

Nachtrag zur Liste Erkenntnisquellen vom 18.10.2016 zur

Sicherheits- und Gefährdungslage in Afghanistan

vom 30. Oktober 2016

- I. Allgemein bzw. umfassend.....
- II. Kinder, Jugendliche , junge Erwachsene;
Frauen, die ihrem Menschenrechten entsprechend
frei oder „westlich“ leben (wollen).....
- III. Auch insbesondere zu den Aussichten von Rückkehrenden
auf ein menschenwürdiges Leben
- IV. Besondere Verfolgungs-/Gefährdungssituation der
(schiitischen) HAZARA und der Schiiten allgemein.....

I. Allgemein bzw. umfassend

UNAMA - Unterstütuungsmission der Vereinten Nationen in Afghanistan/UNHCR,

19.10.2016, Press Release, UNAMA releases civilian casualty data for third quarter of 2016,

abzurufen unter:

<https://unama.unmissions.org/unama-releases-civilian-casualty-data-third-quarter-2016>

„...’ *“Increased fighting in densely populated areas makes it imperative for parties to take immediate steps to ensure all feasible precautions are being taken to spare civilians from harm,” said Tadamichi Yamamoto, the Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Afghanistan. ... UNAMA is deeply concerned by the continuing increase in child casualties, which have risen year-on-year since 2013. In the first nine months of 2016, UNAMA documented 2,461 child casualties (639 deaths and 1,822 injured), a 15 per cent increase on the same period in 2015. ... attacks conducted by Anti-Government Elements directly targeting civilians or in areas with a large civilian presence continued. ...”*

SIGAR – Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, 30.10.2016, Quarterly Report to the United States Congress,

abzurufen unter:

<https://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2016-10-30qr.pdf>

und <https://www.sigar.mil/quarterlyreports/index.aspx?SSR=6>

[Vorbemerkung Special Inspector, S. 3 f.:] „... *The most immediate challenge to the U.S. reconstruction effort, and to the viability of the Afghan nation-state, remains the armed insur-*

agency pursued by the Taliban and other factions. In September, the Afghan government concluded a peace agreement with one group of insurgents, the Gulbuddin faction of Hezb-e Islami, whose leader was designated a global terrorist by the United States for his participation in and support of terrorist acts by al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Other insurgent groups, however, have continued to press hard against the Afghan government's hold on population centers. As in the fall of 2015, Taliban fighters briefly held portions of the northern provincial capital of Kunduz in early October. In southwestern Afghanistan, another Taliban offensive threatened Lashkar Gah, capital of long-contested, poppy-growing Helmand Province, as well as Farah, capital and namesake city of a neighboring province. In the north, insurgents attacked Maimane, capital of Faryab Province in mid-October. The fighting has prompted increased U.S. tactical support and air strikes to help government forces. The Washington Post recently quoted an unnamed senior U.S. administration official characterizing the security situation in Afghanistan as an "eroding stalemate." The security section of this report discusses some worrisome facts that might support such a view: (1) Afghan army and police numbers remain below authorized-strength goals, (2) the security forces suffer from high levels of attrition, (3) the United States lacks visibility into most Afghan units' actual levels of training and effectiveness, (4) the security forces have questionable abilities to sustain and maintain units and materiel, and (5) the security forces continue to deploy commando and other highly skilled units on missions that should be undertaken by regular units. The insurgency is the most immediate and visible threat to a viable central government in Afghanistan. The less-dramatic and slower-acting, but still existential, threat is the corroding effect of corruption, which diverts money from vital purposes, undermines security and public services, saps the economy, erodes public trust and support, and in varied ways nourishes the insurgency. Like the insurgency, corruption is an enemy that can be hard to pin down and difficult to defeat. ... "

[Bericht, S. 20: "LACK OF SECURITY PREVENTS WOMEN FROM ADVANCING. The interviewees agreed that the biggest challenge facing Afghan women today is the lack of security. They referred not only to the ongoing armed conflict, which in 2015 and 2016 caused more civilian casualties than at any other time since the United Nations began documenting them in 2009,⁴⁹ but also to the danger women and girls face from criminal gangs and from harassment and worse in public spaces, schools, and the workplace. About one-third of the country's districts are either under insurgent control or influence, or at risk of coming under it, according to USFOR-A.⁵¹ In these areas, the Taliban seek to punish women who work or study outside the home. A number of the women interviewed had their lives threatened or had relatives killed by the Taliban. ... "

[S. 100 ff., SECURITY; S. 102.] "Growing Volatility in Afghanistan. The United Nations (UN) Secretary-General reported in September that increased tensions between the Afghan President and the Chief Executive, persistent security challenges, and rising pressure from political opposition groups contributed to growing volatility in Afghanistan.²¹³ The overall security situation remained highly volatile as intensive Taliban operations continued, challenging government control in northeastern, northern, and southern provinces, and attempting to cut key supply routes.²¹⁴ The UN recorded 5,996 security incidents between May 20, and August

15 ... High-profile attacks in the capital city continued with the Department of Defense (DOD) reporting there have been about 16 high-profile attacks this year as compared to 23 last year.²¹⁸ The July 23 attack during an ethnic-Hazara demonstration, in which 73 civilians were killed and 293 injured, was the deadliest single incident recorded by the UN in Afghanistan since 2001.²¹⁹ The UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan reported that the highest number of civilian casualties recorded since 2009 occurred in the first six months of 2016—1,601 killed and 3,565 injured.²²⁰ Nearly one in three casualties were children and 507 casualties were women.²²¹ ... 2

SIGAR – Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, 30.07.2016, Quarterly Report to the United States Congress,

abzurufen unter:

<https://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2016-07-30qr.pdf>

und <https://www.sigar.mil/quarterlyreports/index.aspx?SSR=6>

[S. 81 ff., SECURITY; S. 83 f.:] „...The media reported a recording released by the Taliban in which Akhundzada vowed never to ‘bow down’ to their enemies and said Mansour’s death will inspire the Taliban to fight even harder.¹⁴¹ The same day, a Taliban suicide bomber killed 11 Afghan judicial workers in revenge for the Afghan government’s hanging six Taliban prisoners convicted of perpetrating grave crimes against civilians and public security.¹⁴² ... During 2015, the Afghan Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and ISIL were the three major, active terrorist or insurgent organizations in Afghanistan. While al-Qaeda has been severely degraded, its affiliate, al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent, continues to operate in Afghanistan.¹⁴⁵ ... **The Worsening Security Situation in Afghanistan** The United Nations (UN) Secretary-General assessed in June that the overall security situation in Afghanistan had worsened considerably over the past four months. ... the number of armed clashes and the number of documented civilian casualties have both increased.¹⁴⁸ ... The Taliban have been exceptionally active in 2016, particularly after launching their annual spring offensive ‘Operation Omari.’ [S. 85:] ... Many of the issues preventing the ANDSF from properly engaging the Taliban relate to deficiencies in key areas such as command and control, leadership, logistics, and overall coordination. High attrition rates, including high casualty rates, continue to make the sustainability of the ANDSF a major concern and priority for leadership.¹⁵⁵ ... The ANDSF has also had to address activity from other insurgent groups, most notably the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) and ISIL-K, which have remained active despite pressure from both Afghan forces, supported by Coalition air strikes, and the Taliban. In June, Brigadier General Cleveland provided an assessment of the security situation throughout Afghanistan. ...” [folgend zahlreiche Einzelereignisse etc.]

IISS - The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 31.08.2016, Virginia Comolli: Drugs in Afghanistan - the elephant in the room,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.iiss.org/en/iiss%20voices/blogsections/iiss-voices-2016-9143/august-8d15/drugs-in-afghanistan---the-elephant-in-the-room-87f7>

„Judging by the limited media coverage it now receives, one would assume that the conflict in Afghanistan has ended or, at least been contained to the point that it no longer warrants daily updates. These assumptions could not be any further from reality. As indicated by the IISS Armed Conflict Database and the 2016 Armed Conflict Survey fatalities doubled from 7,500 in 2014 to 15,000 in 2015. The security situation has not improved in 2016. ... A recent IISS project on drugs and conflict prevention indicated that there is now greater understanding in Afghanistan of the causal relationships between terrorism, the drugs trade and conflict, and that these links are hindering the likelihood of a long lasting peace agreement being reached between the government of Afghanistan and the Taliban. The involvement of high level officials in criminal activities and widespread corruption further complicates matters. ...”

IISS - The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 05.05.2016, Armed Conflict Survey 2016, Chapter 5 Afghanistan,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.iiss.org/en/publications/acs/by%20year/armed-conflict-survey-2016-14e7/acs-2016-07-south-asia-ba14>

“The conflict in Afghanistan escalated sharply in 2015, as the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) assumed full responsibility for the country’s security following NATO’s drawdown the preceding year. Emboldened by the departure of most Western troops, the Taliban conducted an aggressive countrywide insurgency campaign that led to a series of major victories, including the brief but symbolically important capture of Kunduz in September. ... According to an unpublished UN assessment, by October, the Taliban had established a presence in more parts of Afghanistan than at any time since 2001, and the security threat in half of all districts was either ‘high’ or ‘severe’. At the same time, militants who had pledged allegiance to the Islamic State (also known as ISIS or ISIL) emerged as a new threat in the east of the country. Faced with unprecedented civilian casualties and around 15,000 fatalities overall – double that in 2014 – the United States and its NATO allies delayed the withdrawal of their remaining forces. ... Weak security institutions ...”

IISS - The International Institute for Strategic Studies, Armed Conflict Database, Afghanistan,

abgerufen am 28.10.2016 unter:

<https://acd.iiss.org/en/conflicts/afghanistan-933d>

„...The security situation deteriorated severely in 2015, with both civilian and ANSF casualties increasing sharply as the government struggled to maintain control beyond Kabul. ... Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansour is the new leader of a resurgent but divided Taliban, the strength of which was demonstrated when it briefly captured a major city, Kunduz, in September 2015

– the first time it had done so since 2001. Meanwhile, a new threat has emerged in the form of militants affiliated with the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, who have seized territory in eastern Afghanistan.”

Spiegel-Online, 26.10.2016, Afghanistan: Dutzende Dorfbewohner getötet - IS-Tat vermutet,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/afghanistan-dutzende-dorfbewohner-getoetet-is-tat-vermutet-a-1118284.html>

„...Neben den radikalislamischen Taliban verübt auch der "Islamische Staat" vermehrt Anschläge in Afghanistan. Vor allem im Osten des Landes macht die Miliz den Taliban zunehmend Konkurrenz. Ende Juli hatte der IS die Verantwortung für einen Anschlag auf eine Demonstration schiitischer Hasara in der Hauptstadt Kabul übernommen, bei dem mehr als 80 Menschen getötet worden waren.“

Spiegel-Online, 26.10.2016, Taliban blockieren wichtige Verbindung von Kabul nach Kandahar,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/afghanistan-taliban-blockieren-wichtige-verbinding-von-kabul-nach-kandahar-a-1118350.html>

„In Afghanistan haben Taliban-Kämpfer die Verbindung zwischen Kabul und der im Süden gelegenen Stadt Kandahar abgeschnitten. Die Blockade folgte einem Angriff auf die Stadt Maidan Shahr in der westlich der Hauptstadt gelegenen Provinz Wardak, wie die Behörden mitteilten. Die Taliban haben ihren Kampf gegen die vom Westen unterstützte Regierung in den vergangenen Monaten verstärkt und eine Reihe von Provinzhauptstädten überfallen. Vor wenigen Wochen waren Taliban-Kämpfer auch erneut in die Stadt Kundus eingedrungen, wo die Bundeswehr bis vor gut zwei Jahren einen großen Stützpunkt betrieb. Seit dem Ende des Nato-Kampfeinsatzes 2014 hat sich die Sicherheitslage in Afghanistan massiv verschlechtert.“

BBC News, 26.10.2016, IS in Afghanistan 'kills 30 abducted civilians',

abzurufen unter:

http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-37772200?intlink_from_url=http://www.bbc.com/news/topics/1a5696c5-07d0-4a08-8b54-41ad5cd534b6/afghanistan&link_location=live-reporting-story

„...The killings occurred late on Tuesday north of Firoz Koh, the capital of Ghor province. The civilians killed included children ... Central Afghanistan has not been known as a centre of IS activity, which has so far mostly been concentrated in Nangarhar state in the east of the country. Analysts say the IS militants in Ghor are former Taliban fighters. ... The Taliban's dominance in a region home to numerous local and foreign militant groups is facing a serious chal-

lence from IS. There has also been evidence that IS is trying to recruit Taliban fighters, with several Taliban commanders declaring allegiance to IS."

tagesschau.de, 26.10.2016, In afghanischer Provinz Ghor: Extremisten töten 26 entführte Zivilisten,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.tagesschau.de/ausland/afghanistan-taliban-105.html>

„...Nach Angaben des Sprechers des Gouverneurs von Ghor stecken Kämpfer einer abtrünnigen Talibangruppe hinter den Angriffen und Entführungen. Diese habe im vergangenen Jahr dem afghanischen Ableger der Terrormiliz "Islamischer Staat" ihre Treue geschworen. Karte: Afghanistan mit den Provinzen Ghor und Herat und den Städten Kabul und Herat-Stadt. Die Taliban hatten von 1996 bis 2001 in weiten Teilen Afghanistans geherrscht. Durch eine von den USA angeführte Invasion wurden sie von der Macht vertrieben. Seit Abzug der NATO-Schutztruppen Ende 2014 haben sich ihre Angriffe und Anschläge verstärkt. ... Neben den radikalislamischen Taliban verübt auch der IS vermehrt Anschläge in Afghanistan. Vor allem im Osten des Landes macht der IS den Taliban zunehmend Konkurrenz. Ende Juli hatte der IS die Verantwortung für einen Anschlag auf eine Demonstration schiitischer Hasara in der Hauptstadt Kabul übernommen, bei dem mehr als 80 Menschen getötet worden waren.“

Bild, 09.10.2016, Rückkehr der Taliban? Bundesregierung sieht schwarz für Nord-Afghanistan,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.bild.de/politik/inland/bundesregierung/sieht-schwarz-fuer-nord-afghanistan-48210852.bild.html>

„...In einem vertraulichen Lagebericht der Bundesregierung (liegt BILD vor) heißt es: Im Norden Afghanistans sei die Sicherheitslage „in einigen Teilen nicht kontrollierbar.“

The Guardian, 28.09.2016, EU's secret ultimatum to Afghanistan: accept 80,000 deportees or lose aid,

abzurufen unter:

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/sep/28/eu-secret-ultimatum-afghanistan-accept-80000-deportees-lose-aid-brussels-summit-migration-sensitive>

„Memo leaked in advance of Brussels aid summit reveals EU plans to make assistance to Afghanistan 'migration sensitive' despite security concerns ... 'This is putting unreasonable pressure on the Afghan government, which is not able to respond to such numbers,' said Timor Sharan, senior analyst for the International Crisis Group in Afghanistan. ... In Afghanistan, analysts warn that the EU is sending people back to danger and destitution. ... Afghani-

stan is 'absolutely not safe,' according to Sharan. 'The EU's rationale is that these people can just resettle in other parts of Afghanistan, [beyond where they're from],' he said. 'But the security situation is fluid. Places, cities and highways that were safe a month ago are not any more.' As Taliban attacks rise, so do civilian casualties. According to the UN, 11,000 people were killed or maimed in Afghanistan last year, an unprecedented number."

The Washington Post, 11.06.2016, A young man is skinned alive. A sign of new Taliban brutality?,

abzurufen unter:

https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/a-young-man-was-skinned-alive-in-afghanistan-a-sign-of-new-taliban-brutality/2016/06/10/6b7592fa-2e8a-11e6-b9d5-3c3063f8332c_story.html

"... Ahmad's death is the latest in a string of violent acts across Afghanistan over the past six months. Rattled officials say the 15-year war has taken an increasingly brutal turn. 'The amount of casualties, particularly with civilians, is a crime — a crime against humanity, a crime against Afghanistan, and a crime against our people,' Afghan President Ashraf Ghani said, somberly, in a meeting with reporters last week. Since 2001, the United States has invested more than \$100 billion building Afghan military and police forces, a judicial system and schools in hopes of moving the country closer to normality. But all that spending appears to have done little to slow a cycle of rage and revenge that has made Afghanistan one of the world's most dangerous countries. ... But analysts say the scale of the brutality continues to evolve as the Taliban becomes more fragmented and pushes out into additional areas of Afghanistan. Younger Taliban commanders also now operate more independently and are increasingly inspired by other brutal acts easily viewed on the Internet, they say. ... In recent days, the United Nations, Amnesty International and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission also have expressed concern over what they view as a hardening culture of violence here.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cleveland, chief spokesman for the U.S.-led coalition, said some of the recent reports of violence 'looked like the days pre-9/11.' But he cautioned that 'the base line is pretty high' for sweeping assumptions about whether brutality generally is worsening. Still, Afghan officials and analysts are worried as the violence also expands into areas of Afghanistan that until recently had remained relatively safe. A push by the Taliban, dominated by ethnic Pashtuns, into northern and central Afghanistan, where large populations of ethnic Tajiks and Uzbeks reside, has proved especially destabilizing, officials said. ... As the original leaders of the insurgency die, they are being replaced by younger commanders who appear less interested in maintaining ties to the local areas in which they are fighting. These fighters also are more connected through the Internet to the global ambitions of militant Islamic groups, which is resulting in some Taliban commanders' attempting to borrow the fear tactics used by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. This month, for example, a group of Taliban fighters killed a high school student in Ghazni province by cutting off his nose and ears after accusing him of

being a spy, local officials said. "The Taliban had always been the village homeboys, but I think that is changing quite dramatically," said Vanda Felbab-Brown, a senior security and intelligence fellow at the Brookings Institution. "But the younger generation is more accepting of violence, less remembering of the horrors of the civil war 'The Taliban under Haibatullah will become even more dangerous,' said Rahimullah Yusufzai, a Pakistan-based expert on militancy. As a result, Kabul University's Mahmood predicted, Afghanistan will continue to slide even further away from 'the rule of law.' 'It will take decades to see Afghanistan become a normal country again,' he said."

Tolo News, 10.06.2016, Afghanistan Ranks 4th Most Dangerous Country: Survey,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/25733-afghanistan-ranks-4th-most-dangerous-country-survey>

„In its annual report, the Institute for Economics and Peace assessed peace and stability in 163 countries, placing Syria as the world's most insecure nation while Iraq came in second, Sudan third and Afghanistan fourth. ... One of the biggest signs of the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan is the surge in civilian casualties.

UN statistics show that civilian casualties in the country had increased by two percent in the first three months of 2016 compared to the same period last year."

Institute for Economics & Peace, Global Peace Index 2016,



abzurufen unter:

http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/GPI-2016-Report_2.pdf

[Ranking: Seite 10-11/120; S. 17:] *„South Asia's position remained unchanged at eighth out of the nine regions. Overall, the individual overall scores of Afghanistan, Nepal and India deteriorated ... Bhutan remaining the most peaceful and Afghanistan the least. Following the withdrawal of most international forces from Afghanistan, the security situation has remained volatile. Domestic security forces have struggled to contain militant violence, which has posed threats beyond Afghan borders. ... [S. 31] ... The majority of terrorist activity is highly concentrated in five countries: Iraq, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syria. Between them these countries accounted for 78 per cent of deaths from terrorism in 2014. [S. 32] The number of deaths from internal conflict increased considerably over the last decade, ... 16 countries had increases of over 1,000 deaths, with the largest increases occurring in Syria, Mexico, Iraq, Nigeria and Afghanistan. ... and there was also a re-escalation of the conflict environment in Afghanistan, which experienced a 427 per cent increase in yearly internal conflict deaths from the 2008 GPI to the 2016 GPI, from 4210 to 22,170. ... [S. 36] ... Although the majority of deaths in 2014 occurred in Syria, there were a number of other conflicts that resulted in high numbers of battle deaths. In total, 11 conflicts resulted in more than a thousand deaths each in 2014, with conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan resulting in more than 10,000 deaths each. "*

Bild, 10.09.2016, Deutschlands Wehrbeauftragter schlägt Alarm - Taliban rücken immer weiter vor,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.bild.de/politik/ausland/afghanistan/taliban-ruecken-immer-weiter-vor-47757134.bild.html>

„Es ist eine bittere Bilanz: Die Taliban sind wieder auf dem Vormarsch. Als geheim eingestufte Lagekarten zeigen, wie sich die islamistischen Terroristen seit zwei Jahren ausbreiten. ... Der Wehrbeauftragte des Bundestags, Hans-Peter Bartels (SPD), schlägt nach einem Truppenbesuch Alarm: ‚Die Sicherheitslage im Land hat sich dramatisch verschärft. Der Einsatz ist heute gefährlicher. Die Soldaten in Kabul, Masar und Kunduz fliegen zwischen den Stützpunkten hin und her, da es auf den Straßen zu gefährlich ist.‘“

Bild, 09.09.2016, Afghanistans ehemaliger Präsident Karsai: „Der Kampf gegen den Terror ist gescheitert“,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.bild.de/politik/ausland/hamid-karzai/karsai-interview-47719236.bild.html>

„...Hamid Karsai: ‚... 9/11 hat auch zur Entscheidung der internationalen Gemeinschaft geführt, Afghanistan von der schleichenden Invasion seines Nachbarn, Pakistan, zu befreien. Aber der Krieg gegen den Terror wurde letztendlich nicht so geführt, dass er unserem Land oder der Welt Frieden und Sicherheit gebracht hat. Im Gegenteil: Der Kampf gegen den Terror ist gescheitert. ... die Situation, die wir heute in Afghanistan und in der ganzen Region beobachten können: Eine immer stärkere Radikalisierung und noch mehr Extremismus. ...‘“

SIPRI - STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONALPEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, The state of the Afghan private sector,

aufgerufen am 30.10.2016 unter:

<https://www.sipri.org/research/conflict-and-peace/peace-and-development/asia/private-sector-and-peace/state-afghan-private-sector>

„The study will take place within the context of Afghanistan’s extremely poor ranking in terms of economic and human development, high levels of insecurity—largely due to an active insurgency and related criminal networks—widespread corruption, a prospering narcotics trade and the limited capacity of many state institutions, all of which can be expected to characterize the initial post-2014 landscape.“

SIPRI - STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONALPEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Oktober 2015, Afghanistans Private Sector, Status and ways forward, Report 2015

abzurufen unter:

https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2016-04/SIPRI_Afghanistans-Private-Sector_Report-2015.pdf

[S 43 ff.:], „ 4. *The private sector and security*

4.1. *The private sector and the security nexus*

Afghanistan has experienced an upsurge in insecurity and violent attacks since the 2014 transition. As the ANDSF assumed full combat responsibility in 2015, government casualties have increased 70 per cent in the first half of 2015 compared to the 2014, on tract to become the bloodiest year for pro-government forces to date.²³⁵ Attacks in Kabul have likewise doubled. But physical insecurity in Afghanistan is wide-ranging, including: local intergroup conflict among militias, organized crime, threats posed by transnational extremist organizations, as well as the varied forms of conflict related to the Taliban and anti-government insurgents.²³⁶ ... 'Security' in Afghanistan encompasses a range of threats not only to the state but also the wellbeing of individuals. Civilian deaths caused by the post-2001 conflict are estimated at over 26 000²³⁸—with the highest civilian casualty rate yet in the first half of 2015.²³⁹ ... But insecurity goes far beyond only the threat of physical force. Along a range of other human-oriented security indicators—for instance food, environmental, health, political, personal, community and economic security²⁴¹ ...

But clearly, it is content of the private sector and as well as the broader connection to state governance, that matter in breaking cycles of violence. Absent an effective regulatory framework, rule of law, justice and strong institutions, the any peace-building effects of private sector development will be limited. Neither is the private sector a panacea for the myriad security challenges that Afghanistan faces, ...

4.2. *Conclusions*

Along a range of both traditional and human security measures, insecurity in Afghanistan is substantial; physical violence is pervasive in society at all levels, from use of force as a political and ideological tool by anti-government elements, to its use in interpersonal conflicts in a society where rule of law remains weak. The first half of 2015 has seen the highest casualty count both for pro-government forces as well as for civilians since 2001. ...”

The New York Times, 22.09.2016, Afghanistan Signs Draft Peace Deal With Faction Led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/23/world/asia/afghanistan-peace-deal-hezb-i-islami.html? r=0>

„The Afghan government signed a draft peace deal on Thursday with a small insurgent faction led by a warlord who has been designated a “global terrorist” by the United States. ... That could mean that if Mr. Hekmatyar does return, he could again be a significant force in Afghanistan’s complex political scene. Mr. Hekmatyar is known for his shifting alliances, having been on nearly every side of the Afghan conflict at one time or another, be they the Communists or the Taliban, and he is also known for breaking agreements and turning on his allies. ... One

major issue of disagreement, he said, was language in the agreement regarding an end to foreign military presence in Afghanistan. In the end, they agreed to compromise on that, agreeing in the draft accord that “the two sides have their own unique perspectives” on foreign withdrawal. ‘The restoration of independence is our main demand,’ said Muhammad Amin Karim, a Hezb-i-Islami representative. ‘Ninety percent of foreign troops have already left Afghanistan. We will keep struggling until the last foreign soldier leaves.’ ...”

DAWN, 27.11.2015, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar seeks comeback in Afghanistan,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.dawn.com/news/1222659>

„KABUL: After more than 40 years at war, one of Afghanistan's most notorious warlords, designated a "global terrorist" by the United States (US) and blacklisted by the United Nations (UN) along with Osama bin Laden, wants to come out of the shadows. ... Hekmatyar has led an extreme life; his followers have been responsible for the deaths of thousands during the devastating Afghan civil war. ... In politics, he espoused radical Islam ... “

Afghanistan Analysts Network, 29.09.2016, Peace With Hekmatyar: What does it mean for battlefield and politics?,

abzurufen unter:

<https://www.afghanistan-analysts.org/peace-with-hekmatyar-what-does-it-mean-for-battlefield-and-politics/>

„The peace deal signed today by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of Hezb-e Islami, and President Ashraf Ghani, has been hailed by the Afghan government as the first major peace achievement of the last fifteen years. However, expectations should be tempered. Given Hezb-e Islami's almost total absence on the battlefield, the deal is unlikely to significantly lower the current levels of violence. It is also unlikely to inspire the Taliban to follow Hezb's example, considering the completely different trajectories and aims of the two groups. ... One of the provisions in the deal is a government promise to mobilise international support for the voluntary return of 20,000 families from the HIG-controlled refugee camps in Pakistan. ... The envisaged return of families will include thousands of HIG-affiliated (as well as non-HIG) youth, who have been vulnerable to, or already caught up in, a process of radicalisation in the camps' environment. In Shahmshatu particularly, and in other refugee camps to a lesser extent, the youth have been brought up in a political, cultural and educational environment conducive to militant ideas where the armed struggle against the Afghan state was often presented as a legitimate jihad. Schools in Shahmshatu, all of which are run by HIG, as well as madrasas, mosques and cultural gatherings have been replete with militant sermons and sloganeering. Witnesses from Shahmshatu have related to this author how, during the last few

years, many young people from the camp were joining Taliban ranks, after HIG had effectively ceased to run an organised front in the insurgency. ...”

II. Kinder, Jugendliche , junge Erwachsene; Frauen, die ihrem Menschenrechten entsprechend frei oder „westlich“ leben (wollen)

Der Hohe Flüchtlingskommissar der Vereinten Nationen (UNHCR), 19. April 2016, HCR/EG/AFG/16/02, UNHCR-Richtlinien zur Feststellung des internationalen Schutzbedarfs afghanischer Asylsuchender,

abzurufen unter:

http://www.unhcr.de/fileadmin/rechtsinfos/fluechtlingsrecht/6_laenderinformationen/6_2_asien/AFG_042016.pdf,

[S. 45 f.:] „i) *Frauen im öffentlichen Leben. Obwohl Frauen seit 2001 einige Führungspositionen in der afghanischen Regierung und in der Zivilgesellschaft, einschließlich als Richterinnen und Parlamentsmitglieder, übernommen haben, werden Frauen im öffentlichen Leben und in öffentlichen Ämtern weiterhin bedroht, eingeschüchtert und gewaltsam angegriffen.*²⁴⁷ *Zahlreichen Berichten zufolge werden im öffentlichen Leben stehende Frauen wie etwa weibliche Parlamentsmitglieder, weibliche Mitglieder des Provinzrates, weibliche Staatsbedienstete, Journalistinnen, Rechtsanwältinnen, Polizeibeamtinnen, Lehrerinnen, Menschenrechtsaktivistinnen und in internationalen Organisationen tätige Frauen angegriffen.*²⁴⁸ *Die Angriffe gehen von regierungsfeindlichen Gruppen,²⁴⁹ lokalen traditionellen und religiösen Machthabern, Mitgliedern ihrer Gemeinschaften und staatlichen Behörden aus.*²⁵⁰ *Die Beteiligung von Frauen am öffentlichen Leben wird oftmals als Überschreitung gesellschaftlicher Normen wahrgenommen und als „unmoralisch“ verurteilt. Diese Frauen werden Ziele von Einschüchterung, Schikanie oder Gewalt.*²⁵¹ *Regierungsfeindliche Gruppen haben Berichten zufolge Frauen, die am öffentlichen Leben teilnehmen, bedroht und eingeschüchtert.*²⁵² *Es liegen zahlreiche Berichte darüber vor, dass Frauen, die sich öffentlich engagierten, getötet wurden.*²⁵³ *Laut Menschenrechtsaktivisten blieben die Strafverfolgungsbehörden in Fällen, bei denen Frauen aufgrund ihrer Teilnahme am öffentlichen Leben schikaniert und angegriffen wurden, vielfach untätig.*²⁵⁴

j) *Als „verwestlich“ wahrgenommene Personen. Berichten zufolge werden Personen von regierungsfeindlichen Kräften angegriffen, die vermeintlich Werte und/oder ein Erscheinungsbild angenommen haben, die mit westlichen Ländern in Verbindung gebracht werden, und denen deshalb unterstellt wird die Regierung und die internationale Gemeinschaft zu unterstützen.*

zen.255 Es liegen Berichte über Personen vor, die aus westlichen Ländern nach Afghanistan zurückkehrten und von regierungsfeindlichen Gruppen als 'Ausländer' oder vermeintliche für ein westliches Land tätige Spione gefoltert oder getötet wurden.256 Ähnlich kann Personen mit Profilen gemäß 1.e (Mitarbeiter von humanitären Hilfs- und Entwicklungsorganisationen) und 1.i (Frauen im öffentlichen Leben) von regierungsfeindlichen Gruppen zur Last gelegt werden, Werte und/oder ein Erscheinungsbild übernommen zu haben, die mit westlichen Ländern in Zusammenhang gebracht werden. Auch aus diesem Grund können sie Opfer von Angriffen werden.“

Spiegel-Online, 06.09.2016, Afghaninnen in Deutschland "Hier bin ich ein Mensch",

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/afghaninnen-in-deutschland-wenigstens-bin-ich-hier-ein-mensch-a-1110256.html>

„In kaum einem Land ist das Leben für Frauen so hart wie in Afghanistan, noch immer. Hava und Mariam sind nach Deutschland geflohen. Hier berichten sie, warum sie ihre Heimat verlassen haben. ... Hava und Mariam haben versucht, in ihrer Heimat ein selbstbestimmtes Leben zu führen. Dort, wo Gewalt gegen sie so alltäglich ist, wie in kaum einem anderen Land auf der Welt. Wo die Taliban wieder auf dem Vormarsch sind, aber auch, wie Hava sagt, ‚ganz normale Männer von nebenan‘ häufig Schikane ausüben. ‚Zehn Mal am Tag auf der Straße belästigt zu werden, ist in Afghanistan ganz normal‘, sagt Hava. Wenn das Kopftuch zu locker sitzt, wenn Frauen studieren. Hava und Mariam, die über Jahre einen hohen Preis für ihren Wunsch nach Freiheit zahlten, mussten am Ende ihr Land verlassen. ... ‚Meine Eltern haben gesagt: ‚Selbst wenn die Flucht gefährlich ist, lieber sterben wir einmal, als gefühlt jeden Tag wie in Afghanistan.‘ ...“

III. Auch insbesondere zu den Aussichten von Rückkehrenden auf ein menschenwürdiges Leben

UNOCHA - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

07.09.2016, Afghanistan: ERC O'Brien calls for scaling up support to more than one million people on the move,

abzurufen unter:

<http://www.unocha.org/top-stories/all-stories/afghanistan-erc-obrien-calls-scaling-support-more-one-million-people-move>

“The UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O’Brien, today called on the international community to urgently scale up support to over one million people anticipated to be displaced internally and across borders by the end of the year. Afghanistan is facing a humanitarian crisis ... The humanitarian impact of this prolonged conflict in Afghanistan is severe. More than 1.1 million people have been displaced from their homes by the conflict, including more than 245,000 people since the beginning of 2016. As the conflict ensues, humanitarian needs are increasing and access constraints have escalated. ... “

UNOCHA - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Humanitarian Response, Afghanistan Flash Appeal 2016: One Million People on the Move,

aufgerufen am 30.10.2016 unter:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/document/afghanistan-flash-appeal-2016-one-million-people-move>

[Volltext des Flash Appeals unter:

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/afg_2016_flash_appeal_0.pdf]

„Over one million people are anticipated to be “on the move” internally and across borders in 2016. This includes newly displaced and newly returning Afghans, many of whom will require humanitarian assistance. These figures, mainly triggered by the recent surge in the return of registered refugees and undocumented Afghans from Pakistan, far surpass planning figures for the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan and have the potential to significantly impact an already fragile humanitarian context within Afghanistan. A cumulative estimate suggests over 1 million people have been displaced across Afghanistan since 2002 which gives an estimation of the magnitude of the possible humanitarian crisis. ... An Upcoming Humanitarian Crisis. By year-end, over one million people are projected to be affected by new political or security developments on both sides of the border, prompting sudden and unanticipated displacements and returns. Many are expected to require some form of humanitarian assistance, especially as the cold winter season approaches and many go without proper accommodation or shelter. Many returnees have lived in Pakistan for three to four decades and have lost family linkages in Afghanistan. Given the nature of the harassment in Pakistan many returnees are unable to properly plan their return, have been forced to sell their assets quickly at reduced rates, and lack coping strategies and support systems within Afghanistan. A large segment of the returnee population, around 40%, is considered highly vulnerable (IOM). ... This sudden increase is already placing a significant strain on local resources and services, depleting coping mechanisms in under-served communities which are, in many cases, already hosting also a high number of new and protracted conflict-induced IDPs. The concentration of returnees in urban centres and semi-urban areas, specifically Jalalabad and Kabul, alongside the lack of absorption capacity, and other factors such as a dysfunctional land allocation system and lack of shelter capacity, will increase current trends of secondary displacement and lead to acute

humanitarian emergency needs particularly during the winter months. ... While the numbers of returnees coming back to Afghanistan is far exceeding expectations and resources, the overall vulnerability of the population has also increased. shelter is the primary need, with further significant concerns regarding health, WASH and food security; lack of secure tenure further presents a pervasive protection risk. Due to the sudden and considerable influx, local resources and basic services in Nangahar have become dangerously overstretched, particularly in the capital of Jalalabad, with many returning communities living in open areas and multiple occupancy dwellings, heightening their exposure to the elements, disease and protection. ...“

NDR Info – Das Forum, 27.10.2019, Afghanistan – ein Land in Bewegung,

abzurufen unter:

<http://media.ndr.de/progressive/2016/1027/AU-20161027-1023-4500.mp3>

<http://www.ndr.de/info/podcast2990.html>

„...Wenn es in Kabul irgendetwas im Überfluss gibt, dann ein Angebot an Tagelöhnern. Die Stadt ist voller Kriegsflüchtlinge wie Abdul Fatah und Muhammad. Das drückt die Preise. Die beiden Männer kommen pro Tag, wenn sie denn Arbeit haben, auf 60 bis 70 Afghani. Das ist nicht mal ein Euro. In ihre Heimatprovinz Kundus können sie nicht zurück. Das Haus ist zerstört, und ein Großteil von Kundus ist jetzt in der Hand der Extremisten. In Char Dara haben die Taliban sogar eine Art eigene Verwaltung aufgebaut. ... Bis zum Jahresende rechnen die Vereinten Nationen mit 600-tausend Menschen, die aus Pakistan abgeschoben werden. Die UN haben Alarm geschlagen. In einem Not-Appell rechnen sie vor, dass 150 Millionen Dollar nötig seien, um eine humanitäre Katastrophe abzuwenden. ... Die Rückkehrer gehen zurück in ein Kriegsgebiet. ... Afghanistan ist das Land mit der höchsten Minendichte weltweit. ... Der in England ausgebildete Afghane recherchiert auch dort, wo westliche Journalisten nicht mehr hingehen können. Weite Teile des Landes sind einfach zu gefährlich geworden. Ich würde sagen, der Krieg in Afghanistan eskaliert derzeit, und zwar sehr schnell. Die Regierung verliert in vielen Regionen an Boden. Der Krieg weitet sich aus. ... Auch Kabul ist nicht sicher. Die Bewohner werden praktisch täglich von Selbstmordattentätern gefährdet. Der August war der blutigste Monat seit 2001, es gab den Angriff auf die Amerikanische Universität, die Hilfsorganisation Care International, den Anschlag im Juli auf eine Demonstration, damals starben mehr als 80 Menschen. Das zeigt es im Grunde schon, dass Kabul nicht sicher ist, und das gilt ebenso für die großen Provinzhauptstädte im Land. ... Selbst die meisten großen Verbindungsstraßen, die vor wenigen Monaten noch als sicher galten, sind jetzt nicht mehr sicher. Die ganze Sicherheitslage ändert sich derart schnell, dass wir eigentlich gar nicht mehr sagen können, wo es sicher ist und wo nicht. ... Timors Organisation, die International Crisis Group, hat deshalb gerade einen sehr deutlichen Appell veröffentlicht. Darin fordert sie nicht nur Pakistan auf, die Afghanen im Land weiter zu dulden. Sie richtet sich vor allem an die Europäische Union. Anfang Oktober hatte die EU ein Abkommen mit der afghanischen Regierung geschlossen, das eine zügige Rückführung von Flüchtlingen vorsieht. Auch wenn sowohl die

EU-Kommission als auch die Bundesregierung dementierten – der Verdacht steht im Raum, dass die europäischen Staaten von dieser Rückführung Milliardenhilfen für Afghanistan abhängig machen. ... Timor Sharan befürchtet, dass das Land nicht in der Lage sein wird, die hohen Zahlen an Binnenflüchtlingen und den Zustrom von Afghanen aus Pakistan und Europa zu bewältigen. Allein in diesen Wochen suchen nach UN-Schätzungen eine Million Menschen eine neue Bleibe in Afghanistan. Dazu kommen 1,2 Millionen Kriegsflüchtlinge aus den vergangenen Jahren. Wirtschaftliche Perspektiven gibt es angesichts der Kämpfe so gut wie keine. 2012, als noch viele internationale Helfer im Land arbeiteten und die NATO zehntausende Soldaten im Land stationiert hatte, wuchs die Wirtschaft um 14 Prozent. Jetzt sind es nach Schätzungen des Internationalen Währungsfonds nur noch 0,8 Prozent. Und selbst diese Zahl ist laut Timor Sharan mit Vorsicht zu genießen, da die afghanische Regierung schon lange keine offiziellen Statistiken mehr erstellen ließ. ...“

Human Rights Watch, 19.10.2016, Afghanistan Agony for returning Refugees,

abzurufen unter:

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/10/19/afghanistan-agony-returning-refugees>

„...Since July 2016, police and provincial authorities in Pakistan have intensified pressure on Afghans living in the country in what the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN refugee agency, has called “a concerted push” to repatriate large numbers of Afghan refugees before the end of the year. Between July 1 and October 15, 370,000 Afghans returned, nearly 220,000 of them registered refugees, with a record 52,000 coming last week alone. Many returned after spending decades abroad, some even having been born in Pakistan, after their families fled Afghanistan as refugees in the 1980s and 1990s. This is not because the situation in Afghanistan has improved – quite the contrary. ... And more can be expected. Earlier this month, the Afghan government and the European Union reached an agreement to accelerate the voluntary – and involuntary – return of Afghans who have not been granted asylum in Europe. That plan could result in tens of thousands more Afghans returning to a homeland where 1.1 million people are already displaced by the expanding conflict with the Taliban. ...“

BBC News, 12.10.2016, Viewpoint: Why Afghan refugees are facing a humanitarian catastrophe,

abzurufen unter:

http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-37607785?intlink_from_url=http://www.bbc.com/news/topics/1a5696c5-07d0-4a08-8b54-41ad5cd534b6/afghanistan&link_location=live-reporting-story

„Hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees in Europe, Pakistan and Iran are being forced to return home to Afghanistan by the European Union, UN agencies and governments in the region. An unprecedented humanitarian crisis is likely to be the result as the refugees - many

of them destitute - return to what is effectively a countrywide war zone, with the Taliban attacking half a dozen provinces. ... The EU is likely to accept many Syrian refugees because it considers Syria a war zone, but the EU does not consider Afghanistan as a war zone even though the country is torn apart by war. Previous definitions by the EU that Kabul and provincial capitals are safe havens no longer hold true with half a dozen provincial capitals under siege by the Taliban. ... Similarly, Pakistan plans to repatriate 1.6 million registered and another one million unregistered Afghan refugees - many of whom have been living in Pakistan since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. ... Iran, with one million refugees on its soil, is persuading some Afghans to return, even as it recruits Afghan Hazaras who are Shia Muslims to fight for the Syrian regime. Afghans in Iran are, thus, being used as cannon fodder for the wars in the Middle East. They easily succumb because their futures are uncertain and they lack resources and jobs while Iran promises them Iranian citizenship. Adding to the tragedy is the massive exodus of Afghans from their cities as the Taliban attack them. At least 24,000 people have fled Kunduz in the north since 3 October when the Taliban attacked the city for the second time in a year. Tens of thousands of Afghans have fled Tarin Kot, Pul-e-Khumri, Lashkar Gah and Farah, provincial capitals which are also under attack by the Taliban. As a result of continuous war in the past 15 years, there are already some 300,000 internally displaced Afghans - those who have moved away from their homes and are living as refugees inside the country. Many will migrate to Kabul, which is already over-populated with a fragile infrastructure that cannot cope with new arrivals. In a few weeks, the refugees will be facing the harsh Afghan winter for which most refugees are not equipped while food, clean water and other facilities will be harder to acquire. A man-made humanitarian catastrophe could be the end result of these governmental policies."

The Guardian, 03.10.2016, EU signs deal to deport unlimited numbers of Afghan asylum seekers,

abzurufen unter:

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/oct/03/eu-european-union-signs-deal-deport-unlimited-numbers-afghan-asylum-seekers-afghanistan>

"Plans for dedicated reception terminal in Kabul, but experts warn that violence and instability in Afghanistan make deportations unsafe. ... The EU has negotiated the agreement with the Afghan government as part of the run-up to this week's Brussels donor conference, where international donors will pledge aid for Afghanistan for the coming four years. Some Afghan officials seem to have felt strong-armed. The Afghan minister for refugees and repatriation, Sayed Hussain Alemi Balkhi, refused to sign the document, leaving the duty to a deputy. ... The large exodus of Afghans last year seemed partly triggered by Angela Merkel opening Germany's doors to almost a million migrants, but it also coincided with a deteriorating security situation, which has not improved since. On Sunday, the Taliban mounted a strong assault on the northern city of Kunduz, while attacks have also increased in many other parts of the country. ... However, not all Afghan asylum seekers arrive to Europe from Afghanistan. An

unknown number were born or grew up in Iran or Pakistan. If sent to Afghanistan, many are likely to struggle without the social networks that are often a prerequisite to getting work, even for the well-educated. According to Schuster, who has authored a paper on post-deportation experience, destitute people, who do not choose to leave Afghanistan again immediately after deportation, could be ripe targets for recruitment not only by the Taliban but local strongmen commanding militias. In that sense, deportations could add to instability. 'There is not sufficient protection, the level of generalised violence is too high and Kabul is already bursting at the seams,' Schuster said. 'This particular agreement allows European governments to ride straight through all the argumentation that's been made over the past 15 years that it's not safe to return people at the moment' ."

GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit, Ziviler Friedensdienst / Sonderinitiative Flucht: Perspektiven schaffen. Gewalt vorbeugen, Projekt im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ),

abgerufen am 29.10.2016 unter:

<https://www.giz.de/de/weltweit/41041.html>

„...Binnenflüchtlinge und ihre Kinder gehören zu den am meisten benachteiligten Gruppen. Rund 5,8 Millionen Menschen sind inzwischen nach Afghanistan zurückgekehrt, knapp ein Fünftel der Bevölkerung. Diesen Rückkehrenden mangelt es, ebenso wie den Binnenflüchtlingen, an Zugang zu Land und Wohnraum, Arbeit und grundlegenden Dienstleistungen. Aufgrund der anhaltend prekären Sicherheits- und Wirtschaftslage ist ihre nachhaltige Rückkehr und Reintegration besonders schwierig. Kinder und Jugendliche, die etwa zwei Drittel der Gesamtbevölkerung ausmachen, leiden besonders unter der hohen Arbeitslosigkeit, unter Analphabetismus und mangelnder Sicherheit. Ihre Perspektivlosigkeit ist fruchtbarer Boden für organisierte Kriminalität, Extremismus und Gewalt. Verschärft wird diese Situation durch historisch geprägte, ethnisch motivierte Abgrenzungen zwischen einigen Flüchtlingsgruppen. ...“

GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit, Neuer Start für Binnenvertriebene, Projekt im Auftrag des Auswärtigen Amtes (AA),

abgerufen am 29.10.2016 unter:

<https://www.giz.de/de/weltweit/24299.html>

„... Die Mehrzahl siedelt sich im Umkreis der größeren Städte an und erhöht damit den Druck auf die ohnehin prekäre soziale Infrastruktur, was zu erheblichen Konflikten mit der ansässigen Bevölkerung führt. Die Chancen der Vertriebenen, für ihren Lebensunterhalt im städtischen Raum selbstständig aufzukommen, sind gering, da sie nicht über die notwendigen Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten verfügen. ...“

IV. Besondere Verfolgungs-/Gefährdungssituation der (schiitischen) HAZARA und der Schiiten allgemein

Der Hohe Flüchtlingskommissar der Vereinten Nationen (UNHCR), 19. April 2016, HCR/EG/AFG/16/02, UNHCR-Richtlinien zur Feststellung des internationalen Schutzbedarfs afghanischer Asylsuchender,

abzurufen unter:

http://www.unhcr.de/fileadmin/rechtsinfos/fluechtlingsrecht/6_laenderinformationen/6_2_asien/AFG_042016.pdf,

[S. 59:] „Schiiten. Die Anzahl der schiitischen Parlamentsmitglieder entspricht in etwa dem Anteil der Schiiten an der Gesamtbevölkerung.³²⁵ Während einige Quellen zwar angeben, dass die offene Diskriminierung von Schiiten durch Sunniten abgenommen habe,³²⁶ berichten andere Quellen von fortgesetzter Diskriminierung.³²⁷ Außerdem wird die schiitische Bevölkerung nach wie vor gewaltsam durch regierungsfeindliche Kräfte (AGEs) angegriffen.³²⁸ Es ist darauf hinzuweisen, dass ethnische Zugehörigkeit und Religion in Afghanistan oftmals untrennbar miteinander verbunden sind, insbesondere in Bezug auf die vorwiegend schiitische ethnische Gruppe der Hazara. Daher kann oftmals nicht eindeutig zwischen einer Diskriminierung und Misshandlung aufgrund der Religion einerseits und Diskriminierung und Misshandlung aufgrund der ethnischen Zugehörigkeit andererseits unterschieden werden.³²⁹

[S. 86:] ... Im „Peoples under Threat“-Index von Minority Rights Group International ist Afghanistan als viertgefährlichstes Land der Welt für ethnische Minderheiten aufgeführt, insbesondere aufgrund der gezielten Angriffe auf Personen aufgrund ihrer Zugehörigkeit zu einer ethnischen Gruppe und Religion. Der Index weist insbesondere Hazara, Paschtunen, Tadschiken, Usbeken, Turkmenen und Belutschen als gefährdete ethnische Minderheiten in Afghanistan aus.⁴⁸⁰ [S. 87] b) Hazara. Die Hazara werden Berichten zufolge weiterhin gesellschaftlich diskriminiert und gezielt durch illegale Besteuerung, Zwangsrekrutierung, Zwangsarbeit und körperliche Misshandlung unter Druck gesetzt.⁴⁹⁰ Bereits in der Vergangenheit wurden Hazara von Paschtunen marginalisiert und diskriminiert. Seit dem Ende des Taliban-Regimes im Jahr 2001 haben sie Berichten zufolge jedoch erhebliche wirtschaftliche und politische Fortschritte gemacht.⁴⁹¹ Jedoch stiegen in jüngerer Zeit Berichten zufolge die Fälle von Schikanierung, Einschüchterung, Entführung und Tötung durch Taliban und andere regierungsfeindliche Kräfte (AGEs).⁴⁹² ... [S. 90] In den Provinzen Wardak und Ghazni führt die jährliche Wanderung der nomadisch lebenden Kuchis, die auf der Suche nach Weideland für ihr Vieh durch Gebiete ziehen, in denen Hazara siedeln, zu wiederkehrender Gewalt zwischen Kuchis und Hazara.⁵⁰⁰ Trotz Bemühungen der Regierung, diese Konflikte beizulegen, führt die fortgesetzte Gewalt zu Toten und Verletzten auf beiden Seiten und zu Vertreibung von Dorfbewohnern

der Gruppe der Hazara.⁵⁰¹

e) Zusammenfassung.

Auf Grundlage der oben beschriebenen Situation ist UNHCR der Ansicht, dass je nach den Umständen des Einzelfalls für Personen, die zu einer ethnischen Minderheit in Afghanistan gehören, insbesondere in Gebieten, in denen diese nicht die ethnische Mehrheit darstellt, ein Bedarf an internationalem Flüchtlingsschutz aufgrund ihrer Nationalität oder ethnischen Zugehörigkeit/Rasse oder aufgrund anderer relevanter Gründe bestehen kann. Zu den relevanten Erwägungen gehören die relative Machtposition der ethnischen Gruppe im Herkunftsgebiet des Antragstellers und die Geschichte der interethnischen Beziehungen in diesem Gebiet.

Für Personen, die zu einer der in Afghanistan vorherrschenden ethnischen Gruppen gehören, kann je nach den spezifischen Umständen des Falls ebenfalls Bedarf an internationalem Flüchtlingsschutz aufgrund ihrer Nationalität oder Rasse/ethnischen Zugehörigkeit oder aufgrund anderer relevanter Gründe bestehen. Zu den relevanten Erwägungen gehört die Frage, ob die ethnische Gruppe eine Mehrheit oder eine Minderheit im Herkunftsgebiet bildet.

Der internationale Schutzbedarf auf Grundlage der ethnischen Zugehörigkeit/Rasse kann sich mit dem Schutzbedarf aufgrund der Religion und/oder (zugeschriebenen) politischen Überzeugung überschneiden. Es sollte außerdem sorgfältig geprüft werden, ob die betreffende Person anderen in diesen Richtlinien beschriebenen Risikoprofilen entspricht.

...[S. 93] UNAMA stellte fest, dass eine erhebliche Anzahl der Entführungsoffer Hazara seien.⁵²² ... “

ACCORD - Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation, 24.02.2016, Anfragebeantwortung zu Afghanistan: Lage der Hazara [a-9525-3(9533)],

abzurufen unter:

https://www.ecoi.net/local_link/319870/445243_en.html

„Die Unterstütsungsmission der Vereinten Nationen in Afghanistan (UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, UNAMA) berichtet in ihrem Jahresbericht 2015 vom Februar 2016, dass es im Jahr 2015 einen starken Anstieg an Entführungen und Tötungen von ZivilistInnen, die den Hazara angehören, durch regierungsfeindliche Kräfte gegeben habe. ... Das Europäische Unterstützungsbüro für Asylfragen (European Asylum Support Office, EASO),... Die internationale Nachrichtenagentur Agence France-Presse (AFP) schreibt in einem Artikel vom Dezember 2015, dass es westlich der Stadt Maidan Shahr einen 40 Kilometer langen Abschnitt einer Schnellstraße gebe, der als „Todesstraße“ bekannt sei, da dort Mitglieder der Hazara-Minderheit von Aufständischen getötet würden. Ein Busfahrer berichtet davon, dass er über die Jahre zahlreiche Leichen ohne Kopf an der Straße gesehen habe. Die Menschen seien von den Taliban getötet worden. Nach einer Reihe von Enthauptungen und Entführungen und Befürchtungen vor den wiederauflebenden Taliban und dem Aufstieg der Gruppe Islamischer Staat hätten Tausende in Kabul gegen die unsichere Lage der Hazara demonstriert: ... “

ACCORD - Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation, 12.06.2015, Anfragebeantwortung zu Afghanistan: Situation für AfghanInnen (insbesondere Hazara), die ihr ganzes Leben im Iran verbracht haben und dann nach Afghanistan kommen (u.a. mögliche Ausgrenzung oder Belästigungen); Verhalten der Taliban gegenüber Hazara, die aus dem Iran zurückkehren [a-9219],

abzurufen unter:

http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/309157/447025_de.html

BBC News, 12.10.2016, Viewpoint: Why Afghan refugees are facing a humanitarian catastrophe,

abzurufen unter:

http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-37607785?intlink_from_url=http://www.bbc.com/news/topics/1a5696c5-07d0-4a08-8b54-41ad5cd534b6/afghanistan&link_location=live-reporting-story

„... Iran, with one million refugees on its soil, is persuading some Afghans to return, even as it recruits Afghan Hazaras who are Shia Muslims to fight for the Syrian regime. Afghans in Iran are, thus, being used as cannon fodder for the wars in the Middle East. ...”