

Visibility of Minority Land Grabbing on Afghan Media

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Executive Summary

This report investigated the visibility of land-grabbing incidents affecting minority groups such as Hazara, Uzbek, and Turkmen between August 2021 to April 2024 in Afghanistan, specifically focusing on coverage by local media outlets TOLO News and Ariana News. The study highlights a significant discrepancy between the representation of these stories in Afghan media and the actual situation on the ground.

Throughout this investigation, coverage of minority stories on land grabbing has been minimal on Afghan media, with TOLO News reporting only two articles and Ariana News two video reports. This contrasts sharply with 76 claims documented from across 12 provinces. In addition, the media outlets focused primarily on regions where the Taliban has attempted to reclaim state land from powerful people, with limited mention of specific minority communities who have been disenfranchised. This does not correspond with the volume of claims made over the past three years. Across the Afghan media analysed, the Taliban are predominantly portrayed as defenders of state's land. Minimal coverage of minority stories was observed, and no negative or critical voices on the Taliban's actions against minorities.

The sole instances reported by TOLO News and Ariana News have omitted the ethnicities of communities affected. In contrast, open-source data revealed claims of mistreatment and forced evictions of minority communities by the Taliban and other powerful individuals, under tight deadlines or without trial. Moreover, a trend was observed of Taliban's senior officials rejecting claims of land grabbing incidents to minorities, where local and lower officials have provided detailed accounts to radio channels, exiled media outlets, or published statements on social media, describing the incidents as "legal issues".

The underreporting of these stories is likely to be due largely to the Taliban's control over media and the severe financial challenges facing Afghan media organisations. The restrictions have been observed to lead to self-censorship and a lack of critical reporting on the Taliban's actions.

The report underscores the low visibility of land-grabbing incidents affecting minorities in Afghan media. Therefore, it perpetuates a one-sided narrative, ignoring the plight of minorities.

Due to scope, this investigation does not delve into the historical ownership records of each land grabbing case. Instead, the report focuses on the visibility, verification, geolocation, and corroboration of these incidents to demonstrate their occurrence and measure their visibility on Afghan media during the current period of the Taliban control over Afghanistan. Historically, these incidents are part of a legacy of land disputes in Afghanistan as result of regime changes. Therefore, it is crucial to read the historical context to fully understand the complexities of these events.

Introduction

Land grabbing has long been a multifaceted issue in Afghanistan, deeply mixed with the country's turbulent history. The practice, often employed by powerful individuals and groups backed by armed factions within governments, has continued through regime changes for decades, contributing to ongoing land conflicts. The return of the Taliban to power in August 2021 has seen widespread reports of forced displacements, especially among minority groups such as the Hazara, Uzbek, and Turkmen as more vulnerable sections of the population of the country. However, domestic media outlets like TOLO News and Ariana News have paid less attention to these stories, revealing a notable gap in the information landscape.

This report aims to establish the visibility of land-grabbing incidents affecting minorities in Afghanistan, from the Taliban's return to power in August 2021 to April 2024. As of 2016, 70 percent of Afghanistan's urban land and 80% of rural land were [unregistered](#), creating a legal void exploited by local strongmen, warlords, and former government officials. Despite [efforts](#) by the previous US-backed Afghan governments to address this issue, these attempts largely failed, and land usurpation continued, which persists under the current de facto authorities.

The fall of the Western-backed government has seen restricted access to information under the Taliban, partly due to new media regulations that limit coverage and criticism of their actions. This report verifies the incidents of land grabbing of the past three years, highlighting the ongoing issue and its impact on minorities, despite being overlooked by domestic media. It also investigates the Taliban's approach to land disputes, their treatment of minorities, and their portrayal in domestic media.

The report is structured to provide an objective overview of the historical background of land disputes in Afghanistan and the efforts of ruling powers to address them. It presents findings on the visibility of these incidents drawn from verified data and sources, showing the distribution of such incidents.

Methodology

This open-source investigation is based on the verification, geolocation, and corroboration of land-grabbing stories collected mainly from publically available data like social media and exiled media outlets Etilaatroz, Amu TV, Hasht-e-Subh, UK-based Afghanistan International TV, as well as from domestic Afghan media like TOLO News and Ariana News. The aim is to analyze the visibility of minority stories on TOLO News and Ariana News, compared to the reality of the situation in the country, during the period of current Taliban control of Afghanistan between August 2021 and April 2024.

TOLO News and Ariana News, the two leading media organizations in Afghanistan, were previously famous for their extensive coverage and influence nationwide over the past two decades. These outlets broadcast in all national languages (Pashto and Dari), reaching a broad spectrum of the Afghan population. During the past two decades of freedom of speech (2001-2021), TOLO News and Ariana News were at the forefront, [challenging](#) politicians as they became national platforms. However, following the Taliban's takeover, these media outlets are suspected to no longer maintain the same editorial stance. This shift

prompted an investigation into land-grabbing incidents through the eyes of these media, which operate free from Taliban restrictions.

To effectively collect all the relevant data (videos, images, texts, articles) from the aforementioned mediums, two approaches were used: Twitter (X) lists and advanced search operators for Google, Facebook, YouTube, and X engines. Two Twitter (X) lists were established: one for TOLO News and Ariana News, and another for exiled media and certain active accounts reporting on these stories. These two lists compiled all published posts by the respective media on land-grabbing stories. To narrow down the results, advanced search operators were largely used to cover the period of focus by the research.

Initially, all the gathered data was reviewed and classified in chronological order, and then subsequently photos and videos were assessed, verified and geolocated as well as corroborated to establish the validation of claims. Due to the renaming of districts and villages in Afghanistan after every government change, some names were changed or absent on current maps. Publicly available PDF [maps were](#) used to locate such villages. Subsequently, Google Maps, Google Earth, Google Earth Pro, Google Bin, and other tools were employed to find the coordinates by matching the visuals with the locations, and to ensure that the landmarks matched the reported time of year and to find the exact coordinates.

One limitation faced in this report was the lack of footage for many stories, despite numerous reports and testimonies from affected communities. Most of these stories lack visual evidence, which limits the ability to geolocate them accurately.

For verification, InVID, Google reverse search, Google Lens for reverse searches, and advanced search features on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Google were utilized to ensure the credibility of collected incidents. When none of these tools could assist in locating a village, locals and journalists inside Afghanistan were contacted to confirm the coordinates.

Analysis of the stories published on TOLO News and Ariana News was then compared with the open source data to answer the research questions outlined for this investigation. Additionally, the data wrapper tool was used to visualize the distribution of these incidents across Afghanistan. Moreover, pseudonyms were used in some cases to protect the identities of interviewed journalists.

Historical Context

Land grabbing by powerful armed individuals, often affiliated with governments, is well established historically in Afghanistan, persisting through changes of power. The actors involved may have changed, but the problem remains consistent and often precipitates conflict. This issue is deeply rooted in the instability of the last few decades, and involves various historical, legal, and local factors.

According to a 2020 report by the Afghan Analyst Network, competition over land intensifies due to population growth and economic hardship. This is evident from the population growth [data](#) that doubled between 2000 and 2024, rising from 19.5 million in 2000 to over 43 million in 2024. Additionally, it is significant to recognise that only one-eighth of Afghanistan's land is [arable](#), constrained by its mountainous terrain and frequent droughts.

Legally, by 2016, 70% of urban land and 80% of rural land in Afghanistan remained unregistered, as [reported](#) by the Independent Land Authority. This regulatory void enabled strongmen to usurp large swathes of property. Each government change resulted in land redistributions, displacing thousands and perpetuating ongoing disputes. The land ownership system is so [informal](#) that many people lack documentation for the land that they claim, an issue at the centre of the recent [conflict](#) in Takhar province last year. Both formal and informal land systems have flaws that often result in assigning the same piece of land to different owners over time.

Conflicts between settled populations and nomadic tribes in Afghanistan have continued for a century. After gaining independence from the UK, King Amanullah introduced a 12-article [law](#) in 1923 to encourage ethnic Pashtuns from the south and southeast to relocate to the fertile northern regions. This led to tensions over land, farmland, and pastures between the Pashtuns and other ethnic groups such as Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmen, and Hazaras. Many modern land disputes in Afghanistan are generally believed to trace back to decades ago, with [redistribution](#) of land under different governments only prolonged the issue.

Under US-backed Afghan republic governments, notorious for significant corruption issues, including land grabbing, parliament members and officials, including those within the administration, were associated with land grabbing, with multiple [high-profile cases](#) of [illegal land seizure](#) involving [government officials](#). But despite the governments' [efforts](#), the problem was not fully addressed.

In 2013, the Afghan government passed a [law](#) to prevent land and property seizures. However, by 2014, the Afghan Interior Minister [admitted](#) that efforts to reclaim grabbed lands had been largely unsuccessful, with 4 million acres [reported](#) as seized across the country. In 2019, officials announced that 85,000 acres of land had been illegally [seized](#) in Kabul alone. In 2020, the government claimed to have [recaptured](#) 351,000 acres out of the 2.5 million acres of usurped land nationwide. Former Afghan President Ashraf Ghani [initiated](#) several land reforms during his presidency. In April 2021 he reportedly allocated 10% of agricultural land to the Kochis (Pashtun nomads), which received public criticism.

Moreover, a Kabul Now report in April 2021 [revealed](#) that previous government officials had illegally allocated 7,647 plots, meant for returnees and internally displaced people (IDPs), to favored employees of Da Afghanistan Bank, the Ghazni Directorate of Refugees and Repatriation, and the Ministry of Interior's prosecutor's office. According to The New York Times, the US-led coalition also [contributed](#) to land grabbing by constructing military bases on private lands and then transferring them to the Afghan government upon departure. This left original landowners in a long legal battle to ever reclaim their land.

After returning to power, in December 2021 the Taliban [established](#) a commission and passed a new [law](#) to tackle land grabbing. By 2023, this commission said it [investigated](#) nearly 8 million acres of state land and reclaimed over 589,000 acres. Despite these efforts, there have been [accusations](#) against the Taliban regarding their support for Pashtun nomads against ethnic minorities. In September 2021, Human Rights Watch [reported](#) that the Taliban had evicted 2,800 Hazara residents across five provinces. The Taliban rejected these claims.

As Patricia Gossman, the associate Asia director for Human Rights Watch, has [said](#), "Who has the guns gets the land. It's an old, long continuing story."

Analysis section

Frequency of incidents covered by Afghan Media: TOLO News and Ariana News

This section examines the discrepancy between the coverage frequency of land-grabbing incidents by Afghan media (TOLO News and Ariana News) and verified claims.

Between August 2021 and April 2024, TOLO News has reported only twice on land grabbing affecting minorities. One [article](#) from 2021 quoted Taliban officials rejecting Human Rights Watch (HRW) reports about forced evictions of Shia Hazara across five provinces, without including quotes from the affected minorities or further explanation. Another [article](#) from 2022, titled "Tensions Over the House" reported on incidents in Takhar province without referring to the affected ethnicities, though it did quote all sides equally.

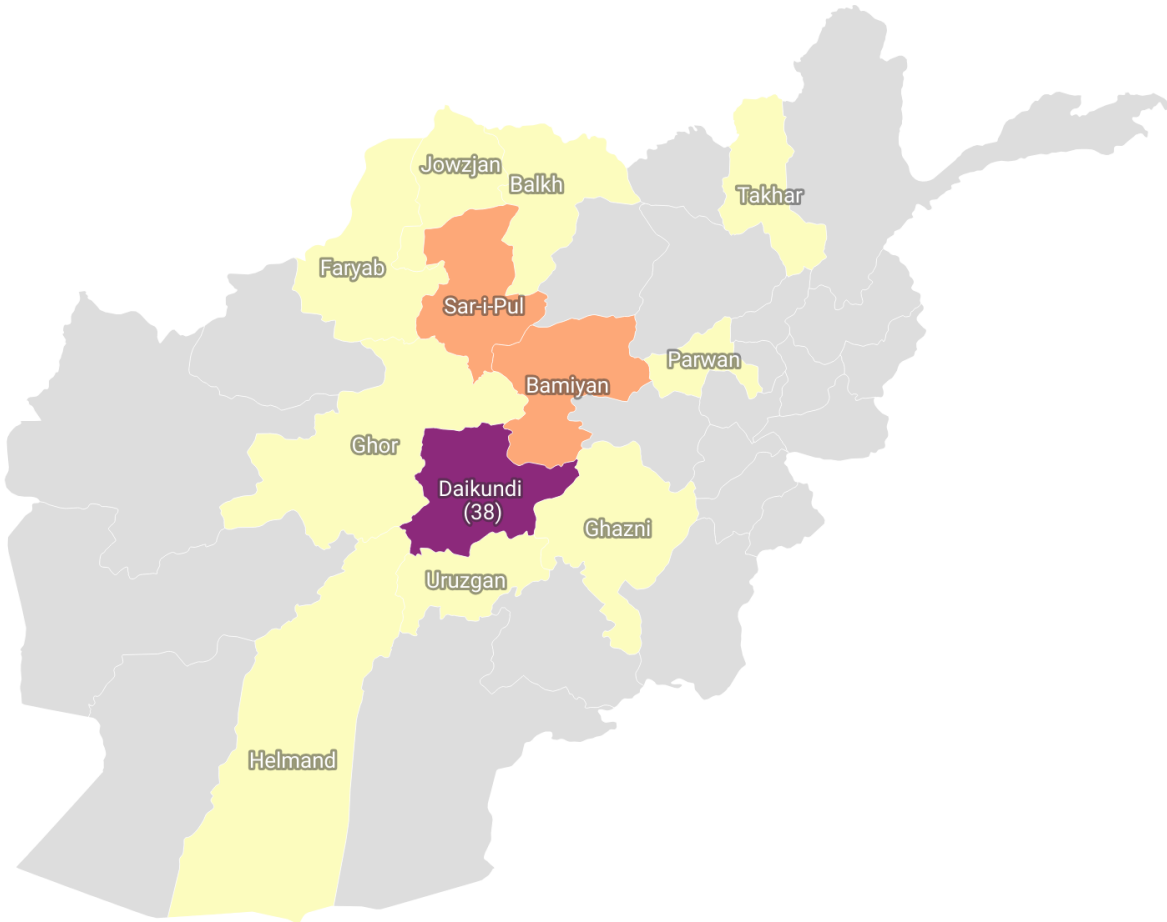
On Ariana News, in the same time range, two video reports were published in [September](#) and [October](#) 2022 about evictions of Uzbeks and Tajiks by Pashtuns from Pakistan in Khaja Bahauddin district of Takhar. It equally mentions both sides of the conflict, and shows positive efforts by the Taliban to address the issue.

These stories are the rare instances in the aforementioned Afghanistan based Afghan media that report about minorities' land. In contrast, openly available data gathered from social media and exiled Afghan media such as Etilaatroz, Amu TV, Hasht-e-Subh, and Afghanistan International recorded 76 claims of land-grabbing incidents affecting minority groups such as Hazara, Uzbek, and Turkmen across 12 provinces of Afghanistan (Daikundi, Bamiyan, Ghazni, Jowzjan, Helmand, Faryab, Sarepol, Ghor, Uruzgan, Parwan, Takhar, and Balkh) between August 2021 and April 2024. The data included visual evidence, human rights reports, publicly available data, and direct interviews with locals back these incidents. According to these data, the [map](#) reveals the distribution of land-grabbing incidents across the country.

Land grabbing of minorities in Afghanistan

Number of incidents

< 5 5-10 ≥ 10



Created with Datawrapper

Regional distribution of incidents and historical patterns from Afghan media compared to realities on the ground

Because, these news outlets primarily focused on regions (Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Nangarhar, Jowzjan, Sar-e Pol, Ghazni, Takhar) where the Taliban undertook efforts to reclaim state land from powerful individuals, it is difficult to determine specific regions experiencing the most frequent incidents of land grabbing. There is also no mention of land grabbing cases directed at specific minority communities across these regions, with the exception of two videos published by Ariana news regarding minorities facing eviction in Khaja Bahauddin district of Takhar.

The observations from these articles and reports of TOLO News and Ariana News demonstrate a low visibility of incidents in these regions. In one [article](#), TOLO News mentions Kandahar, Balkh, Helmand,

Daikundi, and Uruzgan, citing the Taliban's senior officials' rejection of a 2021 Human Rights Watch report accusing the Taliban of forced evictions targeting Shia minorities and former government employees. In another report by TOLO News, it quotes people affected from both sides in Takhar province. Therefore, these are presented as the sole instances where land grabbing in these regions specifically affected minorities.

The regions (Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Nangarhar, Jowzjan, Sar-e Pol, Ghazni, Takhar) highlighted in TOLO News and Ariana News on retaking the state land do correspond to areas where the Afghan government previously attempted to address land usurpation from powerful individuals. Moreover, these regions have witnessed numerous conflicts over land and farmland in the past decades. This suggests a possible continuation of general historical patterns of land dispossession under the Taliban.

The extensive coverage of Taliban visits to different provinces retrieving state land from powerful people shows the focus of these outlets to be on state land retrieval efforts, and not events that affect minority groups.

Translated from Pashto by Google

In Takhar province, the process of returning the seized government lands is underway.

Officials of the Commission for the Prevention of Land Grabbing said that 3,000 acres of land has been taken back from the 300,000 acres of seized land.

#ArianaNews #Afghanistan #Takhar #Land

Was this translation accurate? Give us feedback so we can improve:  



6:39 AM · Oct 31, 2023 · 1,516 Views

Translated from Persian by Google

Officials of the Committee for Stabilization and Restitution of Government Lands in Ghazni say that more than 60,000 acres of confiscated government land have been taken back from the usurpers. Local authorities of Ghazni say that most of the usurped government lands are located in the center of this province.

#طلوع_نیوز

Was this translation accurate? Give us feedback so we can improve:  



2:38 PM · Jan 28, 2023 · 6,833 Views

Two Below are two examples of TOLO News and Ariana News X accounts platforming Taliban's efforts.

However, this investigation found that minorities like Hazara, Uzbek, and Turkmen primarily settling in central Afghanistan and northern Afghanistan have experienced 76 cases of land grabbing, farmland, pastures, and forced evictions across 12 provinces over the past three years.

Characterization of the Taliban

TOLO News and Ariana News predominantly portray the Taliban as defenders of state land, with little mention of minority stories. The tone of these reports remains largely neutral, emphasizing the group's efforts to return grabbed state lands and their official measures. There is no critical tone regarding the self-proclaimed Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA)'s actions, or their impact on minority groups. Reports

frequently cite public appreciation for the Taliban's government efforts to recapture grabbed lands from powerful individuals, with [Hazara](#) minorities and [others](#) admiring the rulers.

Examples of themes observed:

- The Islamic Emirate rejected forced eviction reports by Human Rights Watch.
- The Islamic Emirate started land grabbing commission activities.
- The Islamic Emirate provides land for refugees.
- The Islamic Emirate returned 60,000 acres of state land.
- People thanked the Islamic Emirate for its decisions.
- The Islamic Emirate traveled to facilitate land return in different provinces.
- The Islamic Emirate created a commission to return state lands.

In contrast, there are no minority perspectives in the coverage. Open source data indicate that the de facto authorities have been accused of favoring nomads and evictors, often disregarding documents held by minorities for decades over land ownership. While TOLO News and Ariana News did not platform these stories and avoided critical tone, the Taliban's narrative is also contradictory.

For example, in October 2021, the Taliban Interior Ministry's spokesman, Sahid Khosti, [rejected](#) the forced evictions of Shia Hazara in a Human Rights Watch report, as quoted by TOLO News. However, Bilal Karimi, the then deputy spokesman, told a YouTube [channel in November 2021](#) that the evicted Hazara lost the court battle 6 months before the incident and had to evacuate accordingly. This trend of contradictory stances between higher and lower officials in Kabul have been observed in several other cases.

The image is a composite of two parts. On the left is a tweet from Jamaluddin Mousavi (@JamaL_Mousavi) dated Oct 20, 2021. The tweet contains Persian text: 'ز خیرالله خیرخواه سرپرست وزارت اطلاعات و فرهنگ طالبان در مورد کوچ اجباری هزاره‌ها پرسیده شد، او علی رغم شواهد بسیار گفت که چنین اتفاقی نیفتاده. آقای خیرخواه گفت که شاید اختلافات محلی در میان باشد. #TalibanTakeover #Taliban'. Below the text is a video player showing a man in a turban and beard speaking. On the right is a news article from TOLO News, dated 11 OCTOBER 11, 2021, with the headline 'Interior Ministry rejects reports of forced displacement'. The article includes a video of a spokesman and a text snippet: 'A spokesman for the Ministry of Interior said that Human Rights Watch must provide evidence to prove its claim.' Below this are 'RELATED NEWS' links: 'Human Rights Watch: Women Lecturers Face Serious Restrictions <' and 'Human Rights Restrictions Exist in Taliban-Ruled Areas: < Report'.



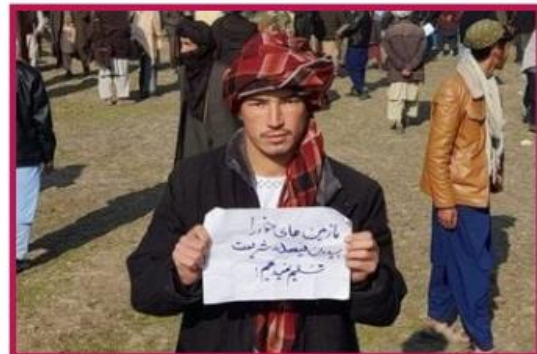
Treatment of Minorities

In these sole occasions that TOLO News and Ariana News cover land grabbing stories affecting minorities, they are occasionally written as displaced and their ethnicity is omitted. Although they quoted the people in a rare report, the discussion is generally framed as ‘tensions’ with no critical voices of people against the Taliban.



Meanwhile, the visual evidence on the [map](#) reveals a different reality for affected communities. These sources reveal a pattern of local conflicts and violence facing ethnic groups by the Taliban or armed individuals who claim the land. Over the past three years, several recurring themes have emerged in published content regarding the experiences of minorities and their treatment:

- Evictions by Taliban, nomads, rogue commanders, and others are rare occasions by Hazara individuals, often with 3-9 day deadlines, without court orders.
- Evictions happened at night time according to 60 families interviewed by a Youtube channel in Daikundi, and Helmand, leaving them stranded without food or shelter.
- Social media footage shows frequent beatings and threats.
- Evictors frequently forced people to leave crops behind.
- Taliban mixed responses: top officials reject incidents, while lower officials confirmed
- Promises of investigations follow after media attention.
- In Daikundi, Jowzjan, Ghor, and Takhar, old documents from decades ago were dismissed in favor of Taliban-era (1996-2001) claims or oral assertions.
- Local officials and evictors often opposed the leadership's order to return displaced people to their homes in Daikundi and Faryab provinces, and beat the returnees.
- Taliban often said they were "unaware" of incidents in Ghor, Jowzjan, Daikundi, Faryab, and Balkh, despite evidence of their presence. They called these incidents 'legal issues'.
- Returnees had to pay large sums of money to stay on land or face imprisonment or property damage.



Visibility of land grabbing relating to minority communities in Afghan media

The visibility of land-grabbing issues affecting minorities in Afghan media, particularly in published content by TOLO News and Ariana News, is assessed as minimal during the period of investigation. The outlets tend to focus more on broader topics such as the Taliban reclaiming state lands from powerful individuals, rather than covering incidents specifically concerning minority groups.

The focus on positive coverage of the Taliban's land initiatives, rather than on stories faced by minorities, perpetuates a one-sided narrative and overlooks the plight of vulnerable people.

Almost one third of the 76 incidents include footage, indicating restricted information access and lack of coverage by the media, broadly. However, all incidents share similar themes of "immediate deadlines for eviction, threats, beatings, and protests".

Underlying factors contributing to media's ability to cover land-grabbing stories concerning minorities

Taliban's Media Law: The Afghan media, which had thrived between 2001 and 2021, faced a drastic change in August 2021 with the Taliban's return to power. This new political system has restricted journalists' ability to report freely, in particular on topics critical of the Taliban's actions. In September 2021, the Taliban introduced the "11 [Rules of Journalism](#)," mandating that media content align with Taliban approval at all stages of production. This has put pressure on the media already struggling with financial issues.

Initially, the Taliban said the previous media law of [2019](#) would remain in place, but later indicated plans to amend these laws. They introduced 17 [directives](#) that contradict former media laws. Non-compliance leads to imprisonment, as documented by the Afghan Journalists Safety Committee ([AFJC](#)) and Reporters Without Borders ([RSF](#)).

Some of the directives target the media's ability to report [stories](#) critical of the Taliban:

- Restrictions on media coverage of demonstrations and civil protests.
- Content production restrictions on [materials](#) deemed contradictory to Islam, disrespectful to national figures, or negatively impacting public opinion.
- Prohibition of interviews with Taliban opponents and critics.
- Prohibition of criticizing Taliban officials, with non-compliance considered a violation of Sharia law and punishable by law.

Since the Taliban takeover, nearly 50% of media outlets in Afghanistan have ceased operations. Afghanistan ranks 152 out of 180 countries in RSF's 2023 World Press Freedom [Index](#), dropping 26 places during the current period of Taliban control over Afghanistan.

As of 8 January 2024, the Taliban spokesman [stated](#) that the Taliban leader is working on issuing a new media law, involving teams from ministries, including Ulema (religious scholars) at the Culture and Information Ministry. These strict laws are likely to cause stories of human rights violations to go unreported. Media organisations are often compelled to self-censor to avoid repercussions.

The humanitarian crisis following the Taliban takeover has also impacted the media's financial situation, exacerbated by the freezing of Afghan funds in the US and the withdrawal of donors and investment from Afghanistan. These financial pressures have impacted the ability of media outlets to operate as before. A 2022 study by Deutsche Welle (DW) [Akademie](#) and partner organizations reported that nearly 88% of media outlets in Afghanistan face "difficult to very difficult" financial conditions.

Journalist Mehrdad - not his real name - [told](#) Afghan Witness in May 2023 that Afghan journalists face poverty and hunger, as well as a moral dilemma: working for Taliban-aligned media is safer and more

financially secure, but means abandoning the journalistic and democratic values on which they based their careers. Two local journalists from Herat city and interviewed for this report said that they struggle with low salaries in continuing their work in local media, barely earning enough to cover basic living expenses. "We are okay with that but they don't give enough," Ahmad said. He mentioned that he had not received his salary from his radio station for the last two months .

These underlying factors of financial strain, Taliban restrictive media law, persecution of journalists critical of their activities and self-censorship contribute to the media's low coverage of stories critical of the Taliban, including cases of land grabbing affecting minority communities.

Conclusion

This report highlights a significant gap in the coverage of minority land-grabbing stories by domestic media like TOLO News and Ariana News, showing large-scale absence of information in the public interest, in the Afghan media landscape. This is despite a significant volume of reports: the investigation managed to verify, geolocate, and corroborate claims of these incidents, demonstrating the widespread nature of such occurrences over the last three years.

The validation of these sources and reports of land grabbing indicate that, despite limited local media coverage, the Taliban's return to power has marked a new wave of efforts to return state land, forced evictions by powerful individuals or people affiliated with the ruling power, and a repeat of land redistribution practice that fueled local conflicts for decades. This long-established issue has affected people all across the country, and its dynamic changes with every new regime.

For future investigations, it is vital to study the Taliban's redistribution of land and local reporting of land-grabbing issues, including those affecting major ethnic groups like Pashtuns and Tajiks, who have also experienced such incidents over the past three years. This is essential to establish a comprehensive understanding of how the Taliban assists and perpetuates land grabbing. Additionally, the continued monitoring of land grabbing affecting minorities remains crucial, and this information must be effectively conveyed to local channels effectively.

Annexes

Province	Date	Treatment of minorities	Perpetrator	Taliban's response
Daikundi	23.09.2021	Families were evicted at night without court orders, and beatings	Pashtun, Taliban, Hazara	Some officials confirmed, and others rejected claims
Bamiyan	26.09.2022 29.08.2023	Armed groups threatened Hazaras, forced land payments	Pashtun, Tajiks	Dismissed as historical issues
Ghazni	12.05.2022 03.06.2022	Kochis beat locals, and forced evacuations	Pashtun nomads	No comment
Jowzjan	27.11.2021 05.12.2021	Turkmen and Uzbeks evicted by Kochis, beatings	Pashtun nomads	Rejected claims, then dismissed as a tribal issue
Helmand	16.10.2021	Hazara was evicted at night, and land stripped	Pashtun individual	Claims rejected
Faryab	25.02.2023 16.04.2023	Kochis beat Uzbeks & Turkment, protests ignored	Pashtun nomads	Promised investigation
Sarepul	19. 12. 2022	Uzbek protest against Taliban deadline to leave land	Pashtun nomads	No comment
Ghor	9. 11. 2022	Hazaras was forced to leave despite holding documents	Hazara, Taliban	Claiming unaware of the incident
Uruzgan	12. 08. 2023	Hazara land destroyed by Kochis, beatings	Pashtun nomads	Accompanied by Taliban
Parwan	03. 30. 2024	Taliban commander threatened and evicted Hazaras	Rogue Taliban commander	Promised investigation
Balkh	09.10. 2021 22.03.2024	Hazaras/Shia were evicted despite legal documents from the previous (republic) government against people holding documents from	Pashtuns	Old legal case claimed

		Taliban's old government (1996-2001)		
Takhar	Sep 10 - Oct 5, 2022 20.06.2023	Uzbeks along with Tajiks were evicted by Pashtuns who claimed they owned the land from 1933-1973 before being forced to go to Pakistan.	Pashtuns returnees from Pakistan	Redistributed land for evicted Uzbeks & Tajiks

Geolocated / Footage	No footage / No exact coordinates		
Tagabdar	Nowabad	Ali abad town	Jowzjan city
Kendir (families)	Balasartagab	Belandjoy	Tangi Nawishta
Shagholja	Lorsho	Siya lash	Almar
Biri	Dahan Nalak	Chappa Joy	Qala Sukhta
Warag	Ghamqul	Maydan Malik	Balghali
Kharakak	Durmi	Rahrama	Laghman
Bamiyan dungeons	Daymalek	Landlay Baidak	Angut
Rig Shad	Dara Shatoot	Baidak	Lulanj
Naw Abad Turkman qudoug	Taka toy	Khamitob	Kabazar
Nawmish	Kenti	Shiga Tak	Qush Tapa
Sarbalagh	Miyan Ghasho	Panjab	Alghizar
Khaja musa	Katta Anar	Waras	Hotqool
Sokhta Qala	Kurk Tughi	Pushta Ghorghry	
Abdan	Sang Shahrak	Yakaw lang	
Adreng	Tatrigag	Feruz Bahar	
Pusta Esmaidan	Ab Darah	Nawor	
Bum Chahar Asyab	Kajaki	Jaghatu	
Joy now	Pas Ab Balu		

Shashpar	Band Sang		
Qubbatul Islam	Posht Saghom		
Gul Bahar	Pas Ab Bazmir		
Muhajir Ghashlaq	SarDasht		
Nowabad	Lala Guzar		
Quraish, Dawlatabad			
Angut			