

## Recherche rapide de l'analyse-pays de l'OSAR du 19 juin 2017 concernant l'Afghanistan: conditions de sécurité dans la ville de Kaboul

Questions à l'OSAR:

- Quelles sont les conditions de sécurité actuelles dans la capitale Kaboul?
- Où se trouve la garnison 52 du quartier «1st Makroyan» à Kaboul?

Cette réponse a été préparée à l'aide de renseignements puisés dans les sources à disposition du public et auxquelles l'Organisation suisse d'aide aux réfugiés OSAR a pu avoir accès dans les délais fixés (recherche rapide), ainsi qu'à l'aide d'informations fournies par des expert-e-s.

### 1 Conditions de sécurité en Afghanistan

**Nouvelle dégradation des conditions de sécurité dans l'ensemble du pays, multiplication des attaques des Talibans et de l'«État islamique» autoproclamé (EI/Daesh) dans les villes, population civile très exposée.** Selon un rapport du *Secrétaire général des Nations unies* datant de mars 2017, les conditions de sécurité dans l'ensemble de l'Afghanistan se sont encore dégradées au cours de 2016 et au début 2017. Le nombre d'incidents affectant la sécurité n'a jamais été aussi élevé qu'en 2016 depuis le début des observations par la *Mission d'assistance des Nations Unies en Afghanistan (UNAMA)* citée dans le rapport. Ils touchent toujours le Sud et l'Est; mais on a aussi enregistré une augmentation des combats au Nord, au Nord-est et à l'Ouest. Entre la mi-novembre 2016 et la mi-février 2017, le nombre d'incidents affectant la sécurité a augmenté de dix pour cent comparé à 2015/2016 durant la même période.

Le HCR a souligné en décembre 2016 que, dans l'ensemble, les conditions de sécurité en Afghanistan avaient encore subi une nette dégradation depuis la publication de ses Principes directeurs en avril 2016. Il a qualifié d'instable la situation dans le pays. Il a ajouté que tout le territoire national est concerné par un conflit civil armé qui a continué à s'étendre en 2016. On observe selon lui une fragmentation et un renforcement des groupes armés anti-gouvernementaux. Les Talibans ont modifié leur tactique et mènent davantage de grandes attaques dans les villes, exposant les civils à un grand danger. Même l'«État islamique» (EI/Daesh) autoproclamé orchestre depuis l'été 2016 de lourdes attaques visant directement la population civile dans la capitale Kaboul (voir paragraphe 2). D'après le rapport annuel 2016 de l'UNAMA (6 février 2017), le nombre de victimes civiles du conflit armé a atteint en 2016 un nouveau pic jamais égalé depuis 2009, avec 3498 morts et 7920 blessés.

Secrétaire général des Nations unies, 3 mars 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 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.»* Source: UN General Assembly: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security [A/71/826-S/2017/189], 3 mars 2017, p. 3-4:  
[www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1226\\_1489408972\\_n1705111.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1489408972_n1705111.pdf).

UNHCR, décembre 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.»*  
Source: UNHCR, Anmerkungen von UNHCR zur Situation in Afghanistan auf Anfrage des deutschen Bundesministerium des Innern, décembre 2016, p. 1-3:  
[www.proasyl.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2017-Bericht-UNHCR-Afghanistan.pdf](http://www.proasyl.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2017-Bericht-UNHCR-Afghanistan.pdf).

UNAMA, 6 février 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](https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/protection_of_civilians_in_armed_conflict_annual_report_2016_final280317.pdf).

## 2 Conditions de sécurité dans la capitale Kaboul depuis mai 2016<sup>1</sup>

**Nouvelle dégradation des conditions de sécurité due aux nombreuses attaques massives à Kaboul au cours de 2016 et au début 2017.** La capitale est elle aussi touchée par la dégradation générale des conditions de sécurité en Afghanistan. Selon *Human Rights Watch* (HRW) (12 janvier 2017), le nombre d'attaques particulièrement meurtrières y a encore augmenté en 2016 par rapport à l'année précédente.

**Forte augmentation du nombre de victimes civiles.** Selon l'UNAMA (6 février 2017), le nombre de civils tués ou blessés en 2016 dans la région centrale, y compris dans la province de Kaboul, a augmenté de trente-quatre pour cent par rapport à 2015. Cette augmentation est due aux nombreux attentats-suicides et aux attaques complexes menées dans la capitale. La province de Kaboul est, de toutes les provinces afghanes, celle qui a enregistré le plus de civils tués ou blessés en 2016. Le HCR (décembre 2016) a également souligné la multiplication des attentats-suicides à Kaboul au cours de l'année 2016, en précisant qu'ils sont devenus encore plus complexes et chaque fois très meurtriers.

Certains attentats récemment commis à Kaboul visaient même directement des civils, notamment les trois lourdes attaques perpétrées par l'EI/Daesh le 23 juillet 2016, le 11 octobre 2016 et le 21 novembre 2016 (*Guardian*, 24 juillet 2016; HRW, 13 octobre 2016; BBC, 21 novembre 2016).

Les attentats continuent par ailleurs à faire de très nombreux morts et blessés au sein de la population civile afghane, y compris parmi les passant-e-s et les enfants, même si leurs objectifs déclarés sont souvent les institutions gouvernementales, les organisations internationales, ainsi que des institutions de l'armée et de la police afghanes (BBC, 30 juin 2016; RFE/RL, 11 janvier 2017; BBC, 7 février 2017; RFE/RL, 12 avril 2017; BBC, 3 mai 2017; *Al Jazeera*, 31 mai 2017).

La série d'attentats perpétrés à Kaboul s'est ainsi poursuivie en 2016 et 2017, avec son important lot de victimes parmi la population civile (voir paragraphe 3). Le grave attentat du 31 mai 2017, qui n'a pas encore été revendiqué, illustre tout particulièrement le danger que court la population civile afghane. Il s'agit probablement, d'après le *New York Times* (6 juin 2017), de l'attentat de ce type le plus meurtrier depuis

---

<sup>1</sup> La publication suivante renseigne sur les conditions de sécurité dans la capitale Kaboul entre début 2015 et avril 2016: SFH, Sicherheitslage in der Stadt Kabul, Schnellrecherche, 6. Juni 2016: [www.fluechtlingshilfe.ch/assets/herkunftslaender/mittlerer-osten-zentralasien/afghanistan/160606-afg-sicherheitslage-kabul.pdf](http://www.fluechtlingshilfe.ch/assets/herkunftslaender/mittlerer-osten-zentralasien/afghanistan/160606-afg-sicherheitslage-kabul.pdf).

l'invasion menée par les États-Unis en 2001. Le bilan se monte à plus de 150 morts et plus de 300 blessés. D'après la NZZ (31 mai 2017) et *Al Jazeera* (31 mai 2017), la plupart des victimes sont des civils. Selon la NZZ (31 mai 2017), l'attentat a montré que des groupes armés sont capables de frapper même dans l'un des quartiers les mieux surveillés de la ville. Des membres des forces de sécurité afghanes auraient en outre collaboré avec les auteurs des attentats.

D'après le *New York Times* (6 juin 2017), lors de manifestations organisées le 2 juin 2017, des représentants du gouvernement ont été accusés d'avoir collaboré avec des «terroristes» en lien avec l'attentat du 31 mai 2017. Au cours de ces manifestations, la police a fusillé neuf personnes, parmi elles le fils d'un éminent politicien. Le 3 juin 2017, trois attentats-suicides commis pendant son enterrement ont fait au moins douze morts.

HRW, 12 janvier 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.»** Source: HRW – Human Rights Watch, World Report 2017 – Afghanistan, 12 janvier 2017:  
[www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/afghanistan](http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/afghanistan).

UNAMA, 6 février 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.»**<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> 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.»** Source: UNAMA, Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, Annual Report 2016, 6 février 2017, p. 4:  
[https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/protection\\_of\\_civilians\\_in\\_armed\\_conflict\\_annual\\_report\\_2016\\_final280317.pdf](https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/protection_of_civilians_in_armed_conflict_annual_report_2016_final280317.pdf).

UNHCR, décembre 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](http://www.proasyl.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2017-Bericht-UNHCR-Afghanistan.pdf).

Guardian, 24 juillet 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 juillet 2016:

[www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/23/hazara-minority-targeted-by-suicide-bombs-at-kabul-protest](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/23/hazara-minority-targeted-by-suicide-bombs-at-kabul-protest).

HRW, 13 octobre 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.»**

Source: HRW – Human Rights Watch, Afghanistan's Shia Hazara Suffer Latest Atrocity – Insurgents' Increasing Threat to Embattled Minority, 13 octobre 2016: [www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/330752/471918\\_de.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/330752/471918_de.html).

BBC, 21 novembre 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.»** Source: BBC, Afghanistan Kabul mosque suicide attack kills dozens, 21 novembre 2016:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38048604](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38048604).

BBC, 30 juin 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.»** Source: BBC, Taliban attack on Afghanistan police cadets near Kabul kills dozens, 30 juin 2016:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36671676](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36671676).

RFE/RL, 11 janvier 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.»** Source:

RFE/RL – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, At Least 38 Killed In Kabul Bomb Blasts, 11 janvier 2017:  
[www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/334818/476618\\_de.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/334818/476618_de.html).

BBC, 7 février 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.»* Source: BBC, Suicide bomber kills many at Kabul's Supreme Court, 7 février 2017:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38893926](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38893926).

RFE/RL, 12 avril 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.»* Source: RFE/RL – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, IS Claims Suicide Bombing In Kabul, Five Dead, 12 avril 2017:  
[www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/340405/483555\\_de.html](http://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.»** Source: BBC, Kabul bomb attack targeting Nato convoy kills eight, 3 mai 2017:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-39789732](http://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.**» Source: 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](http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/huge-blast-rocks-kabul-diplomatic-area-170531040318591.html).

New York Times, 6 juin 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.**» Source: New York Times, Death Toll in Kabul Bombing Has Hit 150, Afghan President Says, 6 juin 2017:

[www.nytimes.com/2017/06/06/world/asia/kabul-bombing-death-toll-increases.html?emc=edit\\_tnt\\_20170606&nlid=50870161&tnemail0=y](http://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/06/world/asia/kabul-bombing-death-toll-increases.html?emc=edit_tnt_20170606&nlid=50870161&tnemail0=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 capitale ereignet hat. Die Wucht der Detonation war in der ganzen ville**



**de 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 Quartier, 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 État islamiquees (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 Terrorschläge in Afghanistan zumindest anfangs oft unklar.*

**Mit dem Anschlag haben die Terroristen ihre Fähigkeit unter Beweis gestellt, auch in einem der bestbewachten Quartier der Ville de 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 verfügen.»** Source: 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](http://www.nzz.ch/international/anschlag-in-kabul-mit-der-gewalt-eines-erdbebens-ld.1298658).

### 3 Informations sur les attentats depuis mai 2016

**Informations sur les attentats documentés par les médias internationaux depuis mai 2016.** Depuis janvier 2011, l'*Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation* (ACCORD) consacre un dossier thématique aux conditions de sécurité en Afghanistan, y compris dans la capitale Kaboul. La dernière mise à jour a eu lieu le 18 mai 2017. Les informations et sources citées ci-dessous dans la liste d'attentats perpétrés à Kaboul ont été tirées de ce dossier thématique et complétées par des informations portant jusqu'au 6 juin 2017 inclus. Il a été possible de recueillir des informations sur les attentats et attaques armées suivants, menés depuis mai 2016 dans la ville de Kaboul par les Talibans, l'«État islamique» autoproclamé (EI/Daesh) et d'autres groupes armés de l'opposition et relayés par les médias internationaux:

- Le 20 mai 2016: un agent de sécurité afghan a fusillé un collègue népalais sur un site des Nations unies et blessé deux autres personnes. On ne sait pas s'il s'agissait d'un attentat ou d'un différend (RFE/RL, 20 mai 2016).
- Le 5 juin 2016: explosion d'une bombe devant la maison d'un parlementaire: le député est mort pendant qu'on le transportait à l'hôpital. Il y a eu au moins trois autres morts (BBC, 5 juin 2016).
- Le 20 juin 2016: deux attaques orchestrées par les Talibans. Attentat contre un minibus: 14 agents de sécurité népalais au service de l'ambassade canadienne ont été tués, cinq citoyens népalais et quatre citoyens afghans blessés. Le même jour, un politicien local a aussi été victime d'un attentat qui a fait un autre mort et cinq blessés (AFP, 20 juin 2016).
- Le 30 juin 2016: un convoi de police a été attaqué par les Talibans en dehors de la capitale: au moins 30 morts et 50 blessés. Tous les morts à l'exception de deux étaient des cadets de police (BBC, 30 juin 2016).
- Le 23 juillet 2016: attentat-suicide de l'EI/Daesh contre une manifestation pacifique de personnes appartenant à l'ethnie Hazara: au moins 80 morts, 231 blessés (*Guardian*, 24 juillet 2016).
- Le 1<sup>er</sup> août 2016: attaque des Talibans au moyen d'une charge explosive contre un camion devant le *Northgate Hotel* utilisé par des organisations internationales civiles et militaires: un officier de police a été tué et quatre autres blessés (*Reuters*, le 1<sup>er</sup> août 2016).
- Le 25 août 2016: attaque contre l'Université américaine à Kaboul: treize morts (sept étudiant-e-s, trois représentants des forces de sécurité, deux agents de sécurité et un professeur) (*Reuters*, 25 août 2016).
- Le 5 septembre 2016: deux attaques. Attentat-suicide des Talibans contre le Ministère de la défense: au moins 24 morts et 91 blessés. Le même jour, explosion d'une voiture piégée au centre-ville (*Reuters*, 5 septembre 2016).

- Le 6 septembre 2016: attaque contre le bureau de l'ONG Care International: une personne a été tuée, six autres blessées (*Deutsche Welle*, 6 septembre 2016).
- Le 5 octobre 2016: attentat-suicide contre un bus transportant des fonctionnaires sur la *Darulaman Road* à proximité d'une université et d'un ancien bâtiment du Parlement: au moins quatre blessés (*Press TV*, 5 octobre 2016).
- Le 11 octobre 2016: attaque de l'EI/Daesh contre le temple chiite de *Karte Saksi*: 18 morts, y compris un membre du conseil de province de Daikundi et deux enfants, 54 blessés (HRW, 13 octobre 2016).
- Le 19 octobre 2016: attaque d'un homme armé sur une base militaire: deux morts, trois blessés (BBC, 19 octobre 2016).
- Le 21 novembre 2016: attentat-suicide de l'EI/Daesh contre la mosquée *Baqir-ul Olum* à l'Ouest de la capitale Kaboul: 32 morts, plus de 50 blessés (BBC, 21 novembre 2016).
- Le 22 décembre 2016: attaque des Talibans contre la maison d'un parlementaire de la province de Helmand: huit morts, six blessés, y compris le parlementaire et sa femme (BBC, 22 décembre 2016).
- Le 24 décembre 2016 : attaque contre la maison d'un ancien chef des Talibans: au moins une personne a été tuée (RFE/RL, 24 décembre 2016).
- Le 28 décembre 2016: attentat à la bombe dans le quartier de *Dashti Barchi* contre un parlementaire de la Province de Bamiyan: au moins trois blessés, y compris le Parlementaire et son fils (RFE/RL, 28 décembre 2016).
- Le 10 janvier 2017: attentat-suicide des Talibans à proximité du Parlement: au moins 38 morts, dont un directeur de district des services secrets afghans; plus de 70 blessés, dont une Parlementaire de la province de Herat; la plupart des victimes étaient des civils (RFE/RL, 11 janvier 2017).
- Le 7 février 2017: attentat-suicide de l'EI/Daesh contre la Cour suprême: au moins 20 morts, 41 blessés, dont dix grièvement. Toutes les victimes étaient des civils (BBC, 7 février 2017; *Reuters*, 8 février 2017).
- Le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 2017: deux attentats-suicides des Talibans: attaque d'un poste de police à proximité d'un centre de formation militaire à l'Ouest de Kaboul et attaque des services secrets afghans à l'Est de la ville: au moins 16 morts et 44 blessés au total (BBC, 1<sup>er</sup> mars 2017).
- Le 8 mars 2017: attaque de l'EI/Daesh contre l'hôpital militaire *Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan* à proximité de l'ambassade américaine: 49 morts, au moins 63 blessés (RFE/RL, 9 mars 2017).

- Le 11 avril 2017: attentat-suicide de l'EI /Daesh à proximité du Ministère de la défense et d'autres institutions gouvernementales: au moins cinq morts et plusieurs blessés (RFE/RL, 12 avril 2017).
- Le 3 mai 2017: attentat-suicide de l'EI /Daesh contre un convoi de l'OTAN à proximité de l'ambassade américaine: au moins huit civils tués, environ 25 blessés, y compris trois membres de l'armée américaine (BBC, 3 mai 2017).
- Le 13 mai 2017: attaque d'un véhicule gouvernemental: deux femmes fonctionnaires tuées et trois autres blessées (Khaama Press, 18 mai 2017).
- Le 20 mai 2017: attaque de la maison d'hôtes de l'ONG internationale Operation Mercy: deux morts, une personne enlevée (Washington Post, 21 mai 2017).
- Le 31 mai 2017: attaque au moyen d'un camion-citerne avec charge explosive dans le quartier diplomatique: plus de 150 morts, plus de 300 blessés, essentiellement des civils (*New York Times*, 6 juin 2017; NZZ, 31 mai 2017).
- Le 3 juin 2017: attentat-suicide pendant l'enterrement du fils d'un politicien tué le 2 juin 2017 au cours des affrontements entre la police et les manifestants: au moins douze morts, 119 blessés (RFE/RL, 3 juin 2017; *New York Times*, 6 juin 2017).
- Le 6 juin 2017: attaque de missile des Talibans contre la «Green Zone», où se trouve le quartier général de la mission de l'OTAN *Resolute Support*, ainsi que plusieurs ambassades étrangères: pas de blessé (*New York Times*, 6 juin 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.»* Source: 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](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/324455/464087_de.html).

BBC, 5 juin 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.**» Source: BBC, Afghanistan: MP Sher Wali Wardak killed in Kabul bomb blast, 5 juin 2016:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36455738](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36455738).

AFP, 20 juin 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 spattered 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.**» Source: AFP, Nepalese guards among 23 killed in Afghanistan attacks, 20 juin 2016:  
[www.tribuneindia.com/news/world/nepalese-guards-among-23-killed-in-afghanistan-attacks/254377.html](http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/world/nepalese-guards-among-23-killed-in-afghanistan-attacks/254377.html).

BBC, 30 juin 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.**» Source: BBC, Taliban attack on Afghanistan police cadets near Kabul kills dozens, 30 juin 2016:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36671676](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36671676).

Guardian, 24 juillet 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 juillet 2016:*

[www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/23/hazara-minority-targeted-by-suicide-bombs-at-kabul-protest](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/23/hazara-minority-targeted-by-suicide-bombs-at-kabul-protest).

Reuters, 1<sup>er</sup> août 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 remained intact.»** Source: Reuters, Taliban claim Kabul bomb attack on compound used by foreigners, 1<sup>er</sup> août 2016:

[www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKCN10B0WA?il=0](http://www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKCN10B0WA?il=0).

Reuters, 25 août 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.» Source: Reuters, Gun, bomb attack on American University in Kabul kills 13, 25 août 2016:

[www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-university-attack-idUSKCN10Z2SY](http://www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-university-attack-idUSKCN10Z2SY).

Reuters, 5 septembre 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.» Source: Reuters, Attacks in Afghan capital kill at least 24, 5 septembre 2016:

[www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKCN11B18O](http://www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKCN11B18O).

Deutsche Welle, 6 septembre 2016:

**«"The police special operation has ended, the terrorists who attacked Care International last night have been killed,"** Spokesman for the Afghan Interior Minister, 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, Sediqqi 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.» Source: Deutsche Welle, Afghan police kill gunmen in Care International compound, 6 septembre 2016:

[www.dw.com/en/afghan-police-kill-gunmen-in-care-international-compound/a-19528389](http://www.dw.com/en/afghan-police-kill-gunmen-in-care-international-compound/a-19528389).

Press TV, 5 octobre 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.»** Source: Press TV, Bomb blast rocks Afghan capital, 4 injured, 5 octobre 2016:  
[www.presstv.com/Detail/2016/10/05/487762/Afghanistan-Kabul-blast-](http://www.presstv.com/Detail/2016/10/05/487762/Afghanistan-Kabul-blast-).

HRW, 13 octobre 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.»** Source: HRW – Human Rights Watch, Afghanistan's Shia Hazara Suffer Latest Atrocity – Insurgents' Increasing Threat to Embattled Minority, 13 octobre 2016:  
[www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/330752/471918\\_de.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/330752/471918_de.html).

BBC, 19 octobre 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.»** Source: BBC, Two Americans killed at military base in Afghanistan, 19 octobre 2016:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-37709333](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-37709333).

BBC, 21 novembre 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.»** Source: BBC, Afghanistan Kabul mosque suicide attack kills dozens, 21 novembre 2016:

[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38048604](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38048604).

BBC, 22 décembre 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.»** Source: BBC, Afghanistan

Taliban: Eight dead in attack on MP's house, 22 décembre 2016:

[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38399751](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38399751).

RFE/RL, 24 décembre 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.» Source: RFE/RL, Gunmen Attack Ex-Taliban Official's Home In Kabul, 24 décembre 2016:

[www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/334131/477386\\_de.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/334131/477386_de.html).

RFE/RL, 28 décembre 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.» Source: RFE/RL - Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Afghan Lawmaker Injured In Kabul Bomb Attack, 28 décembre 2016:

[www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/334171/475876\\_de.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/334171/475876_de.html).

RFE/RL, 11 janvier 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.»** Source: RFE/RL – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, At Least 38 Killed In Kabul Bomb Blasts, 11 janvier 2017:  
[www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/334818/476618\\_de.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/334818/476618_de.html).

BBC, 7 février 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.»* Source: BBC, Suicide bomber kills many at Kabul's Supreme Court, 7 février 2017:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38893926](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-38893926).

Reuters, 8 février 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.»** Source: Reuters, Islamic State claims responsibility for Afghan Supreme Court attack, 8 février 2017:  
[www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKBN15N1KV](http://www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKBN15N1KV).

BBC, 1<sup>er</sup> mars 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 mid-day 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.»** Source: BBC, Simultaneous Taliban attacks kill at least 16 in Kabul, 1<sup>er</sup> mars 2017:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-39132012](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-39132012).

RFE/RL, 9 mars 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.»** Source: RFE/RL, Death Toll In Kabul Military Hospital Attack Rises To 49, 9 mars 2017:  
[www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-kabul-military-hospital-death-toll-49/28359269.html](http://www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-kabul-military-hospital-death-toll-49/28359269.html).

RFE/RL, 12 avril 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.»** Source: RFE/RL – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, IS Claims Suicide Bombing In Kabul, Five Dead, 12 avril 2017:  
[www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/340405/483555\\_de.html](http://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.**» Source: BBC, Kabul bomb attack targeting Nato convoy kills eight, 3 mai 2017:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-39789732](http://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.»** Source: 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](http://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.»** Source: 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](http://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 juin 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.»** Source: New York Times, Death Toll in Kabul Bombing Has Hit 150, Afghan President Says, 6 juin 2017: [www.nytimes.com/2017/06/06/world/asia/kabul-bombing-death-toll-in-creases.html?emc=edit\\_tnt\\_20170606&nid=50870161&tnemail0=y](http://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/06/world/asia/kabul-bombing-death-toll-in-creases.html?emc=edit_tnt_20170606&nid=50870161&tnemail0=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."»** Source: 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](http://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.»** Source: 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](http://www.nzz.ch/international/anschlag-in-kabul-mit-der-gewalt-eines-erdbebens-ld.1298658).

RFE/RL, 3 juin 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 unidentified 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.»*

Source: RFE/RL, Several Killed In Afghanistan Blasts At Funeral For Victim Of Kabul Clashes, 3 juin 2017:

[www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-government-vows-inquiry-kabul-protest-deaths/28526428.html](http://www.rferl.org/a/afghanistan-government-vows-inquiry-kabul-protest-deaths/28526428.html).

#### **4 Garnison 52 dans le quartier de « 1st Makroyan »**

D'après les indications qu'une personne représentant l'organisation iMMAP<sup>2</sup> a fournies à l'OSAR le 12 juin 2017, la garnison 52 est un terrain de l'armée nationale afghane, également connu sous le nom de « *One ANA compound* ». Il se trouve dans le quartier de « 1st Makroyan », latitude 34°31'48.96"N, longitude 69°12'20.88"E (voir cartes ci-jointes).

---

<sup>2</sup> iMMAP est une Organisation internationale à but non lucratif qui travaille dans la gestion de l'information pour des organisations humanitaires et des organisations actives dans la coopération au développement. Elle produit des informations géographiques et stratégiques récentes, fiables et adaptées, afin d'atténuer les souffrances des victimes de catastrophes naturelles et de conflits armés. iMMAP, Who We Are, sans date (dernier téléchargement le 14 juin 2017): [http://im-map.org/?page\\_id=2373](http://im-map.org/?page_id=2373).







## Garrison 52 in 1st Makroyan



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



This map is generated by DRR datacenter website at address ascic.immap.org. Datum/Projection WGS84. IMMAP in Afghanistan is funded by The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) / Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The data, boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IMMAP or USAID/OFDA. Sources: iMMAP E. Hagen landcover-settlement-Population (2015), ORNL Landscan (2013), Fao landcover (2012), NCIA-E. Hagen AFG-FHM (2010), E. Hagen River network (2010), AGCHO Boundaries (2012), USAID MISTI Settlements (2014), ASTER DEM (30m). All information is the best available at the time this map was generated.

Mon Jun 12 08:19:55 UTC 2017