e-journal of
Social and Legal Studies

THE COLLAPSE OF THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT AND GROWING ECONOMIC AND MIGRATION CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

In Afghanistan, where more than half the of the population lives below the poverty line, the economic crisis experienced as a result of the cessation of foreign aid grew after the Taliban came to power. Currently, approximately 18 million people affected by poverty in Afghanistan are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The international community has pledged to help prevent the economic and humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. However, the collapse of the banking system in Afghanistan and the inoperability of Kabul Airport make it difficult to deliver aid on time. In this context, the international community should cooperate with the Taliban leadership to develop a coordinated action plan for critical needs support. If the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan is not intervened in time, it will be inevitable to experience a great migration that will affect the region and European countries. In this study, the reasons for the economic and migration crisis that deepened with the coming to power of the Taliban in Afghanistan were examined.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Taliban, Internal Migration, External Migration, Economic crisis.

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THE COLLAPSE OF THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT AND GROWING ECONOMIC AND MIGRATION CRISIS

1. Introduction

Afghanistan has been exposed to foreign interventions throughout history and has always been on the world's agenda as an unstable region, due to its geographical location.The ongoing conflict and violence in Afghanistan for nearly forty years has caused wounds that cannot be healed in a short time.In Afghanistan, the ongoing conflict and instability have caused serious political and economic damage.The existing infrastructures in the country become unusable and the deepening economic crisis has led to an increase in poverty.The combination of the economic crisis with famine has brought the country face to face with a complete humanitarian disaster.

Before the Taliban came to power, security problems, conflict and unemployment in Afghanistan made life unbearable for the Afghan people.In this period, the people who were struggling with hunger sought a solution to leave the country and had to migrate to neighboring countries by selling their houses and shelters.Especially the Taliban's capture of Kabul caused a great panic atmosphere in the country and businessmen and state employees, especially the administrators, either fled or hid out of fear.The inability of public institutions to work and the closure of banks caused the current economic crisis to deepen.

In Afghanistan, where the economic crisis has deepened due to political developments, the UN warned that a humanitarian crisis is at the door.Even though they announced their provisional government on July 7, exactly 2 months after the Taliban's capture of Kabul, state institutions are still not working at full capacity.Most government

offices could not be opened due to the lack of civil servants and employees.The biggest problem facing the Taliban government is the lack of the economic resources it needs to maintain its rule.As it is known, although large investments have been made in Afghanistan in the last two decades, from infrastructure works to institutionalization and from economy to social work, it has not been permanent due to administrative corruption.

The socio-economic life of the Afghan people has not changed positively due to the inability to seriously fight against the said administrative corruption and the inadequate use of aid, and the country is still one of the poorest countries in the world. The chronic violence in Afghanistan, economic problems, natural disasters caused by climate change, COVID-19 and the fall of the Kabul government have deeply affected the lives of the Afghan people. After these developments, the United Nations declared that half of the people of Afghanistan needed humanitarian aid and called for urgent humanitarian aid. More than half of the country's population lives below the poverty line, and food insecurity is on the rise, largely due to conflict and insecurity that deprives entire communities of livelihood opportunities.

2. Economic Crisis

The withdrawal of the US and NATO forces from Afghanistan after 20 years, on July 22, and the Taliban's landing at the gates of Kabul in a short time and the fall of the government had very serious negative effects on the country's economy.With the Taliban's takeover of Kabul, the people, who were in great panic, flocked to the Kabul airport to

leave the country and there was great chaos.However, the fact that the banks were closed for two weeks and there was no cash, the foreign exchange stocks were blocked abroad, the borders were closed, the rising prices and the depreciation of the Afghan currency caused the economic crisis in the country to deepen.State employees still cannot receive their salaries as a result of public institutions not working due to the management vacuum.For this reason, hundreds of thousands of civil servant families, whose only livelihood is salary, cannot meet their daily needs[2].

On the other hand, although the trade border gates were open, the prices tripled as no goods arrived in the country.In particular, the price of oil, flour, rice and fuel has increased.In recent days, thousands of families are trying to survive by selling their household items.However, the drought experienced throughout the country adversely affects people living in rural areas.With the economic crisis, the suspension of foreign aid flowing to Afghanistan, which is completely dependent on foreign aid, has brought the country to the brink of a new humanitarian crisis.

Another issue that negatively affects Afghanistan's economy is the blocking of Afghanistan reserves abroad by the USA and the cessation of international aid.In addition, 75 percent of the previous government's public expenditures were financed by donor countries, but these aids were suspended when the Taliban came to power.On the

[2]İrfani Muhammad "İnsani Yardımların Devami", https://www.etilaatroz.com/131449/moving-from-dependence-to-self-reliance-relations-between-humanitarian-aid-and-development-interference/, 17.09-2021.

other hand, two days after the Kabul government was captured by the Taliban, the Washington Post reported that the US President Joe Biden's administration blocked the reserves in the US banks belonging to the Afghan Central Bank on August 17, and the Taliban administration was prevented from accessing the said reserves.According to the news, $9.4 billion held in US banks was blocked, which corresponds to one-third of Afghanistan's annual income.The two-week management vacuum in the country and the inactivity of public institutions resulted in the stagnation of the economy[3].

Since the Central Bank of Afghanistan is under Taliban control, it has been denied access to the international banking system and the country's foreign currency reserves.In addition, at the request of the United States, the International Monetary Fund stopped approximately $440 million allocated to Afghanistan to combat the Covid-19 outbreak.On the other hand, previous UN Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions and other restrictions on the Taliban for terrorist-related acts prevent the Central Bank of Afghanistan from acquiring new Afghan paper money printed in Europe[4].

Subsequently, the World Bank suspended all planned projects for Afghanistan.on the other hand, the European Union (EU), suspended 1.2 billion Euros (1.4 billion dollars) of development aid planned for Afghanistan over the next ten years. In addition, many

[3]Anadolu Ajansı, "Taliban geçici hükümetinin Dışişleri Bakanı Vekili Muttaki, Türkiye ile iyi ilişkiler kurmak istediklerini belirtti", https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/taliban-gecici-hukumetinin-disisleri-bakani-vekili-muttaki-turkiye-ile-iyi-iliskiler-kurmak-istediklerini-belirtti/2364783,19.09-2021.

[4]Human Rights Watch, "Afghanistan", https://www.hrw.org, 20.09-2021.

states and international organizations that provide financial support to the development programs of the Afghan government stopped their aid after the Kabul government fell into the hands of the Taliban. However, the World Bank has suspended all planned projects for Afghanistan.The European Union (EU), on the other hand, suspended 1.2 billion euros ($1.4 billion) of development aid planned for Afghanistan over the next ten years[5].

In addition, many states and international organizations that provide financial support to the development programs of the Afghan government stopped their aid after the Kabul government fell into the hands of the Taliban. All this has led to the deepening of the long-standing economic crisis in Afghanistan and the collapse of the banking system.The inability of banks to work is a major obstacle to the delivery of humanitarian aid to the country. all this has led to an increase in poverty in the country and a growing humanitarian catastrophe.

These decisions led to the reaction of the Taliban administration.Deputy Foreign Minister of the Taliban's new interim government, EmirhanMuttaki, in his first news conference on September 14, said, "The blocking of Afghan money on the US side is a brutal act.Humanitarian issues should not be associated with politics.Muttaki

[5]Reliefweb, "Afghanistan's growing humanitarian crisis", https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-s-growing-humanitarian-crisis, 21.09-2021.

also called on the Asian and Islamic Development Banks, which cut off their aid to Afghanistan, to help Afghanistan's development[6].

In Afghanistan, where approximately 40% of its GDP depends on foreign aid, the cutting of foreign aid at a time when the economy collapsed left the country facing a humanitarian crisis.On the other hand, poverty in Afghanistan, which has been experiencing internal conflicts for a long time, has increased in recent years.At the beginning of 2020, at least 54.5 percent of Afghanistan's population was living below the poverty line before the outbreak started, and this figure is estimated to have increased to 72 percent with the developments experienced[7].

United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said on October 12 that the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan is escalating, affecting nearly 18 million people, half of the population. After the fall of the Kabul government, the UN warns that a humanitarian disaster is imminent in Afghanistan. The UN has declared that approximately 18 million people affected by developments in Afghanistan need urgent humanitarian assistance. Guterressaid "If we do not act quickly to help the Afghans, not only them but the whole world will pay a heavy price".

According to the Asian Development Bank, even before the Taliban took over Kabul on August 15, 47% of the population lived in

[6]Anadolu Ajanası, "Taliban geçici hükümetinin Dışişleri Bakanı Vekili Muttaki, Türkiye ile iyi ilişkiler kurmak istediklerini belirtti", https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/taliban-gecici-hukumetinin-disisleri-bakani-vekili-muttaki-turkiye-ile-iyi-iliskiler-kurmak-istediklerini-belirtti/2364783, 21.09-2021.

[7]Haddad, "Infographic: Afghanistan's humanitarian crisis", https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/30/infographic-afghanistans-humanitarian-crisis-interactive, 17.09-2021.

poverty and a third survived on the equivalent of $1.90 a day[8]. On the other hand, in the report published by the World Food Program (WFP) on the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan,

"where more than half of the country's population lives below the poverty line and food insecurity has increased due to conflict and instability that deprives all communities of their livelihood opportunities, 14 million people across the country currently live without food insecurity, developments such as malnutrition, especially women, children, It is worrying for returnees, households where women are responsible, the disabled and the poor, despite the recent studies, malnutrition rates are increasing and 2 million children are malnourished, 250,000 people in Afghanistan every year on average are affected by climate change-related floods, droughts and earthquakes. The impact of natural disasters and increased dependence on water have seriously reduced the productivity of the agricultural sector, which provides a source of income for 44 percent of the population"[9].

At the same time, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which is concerned with the protection of women and girls in Afghanistan, announced that as of August 2021, only 38 percent of the international humanitarian response plan for

[8]Reuters,"Taliban expand economic team as Afghan crisis deepens", https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/taliban-expand-economic-team-afghan-crisis-deepens-2021-09-21/,22.09.2021.

[9]WFP, "Afghanistan", https://www.wfp.org/countries/afghanistan, 32.09-2021.

Afghanistan has been funded.This financial shortage means that 1.2 million children will lose special protection services, making them more vulnerable to violence, employment, child labour, early and forced marriages and sexual exploitation.However, 1.4 million women, most of whom are victims of violence, will also be denied protection support[10].

According to the World Health Organization report released on September 22, Afghanistan currently only 17% of its healthcare system is fully functional.This problem in healthcare is having a major negative impact on the availability of primary healthcare services, as well as on emergency response, polio eradication and COVID-19 immunization efforts[11].

According to Afghan officials, there has been an increase in the number of patients coming to hospitals in Kabul after health centers in some provinces faced difficulties.The lack of medicines and professional staff also poses great challenges in the city of Kabul. “With the closure of health centers in the provinces, the number of patients in capital hospitals increased."There will not be enough capacity if the situation continues” said Parwiz Noori, head of Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan Hospital[12].

[10]İRC, “What is happening to women and girls in Afghanistan?”, https://www.rescue.org/article/what-happening-women-and-girls-afghanistan, .24.09-2021.

[11]WHO,“Acute health needs in Afghanistan must be urgently addressed and health gains protected , https://www.who.int/news/item/22-09-2021-acute-health-needs-in-afghanistan-must-be-urgently-addressed-and-health-gains-protected, 25.09.2021.

[12]Maina Morwat, “Provincial Health Centers Closed, Kabul Hospitals Crowded”, https://tolonews.com/afghanistan-174903,26.09.2021.

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After the Taliban took power 20 years later, many international organizations providing aid to Afghanistan, including the World Bank, cut their aid.These organizations linked their continued aid to the Taliban's establishment of a comprehensive government in the country, respect for the rights of religious minorities, women's work and girls' right to receive education.

The extent to which the Taliban government will gain internal and external legitimacy depends on the assurance of the aforementioned issues and rights.More importantly, it is seen that the extent to which a positive change will manifest in the economic situation of the people depends in practice on the actions and policies of the administrators.One of the important areas that the new government should decide on is the activities of organizations working in the field of human services and development activities.The main problem that makes it difficult to decide is that most of the organizations operating in these areas are either foreign in essence or their finances come from outside.

For this reason, they want a healthy environment and security to be provided so that they can work as they want and monitor and evaluate their activities in order to provide aid and activities in countries and communities that receive aid, such as organizations[13].

[13]İrffani, Muhammad, "İnsani Yardımların Devami", https://www.etilaatroz.com/131449/moving-from-dependence-to-self-reliance-relations-between-humanitarian-aid-and-development-interference/, 27.09.2021.

As soon as the Taliban took over the capital Kabul, they promised to establish a comprehensive government in the country, fix the economy and ensure security, but so far they have not taken any positive steps in this direction. In particular, the Taliban need to solve the technical capacity problem in order to cope with the political and economic problems. Former government employees were not included in the announced transitional government and almost all of the cabinet consisted of people known to be close to the Taliban. For example, Mohammad Idris, who was appointed as the head of the central bank by the Taliban, has no training or work experience in overseeing the economy. In addition, the fact that other ethnic groups, including women, were not included in the interim government announced by the Taliban, increased the concerns about the future of the country.

3. Internal And External Migration Crisis

Another important problem is that the developments in the country also trigger internal and external migration.The phenomenon of migration has continued until today as a part of Afghanistan's historical identity.The biggest reason for this is that the country is constantly exposed to foreign intervention due to its position and has a fragile economic structure.

Although immigration has always been a part of Afghan society, especially in 1979, when Afghanistan was occupied by the Soviet Union, mass immigration wave broke outfor the first time.The occupation in question has affected Afghanistan's recent history and for the last forty years, Afghanistan has been one of the countries that

produced the most immigration.Forty years of conflict and disruption in Afghanistan has resulted in the dispersal of millions of Afghan people around the world.During this time, Afghanistan has seen Kings come and go.and presidents and superpowers of the world.In response to changing conditions, the nature of this conflict-induced migration has been constantly reshaped[14].

In the report of the Ministry of Refugees and Return of Afghanistan for 2020; It is stated that there are six million five hundred thousand Afghan immigrants in the world and 80% of them live in Iran and Pakistan, the remaining 20% in Europe and the Gulf countries. According to official sources, two million 284 thousand Afghan immigrants live legally in Pakistan. About 500,000 Afghan immigrants live informally. On the other hand,Pakistan, is the second country with the most populous Afghan migrants after Iran. Iran currently hosts 1 million 470 thousand Afghan immigrants legally and approximately 1 million unregistered Afghan immigrants[15]. Turkey, which hosts approximately 300 thousand Afghan immigrants, is the second country hosting the most Afghan immigrants after Pakistan and Iran[16].

[14]Marieke van Houte, Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship. Switzerland: Springer Nature, 2016,

p.42.

[15]Afghanistan Ministry of Refugees and Returns 2020 Report, 2021.https://morr.gov.af/.

[16]Dailysabah,Turkey has no plan for Afghan migrant camps: AK Party's Bostancı,

https://www.dailysabah.com/politics/diplomacy/turkey-has-no-plan-for-afghan-migrant-camps-

ak-partys-bostanci, 27.09.2021.

The re-takeover of the Taliban right after the US withdrawal from Afghanistan brought along a political and economic crisis in the country. Depending on the political crisis, the economic crisis grew and this situation triggered the migration of Afghans. Thousands of people from rural areas struggling with drought have to migrate to big cities every day.An unprecedented number of people have died and been injured in conflicts in Afghanistan in the last 7 months.According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) data, as of December 2020, approximately 5 million people had to leave their homes due to the increasing violence and security problems with the advance of the Taliban.According to the data of IOM, 4 million 937 thousand people were forced to leave their homes throughout Afghanistan[17].

In addition, with the Taliban's takeover on 15 August, humanitarian and other aid provided by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations was closed or severely restricted due to security concerns, personnel evacuations and legal uncertainties.This situation has made it difficult for the displaced people to access housing, health and social services along with people in need.

In addition, with the rapid advance of the Taliban, thousands of people fled the conflict zones and settled in big cities.According to the reports of the Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the number of people displaced in Afghanistan in the last

[17]İOM, "24 Million USD Urgently Needed for Acute Humanitarian Needs in Afghanistan", https://www.iom.int/news/usd-24-million-urgently-needed-acute-humanitarian-needs-afghanistan, 28.09.2021.

seven months has doubled from the monthly average in the last five years.About 80 percent of those fleeing violence since the end of May alone are women and children.Thousands of displaced people in Kabul who do not have access to social benefits sleep in open-air parks[18]. More than half of these IDPs come from just five provinces of Afghanistan.These are Kunduz 98,737, Bamyan 90,790, Badghis 53,028, Nangarhar 38,175 and Takhar province with 33,376 people[19].

While more than 120,000 people, including foreign and Afghan citizens, were evacuated from Kabul airport by the USA and its western allies between 16-30 August[20], tens of thousands of Afghans left the country in fear of violence and security[21].However, the ongoing uncertainty, poverty and increasing security concerns in the country have also triggered mass out-migration.

The Iranian and Pakistani administrations have increased security measures at their borders to prevent the possible influx of immigration with the increasing violence and Taliban advance to Afghanistan.After the Taliban took control of the country, thousands of

[18]Reliefweb, "Afghanistan's growing humanitarian crisis", https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-s-growing-humanitarian-crisis, 29.09-2021.

[19]Haddad, M. "Infographic: Afghanistan's humanitarian crisis", https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/30/infographic-afghanistans-humanitarian-crisis-interactive, 29.09-2021.

[20]Reliefweb, "Afghanistan's growing humanitarian crisis", https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-s-growing-humanitarian-crisis, (Erişim Tarihi: 18.09-2021).

[21]Haddad, M.(2021). "Infographic: Afghanistan's humanitarian crisis", https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/30/infographic-afghanistans-humanitarian-crisis-interactive, (Erişim Tarihi: 17.09-2021).

families sold their homes and set out to go to Iran and Pakistan every day.For days, thousands of families have been waiting at the border under very difficult conditions to cross to Iran and Pakistan.While recognizing the burden on neighboring countries, the UN has called on countries to open their borders to fulfill their obligations under the 1951 Refugee Convention[22].

However, Iran and Pakistan have declared that they are hosting enough Afghan immigrants and that they do not have the capacity to handle and manage the new migration burden. Another country that has been affected by the developments in Afghanistan and especially by the migration wave is Turkey. Turkey, which has been seen as a destination country for Afghan immigrants in recent years, is the third country to host a large Afghan immigrant population after Pakistan and Iran. Afghans constitute the largest immigrant population in Turkey after Syrians. President RecepTayyipErdoğan, in his statement on 20 August 2021, stated that there are a total of 300,000 Afghan immigrants in Turkey, both registered and unregistered. With the increase in violence in Afghanistan, Turkey has increased its measures at the border to prevent the influx of migration towards Turkey.

Although Turkey does not have a border with Afghanistan, it is the country preferred by Afghan immigrants in recent years due to its growing economy and geographical location. While Turkey is a target country for some Afghans due to its job opportunities and its border with Europe, it is a transit or bridge for others. Afghans turned their

[22]The Refugee Convention, 1951, https://www.unhcr.org/4ca34be29.pdf.

direction to Turkey and Europe due to the increasing security problem and unemployment with the start of the withdrawal process of foreign powers from the country in 2014[23].

In addition, the negative impact of the economy as a result of the economic sanctions imposed by the USA on Iran in the same years accelerated the movement of many Afghan immigrants living in Iran to Turkey.However, most of the Afghans who immigrated to Turkey in these years moved to the European Union countries in 2015 with the open door policy of the European Union[24].

The possible Afghan immigration wave that will occur with the fall of the Kabul government has increased the concerns of Europe. Because recent developments in Afghanistan affect Europe as well as neighboring countries. Europe is home to the largest group of Afghan immigrants after Pakistan and Iran. According to the report published by the Afghanistan Ministry of Refugees and Return in 2020, there are 709 thousand 549 Afghan migrants living in Europe today, including refugees and those whose status has not been determined[25]. Germany, on the other hand, is the fourth country to host the largest number of Afghan refugees after Turkey. In the report published in 2020, it was stated that 148,000 Afghan refugees live in Germany. After Germany, France, Austria and Sweden are the countries hosting the most Afghan

[23]Hamsici, M.(2021). "Türkiye'deki Afganlarla ilgili neler biliniyor?", https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-58342885,

[24]Hamsici, M. "Türkiye'deki Afganlarla ilgili neler biliniyor?", https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-58342885.

[25]Afghanistan Ministry of Refugees and Returns 2020 Report, 2021.https://morr.gov.af/.

refugees. Only 62% of Afghans who have applied for asylum in Europe have been granted legal status so far[26].

After the Taliban came to power, German Chancellor Angela Merkel said that "local solutions should be found" against mass migration from Afghanistan and emphasized that lessons should be learned from the migration crisis in 2015. Merkel also announced that they could evacuate Afghans and their families working with their own soldiers. In the statement made by the German government on September 4, 4500 Afghans were evacuated to Germany. Unlike the immigrant-friendly policy that Germany followed in 2015, it has declared that it will not accept other immigrants except Afghans working with German soldiers, human rights workers and journalists at risk.

On the other hand, French President Emmanuel Macron said that "Europe needs to be protected from a new wave of immigration, so financial support should be given to these countries to accommodate the immigrants by contacting Russia and cooperating with countries such as Turkey, Iran and Pakistan".While European Union countries have taken a positive approach to the evacuation of human rights workers, journalists and women at risk, including Afghans who work

[26]KucuK, B. “Hangi ülkede kaç Afgan mülteci var? Türkiye'de kaç Afgan göçmen yakalandı?”, https://tr.euronews.com/2021/08/21/hangi-ulkede-kac-afgan-multeci-var-turkiye-de-yakalanan-duzensiz-gocmenlerin-say-s-ne, 02.10.2021.

with them, they have so far not made any decisions on the acceptance of the new Afghan immigration[27].

The European Union has increased its diplomatic traffic with the countries of the region, as well as increased the measures at its borders, in order to prevent the new Afghan immigration that will occur with the fall of the Kabul government. The UN Secretary General Guterres on 12 October warns of escalating humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan. Guterres stated that this will affect the whole world and said, "Without food, jobs and rights, we will see more Afghans flee the country for a better life.Drug, criminal and terrorist networks are likely to increase as well.This will negatively affect not only Afghanistan, but the region and the rest of the world."he evaluated[28]

Political developments have triggered emigration to a large extent and this situation has caused the concerns of neighboring and regional countries.According to the estimation of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), up to 1.5 million Afghans will be able to leave Afghanistan westward in 2021 due to security problems and economic reasons.According to IOM, the main reason for Afghans

[27]KucuK, B. "Hangi ülkede kaç Afgan mülteci var? Türkiye'de kaç Afgan göçmen yakalandı?", https://tr.euronews.com/2021/08/21/hangi-ulkede-kac-afgan-multeci-var-turkiye-de-yakalanan-duzensiz-gocmenlerin-say-s-ne, 02.10.2021.

[28]BM Genel Sekreteri Guterres: Afganistan'a yardım etmezsek tüm dünya bedel öder, https://parstoday.com/tr/news/world-i186566-bm_genel_sekreteri_guterres_afganistan%E2%80%99a_yard%C4%B1m_etmezsek_t%C3%BCm_d%C3%BCnya_bedel_%C3%B6der, 05.10.2021.

to leave the country is the harsh practices and prohibitions of the Taliban, as well as the country's worsening economy[29].

The IOM report shows that the number of people leaving the country in June 2021 increased by 30 to 40 percent.Nick Bishop, IOM Afghanistan Emergency Officer, points out that the increase was due to the "withdrawal of international troops from the country and declining security across the country".According to IOM, 20,000 to 30,000 people have to leave their homes every week, while 600 to 700 families leave the country.Bishop also states that 750 thousand to 1 million people migrated to Iran, Turkey and European countries before the withdrawal process of the US and NATO forces from the country began on May 1, while the progress of the Taliban throughout the country caused Afghans to immigrate with their families[30].

Following the growing economic crisis and increasing poverty in Afghanistan, the UN called for humanitarian aid for Afghanistan. The UN has announced that a third of Afghanistan's population does not know how to prepare their next meal, and that half of Afghan children under the age of five will face severe malnutrition in the next 12 months.Guttierez had previously called for immediate food, medicine and shelter for the displaced, citing the onset of severe drought and severe winters in Afghanistan.Gutierrez also called for the

[29]Kılınç, Deniz, "Taliban'ın etkisi arttıkça Afganlar ülkeyi terk ediyor",https://www.dunya.com/dunya/talibanin-etkisi-arttikca-afganlar-ulkeyi-terk-ediyor-haberi-628936,04.10.2021.

[30]Kılınç, Deniz, "Taliban'ın etkisi arttıkça Afganlar ülkeyi terk ediyor",https://www.dunya.com/dunya/talibanin-etkisi-arttikca-afganlar-ulkeyi-terk-ediyor-haberi-628936,04.10.2021.

necessary environment and security for the delivery of humanitarian aid to those in need in Afghanistan[31].

Taliban spokesman SüheylŞahin stated that the Taliban had given assurances to the UN regarding "cooperation and the provision of necessary facilities" and he said, "The UN representative will call for more aid to Afghanistan at the next meeting of the donor countries, and promise to continue humanitarian aid to the Afghan people[32]"

The United Nations, which convened in Geneva, Switzerland, on September 13 to assist Afghanistan, announced that it promised more than $ 1.2 billion in humanitarian aid to deal with the humanitarian crisis in the country.Following the meeting, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres warned that many Afghans will run out of food by the end of this month, given the prospect of economic collapse in Afghanistan.That's why UN Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Martin Griffiths urged humanitarian donors to cash in on their aid commitments as soon as possible.Griffiths said "This budget could save Afghans who do not have access to food and health care".Linda Thomas Greenfield, the US representative to the United Nations, promised at the meeting that her country would provide $64 million in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.France promised 100 million euros in aid to the people of Afghanistan.Geneva German

[31]DW Farsça, " Taliban: Yardımlar "şeffaf bir biçimde", halka ulaştırılacakhttps://www.dw.com,

[32]Aparı, S. F. "Anadolu Ajansı, BM, Afganistan'a 'tarafsız ve bağımsız insani yardım' 06.10-2021.

sağlayacak"https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/bm-afganistana-tarafsiz-ve-bagimsiz-insani-yardim-saglayacak/2356953, 07.10-2021.

Foreign Minister Haiku Moss also announced that 500 million euros ($ 590 million) were allocated to help Afghans.During the meeting, Norway, China and Pakistan, respectively, announced that they allocated millions of dollars in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan[33].

However, at the G20 Extraordinary Leaders' Summit on Afghanistan on 12 October, the European Union announced an aid package worth 1 billion euros. The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, stated that at this summit, 1 billion euros of humanitarian aid was announced to Afghanistan, and the USA promised to increase aid. "We must do everything we can to prevent a major humanitarian and socio-economic collapse in Afghanistan… Afghans should not pay the price for the actions of the Taliban," said the President of the European Commission. On the other hand, Italian Prime Minister Draghi emphasized that Afghanistan's economy and banks should be prevented from collapsing, and that the Kabul Airport should be opened in order to carry out humanitarian aid. Human rights and terrorism concerns in Afghanistan, as well as humanitarian aid and migration issues were discussed at the summit[34].

The fact that the banks are on the verge of collapse due to the sanctions and that the Kabul airport is not operational are the biggest problems in the delivery of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. However,

[33]Eurones Farsça, "Güvenlik Konseyi, Afganistan'daki Birleşmiş Milletler Yardım Misyonu'nun Misyonunu Altı Ay Uzattı", https://per.euronews.com/2021/09/17/afghanistan-un-extends-political-mission-for-six-months,07.10-2021.

[34]Pınar Övgü, "G20 Afganistan zirvesi: AB'den 1 milyar euro yardım sözü, Türkiye'den göç çalışma grubuna başkanlık", teklifihttps://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-dunya-58891292, 07.10.2021.

first of all, the problems in the transportation and banking system that prevent the delivery of these aids to those in need on time should be eliminated.otherwise, there will be serious humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan, which will lead to a large wave of emigration. Such a wave of migration will undoubtedly affect all countries in the region, including neighboring countries.

4. Conclusion And Recommendations

In Afghanistan, where the economic crisis has deepened due to the administrative vacuum, the UN warned that a humanitarian crisis is at the door.Even though they announced their interim government on July 7, exactly 2 months after the Taliban took over Kabul, the state institutions are still not working at full capacity.Most of the government offices could not be opened due to the lack of civil servants and employees.The biggest problem facing the Taliban government is the lack of the economic resources it needs to maintain its rule.As it is known, although large investments have been made in Afghanistan in the last two decades, from infrastructure works to institutionalization, from economy to social services, it has not been permanent due to administrative corruption.

In the last two decades, the socio-economic life of the Afghan people has not changed positively due to the inability to deal seriously with these administrative corruptions and the inadequate use of aid, and the country is still one of the poorest countries in the world.Chronic violence in Afghanistan, economic problems, natural disasters caused

by climate change, COVID-19 and the fall of the Kabul government have deeply affected the lives of the Afghan people.Following these developments, the United Nations declared that half of the people of Afghanistan needed humanitarian aid and called for urgent humanitarian aid.More than half of the country's population lives below the poverty line, and food insecurity is on the rise, largely due to conflict and insecurity that deprives entire communities of livelihood opportunities.

In Afghanistan, where about 40% of its GDP depends on foreign aid, the cutoff of foreign aid has left the country facing a humanitarian crisis.On the other hand, poverty in Afghanistan, which has been experiencing internal conflicts for a long time, has increased in recent years.At the beginning of 2020, at least 54.5 percent of Afghanistan's population lived below the poverty line before the outbreak began, and it is estimated that this figure has risen to 72 percent with the political developments.

Political developments have triggered emigration to a large extent and this situation has caused the concerns of neighboring and regional countries.According to the estimation of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), up to 1.5 million Afghans will be able to leave Afghanistan westward in 2021 due to security problems and economic reasons.According to IOM, the main reason for Afghans to leave the country is the harsh practices and prohibitions of the Taliban, as well as the country's worsening economy.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT AND GROWING ECONOMIC AND MIGRATION CRISIS

Conflict and economic crisis triggered internal and external migration.Currently, there are approximately 5 million internally displaced people across the country.These people cannot access basic needs such as food, shelter and health, with the closure of national and international aid organizations. At the same time, thousands of people struggling with poverty are forced to leave the country due to the economic concern. The increasing wave of Afghan immigration due to the economic crisis has mobilized neighbouring and regional countries to increase measures at their borders. The regional and European countries that do not want the migration originating from Afghanistan have promised to help to prevent migration.

In this context, European and western countries pledged more than 1 billion $in humanitarian aid on September 13 in Geneva.In addition, the G20 countries announced a humanitarian aid package worth 1 billion Euros on 12 October. However, it is vital that these aids are delivered to those in need in a timely manner.In order for humanitarian aid to reach the Afghan people, first of all the banking system which is on the verge of collapse, must be reactivated and the Kabul airport must be opened. For the crisis not to escalate, humanitarian aid should be kept out of political issues and obstacles should be removed. If the economic and humanitarian crisis is not prevented, it will have irreversible consequences and will affect neighbouring and regional countries.

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