of preventable diseases among women and children. According to WHO, even before the Taliban takeover, Afghanistan had one of the highest rates of maternal deaths per capita in Asia. As of 2023, the ranking stayed the same, but healthcare officials have raised concerns that the failure to train new female healthcare professionals and specialists in obstetrics and gynaecology means that the maternity death rate could rise.

Hospitals and clinics in Afghanistan have reported their difficulties in hiring female doctors and other health professionals. The director of an international health NGO said of its operations in Kandahar:

We had to announce a female doctor's vacancy 20 times, and yet there's no one to fill the position. **...No female doctor has graduated in the past two years.** I am scared of the day, like when in 2005, when we used to bring doctors from Tajikistan, that we will end up this way. We can't find qualified doctors.

An organisation in Paktika had to re-advertise one female doctor vacancy many times in six months, and as of January 2024 still had not been able to fill it because of the lack of women applicants willing to work in rural areas. In addition, women who had recently completed medical school but have been unable to graduate has exacerbated the problem. The country director for an international aid group said, **“We have hundreds of qualified female healthcare workers who are ready to join the system but can't because of the Taliban's restriction on them taking their exit [licensing] exams.”**

An international healthcare organisation representative said that most female doctors in Afghanistan were trained to work in maternity wards, leaving a lack of female doctors in other specialisations. This



shortage “has far-reaching implications for women's health care and access to specialised medical services.”

The shortage of female healthcare professionals poses a significant threat to the sustainability of Afghanistan's public health system. The ban on girls' education has a cascading impact on the healthcare system, particularly for women. Preventing girls from attending secondary school deprives them of knowledge about basic health care as well as the education needed to progress to tertiary levels. Women who lack access to education may be less able to make knowledgeable decisions about their own or their children's health, which could contribute to insufficient or delayed care.

This restriction has contributed to unequal access to health care, barriers to seeking medical assistance, and a shortage of qualified healthcare workers. The country director of an international humanitarian organisation said, “Afghanistan has always had a shortage of qualified female doctors and nurses, and with the current ban on education for women, it's going to be a disaster for the foreseeable future.”

## V. People with Disabilities and Mental Health Conditions

Among those most affected by Afghanistan's economic crisis are people with disabilities. Because of aid shortfalls, many NGOs no longer provide the few targeted services some of them had previously offered specifically for people with disabilities. The Taliban's policies banning women and adolescent girls from traveling, and in some cases working, without a mahram have also had a particularly detrimental impact on women and adolescent girls with disabilities and on women supporting others with disabilities. These developments underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions to safeguard the rights of the most marginalised groups and ensure their equal access to essential services, in accordance with international human rights standards.

**Afghanistan has one of the largest populations per capita of persons with disabilities in the world. A 2019 Asia Foundation survey found that roughly four out of every five Afghan adults, and one out of five children, had a disability, whether physical, sensory, intellectual, or psychosocial.**

Afghanistan's prolonged decades-long conflict resulted in over one million Afghans experiencing limb amputations and other impairments affecting mobility, sight, or hearing. A 2005 study found that 67% of Afghans reported experiencing the effects of trauma or other psychosocial conditions, with the unemployed, older persons, and widowed women particularly affected. The study also noted that women with disabilities, regardless of the cause, had a higher prevalence of other mental health conditions. Entrenched discrimination has meant that persons with disabilities have faced significant obstacles to education, employment, and health care, rights guaranteed under international human rights law.

Even before the Taliban takeover, a lack of institutional support and qualified practitioners, as well as inadequate community awareness impeded the provision of treatment and rehabilitative services to people with disabilities. In 2012, Afghanistan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. In 2013, the Afghan parliament approved legislation, the Law on Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities, ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities to participate actively in all aspects of society. However, there were very few specialised health or other support services, such as physical rehabilitation, for people with disabilities in Afghanistan, and the demand far outstripped available resources. Neither the previous government nor donors had specifically prioritised ensuring that the health services and other programs they funded were accessible to people with disabilities. NGOs have been supporting some remaining services for people with

disabilities, including a school for people with visual disabilities in Kabul, but because of funding cuts many services have shut down.

In addition, as Fayeza Ahmadi, who formerly ran an NGO to provide services for people with disabilities, said, most of these programs were short term. The departure of skilled professionals after August 2021 has exacerbated the situation, particularly for those people requiring services for physical rehabilitation. Remaining physical rehabilitation services are few and not widely available or accessible. Because many patients have to travel long distances to get services, many forego them altogether. Traveling to obtain services has for many families been complicated by poverty, poor quality roads in remote areas, and above all the cost of transportation. For women and girls, the mahram requirement created an additional obstacle.

The healthcare organisation HealthNet estimates that since the Taliban takeover, one in two Afghans has experienced stress, anxiety, or other forms of psychological distress as a result of political violence, instability, and poverty. Access to mental health support has diminished because of a loss of funding from foreign donors for health care in general, with mental health services generally the first to be cut. A counsellor based in Kabul said that “even before the Taliban takeover, there were few donors to provide mental health services in major cities. Now most of them are gone, while people are in in greater need.” A lack of female health service providers has meant that women and girls with disabilities have less access to services. UN Women has worked with local partners to make some psychosocial support services available to women, whether in-home or by telephone.

Organisations report that most of the skilled workers who used to work with people with disabilities left the country during evacuations or after the takeover due to security concerns and the economic crisis. There are also fewer resources for prosthetic devices, medicines, and other supplies, and the prices have increased, putting them out of reach for patients and small organisations working with people with disabilities. A psychologist in Herat said that medicines for mental health care are hard to find:

No one imports medicine for mental health, for example, pills that can make the life of a person who experiences anxiety easier. From every 10 cases that I see every day, 6 of them need antidepressants, which you can't find easily in Afghanistan anymore.

Women and girls with disabilities face compounded challenges due to societal norms, limited support, and Taliban restrictions. Although travel in Afghanistan's provinces has become easier for men since active fighting ended, the requirement that women and adolescent girls have a mahram has severely hampered mobility for all, including those with disabilities. “Ahmad S.,” who works with an NGO in Mazar-e Sharif, said: “We had beneficiaries from all the provinces, now most of those women can't come because they need to have a mahram.” Societal norms around gender and disability also limit the family support that women and girls with disabilities receive, leaving them less likely to get necessary health care and other services.

The Taliban's policies banning women from working for international humanitarian organisations except in some positions in health, nutrition, and education has been an additional factor reducing targeted services for people with disabilities. “Aziza A.,” who had been the deputy director of an organisation in Kabul that provided assistance for people with disabilities throughout Afghanistan, has not been able to work in her position since the Taliban issued their ban on women working for international NGOs. “I have worked for the Kabul orthopaedic centre for more than 20 years,” she said. “Now I can't be deputy director anymore.”

The Taliban's policies banning girls and women from secondary and university education and limiting their ability to work have reportedly led to a rise in depression and anxiety among Afghan women and girls, including suicides in some cases. Healthcare workers have reported that many women and girls seeking treatment for other conditions also report feeling anxiety, stress, and other mental health concerns related to restrictions on their freedom of movement and other rights abuses. Women also said their mental health was being affected by experiences of poverty. A local NGO official said: "Most women who come to us for treatment are dealing with several psychological issues but in Afghanistan, mental health is the last thing people think about, and there's very limited availability of services too."

Stigma remains another huge barrier blocking people from seeking mental health support. Mental health is considered a taboo topic, and people often hide their concerns and avoid seeking help from their families or from a professional. This longstanding stigma is exacerbated by Taliban restrictions. "Mehria A.", a woman in Nangarhar, has experienced depression and said that she prefers to be able to seek assistance by herself. However, with the Taliban's restrictions, she needs to take her brother with her as her mahram when she goes to clinics. "My family won't understand," she said. "I wish there were confidential services available for women so I could seek those." "Palwasha P.", who has physical disability said, "Poverty and disability are each other's complement. If they both hit you, it would affect you double. Especially if you are women. ... [F]amilies prefer not to take women to healthcare services and if you have disabilities, that's even worse."

Another concern that organisations have raised is the lack of any dedicated financial assistance for people with disabilities. Before the Taliban takeover, Afghanistan's former government provided a small stipend (between US\$32 and \$66 a month) to people who had acquired a disability as a result of a conflict-related incident. People who had been born with or acquired a disability for reasons other than conflict were not eligible for any financial assistance from the government.

Some Afghans who had received this stipend told Human Rights Watch that after the Taliban takeover, their names have been removed from the official disability list, which used to give them an allowance of up to 60,000 afghanis [US\$800] a year depending on their disability. Others who had been receiving disability allowances as military veterans and had acquired disabilities as soldiers were afraid to collect their allowance because their identities could be revealed, putting them at risk. According to one disability rights activist, Taliban authorities in charge of the ministry have stopped providing disability certificates to single women and girls.

"Asma J.", who has previously worked for an NGO in Kabul and has a physical disability, said that since the Taliban took control, she experiences psychological distress:

I went to the Ministry of Economy to extend my disability certificate, and they treated me as if I were not a human being. They didn't let me sit in the front seats in the lobby; I had to sit at the back. Both my legs were injured in a mine explosion, but I still had to walk two floors and the ministry staff person who was supposed to help me had his back turned to me [so as not to see me]. I used to have a job. Now I have no right to education as a woman—what do I want this life for?

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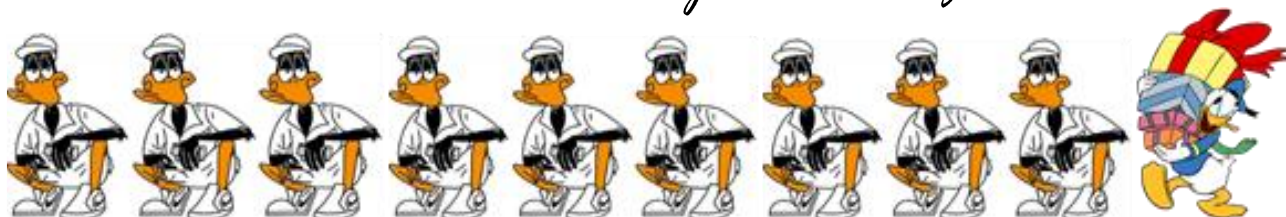
**NOTE: “Stigma remains another huge barrier blocking people from seeking mental health support. Mental health is considered a taboo topic, and people often hide their concerns and avoid seeking help from their families or from a professional.”**

**200,000 years ago, high level influence imposed upon humanity that we are to live mind-centric and to put aside our feelings, we are literally to worship our minds and to believe that through our minds we may evolve to be mini-gods! We are to ignore and suppress our feelings – which are always in truth and are our guidance!**

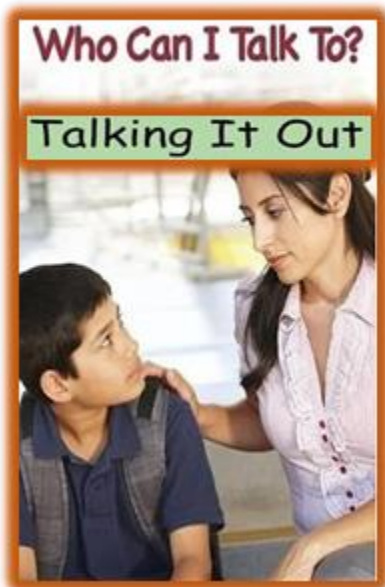
**Our brain is nothing more than a conduit to our mind which is within our spirit body. We are to live feelings first having our mind in support – not how we each live presently. Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood and is addicted to untruth. Further, our mind is addicted to control, control over our environment and others.**

**Mental health is suppression of our feelings, our true self, suppression that is imposed upon us through the emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents, our carers, and those close to us. We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times. We are to talk it out with companions, and we are too long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. Until we talk it out, all of it, we each are mentally ill. No one is healed of their mental illness until they are of a Celestial soul condition and that will only come about through our Feeling Healing, and also embracing our Heavenly Mother and Father’s Love, Their Divine Love, do we then become of a Celestial soul condition while living in the physical here on Earth.**

*Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!*



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



LET'S TALK IT OUT

The text 'LET'S TALK IT OUT' is written in a large, stylized, multi-colored font. Each letter is filled with horizontal stripes in shades of blue, red, and yellow. The letters are outlined in black and have a slight 3D effect.



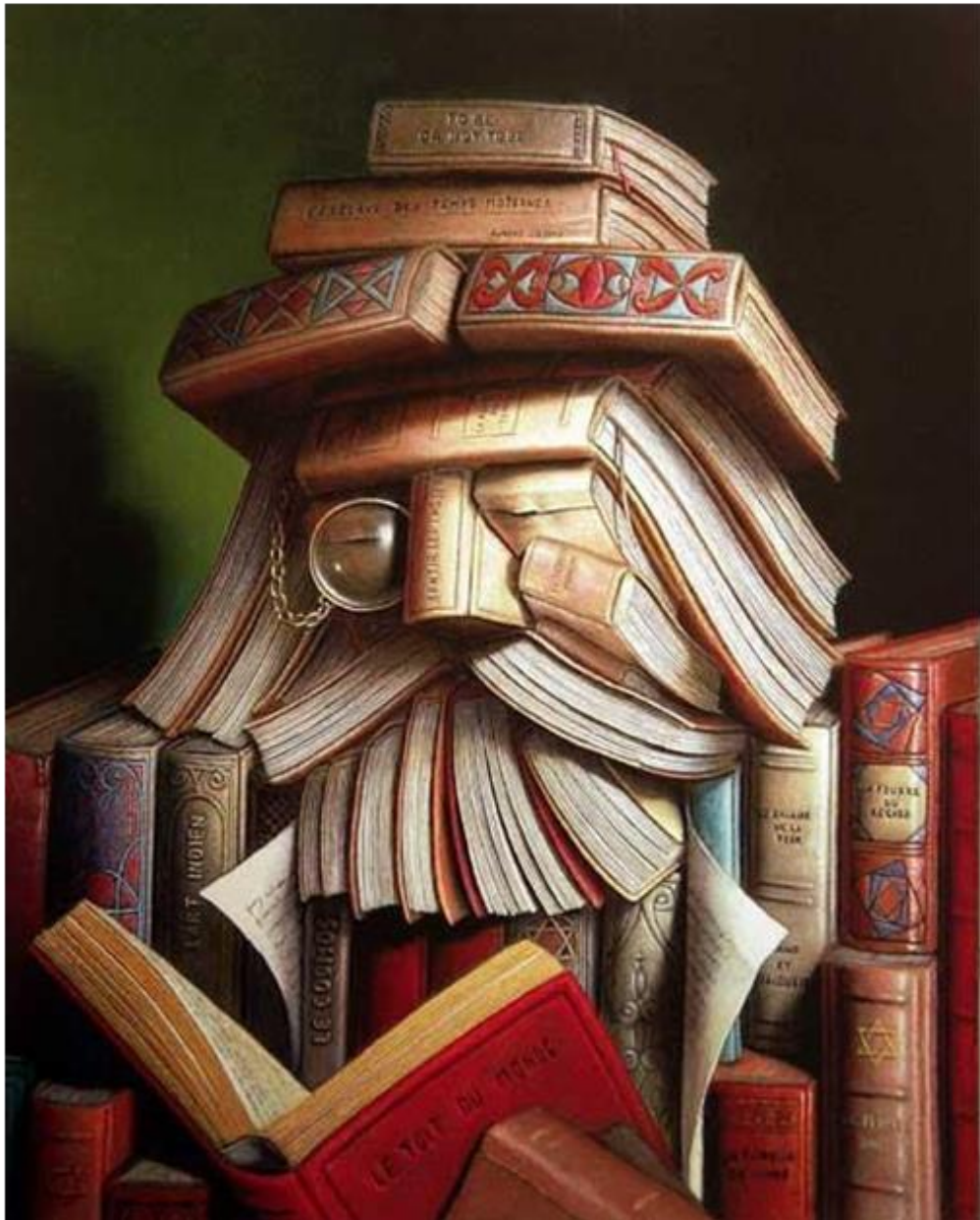
*Children are now to embrace and express their feelings in all that they do and experience. It is our feelings that are our guiding light of love and truth. Truth is love.*



# *Why?*

*May we ask why we have not understood this before? The Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default had to work its course. Cracks in it are now being worked to end the Rebellion and Default.*

*Education is to reveal itself through our feelings. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. And truth is love! We are fully self-contained. Our feelings are to lead our mind in all that we do, not live how we have been previously taught. It is that simple!*



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



# Could Afghanistan become a Power and Electricity exporter to its Neighbours?

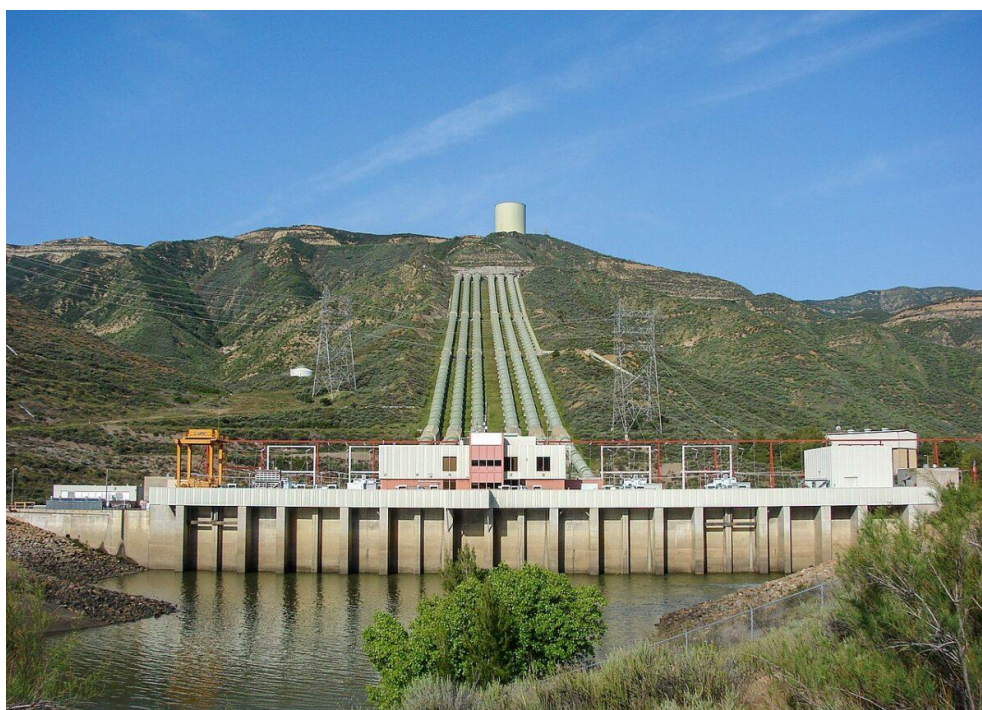
## Energy storage is a solved problem

<https://www.pv-magazine.com/2024/10/08/energy-storage-is-a-solved-problem/>

International Solar Energy Society (ISES)

8 October 2024

There are thousands of extraordinarily good pumped hydro energy storage sites around the world with extraordinarily low capital cost. When coupled with batteries, the resulting hybrid system has large energy storage, low cost for both energy and power, and rapid response. Storage is a solved problem.



*Image: Sirbatch,  
Wikimedia Commons*

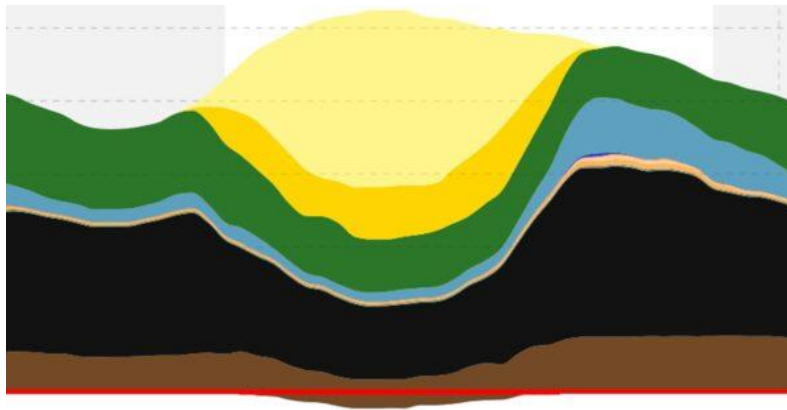
In 2023, twice as much solar generation capacity was installed as all other generation technologies combined. The future of energy generation is solar photovoltaics with support from wind energy, and energy storage to balance the intermittency of wind and solar.

At a minimum, overnight energy storage is required. At present, pumped hydro energy

storage (PHES) provides more than 90% of the global total for the electricity industry. Batteries are rising in importance. Demand management is an important development – for example, electric vehicles, hot water tanks and thermal storage in factories can be charged when demand is low and supply is high. Electric vehicles also offer “batteries on wheels” with vehicle to grid (V2G).

Thermal power stations (coal and gas) can follow the load and act similarly to storage. For example, in Australia’s National Electricity Market, coal power stations typically scale back production during the daytime to half the production during the evening peak period. Some even switch off altogether for a few hours during the middle of the day. The motivation is to avoid negative prices on sunny and windy days.

For example, the figure shows power production from midnight to midnight during 4<sup>th</sup> October 2024 in



Australia's National Electricity Market (serving 20 million people), including coal (brown and black), gas (orange), hydro (blue), wind (green) and solar (yellow). Power demand peaked around noon at 27 GW. The region below the red line represents charging of PHE and battery storage. Prices were negative from 0700 to 1600. Coal power varied from 7 GW in the middle of the day up to 15 GW during the evening peak.

## Energy storage

As fossil fuel power stations close due to old age and competition from low-cost solar and wind, the gap must be filled by large-scale storage. When the amount of solar and wind energy is less than about 50%, batteries with a storage capacity of a few hours are preferred. Eventually, large energy storage is required, to cover overnight and several days of cloudy weather. This is the role of PHE.

Hybrid storage systems that combine batteries and PHE are superior to either technology alone. Batteries are relatively inexpensive for storage power (\$/GW) but are expensive for energy storage (\$/GWh). PHE is more expensive than batteries for storage power (\$/GW) but much cheaper for energy storage (\$/GWh). A hybrid system has both cheap energy (GWh) and cheap power (GW).

In a hybrid system, storage can charge storage. A large PHE reservoir can trickle charge batteries 24/7 for a week during a calm and cloudy period. For example, a PHE system with 350 GWh of energy storage and 2 GW of generation power can trickle charge twelve 4-hour batteries (48 GWh) every day for a week. Such a hybrid system effectively has energy storage of 370 GWh and storage power of 12 GW. A battery-only system would run out of energy after the first day, while a PHE-only system would be underpowered.

An additional advantage is that the batteries can harvest negative prices for four hours around noon with a power of 12 GW, and trickle charge a large but low-power PHE system for the next 20 hours – and do this every day for a week before the PHE system is full. In other words, the hybrid system harvests peak power prices at 12 GW and is recharged at negative prices.

The Global Pumped Hydro Energy Storage Atlas lists 820,000 sites with combined energy storage of 86 million GWh. This is equivalent to the effective storage in about 2,000 billion electric vehicles, which is far more storage than the world will ever need. Thus, only the very best sites are required. The key cost parameters are large head (height difference between the upper and lower reservoirs, preferably 600-1600 m), large water-rock ratio (a large volume of water is impounded by a relatively small rock wall, preferably 15-50) and short pressure tunnels (a few km).

Extraordinary PHE sites have extraordinarily low capital costs. Cost estimates that apply to ordinary hydro projects do not apply to premium sites. There is a factor of 10 difference in the capital cost of the best and the least good sites in the Atlas. Because there is a large surplus of sites in most regions, only the very best sites need ever be developed. Importantly, PHE are capital-intensive investments but have far longer expected lifetimes than batteries.

Extraordinarily good PHES sites can be found in most regions of the world, with extraordinarily low capital costs. For example, the Snowy 2.0 PHES system under construction in Australia has an expected capital cost of US\$8 billion for 350 GWh of storage, which amounts to US\$23 per kWh (\$8B/350GWh). This is about 10 times lower than the capital cost of an equivalent battery. Australia has dozens of potential sites with similar costs.

Many regions have better PHES potential than Australia, including thousands of sites with indicative capital costs of \$10-15/kWh. Large size in the range of 50 to 5000 GWh is preferred, which is sufficient storage for 1 million and 100 million affluent and fully electrified people respectively. The figure shows the location of 500 GWh sites throughout the world. One region with a notable lack of good sites is northern Europe. Fortunately, the Balkans have excellent PHES potential, far more than enough to provide the European Union with all the storage it requires.

### The Atlas

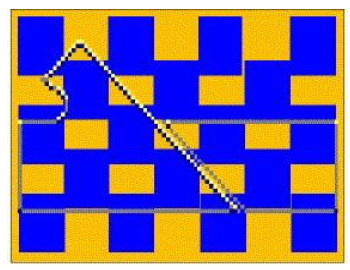
Within the Atlas, the best sites are marked with stars (cost Class AAA), triangles (Class AA), or dark red dots (Class A). Greenfield means 2 new reservoirs; Bluefield uses an existing reservoir; Brownfield uses a defunct mine; and Turkeynest means flat land. Users can pan, zoom, rotate, and tilt. Clicking on a reservoir or a tunnel route produces different information popups containing 26 items of detailed information. Different sizes can be selected in the lefthand pane in the range 2 to 5000 GWh. Select MapSettings/3D Terrain for a 3D view. Aqueducts or low-pressure tunnels in flat land often allow shorter pressure tunnels. The cost of new transmission can usually be shared with new solar and wind farms. Most of the Atlas sites are off-river and do not require any new dams on rivers. An indicative cost model is included.



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**Now add Fission Hydrogen and Water to the Equation!**

# REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS



## Tables



American Beech Dining



Chess Dining



Ti Tree Table  
with Bark Picture



Ancient River Gum, SilverAsh,  
Flame She Oak

## Chairs



China Chair



Regency



1920



Regency2



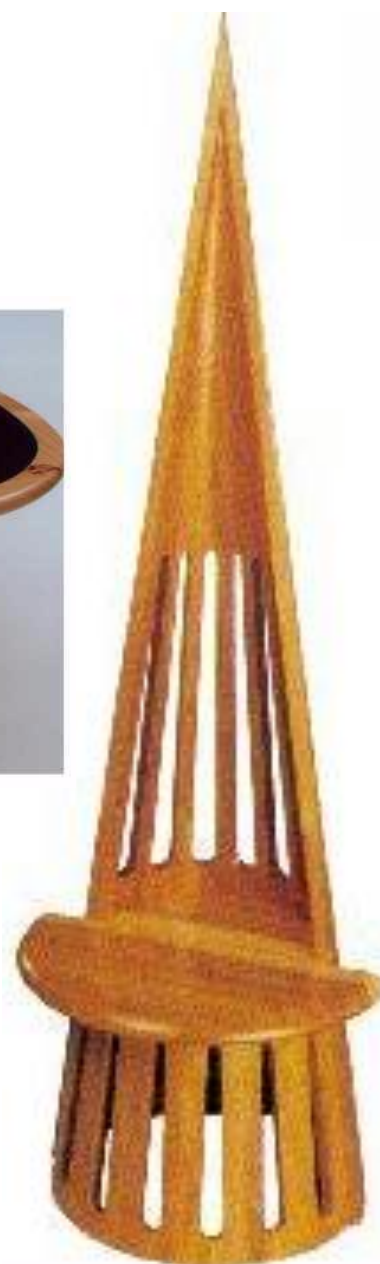
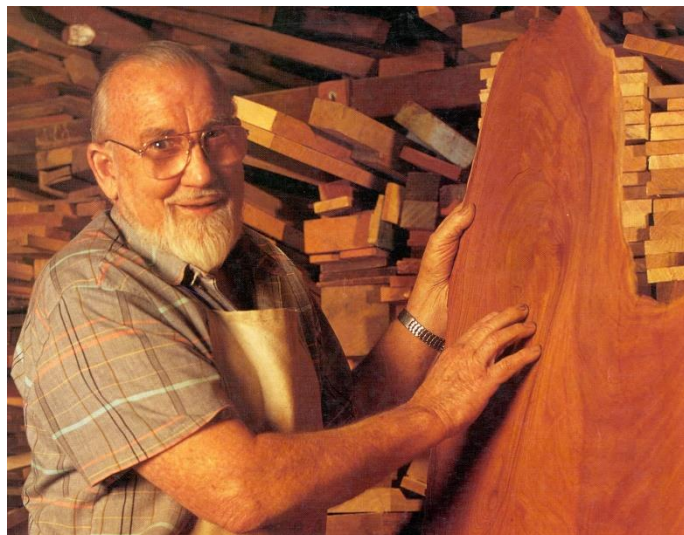
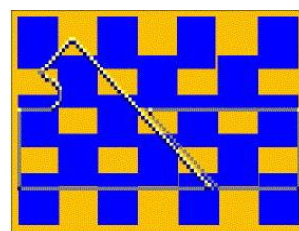
Lloyd Wright



Cedar Dining

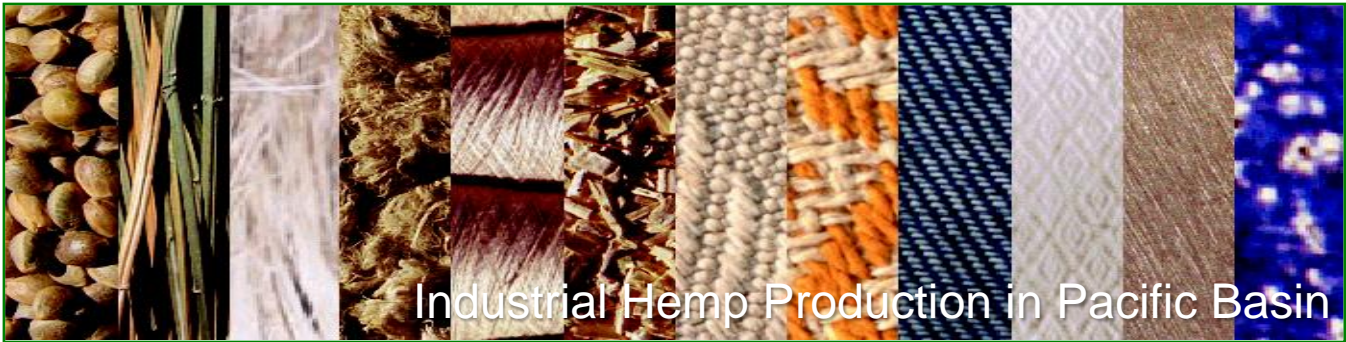


# REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS

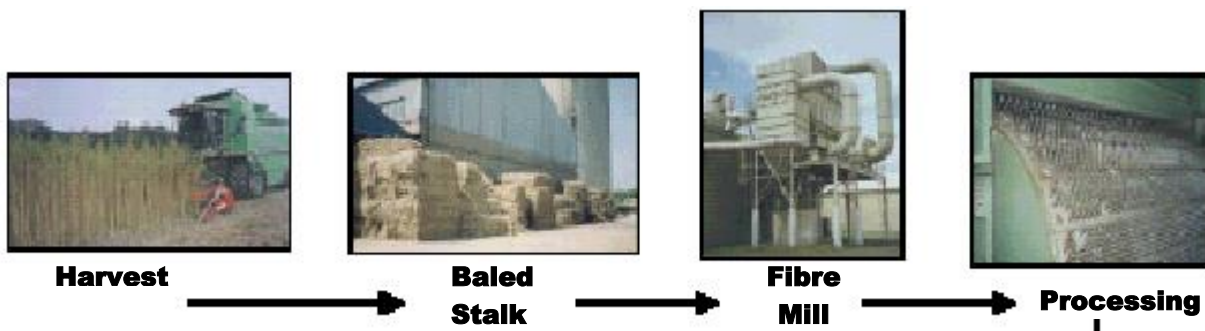


**Value adding Natural Resources!**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



# ECOFIBRE INDUSTRIES



Hemp yarn



Food samples



**Value adding Natural Resources!**

# HYDROPONICS

| Fruit and Vegetables | Traditional hydroponics - average per sq mt. | Rotating Growing System Hydroponics - average per sq mt | Percentage Increase Up To | Increases in kilos per sq mt. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Strawberries         | 5 - 8 kilos                                  | 123 kilos                                               | 1792%                     | 117 kilos                     |
| Ice Berg Lettuce     | 72 kilos                                     | 619 kilos                                               | 760%                      | 547 kilos                     |
| Tomatoes             | 45 kilos                                     | 250 kilos                                               | 456%                      | 205 kilos                     |



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# NEW BIOSPHERE

## AGRICULTURE

# MORINGA



GRAM FOR GRAM  
**MORINGA**  
LEAVES CONTAIN:



7 TIMES THE VITAMIN C  
FOUND IN ORANGES



4 TIMES THE CALCIUM &  
2 TIMES THE PROTEIN  
FOUND IN MILK



4 TIMES THE VITAMIN A  
FOUND IN CARROTS



3 TIMES THE POTASSIUM  
FOUND IN BANANAS

Fresh drumstick fruit  
Moringa seed  
Moringa leaf  
Moringa seed kernel  
Moringa soup powder

Drumstick powder  
Moringa seeds(PKM1and PKM2)  
Moringa pickle      Moringa tea powder  
Moringa cake powder  
Moringa Juice powder

Moringa oil  
Moringa leaf powder  
Moringa fruit powder  
Moringa root  
Moringa capsule

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# TINY OIL MILL

Groundnut



(Kernels) 46 to 48%

Castor Seed



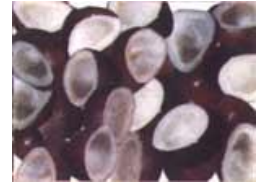
40 to 48%

Sunflower

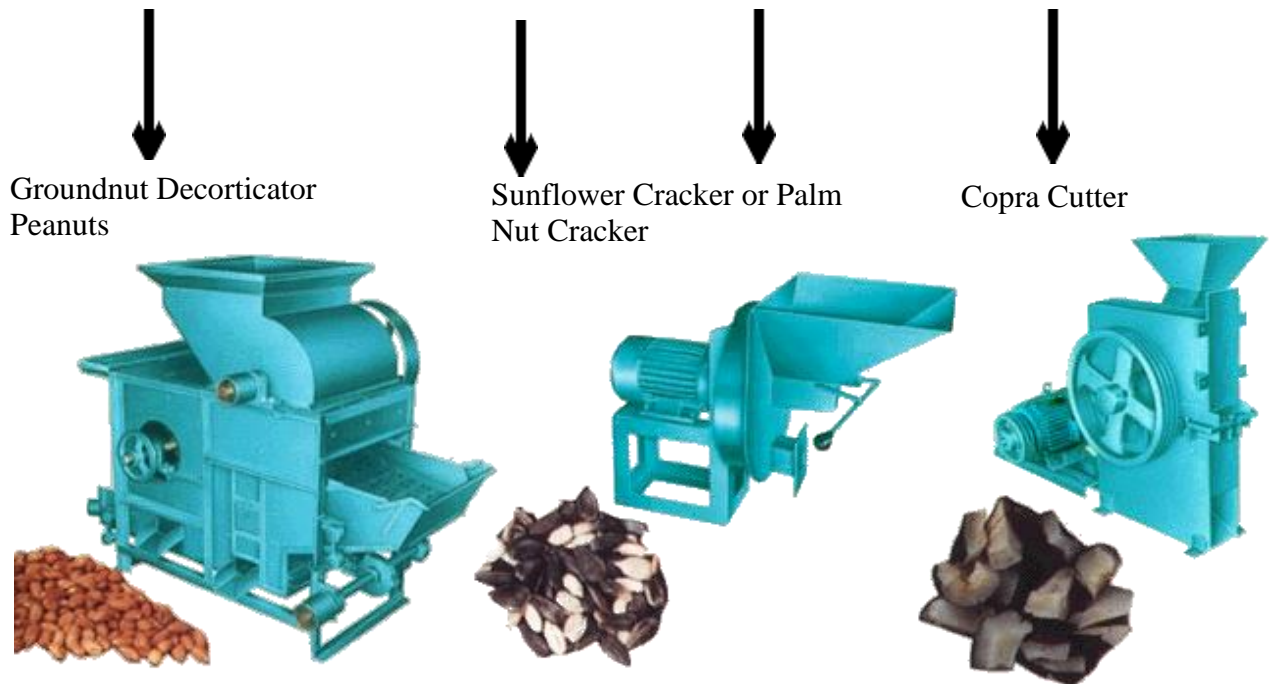


32 to 40%

Copra



62 to 68%



Oil Seeds & % of Oil

| PALM KERNEL | SESAM     | RAPSEED   | MUSTARD   | LIN SEED  | COTTON SEED | SOYA BEAN | PALM FRUIT |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
|             |           |           |           |           |             |           |            |
| 38 to 45%   | 50 to 56% | 38 to 45% | 38 to 45% | 40 to 50% | 18 to 22%   | 18 to 22% | 20 to 22%  |

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# NEW BIOSPHERE

## AGRICULTURE

### The Marvellous Mushroom.

Mushrooms are unique amongst other vegetable crops in that they are grown in a totally artificially controlled atmosphere. Cropping is not dependent on the climate. Mushrooms are not seasonal and are available all months of the year. Of course, small growers without sophisticated climate control systems cannot grow over the hotter summer months.



Estimated amount of water required for producing 1 kg of fresh oyster mushrooms using rustic technologies, in comparison with that for other food and forage crops (Martínez-Carrera *et al.*, 1998).

| Product                               | Litres of water/kg | Protein content <sub>a</sub> | Litres of water per gram of protein |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Oyster mushrooms ( <i>Pleurotus</i> ) | 28                 | 2.7                          | 1.0                                 |
| Potatoes                              | 500                | 2.1                          | 23.8                                |
| Wheat                                 | 900                | 14.0                         | 6.4                                 |
| Alfalfa                               | 900                | 6.0                          | 15                                  |
| Sorghum                               | 1,110              | 11.0                         | 10.0                                |
| Corn                                  | 1,400              | 3.5                          | 40.0                                |
| Rice                                  | 1,912              | 6.7                          | 28.5                                |
| Soybeans                              | 2,000              | 34.1                         | 5.8                                 |
| Broiler chicken                       | 3,500              | 23.8                         | 14.7                                |
| Beef                                  | 100,000            | 19.4                         | 515.4                               |



*Mushrooms are the perfect food for everyone!*

## Value adding Natural Resources!

# NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE



**APIARY**

**BEEKEEPING**

**&**

**HONEY**



**Value adding Natural Resources!**

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# Apoch Life Pack



Apoch is able to deliver fresh food with shelf lives greater than a year without requiring refrigeration. We start with prime quality inputs and it remains prime quality for periods of one to up to three years.

**Life Pack long life shelf stable foodstuff, safe, nutritious, wholesome, high quality, that require no refrigeration to maintain consistency.**

Apoch has the ability to offer this technology to an almost endless number of food types, covering all major cooked food brackets i.e. Meats, Sea foods, Dairy and Vegetable.

With no refrigeration required, previously unserviceable markets become accessible. For example; fresh vegetables processed in the Pacific Basin can be exported to Middle East, Asia or even Europe.

**TASTE**  
of HEALTH

**Value adding Natural Resources!**

# Pascas Food Basket



**Eat** the Colors of the Rainbow

**Fresh is Best!**



**When and where as required!**  
**Pacific Basin Food Basket**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

# Cooperatives for the Local People

Cooperative arrangements within communities may be focused upon small area enterprises through to whole of nation endeavours to bring to the global markets high volumes of quality goods derived through value adding processes applied to natural resources and regional produce from the land, river and sea, encapsulating all elements of farming and animal produce.

Microfinance typically engages a cooperative of around five women when financing home enterprises. A cooperative is particularly useful when local fishermen bring their catches together at canneries for preparation to market their fish to foreign markets.

The introduction of 'Craft Creations' is to enliven the community's recognition of their high quality traditional skills and then enable their customary craftware to be globally marketed through a cooperative of their own making.

This is all about cooperatives to bring to the fore traditional and innate skills that fulfil needs for people around the globe, not just the local village. A cooperative may embrace several nations.

Natural resources that may be used in producing high quality goods in large volumes include:

Forrest logs processed into high quality furniture in volume for large distribution chains.  
 Timber offcuts for high strength laminated beams and reconstituted timber products.  
 Local building systems utilising local resources for durable housing – local market solutions.  
 Hydroponics particularly for produce that is not native to the area and its climate.  
 Aquaculture in rivers, estuaries and sea to mitigate depletion of ocean resources.  
 Traditional home produce being increased in volume to provide famine relief worldwide.  
 Hemp production to be on scale to enable volumes sufficient for manufacturing processing.  
 Cocoa, coffee, moringa, sandalwood, tea, vanilla, plus others, cropping to be of commercial scale, cooperatively run. All farming and animal produce come into the equation for cooperatives.

What is available within a region and what may be introduced can now be thoroughly appraised and reviewed scientifically through local endeavours and with the support of research organisations such as CSIRO of Australia, increasing commercial options and products.

Nothing beats the insight and wisdom of the locals. Their FEELINGS, as well as our own, are to be embraced. Our feelings are the greatest guide as to how and what we are to embrace.

Education at all levels for all ages is our never ending journey. How it has been in ages gone by is not how it will continue. Dynamic change is unfolding and for those who embrace change, our futures are enticing, for those who don't they will have difficulties. We are to embrace and value add our natural resources, we are not to rape and pillage our environment, the forests are to remain, the rivers clean and our oceans are to restock with fish.

Now is the time for nation building, now we are to embrace self-sufficiency without the need for foreign goods and services. We have all we need within us and within our environment, so let us build the way forward for all within our community and show the world how it is to be.

## Value adding Natural Resources!

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



# SPBD Dreams for Community

## South Pacific Business Development

<http://www.spbdmicrofinance.com/how-it-works>

## Microfinance

SPBD is a network of microfinance organisations working in Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu dedicated to eradicating poverty by empowering women in poor rural villages with the opportunity to start, grow and maintain sustainable, income generating micro-enterprises.

## Philosophy

SPBD's philosophy of lending is based on a **respect for each individual's innate human ingenuity, drive and self-esteem**. It's these qualities that make people creditworthy, not the collateral which traditional banks demand. By providing access to capital, SPBD allows women and their families to pursue their dreams and achieve their full potential. **We provide the opportunities to empower the poorest members of society** to make significant improvements in their lives.

## Methodology

### Micro-enterprise Development

SPBD provides small, unsecured loans of around US\$400 to groups of rural women, who invest these loans into businesses based on their existing livelihood skills. They are given training, ongoing guidance and motivation for the purpose of helping them to grow these small income generating endeavours so that they can work their way out of poverty. This is a very structured program with clear rules.

### Childhood Education

From the second loan onwards, members are encouraged to invest the proceeds of their loans for basic housing improvement and childhood education. SPBD helps to ensure the children of all our members receive a proper education by providing financing to pay for school fees, school uniforms and textbooks.

### Housing Improvements

SPBD helps to improve the healthiness of our member's homes by providing financing for basic housing improvements such as obtaining access to electricity, running piped water, proper sanitation, building a secure foundation for their home (instead of a dirt floor) and to place a tin roof on their home (instead of a grass roof).

## Savings

It is expensive and difficult for the poor to open bank accounts at traditional commercial banks. SPBD helps our members save for a rainy day and to develop good financial habits by providing a basic savings service. By saving with SPBD, members have a safe and convenient place to make small and regular savings deposits.

## Insurance

SPBD offers a loan- and life insurance product to all its members. In the event of a member's death, her family receives a benefit. This assurance of no hardship on the remaining family is something that many of our members greatly value.

## Peer Group Support

All SPBD members are part of a self-chosen group of four to seven women. In each village there might be two to five SPBD groups. The members of the peer groups support and guarantee one another. They are the first line of approval on all new business plans and loan applications of their group members. They act as weekly guarantors on all loan repayments and they play a vital role in the ongoing guidance and motivation of each SPBD micro-entrepreneur. For example, if a client falls ill, her circle helps with her business until she is well. If a client gets discouraged, the support group pulls her through. This contributes substantially to the extremely high repayment rate of loans made to microfinance entrepreneurs.

## Weekly Meetings

SPBD has weekly meetings in the local villages with all its members. At these meetings all SPBD related business takes place, including business training modules, review of business plans, loan applications and approvals, weekly loan repayments, savings deposits, and ongoing business mentoring and coaching.

## Competition

SPBD faces limited direct competition as the commercial- and Development Banks each require collateral or a steady income for micro/small business financing. SPBD is one of the only financial institutions able to deliver credit in Samoa, Tonga, or Fiji individually and to provide on a large scale completely unsecured credit to the poor. (Services are opening in other nations, such as Papua New Guinea.)

## Clients

SPBD serves women living in both rural and peri-urban areas who are vulnerable to the consequences of poverty. These include single mothers, the unemployed, minorities, the poor in health, the disabled, the unbanked, and potential victims of domestic violence. Of the total number of loans distributed:

- 99% go to women
- 80% go to clients living in rural areas
- 40% go to single mothers



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# "THE" profession is: TEACHING



to:

*Learn through play*  
*Independently explore subject*  
*Research with fellow students*  
*Explore topics you enjoy*  
*Engage in what you are passionate about*  
*Ask — and keep asking*  
*Question every aspect*  
*Commonsense is not common*  
*Assumptions are mostly in error*  
*Embrace what you may be feeling*  
*We have been retarded and restrained*  
*We are to be our true self*  
*We are to express all our feelings*  
*We are self contained — all is within*  
*By doing is how we learn*  
*Tutoring others is a great self teacher*  
*Our capabilities are infinite*



while you



# Healed potential



**Insightful Genius**

*Brilliance!*

**DYNAMIC**

**vibrant**

**P**hilosophy of global changes

**A**ge of a new way

**S**oul healing

Put **C**hildren first

**A**wareness so that people can improve their lives

**S**pirit creating alternative solutions

**Team Ukraine**

**ONCE YOU KNOW -  
YOU CANNOT UNKNOW!**

Mary Magdalene

perceived truth MoC 915 – relative truth potential MoC 1,480