

Schnellrecherche der SFH-Länderanalyse vom 19. Juni 2017 zu Afghanistan: Sicherheitslage in der Stadt Kabul

Fragen an die SFH-Länderanalyse:

- Wie ist die aktuelle Sicherheitslage in der Hauptstadt Kabul?
- Wo befindet sich die Garnison 52 in dem Kabuler Viertel «1st Makroyan»?

Die Informationen beruhen auf einer zeitlich begrenzten Recherche (Schnellrecherche) in öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die der Schweizerischen Flüchtlingshilfe SFH derzeit zur Verfügung stehen, sowie auf den Informationen sachkundiger Kontaktpersonen.

1 Sicherheitslage in Afghanistan

Weitere Verschlechterung der Sicherheitslage im ganzen Land, vermehrt schwere Angriffe der Taliban und des selbst proklamierten «Islamischen Staats» (IS/Daesh) in den Städten, Zivilbevölkerung stark gefährdet. Die Sicherheitslage in ganz Afghanistan hat sich gemäss einem Bericht des *UN-Generalsekretärs* vom März 2017 während 2016 und Anfang 2017 zunehmend verschlechtert. Die Anzahl sicherheitsrelevanter Zwischenfälle war 2016 die höchste seit Beginn der entsprechenden Beobachtungen durch die im Bericht zitierte *United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan* (UNAMA). Betroffen waren weiterhin der Süden und der Osten; es wurde aber auch eine Zunahme der Kämpfe im Norden, Nordosten und Westen verzeichnet. Die Anzahl sicherheitsrelevanter Vorfälle zwischen Mitte November 2016 und Mitte Februar 2017 nahm im Vergleich zum Vorjahreszeitraum 2015/2016 um zehn Prozent zu.

UNHCR betonte im Dezember 2016, dass sich die Sicherheitslage in Afghanistan seit der Publikation der UNHCR-Richtlinien im April 2016 «insgesamt nochmals deutlich verschlechtert hat» und die Situation im Land «volatil» ist. Das gesamte Staatsgebiet sei von einem innerstaatlichen bewaffneten Konflikt betroffen. Der Konflikt habe sich 2016 weiter ausgebreitet. Es sei eine Fragmentierung und Stärkung der gegen die Regierung gerichteten bewaffneten Gruppen zu beobachten. Die Taliban hätten ihre Taktik verändert und führten nun vermehrt grosse Angriffe in den Städten durch. Zivilpersonen seien sehr stark gefährdet. Auch der selbst proklamierte «Islamische Staat» (IS/Daesh) führt seit Mitte 2016 schwere Anschläge in der Hauptstadt Kabul durch, die direkt auf die Zivilbevölkerung abzielen (siehe Abschnitt 2). Laut dem Jahresbericht 2016 der UNAMA (6. Februar 2017) war die Zahl der zivilen Opfer des bewaffneten Konflikts im Jahr 2016 mit 3498 Toten und 7920 Verletzten so hoch wie nie mehr seit 2009.

UN-Generalsekretär, 3. März 2017:

«The overall security situation continued to deteriorate throughout 2016 and into 2017. The United Nations recorded 23,712 security incidents, an almost 5 per

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cent increase compared with 2015 and the highest number in a single year ever recorded by UNAMA. While the fighting remained particularly prevalent in the five southern and eastern provinces of Helmand, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Kunar and Ghazni, where 50 per cent of all incidents were recorded, the conflict spread in geographical scope, with increasing Taliban activities in northern and north-eastern Afghanistan, as well as in Farah in the west. (...)

Between 18 November 2016 and 14 February 2017, the United Nations recorded 5,160 security-related incidents. This represents a 10 per cent increase compared with the same period in 2015 and a 3 per cent increase compared with the same period in 2014. The number of armed clashes recorded in January 2017 increased by 30, compared with January of 2016, and reached 1,877, the highest number recorded by the United Nations for that month.» Quelle: UN General Assembly: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security [A/71/826–S/2017/189], 3. März 2017, S. 3-4:
www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1489408972_n1705111.pdf.

UNHCR, Dezember 2016:

«Nach Auffassung von UNHCR muss man bei einer Bewertung der gegenwärtigen Situation in Afghanistan sowie des Schutzbedarfes afghanischer Asylsuchender berücksichtigen, dass sich die Sicherheitslage seit Verlassen der UNHCR Richtlinien zur Feststellung des internationalen Schutzbedarfs afghanischer Asylsuchender (April 2016), insgesamt nochmals deutlich verschlechtert hat. (...) UNHCR möchte des Weiteren betonen, dass die Situation in Afghanistan volatil ist. (...) Unter Bezugnahme auf die Auslegung des Begriffs des innerstaatlichen bewaffneten Konflikts durch den Europäischen Gerichtshof in der Entscheidung Diakité ist UNHCR der Auffassung, dass das gesamte Staatsgebiet Afghanistans von einem innerstaatlichen bewaffneten Konflikt im Sinne des Art. 15 c der EU-Qualifikationsrichtlinie betroffen sind. (...)

UNHCR erhält seine in der Veröffentlichung der UNHCR-Richtlinien zur Feststellung des internationalen Schutzbedarfs afghanischer Asylsuchender vom April 2016 vorgenommene Bewertung der Risikoprofile aufrecht. Seit der Veröffentlichung dieser Richtlinien hat sich allerdings die Gesamtsicherheitslage in Afghanistan weiter rapide verschlechtert. (...)

Verschärfung des Konflikts: Im Laufe des Jahres 2016 hat sich der innerstaatliche bewaffnete Konflikt in Afghanistan weiter ausgebreitet und ist durch eine Fragmentierung und Stärkung der aufständischen Kräfte gekennzeichnet. (...) Daneben gibt es eine deutlich erkennbare Umstellung der Taktiken bei den Taliban vom herkömmlichen Guerillakrieg hin zu grossangelegten Angriffen insbesondere in städtischen Gebieten, die Zivilisten in grossem Masse gefährden.» Quelle: UNHCR, Anmerkungen von UNHCR zur Situation in Afghanistan auf Anfrage des deutschen Bundesministerium des Innern, Dezember 2016, S. 1-3:
www.proasyl.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2017-Bericht-UNHCR-Afghanistan.pdf.

UNAMA, 6. Februar 2017:

«*Between 1 January and 31 December, UNAMA documented 11,418 civilian casualties (3,498 deaths and 7,920 injured); marking a two per cent decrease in civilian deaths and six per cent increase in civilians injured. These figures amount to a three per cent increase in total civilian casualties compared to 2015.*» Quelle: UNAMA, Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, Annual Report 2016, 6. Februar 2017, S. 3:

https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/protection_of_civilians_in_armed_conflict_annual_report_2016_final280317.pdf.

2 Sicherheitslage in der Hauptstadt Kabul seit Mai 2016¹

Weitere Verschlechterung der Sicherheitslage durch grosse Anzahl an schweren Anschlägen in der Hauptstadt Kabul während 2016 und Anfang 2017. Auch die Hauptstadt Kabul ist von der allgemeinen Verschlechterung der Sicherheitslage in Afghanistan betroffen. Dort nahm die Anzahl besonders tödlicher Anschläge im Jahr 2016 gemäss *Human Rights Watch* (HRW) (12. Januar 2017) im Vergleich zum Vorjahr nochmals zu.

Starke Zunahme der zivilen Opfer. Im Jahr 2016 stieg laut UNAMA (6. Februar 2017) die Anzahl ziviler Toten und Verletzter in der Zentralregion einschliesslich der Provinz Kabul im Vergleich zu 2015 um 34 Prozent an. Dieser Anstieg ist auf die zahlreichen Selbstmordattentate und die komplexen Angriffen in der Hauptstadt Kabul zurückzuführen. Die Provinz Kabul hatte im Jahr 2016 unter allen afghanischen Provinzen die meisten zivilen Toten und Verletzten zu verzeichnen. UNHCR (Dezember 2016) hob ebenfalls die Zunahme der Selbstmordanschläge in Kabul während des Jahres 2016 hervor, wobei diese zudem noch komplexer geworden seien und jeweils sehr viele Todesopfer forderten.

Einige in jüngster Zeit in Kabul verübte Anschläge zielten sogar direkt darauf ab, Zivilpersonen zu töten und zu verletzen. Dies war der Fall bei drei schweren Anschlägen, die IS/Daesh am 23. Juli 2016, am 11. Oktober 2016 und am 21. November 2016 verübt hatte (*Guardian*, 24. Juli 2016; HRW, 13. Oktober 2016; BBC, 21. November 2016).

Darüber hinaus werden weiterhin sehr viele Angehörige der afghanischen Zivilbevölkerung einschliesslich Passantinnen und Passanten sowie Kinder bei Anschlägen getötet und verletzt, auch wenn die erklärten Ziele vieler Anschläge Regierungsinstitutionen, internationale Organisationen und Einrichtungen der afghanische Armee und Polizei sind (BBC, 30. Juni 2016; RFE/RL, 11. Januar 2017; BBC, 7. Februar 2017; RFE/RL, 12. April 2017; BBC, 3. Mai 2017; *Al Jazeera*, 31. Mai 2017).

So hat sich die Anschlagsserie in Kabul mit sehr vielen Opfern aus der Zivilbevölkerung 2016 und 2017 fortgesetzt (siehe Abschnitt 3). Die grosse Gefahr für die afghanische Zivilbevölkerung hat sich mit dem schweren Anschlag vom 31. Mai 2017,

¹ Bezüglich der Sicherheitslage in der Hauptstadt Kabul zwischen Anfang 2015 und April 2016 sei auf folgende Publikation verwiesen: SFH, Sicherheitslage in der Stadt Kabul, Schnellrecherche, 6. Juni 2016: www.fluechtlingshilfe.ch/assets/herkunftslaender/mittlerer-osten-zentralasien/afghanistan/160606-afg-sicherheitslage-kabul.pdf.

zu dem sich bisher keine Gruppe bekannt hat, besonders verdeutlicht. Es handelt es sich dabei laut *New York Times* (6. Juni 2017) um den möglicherweise tödlichsten Anschlag dieser Art seit der von den USA geleiteten Invasion im Jahr 2001. Mehr als 150 Menschen wurden getötet und über 300 verletzt. Die meisten Opfer sind gemäss NZZ (31. Mai 2017) und *Al Jazeera* (31. Mai 2017) Zivilpersonen. Der Anschlag hat laut NZZ (31. Mai 2017) gezeigt, dass bewaffnete Gruppen fähig sind, «auch in einem der bestbewachten Viertel der Stadt zuzuschlagen». Darüber hinaus hätten Mitglieder der afghanischen Sicherheitskräfte mit den Attentätern zusammengearbeitet.

Nach dem Anschlag gab es laut *New York Times* (6. Juni 2017) am 2. Juni 2017 Proteste, bei denen Regierungsvertreter im Zusammenhang mit dem Anschlag vom 31. Mai 2017 der Zusammenarbeit mit «Terroristen» bezichtigt wurden. Die Polizei erschoss bei diesen Protesten neun Personen. Am 3. Juni 2017 töteten drei Selbstmordattentäter mindestens zwölf Personen während der Beerdigung des Sohnes eines prominenten Politikers, eines der Opfer der Polizeischüsse.

HRW, 12. Januar 2017:

«Kabul saw an increase in particularly deadly attacks, including an April 16 suicide truck bomb that detonated in a parking lot adjacent to the VIP Protection Force Directorate. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the blast, which killed 56 civilians and injured more than 300. On July 23, multiple suicide bombings at a large protest march made up primarily of ethnic Hazaras killed at least 80 and injured more than 250; groups affiliated with ISIS claimed responsibility for the attack. On August 24, insurgents attacked the American University of Afghanistan in Kabul, killing 14 students and lecturers.» Quelle: HRW – Human Rights Watch, World Report 2017 – Afghanistan, 12. Januar 2017:
www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/afghanistan.

UNAMA, 6. Februar 2017:

«The central region recorded the second highest number of civilian casualties – 2,348 civilian casualties (534 deaths and 1,814 injured) – an increase of 34 per cent compared to 2015 due to suicide and complex attacks in Kabul city.»¹²

¹² UNAMA defines the central region of Afghanistan as including Kabul, Kapisa, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Parwan, and Panjshir provinces. **Kabul province recorded 1,758 civilian casualties (376 deaths and 1,382 injured), the most of any province in Afghanistan in 2016.»** Quelle: UNAMA, Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, Annual Report 2016, 6. Februar 2017, S. 4:
https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/protection_of_civilians_in_armed_conflict_annual_report_2016_final280317.pdf.

UNHCR, Dezember 2016:

«Die Zahl der Selbstmordanschläge in Kabul hat im Laufe des Jahres zugenommen. Sie sind ausserdem komplexer geworden und führen zu einer höheren Zahl an Todesopfern als die sporadischen Zusammenstösse in anderen Teilen

des Landes.» Quelle: UNHCR, Anmerkungen von UNHCR zur Situation in Afghanistan auf Anfrage des deutschen Bundesministerium des Innern, Dezember 2016, S. 7: www.proasyl.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2017-Bericht-UNHCR-Afghanistan.pdf.

Guardian, 24. Juli 2016:

«At least 80 people have been killed and hundreds injured after two suicide bombers struck a peaceful protest in Kabul by a Shia minority group. Responsibility for the attack, which appears to have targeted a demonstration by the Hazara minority, was claimed by Islamic State via the group's news agency, Amaq. If true, it would mark the first attack by Isis in Kabul, and its largest ever in Afghanistan. According to a spokesman for the Afghan interior ministry, 231 people were wounded, though this figure could rise.

The attack, the deadliest in Kabul since 2001, has raised fears of an intensification in sectarian conflict. Since Afghanistan's civil war in the 1990s the country has largely been spared the sectarian violence that plagues neighbouring Pakistan, as well as Iraq and Syria, where Isis has deliberately tried to stoke ethnic tensions. (...)

*According to a western official, the head of Afghanistan's intelligence service had earlier this week tried to persuade the protesters to cancel the event. **The government deployed minimal security personnel to protect protesters, focusing instead on keeping them away from the city centre.** At a previous demonstration, in late 2015, protesters who attempted to scale the wall of the presidential palace were shot at.»* Guardian, Isis claims responsibility for Kabul bomb attack on Hazara protesters, 24. Juli 2016:

www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/23/hazara-minority-targeted-by-suicide-bombs-at-kabul-protest.

HRW, 13. Oktober 2016:

«A gunman wearing an Afghan National Security Forces uniform opened fire on Shia mourners at Kabul's landmark Sakhi Shrine on Wednesday, killing 18 people and wounding 54. The attack on members of the Shia Hazara community occurred on the eve of Ashura, the Shia mourning day. Victims included four women, including Sumaya Muhammadi, a member of the Daikundi provincial council, and two children. The Islamic State, also known as ISIS, claimed responsibility for the attack.» Quelle: HRW – Human Rights Watch, Afghanistan's Shia Hazara Suffer Latest Atrocity – Insurgents' Increasing Threat to Embattled Minority, 13. Oktober 2016:

www.ecoi.net/local_link/330752/471918_de.html.

BBC, 21. November 2016:

«A suicide bomber has killed at least 27 people at a Shia Muslim mosque in the Afghan capital, Kabul. Many more were wounded in the blast at an annual Shia ceremony at the Baqir ul Olum mosque in the west of the city. The attacker arrived on foot and blew himself up among worshippers inside.

So-called Islamic State (IS) said that it was behind the blast. It is the latest of several recent attacks on Afghanistan's Shia community claimed by the Sunni Muslim militant group. Monday's bombing took place at 12:30 local time (08:00 GMT) during a service to commemorate the death of Imam Hussein, the Prophet Muhammad's grandson and a Shia martyr. (...)

Police gave the figure of 27 dead, but the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan said 32 were killed and more than 50 injured. Some reports suggest a higher number of wounded.» Quelle: BBC, Afghanistan Kabul mosque suicide attack kills dozens, 21. November 2016:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38048604.

BBC, 30. Juni 2016:

«Taliban bombers have attacked an Afghan police convoy outside the capital Kabul, killing at least 30 people and wounding 50 others, officials say. Two bombs hit a convoy of buses carrying graduates from a ceremony on the city's western outskirts. Paghman District Governor Musa Khan told the BBC that all but two of the dead were police cadets. The bombing was claimed by the Taliban (...).

The Taliban's main targets are the Afghan government, international organisations and foreign military, but in particular the Afghan army and police force. There have been numerous attacks on the Afghan police, even when the officers are unarmed. They are perhaps a softer target than the army, using unarmoured vehicles and lighter weapons.» Quelle: BBC, Taliban attack on Afghanistan police cadets near Kabul kills dozens, 30. Juni 2016:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36671676.

RFE/RL, 11. Januar 2017:

«Afghan officials say twin bombings near parliament in Kabul killed at least 38 people on January 10 (...). The initial blast in Kabul struck about 4 p.m. as employees were leaving a compound of government and legislative offices, Interior Ministry spokesman Sadiq Sadiqi said.

Sadiqi told RFE/RL's Radio Free Afghanistan that a suicide bomber blew himself up, followed by a car bomb in the same area in "what appears to have been a coordinated attack." The second explosion occurred after security forces had arrived at the scene. According to some reports, another vehicle with explosives was stopped by security forces near the area.

Health officials say more than 70 people were wounded in the bombings, which were claimed by the Taliban. Health Ministry spokesman Waheed Majroh warned that the death toll was expected to rise as many of the wounded were in critical condition.

Afghan President Ashraf Ghani strongly condemned the Taliban for the "barbaric attack" on civilians. A Taliban spokesman said the attack targeted a minibus purportedly carrying Afghan intelligence agency staff, but that claim could not be confirmed.

Media reports say most of the victims were civilians, including parliament staff. A female lawmaker from western Herat Province, Rahima Jami, was among the wounded, Tolo news agency reported.

The Interior Ministry said at least four police officers were killed in the attack. Afghan media reported that a district head of the National Directorate of Security, Afghanistan's main intelligence agency, was among those killed.» Quelle: RFE/RL – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, At Least 38 Killed In Kabul Bomb Blasts, 11. Januar 2017:
www.ecoi.net/local_link/334818/476618_de.html.

BBC, 7. Februar 2017:

«At least 20 people have been killed in a suicide bombing at Afghanistan's Supreme Court in Kabul, officials say. The government said 41 people were injured, 10 of them critically. All of the casualties are civilians. The bomber targeted the car park of the court compound as employees were leaving to go home, reports say.

There was no immediate claim for the attack, which follows a number of deadly bombings by the Taliban and other militants in recent months.» Quelle: BBC, Suicide bomber kills many at Kabul's Supreme Court, 7. Februar 2017:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38893926.

RFE/RL, 12. April 2017:

«At least five people have been killed and several others injured in a suicide bombing in Kabul, the Afghan Interior Ministry says. The blast occurred near the Defense Ministry compound and other government institutions on April 11, when thousands of ministry staff were leaving their offices for the day.

A Defense Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying the victims included both civilians and members of the Afghan security forces. The spokesman also said the target appeared to be a police post. The Islamic State (IS) extremist group claimed the attack through its unofficial news agency, Amaq, saying the bomber targeted a checkpoint.» Quelle: RFE/RL – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, IS Claims Suicide Bombing In Kabul, Five Dead, 12. April 2017:
www.ecoi.net/local_link/340405/483555_de.html.

BBC, 3. Mai 2017:

«A suicide attack on a convoy belonging to the Nato mission in Afghanistan has killed at least eight people in Kabul, officials say. The victims were all civilians, a government spokesman said. About 25 other people were injured, including three US service members. The attack on the group of military vehicles happened next to the US embassy during the morning rush hour. So-called Islamic State (IS) said it was behind the attack.» Quelle: BBC, Kabul bomb attack targeting Nato convoy kills eight, 3. Mai 2017:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-39789732.

Al Jazeera, 31. Mai 2017:

«The victims appear mainly to have been Afghan civilians, and there were no immediate reports of casualties among foreign embassy staff. "The area is heavily guarded, and there is usually traffic jam, just because of security-controlled points in the area," Mushtaq Rahim, an independent analyst and security commentator, told Al Jazeera from Kabul. "And that was one of the main reasons that we had so many civilian casualties. because of the congestion that happens in that area.» Quelle: Al Jazeera, Kabul bombing: Huge explosion rocks diplomatic district, 31. Mai 2017:

www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/huge-blast-rocks-kabul-diplomatic-area-170531040318591.html.

New York Times, 6. Juni 2017:

«The Afghan president said that over 150 people were killed and more than 300 were wounded by the truck bombing outside the German Embassy last week, making it possibly the deadliest such attack since the American-led invasion in 2001. The president, Ashraf Ghani, made the disclosure — increasing the death toll by more than 50 — during a speech at a one-day peace conference his government convened in the capital on Tuesday.

The meeting, called the Kabul Process, drew representatives of 20 countries and international organizations, but it included no one from the Taliban or other insurgent groups. Mr. Ghani's own foreign minister apparently even boycotted the gathering, as antigovernment demonstrators continued to defy orders to leave camps they had set up in the city. (...)

But shortly after the president opened the Kabul Process, at least one rocket was fired into the Green Zone nearby, the area that houses the headquarters of the coalition forces as well as several foreign embassies, the police said; the weapon landed at a tennis court close to the American military headquarters, but no one was injured. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack but have denied any role in the bombing last week.

The bombing, involving a sewage tanker truck that exploded at an entrance of the Green Zone, destroyed buildings in a wide radius. That assault now has the highest officially confirmed death toll of any insurgent attack, but unofficial counts have been higher in other episodes, including a massacre at an army base in April, in which 160 were reported to have been killed.

After the blast on Wednesday, protesters, many of them members of the powerful northern Jamiat-i-Islami party, took to the streets, accusing government officials of cooperating with terrorists. The police fired at the crowds to suppress the demonstrations on Friday, killing nine. At the funeral on Saturday for one of the victims, the son of a prominent politician, three suicide bombers struck on foot, killing at least a dozen, according to local news media.» Quelle: New York Times, Death Toll in Kabul Bombing Has Hit 150, Afghan President Says, 6. Juni 2017:

www.nytimes.com/2017/06/06/world/asia/kabul-bombing-death-toll-increases.html?emc=edit_tnt_20170606&nlid=50870161&tntemail0=y.

NZZ, 31. Mai 2017:

*«Ein Bombenanschlag im Zentrum Kabuls hat am Mittwochmorgen mindestens 80 Personen getötet und wohl über 350 verletzt. **Die meisten Opfer sind Zivilisten. Die Behörden sprechen von einer der mächtigsten Explosionen überhaupt, die sich je in der Hauptstadt ereignet hat. Die Wucht der Detonation war in der ganzen Stadt zu spüren, viele Scheiben gingen zu Bruch. Mehrere Bewohner verglichen die Erschütterungen mit jenen eines Erdbebens.***

Der Ramadan ist in Afghanistan längst keine Zeit der friedlichen Einkehr und des Innehaltens mehr. Als am Samstag ein Selbstmordattentäter in der Provinz Khost 18 Personen tötete, zeigte sich bereits am ersten Tag des Fastenmonats der Muslime, dass auch dieses Jahr die islamistischen Rebellen den Aufrufen von Regierung und Uno, in den nächsten Wochen die Waffen schweigen zu lassen, nicht Folge leisten würden.

Botschaften beschädigt

Die auf einem Tanklastwagen installierte Bombe detonierte um halb neun Uhr morgens im Berufsverkehr auf der Wazir-Akbar-Khan-Strasse, der Hauptader des Botschaftsviertels von Kabul. Trotz meterdicken Schutzmauern aus Beton wurden mehrere ausländische Vertretungen erheblich in Mitleidenschaft gezogen. Besonders stark beschädigt wurde die deutsche Botschaft, die sich etwa 300 Meter vom Anschlagort befindet. Mehrere Mitarbeiter wurden durch herumfliegende Glassplitter verletzt, ein afghanischer Wachmann wurde getötet.

Auch von der indischen und der französischen Vertretung wurden Schäden gemeldet. Im selben Viertel, aber in etwas grösserer Distanz, befindet sich auch das Gelände der Direktion für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit; die Schweiz hat keine Botschaft in Kabul. Das eigentliche Anschlagziel ist bis jetzt aber unbekannt. Neben ausländischen Botschaften befinden sich auch afghanische Regierungsgebäude und Unternehmenssitze an der Wazir-Akbar-Khan-Strasse.

Anschläge dieser Grössenordnung werden in Afghanistan in der Regel von den Taliban oder dem lokalen Ableger des Islamischen Staates (IS) verübt. Die Taliban haben in einer Medienmitteilung jede Verantwortung für die Tat vom Mittwoch zurückgewiesen. Der IS hat sich zunächst nicht geäussert. Weil die Taliban sich aber auch von eigenen Anschlägen distanzieren, wenn diese viele zivile Opfer verursachen und deshalb weitum verurteilt werden, und der IS wiederum auch Taten für sich in Anspruch nimmt, die er gar nicht verübt hat, bleibt die Urheberschaft grosser Terroranschläge in Afghanistan zumindest anfangs oft unklar.

Mit dem Anschlag haben die Terroristen ihre Fähigkeit unter Beweis gestellt, auch in einem der bestbewachten Viertel der Stadt zuzuschlagen. Dass es ihnen gelang, einen mit Sprengstoff versehenen Tanklastwagen an Kontrollposten vorbeizuschleusen, die jedes Lastfahrzeug überprüfen sollten, zeigt zudem, dass die Aufständischen über Kollaborateure unter den Sicherheitskräften ver-

fügen.» Quelle: NZZ, Anschlag in Kabul: Mit der Gewalt eines Erdbebens, 31. Mai 2017:

www.nzz.ch/international/anschlag-in-kabul-mit-der-gewalt-eines-erdbebens-ld.1298658.

3 Informationen zu Anschlägen seit Mai 2016

Informationen zu von internationalen Medien dokumentierten Anschlägen seit Mai 2016. Das *Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation* (ACCORD) dokumentiert die Sicherheitslage in Afghanistan einschliesslich der Hauptstadt Kabul seit Januar 2011 in einem Themendossier. Die letzte Aktualisierung erfolgte am 18. Mai 2017. Die Informationen und Quellen in der unten stehenden Liste von Anschlägen in Kabul wurden aus dem Themendossier übernommen und mit Informationen bis einschliesslich 6. Juni 2017 ergänzt. Es konnten Informationen zu folgenden Anschlägen und bewaffneten Angriffen gefunden werden, die seit Mai 2016 in der Stadt Kabul von den Taliban, dem selbst proklamierten «Islamischen Staat» (IS/Daesh) und anderen bewaffneten Oppositionsgruppen durchgeführt und von internationalen Medien dokumentiert wurden:

- 20. Mai 2016: Ein afghanischer Wachmann erschoss auf einem Gelände der Vereinten Nationen einen nepalesischen Kollegen und verwundete zwei weitere Personen. Es war unklar, ob es sich um einen Anschlag oder um eine Meinungsverschiedenheit handelte (RFE/RL, 20. Mai 2016).
- 5. Juni 2016: Bombenexplosion vor dem Haus eines Parlamentsabgeordneten: Der Abgeordnete starb auf dem Weg ins Spital, es gab mindestens drei weitere Tote (BBC, 5. Juni 2016).
- 20. Juni 2016: zwei von den Taliban durchgeführte Anschläge. Anschlag auf Minibus: 14 für die kanadische Botschaft tätige nepalesische Wachleute wurden getötet, fünf nepalesische und vier afghanische Staatsbürger verletzt. Weiterer Anschlag am selben Tag auf einen lokalen Politiker: eine Person wurde getötet, fünf weitere einschliesslich des Politikers wurden verletzt (AFP, 20. Juni 2016).
- 30. Juni 2016: Anschlag der Taliban auf Polizeikonvoi ausserhalb der Hauptstadt Kabul: mindestens 30 Tote und 50 Verletzte. Alle ausser zwei der Toten waren Polizeikadetten (BBC, 30. Juni 2016).
- 23. Juli 2016: Selbstmordanschlag von IS/Daesh auf eine friedliche Demonstration von Personen, die der Hazara-Ethnie angehören: mindestens 80 Tote, 231 Verletzte (*Guardian*, 24. Juli 2016).
- 1. August 2016: Anschlag der Taliban durch Explosion eines Sprengsatzes auf einem Lastwagen vor dem von internationalen zivilen und militärischen Organisationen genutzten Northgate Hotel: ein Polizeioffizier wurde getötet und vier weitere verwundet (*Reuters*, 1. August 2016).

- 25. August 2016: Anschlag auf die Amerikanische Universität in Kabul: dreizehn Tote (sieben Studentinnen und Studenten, drei Vertreter der Sicherheitskräfte, zwei Wachleute und ein Professor) (*Reuters*, 25. August 2016).
- 5. September 2016: zwei Anschläge. Selbstmordanschlag der Taliban auf das Verteidigungsministerium: mindestens 24 Tote und 91 Verletzte. Am selben Tag Explosion einer Autobombe im Stadtzentrum (*Reuters*, 5. September 2016).
- 6. September 2016: Anschlag auf das Büro der NGO Care International: eine Person wurde getötet, sechs weitere wurden verletzt (*Deutsche Welle*, 6. September 2016).
- 5. Oktober 2016: Selbstmordanschlag auf einen Bus mit Regierungsangestellten auf der Darulaman Road in der Nähe einer Universität und eines alten Parlamentsgebäudes: mindestens vier Verletzte (*Press TV*, 5. Oktober 2016).
- 11. Oktober 2016: Anschlag von IS/Daesh auf den schiitischen *Karte Sakhi*-Schrein: 18 Tote einschliesslich eines Mitglieds des Provinzrates von Daikundi und zweier Kinder, 54 Verletzte (HRW, 13. Oktober 2016).
- 19. Oktober 2016: Angriff eines Bewaffneten auf eine Militärbasis: zwei Tote, drei Verletzte (BBC, 19. Oktober 2016).
- 21. November 2016: Selbstmordanschlag von IS/Daesh auf die *Baqir ul O-lum*-Moschee im Westen der Hauptstadt Kabul: 32 Tote, mehr als 50 Verletzte (BBC, 21. November 2016).
- 22. Dezember 2016: Anschlag der Taliban auf das Haus eines Parlamentariers aus der Provinz Helmand: acht Tote, sechs Verletzte einschliesslich des Parlamentariers und seiner Frau (BBC, 22. Dezember 2016).
- 24. Dezember 2016: Angriff auf das Haus eines ehemaligen Anführers der Taliban: mindestens eine Person wurde getötet (RFE/RL, 24. Dezember 2016).
- 28. Dezember 2016: Bombenanschlag im Stadtteil Dashti Barchi auf einen Parlamentarier aus der Provinz Bamiyan: mindestens drei Verletzte, einschliesslich des Parlamentariers und seines Sohnes (RFE/RL, 28. Dezember 2016).
- 10. Januar 2017: Selbstmordanschlag der Taliban in der Nähe des Parlaments: mindestens 38 Tote, einschliesslich eines Distriktdirektors des afghanischen Geheimdienstes; mehr als 70 Verletzte, einschliesslich einer Parlamentarierin aus der Provinz Herat; die meisten Opfer waren Zivilpersonen (RFE/RL, 11. Januar 2017).

- 7. Februar 2017: Selbstmordanschlag von IS/Daesh auf den Supreme Court: mindestens 20 Tote, 41 Verletzte, zehn davon schwer. Alle Opfer waren Zivilpersonen (BBC, 7. Februar 2017; Reuters, 8. Februar 2017).
- 1. März 2017: Zwei Selbstmordanschläge der Taliban: Anschlag auf eine Polizeistation in der Nähe einer militärischen Ausbildungseinrichtung im Westen Kabuls und Anschlag auf den afghanischen Geheimdienst im Osten der Stadt: insgesamt mindestens 16 Tote, 44 Verletzte (BBC, 1. März 2017).
- 8. März 2017: Anschlag von IS/Daesh auf das Militärspital *Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan* in der Nähe der US-amerikanischen Botschaft: 49 Tote, mindestens 63 Verletzte (RFE/RL, 9. März 2017).
- 11. April 2017: Selbstmordanschlag von IS/Daesh in der Nähe des Verteidigungsministeriums und anderer Regierungsinstitutionen: mindestens fünf Tote und mehrere Verletzte (RFE/RL, 12. April 2017).
- 3. Mai 2017: Selbstmordanschlag von IS/Daesh auf einen NATO-Konvoi in der Nähe der US-amerikanischen Botschaft: mindestens acht tote Zivilpersonen, ungefähr 25 Verletzte einschliesslich dreier US-Militärangehöriger (BBC, 3. Mai 2017).
- 13. Mai 2017: Anschlag auf Regierungsfahrzeug: zwei bei der Regierung angestellte Frauen wurden getötet und drei weitere verletzt (Khaama Press, 18. Mai 2017).
- 20. Mai 2017: Anschlag auf das Gästehaus der internationalen NGO Operation Mercy: zwei Tote, eine Person wurde entführt (Washington Post, 21. Mai 2017).
- 31. Mai 2017: Anschlag durch Sprengsatz auf einem Tanklastwagen im Diplomatenviertel: mehr als 150 Tote, über 300 Verletzte, die meisten davon Zivilpersonen (New York Times, 6. Juni 2017; NZZ, 31. Mai 2017).
- 3. Juni 2017: Selbstmordanschlag während der Beerdigung des Sohnes eines Politikers, der während Zusammenstössen zwischen der Polizei und Demonstrierenden am 2. Juni 2017 getötet wurde: mindestens zwölf Tote, 119 Verletzte (RFE/RL, 3. Juni 2017; New York Times, 6. Juni 2017).
- 6. Juni 2017: Raketenangriff der Taliban auf die «Green Zone», wo sich das Hauptquartier der NATO-Mission *Resolute Support* sowie mehrere ausländische Botschaften befinden: keine Verletzten (New York Times, 6. Juni 2017).

RFE/RL, 20. Mai 2016:

«An Afghan guard at a United Nations compound in Kabul turned his gun on colleagues on May 20, killing a Nepalese guard and wounding another security

officer there. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan said one of its staff members at the compound also was wounded by the shootings.

*Hassib Sediqi, a spokesman for Afghanistan's National Directorate of Security, said the violence happened at a construction site that is part of the UN compound. **It was not immediately clear if the attack was planned as an act of terrorism or the result of a disagreement.** The construction site at the UN compound is next to the International Organization for Migration and opposite buildings from the UN assistance mission in Kabul.»* Quelle: RFE/RL - Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Afghan Guard At UN Compound Kills Nepalese Colleague, 20. Mai 2016:
www.ecoi.net/local_link/324455/464087_de.html.

BBC, 5. Juni 2016:

«An Afghan lawmaker and at least three other people have been killed in a bomb explosion in the capital, Kabul. MP Sher Wali Wardak was injured in the blast outside his house and died on the way to hospital, officials said. No group has so far admitted carrying out the attack.» Quelle: BBC, Afghanistan: MP Sher Wali Wardak killed in Kabul bomb blast, 5. Juni 2016:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36455738.

AFP, 20. Juni 2016:

«A busload of Nepalese security guards were among 23 people killed in a string of bombings across Afghanistan on Monday, days after Washington expanded the US military's authority to strike the insurgents. The Taliban claimed the first attack that killed 14 Nepali security guards working for the Canadian Embassy in Kabul in a massive blast that left their yellow mini bus splattered with blood.

The insurgents also claimed a second, smaller blast in south Kabul targeting a local politician that the interior ministry said killed one person and injured five others, including the politician. (...)

*Police said the attack on the Nepali guards was carried out by a suicide bomber on foot shortly before 6.00 am (0130 GMT) on a main road leading east out of the capital towards the city of Jalalabad. "As a result 14 foreigners were killed, all Nepali nationals," the interior ministry said in a statement, adding that **nine other people were wounded, including five Nepali citizens and four Afghans.** (...)*

Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid claimed responsibility for the attack on social media, saying it was "against the forces of aggression" in Afghanistan.» Quelle: AFP, Nepalese guards among 23 killed in Afghanistan attacks, 20. Juni 2016:
www.tribuneindia.com/news/world/nepalese-guards-among-23-killed-in-afghanistan-attacks/254377.html.

BBC, 30. Juni 2016:

«Taliban bombers have attacked an Afghan police convoy outside the capital Kabul, killing at least 30 people and wounding 50 others, officials say. Two bombs hit a convoy of buses carrying graduates from a ceremony on the city's

*western outskirts. Paghman District Governor Musa Khan told the BBC that **all but two of the dead were police cadets. The bombing was claimed by the Taliban** (...).*

*The Taliban's main targets are the Afghan government, international organisations and foreign military, but in particular the Afghan army and police force. There have been numerous attacks on the Afghan police, even when the officers are unarmed. They are perhaps a softer target than the army, using unarmoured vehicles and lighter weapons.» Quelle: BBC, Taliban attack on Afghanistan police cadets near Kabul kills dozens, 30. Juni 2016:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36671676.*

Guardian, 24. Juli 2016:

«At least 80 people have been killed and hundreds injured after two suicide bombers struck a peaceful protest in Kabul by a Shia minority group. Responsibility for the attack, which appears to have targeted a demonstration by the Hazara minority, was claimed by Islamic State via the group's news agency, Amaq. If true, it would mark the first attack by Isis in Kabul, and its largest ever in Afghanistan. According to a spokesman for the Afghan interior ministry, 231 people were wounded, though this figure could rise.

The attack, the deadliest in Kabul since 2001, has raised fears of an intensification in sectarian conflict. Since Afghanistan's civil war in the 1990s the country has largely been spared the sectarian violence that plagues neighbouring Pakistan, as well as Iraq and Syria, where Isis has deliberately tried to stoke ethnic tensions. (...)

*According to a western official, the head of Afghanistan's intelligence service had earlier this week tried to persuade the protesters to cancel the event. **The government deployed minimal security personnel to protect protesters, focusing instead on keeping them away from the city centre.** At a previous demonstration, in late 2015, protesters who attempted to scale the wall of the presidential palace were shot at.» Guardian, Isis claims responsibility for Kabul bomb attack on Hazara protesters, 24. Juli 2016:
www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/23/hazara-minority-targeted-by-suicide-bombs-at-kabul-protest.*

Reuters, 1. August 2016:

*«A Taliban truck bomb exploded outside a protected hotel compound used by foreign service contractors in Kabul on Monday, ripping a deep crater in the ground and leaving a tangle of wreckage but causing few casualties. (...) One attacker was killed after detonating his vehicle and two were killed by police in the early hours of the morning, Kabul police chief Abdul Rahman Rahimi said. **One police officer was killed and four were wounded.***

The explosion outside the Northgate Hotel, a secure residential compound for foreign military and civilian organizations, destroyed light metal structures in an empty neighbouring compound and left debris strewn about but heavy blast walls re-

mained intact.» Quelle: Reuters, Taliban claim Kabul bomb attack on compound used by foreigners, 1. August 2016:

www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKCN10B0WA?il=0.

Reuters, 25. August 2016:

«Thirteen people, including students and a professor, were killed in an attack on the American University in Kabul that had students leaping from the windows in panic, the Afghan government said on Thursday.

The attack began on Wednesday evening with a large explosion from what officials said was a car bomb followed by gunfire, as suspected militants stormed into the complex where foreign staff and pupils were working. It ended early on Thursday when two gunmen were shot dead by Afghan special forces who surrounded the walled compound and worked their way inside, interior ministry officials said.

*The Afghan presidential palace said in a statement that **seven students, three security force personnel, two security guards and one professor were killed in the attack**, the second incident involving the university this month.*

Islamist militant groups, mainly the Afghan Taliban and a local offshoot of Islamic State, have claimed a string of bomb attacks aimed at toppling the Western-backed government of President Ashraf Ghani. But there was no claim of responsibility for the raid.» Quelle: Reuters, Gun, bomb attack on American University in Kabul kills 13, 25. August 2016:

www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-university-attack-idUSKCN10Z2SY.

Reuters, 5. September 2016:

«A car bomb hit the center of Kabul late on Monday, just hours after a Taliban suicide attack near the Defense Ministry killed at least 24 people including a number of senior security officials, and wounded 91 others, officials said. (...)

Earlier on Monday, twin blasts in quick succession tore through an afternoon crowd in a bustling area of the city close to the Defense Ministry. The Taliban immediately claimed responsibility for that attack, in which a suicide bomber caught security forces personnel and civilians who rushed to help victims of the first explosion. (...)

An army general and two senior police commanders were among the dead, a Defense Ministry official said. Another official said the deputy head of President Ashraf Ghani's personal protection force had also been killed.» Quelle: Reuters, Attacks in Afghan capital kill at least 24, 5. September 2016:

www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKCN11B18O.

Deutsche Welle, 6. September 2016:

«"The police special operation has ended, the terrorists who attacked Care International last night have been killed," Spokesman for the Afghan Interior Minis-

ter, Sediq Seddiqi told journalists. Forty two people, including 10 foreigners were rescued, he said in a tweet. (...)

The attackers were holed up inside a building belonging to the charity Care International, Sediq said, adding that **one civilian had been killed and six others wounded in the attack**. Security forces had rescued more than 40 people who were trapped inside the building, he told journalists.

Afghan police have blocked all roads leading to Shar-e-Now. The area is home to several guest houses frequented by foreign diplomats.» Quelle: Deutsche Welle, Afghan police kill gunmen in Care International compound, 6. September 2016: www.dw.com/en/afghan-police-kill-gunmen-in-care-international-compound/a-19528389.

Press TV, 5. Oktober 2016:

«**A huge blast has hit a busy road in Afghanistan's capital Kabul during rush hour, leaving at least four people injured**. The explosion took place on the road close to a university and an old parliament building in the city just before 17:00 local time (1230 GMT). Sediq Seqqi, a spokesman for the Afghan Interior Ministry, said the target of the blast appeared to have been a **bus transporting employees of Afghanistan's Ministry of Mining and Petroleum**. Officials said three men and one woman were injured in the blast. The explosion was set off by a terrorist who detonated his explosives on Darul Aman road, witnesses said.» Quelle: Press TV, Bomb blast rocks Afghan capital, 4 injured, 5. Oktober 2016: www.presstv.com/Detail/2016/10/05/487762/Afghanistan-Kabul-blast-

HRW, 13. Oktober 2016:

«**A gunman wearing an Afghan National Security Forces uniform opened fire on Shia mourners at Kabul's landmark Sakhi Shrine on Wednesday, killing 18 people and wounding 54**. The attack on members of the Shia Hazara community occurred on the eve of Ashura, the Shia mourning day. Victims included four women, including Sumaya Muhammadi, a member of the Daikundi provincial council, and two children. The Islamic State, also known as ISIS, claimed responsibility for the attack.» Quelle: HRW – Human Rights Watch, Afghanistan's Shia Hazara Suffer Latest Atrocity – Insurgents' Increasing Threat to Embattled Minority, 13. Oktober 2016: www.ecoi.net/local_link/330752/471918_de.html.

BBC, 19. Oktober 2016:

«**Two Americans have been killed and a further three have been injured after a gunman opened fire on a military base in Kabul, Afghanistan, officials say**. A service member and a civilian were killed in the attack, which Afghan officials are calling an "insider" job. (...) No insurgent group has so far claimed responsibility for the attack.» Quelle: BBC, Two Americans killed at military base in Afghanistan, 19. Oktober 2016: www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-37709333.

BBC, 21. November 2016:

«A suicide bomber has killed at least 27 people at a Shia Muslim mosque in the Afghan capital, Kabul. Many more were wounded in the blast at an annual Shia ceremony at the Baqir ul Olum mosque in the west of the city. The attacker arrived on foot and blew himself up among worshippers inside.

So-called Islamic State (IS) said that it was behind the blast. It is the latest of several recent attacks on Afghanistan's Shia community claimed by the Sunni Muslim militant group. Monday's bombing took place at 12:30 local time (08:00 GMT) during a service to commemorate the death of Imam Hussein, the Prophet Muhammad's grandson and a Shia martyr. (...)

Police gave the figure of 27 dead, but the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan said 32 were killed and more than 50 injured. Some reports suggest a higher number of wounded.» Quelle: BBC, Afghanistan Kabul mosque suicide attack kills dozens, 21. November 2016:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38048604.

BBC, 22. Dezember 2016:

«Taliban gunmen in Afghanistan have attacked the Kabul home of a member of parliament, killing eight people. Six others were wounded, including the MP, Mir Wali, and his wife, police say. Two of their grandchildren were among the dead. Security forces killed the three gunmen and freed 18 hostages after a 10-hour siege early on Thursday.

The Taliban said they carried out the attack. Security in Kabul has sharply deteriorated throughout 2016. Police say the attackers stormed the compound of the MP for Helmand, armed with guns and hand grenades.» Quelle: BBC, Afghanistan Taliban: Eight dead in attack on MP's house, 22. Dezember 2016:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38399751.

RFE/RL, 24. Dezember 2016:

«Two unidentified gunmen on a motorbike opened fire at the house of a former Taliban leader in the Afghan capital, Kabul, killing at least one person, Afghan officials and media said on December 24. Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef was not at his home when the attack took place late on December 23, police said.

According to Fraidoon Obaidi, the head of the Kabul police's criminal investigation department, **a security guard was killed in the attack.** The gunmen fled the scene and no one has claimed responsibility for the attack. Zaeef, who served as the Taliban's envoy to Pakistan when the group ruled Afghanistan in the 1990s, has reconciled with the current U.S.-backed Afghan government.» Quelle: RFE/RL, Gunmen Attack Ex-Taliban Official's Home In Kabul, 24. Dezember 2016:
www.ecoi.net/local_link/334131/477386_de.html.

RFE/RL, 28. Dezember 2016:

«At least three people, including a parliamentarian, are reported to have been wounded by a bomb blast in the Afghan capital, Kabul. Deputy Interior Ministry spokesman Najib Danish said on December 28 that a bomb was put under a bridge and appeared to target the car of lawmaker Fakuri Behishti, who is from the central Bamiyan Province.

*Kabul police chief Abdul Rahman Rahimi confirmed the attack, which he said **took place in Kabul's Dashti Barchi district**. Behishti was traveling to parliament when the explosion occurred. **His son was reportedly also injured**. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing.»* Quelle: RFE/RL - Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Afghan Lawmaker Injured In Kabul Bomb Attack, 28. Dezember 2016:
www.ecoi.net/local_link/334171/475876_de.html.

RFE/RL, 11. Januar 2017:

«Afghan officials say twin bombings near parliament in Kabul killed at least 38 people on January 10 (...). The initial blast in Kabul struck about 4 p.m. as employees were leaving a compound of government and legislative offices, Interior Ministry spokesman Sadiq Sadiqi said.

*Sadiqi told RFE/RL's Radio Free Afghanistan that **a suicide bomber blew himself up, followed by a car bomb in the same area in "what appears to have been a coordinated attack."** The second explosion occurred after security forces had arrived at the scene. According to some reports, another vehicle with explosives was stopped by security forces near the area.*

*Health officials say **more than 70 people were wounded in the bombings, which were claimed by the Taliban**. Health Ministry spokesman Waheed Majroh warned that the death toll was expected to rise as many of the wounded were in critical condition.*

*Afghan President Ashraf Ghani strongly condemned the Taliban for the "barbaric attack" on civilians. A Taliban spokesman said the attack targeted a minibus purportedly carrying Afghan intelligence agency staff, but that claim could not be confirmed. **Media reports say most of the victims were civilians, including parliament staff. A female lawmaker from western Herat Province, Rahima Jami, was among the wounded, Tolo news agency reported.***

***The Interior Ministry said at least four police officers were killed in the attack. Afghan media reported that a district head of the National Directorate of Security, Afghanistan's main intelligence agency, was among those killed.**»* Quelle: RFE/RL – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, At Least 38 Killed In Kabul Bomb Blasts, 11. Januar 2017:
www.ecoi.net/local_link/334818/476618_de.html.

BBC, 7. Februar 2017:

«At least 20 people have been killed in a suicide bombing at Afghanistan's Supreme Court in Kabul, officials say. The government said 41 people were injured, 10 of them critically. All of the casualties are civilians. The bomber target-

ed the car park of the court compound as employees were leaving to go home, reports say.

There was no immediate claim for the attack, which follows a number of deadly bombings by the Taliban and other militants in recent months.» Quelle: BBC, Suicide bomber kills many at Kabul's Supreme Court, 7. Februar 2017:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38893926.

Reuters, 8. Februar 2017:

«Islamic State claimed responsibility on Wednesday for a suicide attack that killed at least 22 people outside Afghanistan's Supreme Court. The bomber, identified as Abu Bakr Altajiki by the militant group, detonated an explosive belt as court employees were leaving work in downtown Kabul on Tuesday evening.» Quelle: Reuters, Islamic State claims responsibility for Afghan Supreme Court attack, 8. Februar 2017:
www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKBN15N1KV.

BBC, 1. März 2017:

«Almost simultaneous attacks in Kabul have left at least 16 people dead and 44 injured, the health ministry says. The two suicide attacks took place at about midday local time (07:30 GMT) on Wednesday, targeting a police station and intelligence agency offices. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid claimed responsibility for the attacks. (...)

The first of Wednesday's attacks began when a suicide car bomber detonated his explosives outside a police station - which is next door to a military training facility - in the west of the city. This was followed by a five-hour gun battle between officers and another attacker. Most of the fatalities reportedly occurred in this attack. Soon afterwards a suicide bomber blew himself up outside Afghanistan's intelligence agency, in eastern Kabul.» Quelle: BBC, Simultaneous Taliban attacks kill at least 16 in Kabul, 1. März 2017:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-39132012.

RFE/RL, 9. März 2017:

«Afghan officials say the death toll in an attack on a military hospital in Kabul has risen to 49. Salim Rassouli, director of Kabul hospitals, said on March 9 that 49 people were killed in the attack on the Sardar Mohammad Khan military hospital on March 8, and at least 63 wounded. The extremist group Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility for the attack in which gunmen dressed as health workers shot doctors, patients, and visitors at the 400-bed hospital. Health Ministry spokesman Qamaruddin Sediqi confirmed the death toll of 49 but put the number of people wounded at 76. Other officials said 90 people were wounded. Afghanistan's largest military hospital, Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan is located close to the heavily fortified U.S. Embassy.» RFE/RL, Death Toll In Kabul Military Hospital Attack Rises To 49, 9. März 2017:
www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-kabul-military-hospital-death-toll-49/28359269.html.

RFE/RL, 12. April 2017:

«At least five people have been killed and several others injured in a suicide bombing in Kabul, the Afghan Interior Ministry says. The blast occurred near the Defense Ministry compound and other government institutions on April 11, when thousands of ministry staff were leaving their offices for the day.

A Defense Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying the victims included both civilians and members of the Afghan security forces. The spokesman also said the target appeared to be a police post. The Islamic State (IS) extremist group claimed the attack through its unofficial news agency, Amaq, saying the bomber targeted a checkpoint.» Quelle: RFE/RL – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, IS Claims Suicide Bombing In Kabul, Five Dead, 12. April 2017:
www.ecoi.net/local_link/340405/483555_de.html.

BBC, 3. Mai 2017:

«A suicide attack on a convoy belonging to the Nato mission in Afghanistan has killed at least eight people in Kabul, officials say. The victims were all civilians, a government spokesman said. About 25 other people were injured, including three US service members. The attack on the group of military vehicles happened next to the US embassy during the morning rush hour. So-called Islamic State (IS) said it was behind the attack.» Quelle: BBC, Kabul bomb attack targeting Nato convoy kills eight, 3. Mai 2017:
www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-39789732.

Khaama Press, 18. Mai 2017:

«The militants carried out an attack on a government vehicle on Saturday, leaving at least two female government employees dead and three others wounded in Kabul city.» Quelle: Khaama Press, Afghan intelligence foil Taliban attack plans in Kabul city, 18. Mai 2017:
www.khaama.com/afghan-intelligence-foil-taliban-attack-plans-in-kabul-city-02768.

Washington Post, 21. Mai 2017:

«A German woman was fatally shot and an Afghan guard was reportedly beheaded at a guesthouse after insurgents stormed the compound. A Finnish woman was also missing and possibly kidnapped after the attack late Saturday in Kabul, police said. No group has asserted responsibility, but security officials and foreign embassies have been warning that either the Afghan Taliban or foreign-linked Islamic State militias would probably stage high-profile attacks in the capital as the holy month of Ramadan is set to begin this week.

The guard at the guesthouse, which is run by a Swedish aid group, was reportedly beheaded, a method often used by the Islamic State and generally not practiced by the Taliban. Then, according to a spokesman for the Interior Ministry on Sunday, the attackers went to a second-floor room where the two women were asleep, shot one dead and abducted the other. (...)

The guesthouse is operated by Operation Mercy, a Swedish aid and development charity, and all of its foreign employees are believed to stay there. The local director of the group, Scott Breslin, told news services that the organization was holding a crisis meeting, but he gave no details about the attack or the victims. (...)

The guesthouse and office of Operation Mercy are located in a rapidly developing section of Kabul that includes the new parliament, the American University, several newly built ministries and the home of President Ashraf Ghani.» Quelle: Washington Post, German woman, Afghan guard killed in Kabul guesthouse attack, 21. Mai 2017:
www.washingtonpost.com/world/german-woman-afghan-guard-killed-in-kabul-guest-house-attack/2017/05/21/8301da10-3e05-11e7-9869-bac8b446820a_story.html?utm_term=.b8e159f6d2c2.

New York Times, 6. Juni 2017:

«The Afghan president said that over 150 people were killed and more than 300 were wounded by the truck bombing outside the German Embassy last week, making it possibly the deadliest such attack since the American-led invasion in 2001. The president, Ashraf Ghani, made the disclosure — increasing the death toll by more than 50 — during a speech at a one-day peace conference his government convened in the capital on Tuesday.

The meeting, called the Kabul Process, drew representatives of 20 countries and international organizations, but it included no one from the Taliban or other insurgent groups. Mr. Ghani's own foreign minister apparently even boycotted the gathering, as antigovernment demonstrators continued to defy orders to leave camps they had set up in the city. (...)

But shortly after the president opened the Kabul Process, at least one rocket was fired into the Green Zone nearby, the area that houses the headquarters of the coalition forces as well as several foreign embassies, the police said; the weapon landed at a tennis court close to the American military headquarters, but no one was injured. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack but have denied any role in the bombing last week.

The bombing, involving a sewage tanker truck that exploded at an entrance of the Green Zone, destroyed buildings in a wide radius. That assault now has the highest officially confirmed death toll of any insurgent attack, but unofficial counts have been higher in other episodes, including a massacre at an army base in April, in which 160 were reported to have been killed.

After the blast on Wednesday, protesters, many of them members of the powerful northern Jamiat-i-Islami party, took to the streets, accusing government officials of cooperating with terrorists. The police fired at the crowds to suppress the demonstrations on Friday, killing nine. At the funeral on Saturday for one of the victims, the son of a prominent politician, three suicide bombers struck on foot, killing at least a dozen, according to local news media.» Quelle: New York Times, Death Toll in Kabul Bombing Has Hit 150, Afghan President Says, 6. Juni 2017:

www.nytimes.com/2017/06/06/world/asia/kabul-bombing-death-toll-increases.html?emc=edit_tnt_20170606&nlid=50870161&tntemail0=y.

Al Jazeera, 31. Mai 2017:

«The victims appear mainly to have been Afghan civilians, and there were no immediate reports of casualties among foreign embassy staff. "The area is heavily guarded, and there is usually traffic jam, just because of security-controlled points in the area," Mushtaq Rahim, an independent analyst and security commentator, told Al Jazeera from Kabul. "And that was one of the main reasons that we had so many civilian casualties. because of the congestion that happens in that area.» Quelle: Al Jazeera, Kabul bombing: Huge explosion rocks diplomatic district, 31. Mai 2017:

www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/huge-blast-rocks-kabul-diplomatic-area-170531040318591.html.

NZZ, 31. Mai 2017:

*«Ein Bombenanschlag im Zentrum Kabuls hat am Mittwochmorgen mindestens 80 Personen getötet und wohl über 350 verletzt. **Die meisten Opfer sind Zivilisten.**»* Quelle: NZZ, Anschlag in Kabul: Mit der Gewalt eines Erdbebens, 31. Mai 2017:

www.nzz.ch/international/anschlag-in-kabul-mit-der-gewalt-eines-erdbebens-id.1298658.

RFE/RL, 3. Juni 2017:

*«Waheed Majroh, a spokesman for the Afghan Health Ministry, told RFE/RL that **at least seven people were killed and 119 injured in the blasts, which Afghan Chief Executive Officer Abdullah Abdullah said were the work of suicide bombers.** Abdullah was one of several senior government officials attending the funeral at the time of the explosions, though he was unharmed.*

*He said on state television afterward that **three suicide bombers detonated their vests** as mourners were paying their respects to Salem Izadyar, the son of a senator who was killed during a protest on June 2 attended by hundreds in Kabul. President Ashraf Ghani said in a statement: "The country is under attack. We must be strong and united."*

*The blasts also drew a call from Tadamichi Yamamoto, the United Nations' special envoy to Afghanistan, for "urgent measures to halt the cycle of violence." "Calm is now called for. **Ensuring security in Kabul is an urgent priority, as this city continues to experience the highest number of civilian casualties,**" Yamamoto said in a statement.*

There were conflicting reports of the death toll throughout the day. Interior Ministry spokesman Najib Danish said that "initial reports show at least 10 casualties" from the three blasts that rocked the cemetery where Izadyar, the son of senator Alam Izadyar, was about to be buried. Alam Izadyar is deputy speaker for the upper house of the country's parliament. A report by Germany's dpa news agency citing an uni-

identified security official put the death toll at 20 people, with 18 people wounded.
(...)

The June 2 rally descended into hours of confrontation between stone-throwing protesters and police, who fired into the air to repel crowds trying to reach the presidential palace by pushing through security cordons. The protest followed a massive truck-bomb explosion on May 31 that killed at least 90 people and wounded 460 -- one of the deadliest attacks seen in the Afghan capital since the U.S.-led campaign that toppled the Islamist Taliban regime in 2001.

The attack mounted additional pressure on President Ashraf Ghani's government over its inability to ensure security in Kabul. Streets in the center of the Afghan capital were closed on June 3 as the authorities tried to prevent a repeat of the violence. However, a group of about 200 protesters remained near the blast site in the center, sheltering from the sun in open tents.

Intelligence officials have blamed the attack on the Taliban-affiliated Haqqani network, a group that has been linked to several similar attacks in the past. The Taliban has denied being behind the attack, but media reports say that the president has signed orders to execute 11 Taliban and affiliated Haqqani network militants on death row, despite that denial. The militant group on June 2 threatened retaliation if the Afghan government executed Taliban prisoners in revenge for the attack. In a statement on its website, the Taliban said that "harsh exemplary attacks" would follow, including the killing of foreign hostages it holds, if the government executed the 11 prisoners.» Quelle: RFE/RL, Several Killed In Afghanistan Blasts At Funeral For Victim Of Kabul Clashes, 3. Juni 2017:

www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-government-vows-inquiry-kabul-protest-deaths/28526428.html.

4 Garnison 52 im Viertel «1st Makroyan»

Gemäss Angaben einer die Organisation iMMAP² vertretenden Person gegenüber der SFH vom 12. Juni 2017 handelt es sich bei der Garnison 52 um ein Gelände der *Afghan National Army*, das auch unter dem Namen «*One ANA compound*» bekannt ist. Es befindet sich im Viertel «1st Makroyan», Breitengrad 34°31'48.96"N, Längengrad 69°12'20.88"E (siehe Karten im Anhang).

² iMMAP ist eine internationale Non-Profit-Organisation, die im Bereich Informationsmanagement für humanitäre und in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit tätige Organisationen arbeitet. Sie produziert aktuelle, verlässliche und angemessene geographische und strategische Informationen, um das Leiden von Opfern von Naturkatastrophen und bewaffneten Konflikten zu mildern. iMMAP, Who We Are, ohne Datum (zuletzt abgerufen am 14. Juni 2017): http://immap.org/?page_id=2373.

Garrison 52 in 1st Makroyan



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