

## **Schnellrecherche der SFH-Länderanalyse vom 6. Juni 2016 zu Afghanistan: Sicherheitslage in Uruzgan, Gefährdung von Hazaras, Gefährdung von Polizeikräften**

Fragen an die SFH-Länderanalyse:

- Wie ist die aktuelle Sicherheitslage in Uruzgan und besonders im Distrikt Khas Uruzgan?
- Sind Angehörige der ethnischen Gruppe der Hazara dort besonders gefährdet?
- Sind Polizeikräfte einer besonderen Gefährdung ausgesetzt?

Die Informationen beruhen auf einer zeitlich begrenzten Recherche (Schnellrecherche) in öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die uns derzeit zur Verfügung stehen.

### **1 Sicherheitslage in der Provinz Uruzgan**

**Taliban kontrollieren einen Grossteil der Provinz Uruzgan, Kämpfe dauern an, Distrikt Khas Uruzgan wird von den Taliban kontrolliert und ist von der Aussenwelt abgeschnitten.** Laut einem Artikel der *Associated Press* vom 3. Juni 2016 ist die Provinz Uruzgan inzwischen eine der am meisten vom bewaffneten Konflikt zwischen Taliban und Sicherheitskräften der Regierung betroffenen Gebiete im Süden Afghanistans. So berichtete *Khaama Press* am 29. Mai 2016, die afghanische Armee habe im Rahmen ihrer gegen die Taliban gerichteten *Shafaq*-Offensive in den Distrikten Chora und Khas Uruzgan mindestens neun Talibankämpfer einschliesslich zweier lokaler Führungskräfte getötet und weitere verwundet. Der von *Associated Press* (3. Juni 2016) zitierte Provinzdirektor von Uruzgan beschreibt die Situation in der Provinz Uruzgan als so unsicher wie in den letzten 15 Jahren nicht. Laut ihm wurden allein im Mai 2016 geschätzt 200 Sicherheitskräfte getötet und über 300 verletzt; ebenso viele Angehörige der Zivilbevölkerung seien in derselben Zeit getötet und verletzt worden. Jeden Tag zögen sich die Sicherheitskräfte der Regierung weiter zurück, da sie nicht rechtzeitig Nachschub erhielten, und die Taliban bauten ihre Kontrolle weiter aus. Seit März 2016 ist laut demselben Artikel die Überlandstrasse zwischen den Provinzhauptstädten Tirin Kot (Provinz Uruzgan) und Kandahar (Provinz Kandahar) geschlossen. Die Strasse, die den Distrikt Khas Uruzgan mit dem Rest der Provinz verbindet, sei seit ungefähr einem Jahr blockiert. Laut *Agence France-Presse* (6. März 2016) und *Long War Journal* (9. März 2016) begann der Rückzug der afghanischen Sicherheitskräfte aus der Provinz Uruzgan im Februar 2016. Gründe seien die mangelnde Zahl von Soldaten und Polizisten, die von Verlusten im Kampf sowie Desertionen betroffen seien. *Long War Journal* schätzt, dass vier der sechs Distrikte der Provinz Uruzgan heftig von den Taliban umkämpft sind: Dehrawud, Shahidi Hassas, Gizab und Khas Uruzgan. Bereits im Mai 2015 kontrollierten die Taliban laut einer vom *Sydney Morning Herald* (30. Mai 2015) zitierten Quelle drei der sechs Distrikte der Provinz Uruzgan ausserhalb der Städte: Dehrawud, Khas Uruzgan und Shadidi Hassas.

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**Personen, die für internationale Truppen oder die Regierung gearbeitet haben, sind in der Provinz Uruzgan und im Distrikt Khas Uruzgan besonders gefährdet.** Am 6. März 2016 berichtete *AFP*, die Taliban verfolgten im Gebiet Kharkhord Anwohnerinnen und Anwohner, die für die Regierung arbeiteten. Laut einem Bericht des *Afghanistan Analysts Network* (AAN) vom 2. September 2015 verlangten die Taliban, dass sich in den Gebieten Palan und Shashpar im Distrikt Khas Uruzgan alle Personen meldeten, die für die internationalen Truppen oder die Regierung arbeiten oder gearbeitet hatten. Es existiere eine detaillierte Liste mit 166 Namen. Ferner forderten die Taliban die Bevölkerung des Gebietes Shashpar auf, die verbleibenden Armeestreitkräfte zu verjagen und deren Waffen den Taliban zu übergeben.

**Polizeikräfte verliessen ihre Posten mangels Nachschub an Munition.** *The Australian* erwähnte am 20. April 2016 Berichte, laut denen mindestens 30 Polizeikräfte innerhalb einer Woche ihre Posten in der Provinz Uruzgan verlassen und sich in die Provinzhauptstadt Tirin Kot zurückgezogen hätten. Der Grund sei, dass sie keinen Nachschub an Munition bekommen hätten. Taliban hätten daraufhin die zurückgelassenen Polizeiposten angezündet.

Associated Press, 3. Juni 2016:

*«In the south, one of the worst hit areas is Uruzgan province where the Taliban have been putting pressure in recent weeks on Afghan forces around the provincial capital of Tirin Kot, said the U.S. military spokesman in Kabul, Brig. Gen. Charles Cleveland. "The Taliban's main focus in the south is now Uruzgan" and U.S. forces have been providing assistance and air support as needed, Cleveland said. The director of Uruzgan's provincial council, Abdul Hakeem Khadimzai, described the situation there as the "worst in 15 years." In May alone, he said, "around 200 security forces were killed and more than 300 were wounded" in Uruzgan. The figures are an estimate but Khadimzai insisted that if he were to "include civilians, then they would be doubled." The numbers could not be independently verified as the Afghan government does not release military and police casualty figures.*

*"Every day our forces are stepping back and every day the Taliban are controlling more and more area," Khadimzai said. "Our security forces are trying their best to control the area but they can't because logistics supplies are not delivered on time." Uruzgan residents and local community leaders say the highway connecting Tirin Kot to the city of Kandahar, the capital of neighboring Kandahar province — 163 kilometers (101 miles) away — has been closed since March. And the road linking Khas Uruzgan district with the rest of the province has been blocked for about a year. With the Taliban gaining ground, the government-controlled area has shrunk. Khadimzai describes Tirin Kot now as an "island of government control disconnected from the rest of the province."»* Quelle: Associated Press, Taliban Gain Ground in S. Afghanistan, 6. März 2016:

[www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/news/world-policy/article/2016/06/03/taliban-gain-ground-s-afghanistan](http://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/news/world-policy/article/2016/06/03/taliban-gain-ground-s-afghanistan).

Khaama Press, 29. Mai 2016:

**«At least 9 Taliban militants including the group's two top leaders were killed during separate clashes with the Afghan security forces in southern Uruzgan province. The 205th Atal Corps of the Afghan National Army said the group's shadow governor Mawlavi Jan Agha and military commission chief Asadullah were among those killed. At least 5 militants were also wounded during the operations and 5 Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were seized and defused, a statement by 205th Atal Corps said. The statement further added that the operations were conducted in Chora, and Khas Uruzgan districts. (...) The operations by the Afghan security forces are being conducted as part of the Shafaq annual offensive which was launched late in March in response to the growing insurgency activities led by the Taliban group.»**

Long War Journal, 9. März 2016:

**«In addition to withdrawing from districts in Helmand province in mid-February, the Afghan Army has begun to leave areas in Uruzgan. On March 1, troops abandoned areas of the district of Shahidi Hassas in the neighboring Uruzgan province. A provincial spokesman indicated that troops will likely leave other districts in order to create a "a reserve battalion." From Reuters:**

*Provincial government spokesman Dost Mohammad Nayab said about 100 troops and police had been pulled from checkpoints in two areas in Shahidi Hassas district and sent to the neighbouring district of Deh Rawud. The Afghan Taliban, seeking to topple the Western-backed government in Kabul and reimpose Islamic rule 15 years after they were ousted from power, said the move, which came after heavy fighting late Monday, had left the area around the village of Yakhdan under their control. The decision to leave the posts follows months of heavy fighting with the Taliban, who have put government forces under heavy pressure across southern Afghanistan.*

**“We want to create a reserve battalion in Deh Rawud, and we may ask our soldiers and policemen from other districts also to leave their checkpoints,” Nayab said. Nayab said the withdrawal was prompted by a shortage of troops and police, worn down by combat losses and desertions. He said troop numbers in the province were about 1,000 short of their assigned strength while police were hundreds short. “Some of them have left the army and police, some have been killed or wounded and some have surrendered to the Taliban,” he said. “We have to control situation here until we receive enough forces.”**

*On Feb. 29, the Taliban claimed it “completely liberated” the Khar Khordi area of Shahidi Hassas. The Long War Journal estimates that four of Uruzgan's six districts are heavily contested by the Taliban. Government officials have not yet stated that the entirety of Shahidi Hassas is under Taliban control, and the Taliban have not claimed that it fully controls the district.*

*Over the past year, the Taliban have seized control of, or contested, a number of districts in a belt that spans southwestern Herat, eastern Farah, northern and central Helmand, Uruzgan, and northwestern Kandahar (see map above). While many of these*

*districts are in remote areas, the Taliban have historically used these safe havens to organize operations against neighboring districts and provincial capitals in southern and central Afghanistan.»* Quelle: LWJ, Afghan forces withdraw from district in Uruzgan, 9. März 2016:

[www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2016/03/afghan-forces-withdraw-from-district-in-uruzgan.php](http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2016/03/afghan-forces-withdraw-from-district-in-uruzgan.php).

Agence France-Presse, 6. März 2016:

*«Overstretched Afghan forces are pulling back from violent southern districts without a fight, ceding key territory to the resurgent Taliban as part of an unprecedented "strategic retreat" that has stoked fears government control is slipping. Beset by record casualties, desertions and troop shortages, **Afghan troops have recently abandoned outposts in parts of central Uruzgan province, extending a withdrawal which began last month.** (...) **The Taliban on Saturday refused to hold direct peace talks with the Afghan government**, dealing a blow to international efforts to revive negotiations aimed at ending their 14-year insurgency.»* AFP, Afghan retreat from key districts stokes instability fears, 6. März 2016:

<http://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghan-retreat-key-districts-stokes-instability-fears>.

Sydney Morning Herald, 30. Mai 2015:

*«A source in Tarin Kot, the provincial capital where up to 1500 Australian troops were based for nearly eight years, told Fairfax Media **it was widely believed that the Taliban had control of three of the province's six districts – Deh Rawood, Khas Uruzgan and Shahidi Hassas – outside the cities.**»* Quelle: Sydney Morning Herald, 30. Mai 2015:

[www.smh.com.au/federal-politics/political-news/afghan-province-sliding-back-towards-taliban-control-20150529-ghcsbj.html](http://www.smh.com.au/federal-politics/political-news/afghan-province-sliding-back-towards-taliban-control-20150529-ghcsbj.html).

Agence France-Presse, 6. März 2016:

*«**"The Taliban are hunting down residents who worked for the government," said Abdul Ahad, a local elder in the Kharkhord area of Uruzgan, from where dozens of Afghan troops recently pulled out.** "Government soldiers left us here to die," he told AFP by telephone from the area, which is home to some 20,000 families.»* AFP, Afghan retreat from key districts stokes instability fears, 6. März 2016:

<http://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghan-retreat-key-districts-stokes-instability-fears>.

Afghanistan Analysts Network, 2. September 2015:

*«[T]he Taleban demanded that people who were working (or had worked) for either the international forces or the government would present themselves so that the 'Emirate' could decide how to deal with them. They apparently had a detailed list of 116 names. Similar instructions were given to the population of Shashpar area, who were asked to expel the remaining ANA post from their area and hand*

**over the weapons.**» Quelle: AAN, Trouble in Khas Uruzgan: Insults, assaults, a siege and an airlift, 2. September 2015:

[www.afghanistan-analysts.org/trouble-in-khas-uruzgan/](http://www.afghanistan-analysts.org/trouble-in-khas-uruzgan/).

The Australian, 20. April 2016:

**«In the province of Uruzgan, where Australian troops were based and where most of the 41 Diggers killed in Afghanistan died, there has been almost a complete breakdown of order. There are reports that at least 30 police abandoned their check posts this week and returned to the capital, Tarin Kowt, because they had not been supplied with ammunition. It was reported that the Taliban had set fire to the abandoned check posts.»** Quelle: The Australian, Taliban vows to take the battle to Kabul, 20. April 2016:

[www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/taliban-vows-to-take-the-battle-to-kabul/news-story/2a419c3536bf9fddf675804142ae1353](http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/taliban-vows-to-take-the-battle-to-kabul/news-story/2a419c3536bf9fddf675804142ae1353).

## 2 Situation der Zivilbevölkerung und besonders der Hazara im Distrikt Khas Uruzgan

**Taliban setzten Hazara unter Druck.** Durch ihre starke Präsenz im Distrikt Khas Uruzgan setzten die Taliban laut AAN (2. September 2015) die lokalen Hazara vermehrt unter Druck, sich von ihnen rekrutieren zu lassen oder sie zu unterstützen, und dies besonders in den von Hazara bewohnten Gebieten Palan und Shashpar.

**Kämpfe im Distrikt Khas Uruzgan im Jahr 2015 sind vom ethnischen Konflikt zwischen Hazara und Paschtunen beeinflusst.** Laut AAN (2. September 2015) findet sich die Zivilbevölkerung – Hazaras und Paschtunen – im Distrikt Khas Uruzgan oft auf entgegengesetzten Seiten eines grösseren Konflikts wieder. Wegen der strategischen Lage des Distrikts sind die Distrikthauptstadt und die Standorte der Sicherheitskräfte seit Jahren immer wieder umkämpft. Mitte Mai 2015 töteten die Taliban bei einer Grossoffensive auf die Distrikthauptstadt zwölf Polizisten und einen Schuldirektor und ehemaligen Distriktgouverneur. Nachdem Abdul Samad, der örtliche Kommandeur der *Afghan Local Police* (ALP), die Taliban zurückdrängen konnte, belagerten die Taliban dessen Kontrollposten während mehrerer Wochen. Die Unterstützung durch afghanische Sicherheitskräfte reichte zur Verteidigung nicht aus, so dass diese Samad, seine Familie und seine verbleibenden ALP-Kämpfer am 22. August in Begleitung eines US-Kampfflugzeugs evakuierten.

**Menschenrechtsverletzungen in Khas Uruzgan durch die *Afghan Local Police*.** Vor der Belagerung hatten die ALP-Truppen Samads laut AAN (2. September 2015) die lokale Bevölkerung mit Schikanen unter Druck gesetzt. So mussten Dorfgemeinschaften «Strafe» zahlen, wenn sie es nicht schafften, Angriffe durch unkonventionelle Spreng- und Brandvorrichtungen zu verhindern oder wenn sie die afghanische Flagge nicht aufhängten. Tötungen waren allgegenwärtig. Im Juli 2015 schnitten ALP-Truppen Samads lokalen Ältesten die Bärte ab, angeblich, um sie für ihre Zusammenarbeit mit den Taliban zu bestrafen. Ausserdem führten sie sexuelle Angriffe («*bi namusi*» oder «Entehrung») auf die Zivilbevölkerung durch. AAN berichtet von glaubwürdigen

Berichten mindestens einer Vergewaltigung einer Minderjährigen. Die lokale Zivilbevölkerung hatte die Taliban daher um Hilfe gegen Samad gebeten, während die Taliban ihrerseits bereits im Rahmen ihrer Expansionsbestrebungen begonnen hatten, Sicherheitskräfte in Khas Uruzgan anzugreifen.

**Konflikt zwischen Kuchis und Hazara.** Während der Belagerung Samads durch die Taliban griff laut AAN (2. September 2015) Abdul Hakim Shujai, ein der Hazara-Ethnie angehörender, wegen Menschenrechtsverletzungen umstrittener ehemaliger ALP-Kommandeur, die Taliban an. Er gerierte sich als Verteidiger der im Distrikt Khas Uruzgan ansässigen Hazara, denen als «*taleban*» bezeichnete *Kuchis* (paschtunischen Nomaden) aus dem Distrikt Ajiristan in der Provinz Ghazni bis zu 200 Schafe gestohlen hatten.

Afghanistan Analysts Network, 2. September 2015:

*«Current situation*

***One of the consequences of the increased Taleban presence in Khas Uruzgan has been greater pressure on the Hazara communities, in an attempt to enlist or enforce their support. The population of Palan area, for instance, were asked to provide safe passage, which would give the Taleban a shorter route to the district centre and Samad's stronghold. In addition, the Taleban demanded that people who were working (or had worked) for either the international forces or the government would present themselves so that the 'Emirate' could decide how to deal with them. They apparently had a detailed list of 116 names. Similar instructions were given to the population of Shashpar area, who were asked to expel the remaining ANA post from their area and hand over the weapons. The Hazara communities, as is often the case, are trying to stall in the hope that they can hold out until the pressure eases.***» Quelle: AAN, Trouble in Khas Uruzgan: Insults, assaults, a siege and an airlift, 2. September 2015:

[www.afghanistan-analysts.org/trouble-in-khas-uruzgan/](http://www.afghanistan-analysts.org/trouble-in-khas-uruzgan/).

Afghanistan Analysts Network, 2. September 2015:

***«[Khas Uruzgan] district itself is relevant for several reasons. It is one of the places where Hazaras and Pashtuns live in an uneasy co-existence, trying to maintain peaceful relations while often finding themselves on different sides of a larger conflict. Conflicts around abusive commanders have reverberated within the wider ethnic communities up to the national level. Khas Uruzgan also provides a throughway to the Taleban from Zabul and Ghazni to northern Helmand and Ghor (through Gizab); freedom of movement in Khas Uruzgan thus eases the massing and movement of troops. Most years have seen fighting around the district's centre and security outposts.***

*The siege (May-August 2015)*

***The most recent onslaught on Khas Uruzgan started in mid-May of this year. After a few days of low-level fighting, the Taleban, on 18 May 2015, launched a large pre-dawn attack on the district centre, which culminated in heavy fighting around the qomandani (district police headquarters), the woleswali (district governor's***

**building) and the nearby Shah Zaman School. The fighting lasted several hours and left twelve policemen and the school's principal (Abdul Alem Khan, who used to be the district's governor) dead. The district's leadership requested urgent reinforcements from Tirin Kot, Kandahar or Kabul, warning that the district could well fall. In the end, it was Abdul Samad, the local ALP commander, who came to the rescue and forced the Taleban to retreat in what some locals described as quite a resounding beating.**

**In the days and weeks after, the Taleban returned, attacking security outposts and steadily overrunning several of them (see for instance reporting here). (...) they launched some attacks on army posts, but that was just to keep the government busy. Their real target was Samad." The siege of Abdul Samad's posts lasted several weeks. (...)**

**At the same time, former ALP commander Abdul Hakim Shujai (a Hazara; Samad is Pashtun) attacked the Taleban from Siahbaghal in the north, forcing them to briefly fight on two fronts. (...)**

*Saving Samad*

**The next night, on Saturday 22 August 2015, Samad was airlifted out, together with his family and remaining men, by helicopters of the Special Mission Wing and flown to Tirin Kot. The evacuees included his two wives, several children, including the young son of a brother who had been killed in the fighting, and around two dozen remaining supporters. (...) The airlift was accompanied by at least one US gunship (...).**

*What prompted the onslaught: beards, violence and assaults*

**Khas Uruzgan, like most districts, has seen its fair share of abusive security forces – from the early Afghan National Police, to the Afghan Security Guards (ASG) that functioned as an auxiliary force to US Special Operations Forces and, most recently the ALP. Abdul Samad, a former Taleban commander who joined the ALP in early 2012 after he had fallen out with the movement, had originally not been among the worst. Over time, however, the misconduct of his men escalated, until it had reached a point that people described as intolerable.**

*First there were the 'normal' pressures and humiliations that are not uncommon, but do add up to create grievances, such as the fining of communities after they 'failed to prevent' IED attacks or for failing to fly the Afghan national flag. There were the ubiquitous killings – some in the heat of a fight, others after or without a fight, which were basically summary executions. None of them were forgotten and most of them were waiting to be avenged.*

*And then there were recent punishments that seemed specifically intended to humiliate. For instance, in mid July 2015 – during the lull in the fighting, when Samad felt both strong and vengeful – his men rounded up several groups of elders in the Nawa Sultan Muhammad area and forcibly cut their beards. This is a calculated*

*insult (...), intended presumably to punish the men for cooperating with the Taliban. A few of the men were also beaten and the community was reportedly forced to pay a fine of 14 lakh Pakistani rupees (around 13,500 dollars).*

*But what really seems to have tipped the scales were the **stories of Samad's men going to private houses and doing bi namusi (dishonour, a phrase often used for sexual assault)**. Most sources were reluctant to speak in any more detail than this, but after some prompting at least one concrete incident could be identified in the Adozai area, where, at around the same as the cutting of the beards, **a teenage girl from the Melizai tribe was said to have been forcibly taken from her home and brought to the ALP post in Dehan-e Sangu. There, she was reportedly raped and killed**. Previous to this, **Samad had ordered the population to leave the doors of their houses open at night, in case his men wanted to search the premises** – an order that seemed designed to insult and instil feelings of humiliation and powerlessness. (...)*

*A large number of families (reportedly 200, although this may be an exaggeration) is said to have left the area and are now camping out in tents in the open field in Warni, near Ab Paran. There is little prospect of humanitarian support, given that both the area and the roads leading to it are under Taliban control. **The displacement may have also been prompted by the sustained fighting over the last few months, but according to most sources the families left because the prospect of possible assault was intolerable. As one elder remarked, "These people don't flee killing or beating or stealing. But they flee bi namusi. ... And those who could not leave, lived in fear."***

*Lobbying the Taliban*

***In response to the pressure, delegations of both men and women are said to have travelled to Pakistan to ask the Taliban leadership for help to get rid of Samad. Several families sold or leased out parts of their land to raise money, so they could buy light and heavy weapons and ammunition. Many families in the affected areas also sent men to join the upcoming fight on the Taliban's side. (...)***

***[T]he local anger coincided with the wider Taliban effort to move troops to vulnerable or strategic districts. Khas Uruzgan has regularly come under heavy attacks in the past, with Taliban forces easily moving into the district from Zabul (in particular neighbouring district Daichopan, but also Khak-e Afghan and Arghandab) and Ghazni (particularly neighbouring Ajiristan). The number of fighters is not clear. Most sources spoke of 700, 800, even 1000 fighters having massed for the various attacks (including local men who had recently joined in response to the ALP behaviour, the regular local Taliban and fighters from outside the province). The figures may be exaggerated, but there was clearly a large concentration of fighters that local communities either supported or tolerated.***

*Shujai joins the fight: sheep, camels and negotiations*

***Some of the most grievous misbehaviour seems to have taken place during the brief period in July 2015, when the siege on Samad's positions was temporarily lifted and Samad's forces felt in control again. One of the reasons the Taliban***



were forced to retreat at that time was because **Shujai's fighters joined the fray, forcing the Taleban to fight on two fronts.**

**Shujai, however, did not seem to have joined the fight because he wanted to help Samad, but rather because he saw an opportunity to solidify his position as the local defender of Hazara interests. His attack was in response to a recent raid by Taleban/kuchis (nomads) from Ajiristan – the two terms were used interchangeably in the various interviews – who had gathered up to 200 sheep from local Hazaras and carried them off to Ajiristan. Shujai's response to the theft was part of a familiar pattern, in which Pashtun and Hazara forces (whether linked to the government or to the Taleban) alternately attack each other, close the roads or take each other's elders hostage, in order to force the other side to the negotiating table.**

*In this case, Shujai also made use of the fact that the Taleban were preoccupied with the siege of Samad, and were battling a stronger force after the arrival of the ANA reinforcements. This meant his attack came at a bad time for the Taleban, who urgently dispatched local Pashtun elders to the Hazara areas to try to solve the case.*

**After two meetings, both sides (ie the Hazaras from the area and the kuchis/Pashtuns from Ajiristan) agreed that the sheep would be returned to the Hazaras and that the Hazaras, in turn, would pay the people of Ajiristan the equivalent of two camels. (...) The agreement has since crumbled: the sheep have not been returned, nor have the camels been compensated. After several rounds of excuses – the sheep are still on the way, we couldn't find all of them, etc – the Ajiristan side finally made it clear (...) that they no longer intended to return the sheep. Tensions rose, and Shujai gave them a 24-hour deadline, threatening to resume the war if the agreement was not honoured. (...)»** Quelle: AAN, Trouble in Khas Uruzgan: Insults, assaults, a siege and an airlift, 2. September 2015:  
[www.afghanistan-analysts.org/trouble-in-khas-uruzgan/](http://www.afghanistan-analysts.org/trouble-in-khas-uruzgan/).

### 3 Australische Mission in Uruzgan

**Australische Militär- und Polizeimission in Uruzgan.** Laut ABC News (6. August 2015) waren zwischen 2005 und 2013 zum Teil mehr als 1100 australische Militärangehörige in der Provinz Uruzgan stationiert. Heute verbleiben 500 australische Militärangehörige in Kabul und Kandahar. Gemäss einer Pressemitteilung der *Australian Federal Police* vom 24. April 2010 bildete australisches Polizeipersonal seit 2009 mehr als 500 afghanische Polizeibesetzte in der Provinz Uruzgan aus. 2010 wurde die australische Polizeimission aufgestockt, um die Entwicklung des Ausbildungszentrums der Provinz Uruzgan in Tirin Kot zu unterstützen. Ferner trug die australische Polizeimission durch ihre Präsenz in Kabul und Kandahar dazu bei, die Kapazität der afghanischen nationalen Polizei zu verbessern und den Rechtsstaat durchzusetzen.

ABC News, 6. August 2015:

*«The deadliest areas for civilians are in the traditional Taliban heartland in the south, including Uruzgan, the deeply impoverished, mountainous province that claimed most of the 41 Australian Defence Force personnel who perished during Australia's combat*

*mission in Afghanistan. Australian troops served in Uruzgan from 2005 until December 2013, numbering over 1,100 military personnel at the peak. Today, around 400 Australian personnel remain in mentoring and assistance roles, located in Kabul and Kandahar.»* Quelle: ABC News, Afghanistan war: Children and women increasingly caught up in violence; record numbers killed and maimed, 6. August 2015: [www.abc.net.au/news/2015-08-06/afghanistan-war-claims-1,270-child-casualties-united-nations/6676702](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-08-06/afghanistan-war-claims-1,270-child-casualties-united-nations/6676702).

Australian Federal Police, 24. April 2010:

*«Australian Federal Police (AFP) Commissioner Tony Negus today welcomed the Prime Minister's announcement on the enhancement of the AFP's role in improving the capacity of police in Afghanistan. "The AFP has been working closely with the Afghan National Police and the Australian Government on developing the AFP's role in Afghanistan that will focus on the capacity development and training of the Afghan National Police," Commissioner Negus said.*

*"This announcement demonstrates the importance of the AFP's work with the Afghan National Police in Oruzgan Province and the additional deployment will enable the AFP to continue this important work in conjunction with our coalition partners." Since 2009, the AFP has assisted in training over 500 Afghan National Police officers in Oruzgan Province. The additional AFP members will assist in the development of the Provincial Training Centre in Tarin Kowt.*

*As well as police training and mentoring in Oruzgan, the AFP in Afghanistan is also involved in activity designed to contribute to the development of the Afghan National Police capacity and reinforcing the rule of law through placements in Kabul and Kandahar.»* Quelle: Australian Federal Police, Media Release: AFP role in Afghanistan enhanced, 24. April 2010: [www.afp.gov.au/media-centre/news/afp/2010/april/afp-role-in-afghanistan-enhanced](http://www.afp.gov.au/media-centre/news/afp/2010/april/afp-role-in-afghanistan-enhanced).

#### **4 Gefährdung von Polizeikräften**

**Polizeikräfte in Afghanistan besonders gefährdet.** Laut *The Diplomat* (8. Mai 2015) ist die afghanische Polizei seit langem Ziel von Anschlägen bewaffneter Oppositionsgruppen. Gemäss den UNHCR-Richtlinien vom 19. April 2016 sind afghanische Sicherheitskräfte und besonders die afghanische nationale Polizei (*Afghan National Police*, ANP) weiterhin Ziel von spezifischen Angriffen. Seit dem Abzug der meisten internationalen Kampftruppen im Jahr 2014 greifen bewaffnete Oppositionsgruppen vermehrt Polizeistationen und Kontrollposten an. Polizisten der ANP werden während und ausserhalb der Dienstzeit gezielt angegriffen. Gemäss Informationen der *New York Times* (22. Juli 2015) wurden in der ersten Jahreshälfte 2015 4100 Militär- und Polizeiangehörige getötet und 7800 verletzt. Im Vergleich zur ersten Jahreshälfte 2014 sei dies ein Anstieg von mehr als 50 Prozent. Laut *New York Times* (2. Mai 2015) leiden 130,000 ehemalige Angehörige der Polizei und anderer Sicherheitskräfte ausschliesslich der nationalen Streitkräfte an bleibenden körperlichen Beeinträchtigungen durch Anschläge.

**Beispiele für Anschläge bewaffneter Oppositionsgruppen auf Polizeipersonal in den Jahren 2015 und 2016.** Beim Anschlag der Taliban auf die Polizeiakademie von Kabul am 7. August 2015 wurden laut *The Guardian* (7. August 2015) mindestens 20 Polizeikadetten getötet und 25 weitere verletzt. Am 8. September 2015 wurde laut *Khaama Press* (8. September 2015) in der Hauptstadt Kabul ein Anschlag auf ein Polizeifahrzeug verübt. Laut *Khaama Press* (16. September 2015) wurden am 16. September 2015 bei einem Selbstmordanschlag auf das Polizeihauptquartier im Distrikt Paghman nahe der Hauptstadt Kabul vier Personen getötet und 41 verletzt. Am 18. März 2016 wurde der Polizeichef der Provinz Uruzgan laut einem Bericht von *RFE/RL* durch einen Selbstmordanschläger der Taliban in der Hauptstadt Kabul getötet. Am 29. und 30. Mai 2016 überrannten Talibankämpfer in der Provinz Helmand laut *RFE/RL* mehrere Kontrollposten in den Distrikten Nahr-e Saraj, Greshek und Nad Ali in der Nähe der Provinzhauptstadt Lashkar Gah und töteten mehr als 50 Polizisten.

The Diplomat, 8. Mai 2015:

**«The killing of 18 officers in Northeastern Afghanistan once again calls into question the safety of Afghan policemen.**

**Afghan militants reportedly attacked 13 police and military checkpoints in Badakhshan province Monday leaving 18 policemen dead, according to a hospital director in the provincial capital. Badakhshan borders both Pakistan and Tajikistan. The attack is yet another sign, with the Taliban's spring offensive against police, military, and government officials well underway, that Kabul's counteroffensive lies on tenuous ground. Militants seem increasingly comfortable fighting far from their center of gravity, in the bloody provinces of Kandahar and Helmand, which have seen the bulk of the fighting over the past fourteen years.**

**Afghanistan's police have long been a target of militant attacks. With the Afghan state still taking small steps toward self-sufficiency, the Taliban has used suicide bombings, green-on-blue attacks, and infiltration within the ranks of Afghan security forces to stir up dissent and decrease morale for the underpaid, overworked, and overstretched hand of Kabul's law enforcement.**

*Is the group's strategy working?*

*It's tough to know for sure. Those attacks, though costly for the Taliban, have wounded and maimed thousands of Afghans, including many police and military personnel. According to recent figures published in The New York Times, nearly 130,000 Afghans have been wounded while serving in the police or security forces, leading to 40,000 amputations, putting many of these law enforcement officers out of the workforce. (...)*» Quelle: The Diplomat, Are Afghanistan's Police Safe?, 8. Mai 2015:

<http://thediplomat.com/2015/05/are-afghanistans-police-safe/>.

UNHCR, 19. April 2016:

«b) Members of the ANP and ALP

**Afghan security forces, particularly the ANP, continue to be the object of targeted campaigns. Since the withdrawal of most foreign combat forces in 2014,**

**police bases and checkpoints have been increasingly targeted in attacks by AGEs. ANP police officers have been targeted both on duty and off duty.**» Quelle: UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNHCR Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection Needs of Asylum-Seekers from Afghanistan, 19 April 2016, HCR/EG/AFG/16/02, S. 36:  
[www.refworld.org/docid/570f96564.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/570f96564.html).

New York Times, 22. Juli 2015:

**«(...) after a casualty rate last year [2014] that the previous American commander called unsustainable, the numbers this year are even worse: up more than 50 percent compared with the first six months of 2014. About 4,100 Afghan soldiers and police officers have been killed and about 7,800 wounded, according to statistics provided by an official with the American-led coalition here. (...) Some of the heaviest challenges fall to the various Afghan police forces, whose reported 183,000 members are stretched over vast portions of rugged Afghan territory.»** Quelle: New York Times, Afghan Security Forces Struggle Just to Maintain Stalemate, 22. Juli 2015:  
[www.nytimes.com/2015/07/23/world/asia/afghan-security-forces-struggle-just-to-maintain-stalemate.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/23/world/asia/afghan-security-forces-struggle-just-to-maintain-stalemate.html?_r=0).

New York Times, 2. Mai 2015:

**«In a war with a fatality rate that rises each year, the number of those who survive attacks but are disabled permanently is soaring (...), overwhelming the resources available from the Afghan government and charitable organizations. Even by the most conservative estimate, Afghanistan has 130,000 disabled people who had served in the police or other security forces, 40,000 of whom had amputations, according to government figures for those receiving pensions. The total is almost certainly much higher because the government releases no figures on disabled former members of the regular military.»** Quelle: New York Times, Maimed Defending Afghanistan, Then Neglected, 2. Mai 2015:  
[www.nytimes.com/2015/05/03/world/middleeast/maimed-defending-afghanistan-then-neglected.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/03/world/middleeast/maimed-defending-afghanistan-then-neglected.html?_r=1).

The Guardian, 7. August 2015:

**«A Taliban suicide bomber killed at least 20 police cadets and wounded another 25 when he blew himself up outside the gates of a police academy in Kabul on Friday evening. The bomber, dressed in police uniform, detonated an explosives vest after approaching a group of cadets who were waiting outside the academy. (...) A Taliban spokesman, Zabiullah Mujahed, took responsibility for the attack on the police academy (...).»** Quelle: The Guardian, Kabul suicide attack kills many police cadets, 7. August 2015:  
[www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/07/kabul-suicide-bomb-kills-20-police-cadets-second-blast-24-hours](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/07/kabul-suicide-bomb-kills-20-police-cadets-second-blast-24-hours).

Khaama Press, 8. September 2015:

«**An explosion took place in Jada-e-Nadir Pashtoon area of Kabul city on Tuesday afternoon.** Eyewitnesses said soon after the explosion security forces arrived and cordoned off the area. A shopkeeper from the area said that the sound of the blast was loud that spread panic in the area. **Kabul police confirming the blast said that the target of the magnetic bomb was a police vehicle but it did not have casualties.** This part of Kabul city is usually having a high crowd of people during the day.» Quelle: Khaama Press, Police vehicle targeted in Kabul blast, 8. September 2015: [www.worldaffairsjournal.org/content/police-vehicle-targeted-kabul-bombing](http://www.worldaffairsjournal.org/content/police-vehicle-targeted-kabul-bombing).

Khaama Press, 16. September 2015:

«**Four people have been killed and 41 others wounded in a suicide attack in Paghman District of Kabul.** Ebadullah Karimi, spokesman for Kabul police while confirming the incident said that the suicide bomber was driving a vehicle laden with explosives who rammed to the wall of the Paghman police HQ. Four people including head of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of Paghman District were killed and 41 others, most of them civilians, wounded in the explosion. (...)» Quelle: Khaama Press, Four killed, 41 wounded in Kabul suicide attack, 16. September 2015: [www.khaama.com/breaking-news-explosion-reported-in-paghman-district-of-kabul-3908](http://www.khaama.com/breaking-news-explosion-reported-in-paghman-district-of-kabul-3908).

RFE/RL, 19. März 2016:

«Afghan official say a suicide bomber wearing a burqa has killed a provincial police chief in the capital, Kabul. Officials said **the police chief in the central province of Uruzgan, Mattiullah Khan, died in the attack in western Kabul late on March 18.** The Interior Ministry said the bomber was "dressed in women's clothes and a burqa." **The Taliban claimed responsibility for the killing**, which comes as Afghanistan prepares to celebrate Norouz, the Persian New Year, on March 21.» Quelle: RFE/RL, Suicide Bomber Kills Afghan Provincial Police Chief, 19. März 2016: [www.rferl.org/content/suicide-bomber-kills-afghan-provincial-police-chief/26909648.html](http://www.rferl.org/content/suicide-bomber-kills-afghan-provincial-police-chief/26909648.html).

RFE/RL, 30. Mai 2016:

«**Dozens of members of Afghan police forces have been reported killed over the past two days in heavy fighting in the southern province of Helmand.** Provincial police commander Esmatullah Dawlatzai said more than 50 police officers were killed on May 29-30. Helmand hospitals have received more than 50 wounded, most of them members of Afghan security forces, said the head of Helmand's public health department, Enayatullah Ghaffari. **Reports said Taliban fighters had overrun a number of security checkpoints in the Nahr-e Saraj, Greshek, and Nad Ali districts around the regional capital, Lashkar Gah.** "Our troops are there and arrived there," Defense Ministry spokesman Dawalat Wazeri told RFE/RL. "Our air force is also informed and they are operating." Helmand has been the scene of major offensives over the past year by Taliban militants seeking to overthrow the Kabul government.» Quelle: RFE/RL, Dozens Of Afghan Police Reported Killed In Helmand Fighting, 30. Mai 2016:

[www.rferl.org/content/afghanistan-helmand-police-killed-fighting-taliban/27766003.html](http://www.rferl.org/content/afghanistan-helmand-police-killed-fighting-taliban/27766003.html).