

## **Schnellrecherche der SFH-Länderanalyse vom 1. Dezember 2015 zu Afghanistan: Verlobung und Heirat, Zwangsheirat, Sicherheitslage in Kabul**

Fragen an die SFH-Länderanalyse:

- Ist es unüblich, dass Personen in Afghanistan erst Mitte zwanzig heiraten und nicht früher? Sind arrangierte Ehen/Zwangsehen üblich in der Umgebung von Kabul (städtischer Kontext)? Was ist bei Paschtunen traditionell die Brautgabe bei einer Hochzeit? Ist es möglich, dass ein Paar religiös von einem Mullah getraut wird, ohne Zustimmung der Eltern der Frau respektive ohne männlichen Vormund?
- Wie ist die Sicherheitslage in Khairabad (Provinz Kabul, Distrikt Chahar Asyab) (ca. 10-15km von Kabul entfernt?)

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

### **1 Verlobungs- und Hochzeitsbräuche in Afghanistan**

**Über ein Viertel der afghanischen Frauen werden mit über 18 Jahren verheiratet.** Gemäss einem Bericht des *US Institute of Peace* vom 28. Mai 2014 schätzt das afghanische Gesundheitsministerium, dass 21 Prozent aller Frauen mit 15 Jahren und 53 Prozent bis zum Alter von 18 verheiratet werden. Demnach wären 26 Prozent der Frauen zum Zeitpunkt ihrer Heirat älter als 18 Jahre.

**Die meisten Eheschliessungen werden ohne Einverständnis oder gegen den Willen der Ehegattin oder des Ehegatten geschlossen.** Ein am 18. April 2013 erscheinender Artikel der *Deutschen Welle* berichtet, dass laut islamischem Recht sowohl der Mann wie auch die Frau einer Heirat zustimmen müssen, damit diese gültig ist. In Afghanistan haben jedoch laut dieser Quelle Traditionen tendenziell Vorrang vor islamischem Recht. So entscheiden Eltern oft über die Zukunft ihrer Töchter, ohne sie nach ihrer Meinung zu fragen. Gemäss der in einem Bericht des *Max Planck Institute* vom Juli 2012 zitierten *Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission* werden 60 bis 80 Prozent der Eheschliessungen in Afghanistan ohne Zustimmung oder gegen den Willen der Ehegattin oder des Ehegatten geschlossen.

**Zwangsehen sind auch in der Hauptstadt Kabul üblich.** Laut *Washington Post* (29. November 2012) sind Zwangsehen auch in der Hauptstadt Kabul weiterhin üblich, und dies, obwohl Frauen in Afghanistan inzwischen die Schule besuchen, studieren und arbeiten können.

**Die Höhe der Mitgift («mahr») und des Brautpreises («walwar») ist variabel.** Gemäss *Landinfo* (2011) und *Max Planck Institute* (2005) schreibt die afghanische Gesetzgebung vor, dass eine Frau, welche eine Ehe einget, Anrecht auf eine Mitgift (*mahr*) hat. Diese soll im alleinigen Besitz der Frau bleiben und ihr als Sicherheit

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dienen, falls der Ehemann stirbt oder die Scheidung verlangt. Auch das islamische Recht und die islamische Tradition sehen eine solche Mitgift vor. Im Koran gibt es jedoch keine Bestimmungen betreffend der Höhe der Mitgift oder wann diese bezahlt werden sollte. *Mahr* besteht normalerweise aus Geld oder Waren mit finanziellem Wert. Die meisten afghanischen Frauen, selbst gebildete Frauen, kennen ihr Recht auf eine Mitgift nicht. Gemäss *Huffington Post* (13. März 2013) steht in der Praxis anstelle des vom afghanischen Heiratsgesetz (1971) und vom islamischen Recht (*Scharia*) vorgeschriebenen *mahr* meist der Brautpreis (*walwar*) im Vordergrund, der unter lokalem Gewohnheitsrecht vorgesehen ist. Dieser ist laut *Huffington Post* (13. März 2013), *Landinfo* (2011) und *Max Planck Institute* (2005) der Preis, den die Familie der Braut als Kompensation dafür erhält, ihre Tochter aufgezogen zu haben. Seine Höhe hängt von der finanziellen Situation der involvierten Familie ab und fällt niedriger aus, wenn die beiden Familien nahe verwandt sind. Obwohl das Bezahlen eines Brautpreises gegen die islamische Religion verstösst – danach ist eine Frau kein Besitztum und kann nicht verkauft werden –, ist diese Praxis vor allem im ländlichen Afghanistan weitverbreitet. Brautpreisbeträge können sehr unterschiedlich und fast beliebig hoch sein. Laut *AREU* (2009) berichtete ein Mann aus einer eher gut situierten im ländlichen Herat lebenden Familie, dass er rund 160'000 Afghani von seinem Schwiegersohn erhalten habe. Ein in der Stadt Bamyán lebender Afghane nannte das Beispiel einer Familie, welche für ihre Schwiegertochter 60'000 Afghani ausgegeben hatte. Gemäss *Max Planck Institute* (2005) berichteten Mitglieder der *jirga* (traditionelle Versammlung) von Gardiz in der Provinz Paktia von *walwar*-Beträgen zwischen 95'000 und zwei Millionen Afghani. Besonders hoch sind diese Beträge, wenn es sich um die zweite, dritte oder vierte Ehefrau handelt. So zahlte ein Mann laut der *jirga*-Mitglieder von Gardiz für seine dritte Heirat vier Millionen Afghani.

**Es gibt sehr viele unterschiedliche Verlobungs- und Heiratstraditionen in Afghanistan.** Gemäss einem *Landinfo*-Länderbericht von 2011 pflegen die verschiedenen ethnischen Gruppen in Afghanistan unterschiedliche Verlobungs- und Heiratstraditionen. Diese Traditionen werden auch innerhalb der ethnischen Gruppen nicht einheitlich praktiziert. Unabhängig von der Gemeinschaft, Ethnie oder Region sind die meisten Ehen arrangiert, werden also auf der Basis einer Vereinbarung zwischen Familien oder Gruppen geschlossen. Inwieweit die Heiratenden selbst in den Verlobungsprozess involviert sind, variiert hingegen. Arrangierte Ehen in Afghanistan sind Teil eines komplexen Systems von Traditionen, Loyalitäten und Autoritäten. Die *Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit* (AREU) kommt in einem Bericht vom Februar 2009 zum Schluss, dass Entscheidungen betreffend Eheschliessungen von Familie zu Familie sowie auch von Kind zu Kind innerhalb einer Familie sehr unterschiedlich getroffen werden. Neben unzähligen anderen Faktoren haben nämlich auch individuelle Erfahrungen und Eigenschaften Einfluss («*individual experiences and characteristics*»). So können individuelle Personen mit ähnlichem demographischem Hintergrund durchaus recht verschiedene Ansichten haben, wie angemessen über eine Heirat entschieden und wie sie durchgeführt wird. Es können daher in Bezug auf Verlobungs- und Heiratstraditionen keine Verallgemeinerungen basierend auf Wohngebiet (ländlich oder städtisch), Bildungsniveau oder ökonomischer Situation gemacht werden.

**Beispielhafter Ablauf einer traditionellen afghanischen Verlobung und Eheschliessung.** Ein auf *IslamOnline* am 18. Juni 2008 erschienener Artikel (zitiert nach

*RDC Ireland*, April 2015) beschreibt den Ablauf einer traditionellen afghanischen Verlobung, auch wenn wie bereits erwähnt viele verschiedene Traditionen existieren und der Verlobungs- und Eheschliessungsprozess sehr unterschiedlich ausfallen kann, auch innerhalb einer Familie. Gemäss dem *IslamOnline*-Artikel haben junge Männer und Frauen nur selten Gelegenheit, sich kennenzulernen. Laut *Max Planck Institute* (Juli 2012) wird die individuelle Suche nach einem Ehepartner oder einer Ehepartnerin als schändlich angesehen, besonders wenn diese Suche von einer Frau initiiert wird. Wenn ein Mann eine Frau aus einer unbekanntem Familie heiraten möchte, sammeln gemäss *IslamOnline* (18. Juni 2008) seine Eltern zuerst einige Informationen über diese und senden dann ein weibliches Familienmitglied oder eine weibliche Verwandte zu deren Haus, um gegebenenfalls die Heiratsabsichten offenzulegen. Dieser Konsultationsprozess, in dem die finanziellen Ausgaben für die Hochzeit sowie die auszutauschenden Geschenke bestimmt werden, ist gemäss *Max Planck Institute* (Juli 2012) normalerweise zeitraubend und schwierig. Wenn beide Seiten mit der Abmachung zufrieden sind, bestimmen sie gemäss *IslamOnline* (18. Juni 2008) das Datum der Bekanntgabe der Hochzeitsvereinbarung. Die Verlobung (in Dari: *Shereny khory* oder *Namzady*) ist der erste Schritt zur Formalisierung der Bindung. Der Vater des Bräutigams geht dazu in Begleitung von einigen Verwandten und Älteren an einem vereinbarten Datum mit einem Sack voll Süssigkeiten und Geschenken für die zukünftige Braut sowie Geld und Kleidern für Familienmitglieder zum Haus der Braut. Wieviel Zeit zwischen der Verlobung und der Hochzeit vergeht, hängt von verschiedenen Faktoren wie der finanziellen Lage des Bräutigams ab. Gemäss dem *Muslim Marriage Guide* (ohne Datum, zitiert nach *RDC Ireland*, April 2015) dauert eine traditionelle afghanische Hochzeit drei Tage, wobei die Zeremonie zwischen sechs Uhr abends und zwei Uhr morgens stattfindet. Die Zeremonie beginnt damit, dass sich Braut und Bräutigam in Gegenwart eines *Mullahs* (Priesters) gegenseitig das Ehegelübde aussprechen. Der *Mullah* liest Texte aus dem Koran und führt Braut und Bräutigam durch die Zeremonie. Dieser Teil der Hochzeit findet im engen Familien- und Freundeskreis statt, während zum nächsten Teil, bei dem die Familie des Bräutigams Gastgeberin ist, eine grosse Zahl von Gästen eingeladen ist. In konservativen Familien feiern Frauen und Männer getrennt. Nach einem aufwendigen Abendessen werden Braut und Bräutigam mit Süssigkeiten und Blumen überschüttet, während sie durch den Mittelgang schreiten. Dazu wird ein Lied namens *Asta Burrow* («Gehe langsam») gespielt. Braut und Bräutigam nehmen auf einer erhöhten Bühne Platz. Es finden mehrere Rituale statt, und sie tauschen Ringe aus und schneiden den Hochzeitskuchen an. Am Morgen wird ein Frühstück serviert, und Braut und Bräutigam werden zum Hochzeitszimmer geleitet und allein gelassen.

**Religiöse Trauung durch einen *Mullah* ohne Zustimmung der Eltern der Frau respektive männlichen Vormund und Unterstützung einer Frau durch *Mullahs* gegenüber der Familie ihres durch Zwangsheirat angetrauten Mannes.** Eine von *Human Rights Watch* (28. März 2012) befragte afghanische Frau berichtete, sie sei mit dem von ihr bevorzugten Partner vor ihrem Zwangsverlobten geflohen und habe sich mit ihm von einem *Mullah* trauen lassen. Eine andere ebenfalls befragte afghanische Frau war zwangsverheiratet worden und ihr Schwiegervater habe versucht, mit ihr zu schlafen. Sie berichtete, dass die *Mullahs* sie in dieser Situation gegenüber ihrem Schwager verteidigten, der sie wegen «Blossstellung» seines Vaters mit dem Tod bedrohte.

US Institute of Peace, 28. Mai 2014:

«Many of the legal protections, however, have failed to translate into practice. Despite the ban on child marriage, **the Afghan Ministry of Public Health estimates that 21 percent of all women were married by age fifteen and another 53 percent by age eighteen...**» Quelle: US Institute of Peace, Sharia and Women's Rights in Afghanistan, 28. Mai 2014, p.2; in: RDC, Legal Aid Board: Country Marriage Pack; Afghanistan, April 2015, S. 14:

[www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1930\\_1430824906\\_afghanistan-cmp-april-2015.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1930_1430824906_afghanistan-cmp-april-2015.pdf).

Deutsche Welle, 18. April 2013:

«**According to Islamic law, a man and woman should agree on a marriage for it to be valid. However, tradition tends to take priority in Afghanistan. Parents often decide upon their daughters' future without asking them for an opinion. Men, on the other hand, are generally able to reject their family's choice of bride and can even choose their own bride sometimes.**» Quelle: Deutsche Welle, Afghan women escape marriage through suicide, 18. April 2013:

[www.dw.com/en/afghan-women-escape-marriage-through-suicide/a-16750044](http://www.dw.com/en/afghan-women-escape-marriage-through-suicide/a-16750044).

Max Planck Institute, Juli 2012:

«According to observations reported by national and international organisations, forced marriages do take place in Afghanistan. These are marriages of underage children, married by their parents or other persons, as well as marriages of adults, mostly women, against their free will and consent. **According to the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, 60-80% of the marriages in Afghanistan are concluded without the consent or against the will of one of the spouses.**» Quelle: Max Planck Institute, Max Planck Manual on Family Law in Afghanistan, Amended 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Juli 2012, S. 32:

[www.mpipriv.de/files/pdf3/max\\_planck\\_manual\\_on\\_afghan\\_family\\_law\\_english.pdf](http://www.mpipriv.de/files/pdf3/max_planck_manual_on_afghan_family_law_english.pdf).

Washington Post, 29. November 2012:

«(...) Farima, 17, had resisted her engagement to Zabiullah since it was ordained by her grandfather when she was 9. **In post-Taliban Kabul, where she walked to school and dreamed of becoming a doctor, she still clawed against a fate dictated by ritual.**

**After 11 years of Western intervention in Afghanistan, a woman's right to study and work had long since been codified by the U.S.-backed government. Modernity had crept into Afghanistan's capital, Farima thought, but not far enough to save her from a forced marriage to a man she despised. (...)**

**Dozens of women in Afghanistan kill themselves each year to escape failed, and often violent, marriages. Those tragedies are widely mourned, but they nonetheless offer a resolution recognized by Islamic law: A woman's death, even by her own hand, marks the end of a marriage or engagement. Other women run away, typically leading to another sad outcome: prison sentences of several years.**

*About 500 women are currently imprisoned for fleeing from forced marriages or domestic violence, according to a Human Rights Watch report released this year.»*

Quelle: Washington Post, Fate of women still tied to arranged marriages in post-Taliban Afghanistan, 29. November 2012:

[www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/fate-of-women-still-tied-to-arranged-marriages-in-post-taliban-afghanistan-8367593.html](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/fate-of-women-still-tied-to-arranged-marriages-in-post-taliban-afghanistan-8367593.html).

Landinfo, 19. Mai 2011:

**«According to Afghan law, women who enter into marriage shall have a dowry (mahr). The dowry shall remain the woman's separate property and is provided as security in case the husband dies or requests divorce. The dowry concurs with Islamic law and tradition, but the Koran contains no instructions regarding the size of the dowry or when it should be paid. During the wedding ceremony, the mullah who performs the religious rites will ask the groom's father to state the size of the dowry (Hafizullah 2005). The dowry will normally consist of a sum of money or commodities with a financial value. If the marriage is documented in writing, the size of the dowry must be recorded. According to Max Planck Institute (MPI), the vast majority of Afghan women – even well educated women in the cities – are unfamiliar with the right to a dowry (MPI 2005). The bride price [walwar] is the sum which is paid to a woman's parents in return for the right to marry their daughter. It is perceived as compensation to the woman's family for having raised her. According to the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), the bride price is an accepted custom which is practised in large parts of the country. This is confirmed by MPI, which further claims that the tradition of paying bride price remains strong in rural Afghanistan, where it can constitute an important source of income for poor families. The bride price will vary according to the financial position of the family involved, and will often be smaller if the parties are closely related. (...) There is widespread agreement that the practice of paying a bride price contravenes Islam, since women are not the property of their families and cannot be "sold".»** Quelle: Landinfo Country of Origin Information Centre, Afghanistan: Marriage, 19. Mai 2011, S. 7-8:

[www.landinfo.no/asset/1852/1/1852\\_1.pdf](http://www.landinfo.no/asset/1852/1/1852_1.pdf).

Max Planck Institute, 2005:

« b) Negotiations during khāstgarī

*There are two major issues especially discussed during the marriage negotiations: the amount of dower (mahr) and the amount of the bride price (walwar).*

(1) Dower (mahr)

*The right to a dower is derived from Islamic law and enshrined in the AfgCC. However, women often don't know about their right to mahr and its importance. When asked, even educated women holding official governmental positions didn't know whether they had a dower and how much it was. The heads of the Department of Women's Affairs, for example, confirmed that they themselves didn't know how much their dowers were. The situation in rural areas is even worse, since they don't even know that they have a right to dower.*

Women undervalue the mahr because they understand it as financial aid after divorce. Emphasising mahr would mean that divorce is an option for them. **To insist on the mahr during the marriage negotiations is considered wrong and diminishes the social prestige of a woman. When mahr negotiations take place, each party nominates a proxy to represent him. The couple itself does not negotiate the dower; their proxies bargain over the amount of the dower.**

There are two kinds of dowers, immediate (mahr mo'aḡal) and deferred (mahr mowaḡal) dower. The immediate mahr is briefly mentioned because all the gifts, jewellery, clothes, and other expenses given during the engagement period are considered to be part of the immediate mahr. If such gifts and offerings did not take place, the immediate mahr may consist of an amount of money, an apartment, a piece of land, a car, or another valuable item payable to the bride. Once the amount of the immediate dower is set, the proxy negotiates the specific deferred dower that will be due at some point in the future. This can be divorce, but it can also be another time in the future. Normally no woman asks for her dower during marriage. After the parties have reached an agreement on the immediate and deferred dower, the details of the agreement will be included on the marriage certificate.

## (2) Bride price (walwar)

In the past twenty years, one of the main issues during the khāstgarī negotiation is the issue of walwar, also called toyana, qalin, or shir baha, expressions used in different parts of Afghanistan. Walwar is widespread in the east and southeast, toyana in central Afghanistan, qalin in the north and northwest, and shir baha in western areas of Afghanistan. **Walwar is understood as a compensation for the family of the bride for having nursed the girl. The amount of walwar is not fixed and may vary according to the economic background of the bride's family.** In some cases, for example where the prospective spouses are relatives or there are close relations between the families or where the parents of the bride are less traditional, the economic condition of the groom's family will also be considered.

Generally, the following pattern can be seen: If the bride's family is rich, they will not ask for extra money; in educated families, the walwar also does not seem to be an issue. If the bride's family is poor, walwar will be the single most important issue during the negotiations. The walwar has become an important income for the bride's family. **The practice of walwar is very strong in rural areas where education is lacking and people are illiterate and poor. (...)**

**The amount of walwar can be as high as imaginable. According to members of the jirga of Gardiz, the center of Paktia province, walwar can start from 95,000 Afghani (= US\$ 2,000) and reach 2,000,000 Afghani (= US\$ 40,000).** The walwar will be higher when the man is already married and wants to conclude a second, third, or fourth marriage. According to a member of the Gardiz jirga, in one of the districts of Paktia a man paid the amount of 4,000,000 Afghani (= US\$ 80,000) for his third marriage. The amount can radically increase for a fourth marriage. The amount of the walwar will also vary according to the specific characteristics of the girl, such as virginity, beauty, education, and family standing. According to the AIHRC Kandahar Regional office, in some rural areas when walwar is not asked for or taken by the bride's

family, the bride will not be as respected as girls in this family whose parents have been paid a walwar.» Quelle: Max Planck Institute, Family Structures and Family Law in Afghanistan: A Report of the Fact-Finding Mission to Afghanistan, January – March 2005, 2005, S. 12-13:

[www.mpipriv.de/files/pdf3/mpi-report\\_on\\_family\\_structures\\_and\\_family\\_law\\_in\\_afghanistan.pdf](http://www.mpipriv.de/files/pdf3/mpi-report_on_family_structures_and_family_law_in_afghanistan.pdf).

Huffington Post, 13. März 2013:

«Mahr Misinterpreted: Tensions Between Governmental Control and Cultural Practice in Afghanistan

**Article 14 of Afghanistan's 1971 Law on Marriage introduces mahr as a requirement for a valid Muslim marriage.** In the next article, it states that the relatives of the bride may not "ask or receive under any title any cash or goods from the groom or his relatives. If such an act is done, those who commit it shall be pursued and punished according to the provisions of law."

In accordance with Shari'a, which mandates a mahr as a prerequisite to marriage, the Government of Afghanistan requires that any registered and legally recognized marriage include a nekah nama (marriage contract) that has an explicit mahr, an amount of money or other property given from the groom directly to the bride for her exclusive use. However, **while Afghanistan's civil code makes several references to a bride's exclusive right to a mahr, customary practice often replaces the mahr with a dowry given to the bride's family. This transaction is called walwar in Pashto, qalin in Uzbeki, and shirbaha, or toyaana, in Dari, which translates as a "price" for a woman for marriage.**

On the ground, weddings generally remain outside of the government's control and oversight. In practice, Afghan civil law often fails to enforce its own legal requirements pertaining to marriage, simultaneously contributing to non-adherence to Islamic law. **In fact, families are often unaware of the Islamic requirements for marriage. A mahr, a clear stipulation for Muslim marriages, is often misinterpreted or wholly ignored between negotiating families.**

**The mahr is meant to serve as a safety net for a woman, giving her the freedom to provide for herself if needed, not as a dowry or bride price, given to the bride's family as payment in exchange for raising her. She is supposed to have sole ownership of the mahr, and the full authority to use it as she wishes. She is also the only person who can forgive the mahr, deciding for herself if she does not want a mahr or its full payment.**

Dowry does not exist in Islam. The interpretation of mahr as a dowry is a purely cultural practice that is not rooted in Shari'a. **Nevertheless, in Afghanistan, a mahr rarely makes it into the hands of the bride herself.**

Another obstacle to enforcement of legal marriage proceedings in Afghanistan is that few Afghan couples formally register their weddings, as there is little incentive to proceed through the difficult task of formal marriage registration. Registration is a multi-step process that requires the police and local village leaders' written confirmations

that the marriage was not forced or arranged for a child, and the production of valid identification documents for both the bride and groom. In most cases, women do not possess the state-issued credentials needed to register a marriage. Consequently, couples do not fulfill the basic requirements of the registration procedure. In 2012, fewer than 700 marriages were registered in Kabul, despite a population size in the millions.

**In Afghanistan, even among educated families, the lack of awareness about the meaning of mahr remains an obstacle.** Zeba, for instance, believed that Shari'a required a mahr to be paid to her family. **For the majority of women in Afghanistan they have never even heard of a mahr, leaving many brides without this Islamic-sanctioned protective measure.** » Quelle: Huffington Post, Afghanistan's Bride Price: The Misnomer Of The Mahr, 13. März 2013:

[www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/13/afghanistans-bride-price- n\\_2868133.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/13/afghanistans-bride-price- n_2868133.html).

AREU, Februar 2009:

«A very small number of parents mentioned spending the money they received as bride price on their daughters, such as the following **middle-aged man from a relatively economically comfortable family living in rural Herat**. He has four young daughters, one of whom was recently married, and he describes how he spent the bride price received for his daughter: **'I got around 160,000 Afs from my son-in-law, but spent all of that money on my daughter**. This is a tradition in the village that when the father gives his daughter to someone, he spends the bride price on his daughter. The father should buy all the house equipment like dishes, cooker, carpet, clothes, blankets, boxes and teapot.' (...) An extreme example of the way in which a family may see a new bride as intrinsically linked to her bride price was related by an older man speaking during a focus group discussion in Bamyan city: **'I know a family who spent 60,000 Afs on their daughter-in-law, and they used to call her by the name of "60,000 Afs"**.» Quelle: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), Decisions, Desires and Diversity: Marriage Practices in Afghanistan, Februar 2009, S. 46-48:

[www.refworld.org/docid/4992cc722.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/4992cc722.html).

Landinfo, 19. Mai 2011:

«**The different ethnic groups in Afghanistan have diverse traditions concerning agreements on – and entry into – marriage. In addition, these traditions are not uniformly practised within the groups, and large local variations may occur. Irrespective of kinship group, ethnicity and geographical region, most of the marriages in Afghanistan are arranged, in the sense that they are entered into following an agreement between families/groups. The extent to which the parties themselves are involved in the process leading up to an agreement tends to vary. (...) The marriage contract is thus an agreement between two families and not a confirmation of an emotional relationship between two individuals. In Afghanistan, arranged marriages are part of a complex set of traditions, loyalties and authorities.**» Quelle: Landinfo Country of Origin Information Centre, Afghanistan: Marriage, 19. Mai 2011, S. 5:

[www.landinfo.no/asset/1852/1/1852\\_1.pdf](http://www.landinfo.no/asset/1852/1/1852_1.pdf).

AREU, Februar 2009:

*«A significant degree of diversity was found in the ways in which decisions are made about marriages from family to family as well as from sibling to sibling within individual families. With so many factors affecting how decisions are made about marriages and what the outcomes of those decisions are, this is not surprising. Within the context of a particular family, it is not only gender and generational dynamics that affect who is included in the decision-making process but also individual experiences and characteristics. A range of factors that are external to the family were found to affect the decision-making process, such as the economic and political situation at the time. It was also noted that individuals from very similar demographic backgrounds can have quite different perspectives on the appropriate way to decide about marriages and conduct them. Given that the factors leading individuals and families to make decisions in particular ways or to choose particular marriage practices are so diverse, generalisations based on gross demographic characteristics such residential location (rural or urban), education or poverty levels cannot be made in relation to what causes people to make certain decisions about marriages in their families.»* Quelle: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), Decisions, Desires and Diversity: Marriage Practices in Afghanistan, Februar 2009, S. 62:  
[www.refworld.org/docid/4992cc722.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/4992cc722.html).

IslamOnline, 18. Juni 2008:

*«Marriage in the traditional Afghan culture has a deep-rooted process through which it treads step by step. Rarely do young men and women have an opportunity to meet each other, and the to-be wife is usually chosen in a haste. When a young man wants to marry a young lady who is from an unknown family, first his parents do some kind of background check about her, trying to know more about her morals, beauty, and other family affairs. If they are contented with what they find, his parents will send a female family member or a relative to her house in order to understand, indirectly or directly, and would disclose the proposal, if the situation is favorable. This consultation process takes some time, and a date is usually fixed to announce the decision among the relatives, if both sides are satisfied with this deal. (...)*

*Shereny khory or Namzady (Dari for: engagement) is the first step to formalize the affinity. The groom's father, accompanied by some kinfolk and elders, comes to the bride's home in a prefixed date with bags of sweets and gifts for the to-be bride, some money and clothes to some family members. After the food is served, the groom's father or a respected man from among the guests formally unveils the purpose for their coming and puts the demand as if the bride's father accepts his son 'as a servant of him.' (...)*

*The duration between the engagement and the wedding depends on several factors, including the financial ability of the groom. Soon after the engagement, the groom's family provides some amount of money to the bride's to buy things — like clothes, carpets, dishes, and jewelry — for the bride.»* Quelle: IslamOnline, Afghan Muslim Wedding, 18. Juni 2008; in: RDC Ireland, Legal Aid Board: Country Marriage Pack; Afghanistan, April 2015, S. 2-3:  
[www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1930\\_1430824906\\_afghanistan-cmp-april-2015.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1930_1430824906_afghanistan-cmp-april-2015.pdf).

Max Planck Institute, Juli 2012:

«5. Significance of engagement in the Afghan society

*The period of engagement provides an opportunity for the bride and the groom to get to know each other better and to decide whether they want to marry. However, in Afghanistan, **the parents traditionally arrange the engagement of their children. Individual search for a suitable spouse, especially on the part of the daughter, is generally considered a disgraceful act.** However, negotiations taking place between matchmaking and engagement are usually lengthy and difficult, during which not only **the expenditures for the wedding, i.e. walwar and mahr, but also the gifts which are to be exchanged will be determined.** These negotiations are followed by an **extravagant engagement festivity in which both families participate and are served tea and sweets or complete meals required for a celebration. The groom's family presents jewels and clothes to the future bride. From this time on, she may expect from her fiancé expensive gifts on every national or religious celebration, which are called ceydī, baratī, nūrūzī, etc.** These attitudes place heavy financial burdens on the future husband. This is particularly true when it concerns the engagement of a minor or when the fiancé needs time to collect the costs of the wedding. **The period of engagement may then last for several years causing double costs for both bride and groom, as presents and gifts have to be offered at every occasion.** Furthermore in many cases the difference of age between bride and groom widens.» Quelle: Max Planck Institute, Max Planck Manual on Family Law in Afghanistan, Amended 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Juli 2012, S. 22-23:*

[www.mpipriv.de/files/pdf3/max\\_planck\\_manual\\_on\\_afghan\\_family\\_law\\_english.pdf](http://www.mpipriv.de/files/pdf3/max_planck_manual_on_afghan_family_law_english.pdf).

Muslim Marriage Guide, ohne Datum:

**«The Afghan marriage customs demand that the festivities are spread over three days. The ceremonies are conducted between 6 p.m and 2 a.m. The ceremony begins with the bride and the groom exchanging vows in the presence of the mullah or priest. The priest will read sections from the Quran and direct the bride and the groom through the ceremony. This is a family event in which close family and friends participate. The next part of the wedding is similar to the western marriage reception. This is normally hosted by the groom's family and a large number of guests are invited to attend. In conservative Afghan families, the female and male guests are separated and entertained in exclusive areas. Lavish dinner is provided and after dinner, the bride and groom walk up the aisle as they are showered with sweets and flowers and a special song is played known as the Asta Burrow meaning "go slow". The bride and groom then seat themselves on a raised stage. The bride and groom then go through several rituals and also exchange rings and cut the wedding cake. In the morning, breakfast is served and the bride and groom are conducted to their wedding chamber and left alone.»**

Quelle: Muslim Marriage Guide, The Engagement, Henna and Nikah in Afghan Marriage Customs: The Nikah or marriage ceremony in Afghan marriage Customs, ohne Datum, in: RDC Ireland, Legal Aid Board: Country Marriage Pack; Afghanistan, April 2015, S. 3:

[www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1930\\_1430824906\\_afghanistan-cmp-april-2015.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1930_1430824906_afghanistan-cmp-april-2015.pdf).

Human Rights Watch, 28. März 2012:

«Case of Khalida P.

*Khalida P., 17, fell in love with a boy she met who was a tailor for her family. She told Human Rights Watch:*

*He said he would send his family to ask for me, but I said I have to finish school first, so wait. My family knew that I liked this boy and my mother was always saying, "I will not let you marry him."*

*Khalida said the reason for her family's opposition to her marrying the boy was that he had already been engaged to someone else as a baby, and that he was a "stranger" not related to their family. Meanwhile, one of Khalida's cousins wanted to marry her.*

*I refused many times and I told my mother I don't like him. The boy I love called me and I gave the phone to my mother. He told her, "I will send my family. I love her and I want to marry her." My mother took away my phone and said I could not have any more contact with him. Then they engaged me to my cousin.*

***Khalida said a week later she called the boy she loved and asked him to come and get her so they could run away. He came to pick her up from school and she fled with just the clothes she was wearing. Khalida said they married before a mullah the same day. They then hid in another city for two-and-a-half months. When they ran away, the family of the boy had fled as well out of fear of Khalida's father, leaving behind only the boy's father.***

*My father took his [the husband's] father to jail. [When we learned this] my husband asked his brother to come to [name of town redacted] for a Jirga. We were in [that town] for 15 days. My brothers were looking everywhere. They finally found us. (...)*

Quelle: Human Rights Watch, "I Had To Run Away": The Imprisonment of Women and Girls for "Moral Crimes" in Afghanistan, 28. März 2012, S. 58:

[www.refworld.org/docid/4f787d142.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/4f787d142.html).

Human Rights Watch, 28. März 2012:

«Case of Jawana S.

*Jawana S. does not know her age, but thinks she might be in her 40s. She told Human Rights Watch that she was given in marriage to a man from a family linked with the Taliban. The family was powerful and feared in the community. Her father tried to resist giving her in marriage but the groom's father threatened to kill him if he did not cooperate and offered 120 sheep and approximately US\$4,000 as dowry. Jawana's father agreed.*

*After Jawana was married, she said, her father-in-law returned and demanded her sister as a bride for another son. Jawana says that one of her brothers tried to resist these demands and that her husband's family killed him.*

*Jawana said that her father-in-law asked her to live with him and then tried to sleep with her. According to Jawana, her husband knew about this, but could not do anything. She told Human Rights Watch that **she went to village elders and asked for help, but one of her brothers-in-law threatened to kill her because she had embarrassed his father. "The mullahs defended me [from him]," she said. (...)***» Quelle: Human Rights Watch, "I Had To Run Away": The Imprisonment of Women and Girls for "Moral Crimes" in Afghanistan, 28. März 2012, S. 49:  
[www.refworld.org/docid/4f787d142.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/4f787d142.html).

## 2 Sicherheitslage in Kabul

**Sicherheitslage in Khairabad (Distrikt Chahar Asyab, Provinz Kabul).** Im Rahmen dieser Schnellrecherche konnten keine Informationen zur Sicherheitslage in Khairabad oder im Distrikt Chahar Asyab gefunden werden.

**Verschlechterung der Sicherheitslage durch grosse Zahl von Anschlägen in der Hauptstadt Kabul im Jahr 2015.** Seit Anfang 2015 führten die Taliban und andere bewaffnete Oppositionsgruppen in der Hauptstadt Kabul eine grosse Zahl von Anschlägen sowie einige vereitelte Anschläge durch. Zu den folgenden Anschlägen konnten im Rahmen dieser Schnellrecherche Informationen gefunden werden:

- 5. Januar 2015: Selbstmordanschlag auf Fahrzeug der EU-Polizeimission: ein toter Passant (*Die Presse*, 5. Januar 2015)
- 26. Februar 2015: Anschlag der Taliban auf NATO-Fahrzeug: ein Toter, mindestens ein Verletzter (*Reuters*, 26. Februar 2015)
- 7. März 2015: Anschlag auf religiöses Gebäude der Sufi-Glaubensrichtung: sechs Tote, fünf Verletzte (*Reuters*, 7. März 2015)
- 17. März 2015: Selbstmordattentat der Taliban in der Nähe des internationalen Flughafens: drei Tote einschliesslich zweier afghanischer Mädchen, mindestens 18 Verletzte (*BBC*, 17. März 2015)
- 18. März 2015: Selbstmordattentat der Taliban auf den Polizeichef der Provinz Uruzgan: ein Toter (*Reuters*, 19. März 2015)
- 25. März 2015: Selbstmordattentat in der Nähe des Präsidentenpalastes: sechs Tote, mehr als 30 Verletzte (*Reuters*, 25. März 2015)
- 29. März 2015: Selbstmordattentat auf Parlamentsabgeordneten: drei Tote einschliesslich eines Kindes, acht Verletzte (*Reuters*, 29. März 2015)
- 25. April 2015: Anschlag der Taliban auf den stellvertretenden Polizeichef der Provinz Uruzgan: zwei Tote (*Reuters*, 26. April 2015)
- 4. Mai 2015: Anschlag der Taliban auf einen Bus mit Angestellten der Generalstaatsanwaltschaft: ein Toter, 15 Verletzte (*Wall Street Journal*, 10. Mai 2015)

- 10. Mai 2015: Selbstmordattentat der Taliban auf einen Bus mit Angestellten der Generalstaatsanwaltschaft: drei Tote, dreizehn Verletzte (*Wall Street Journal*, 10. Mai 2015)
- 13. Mai 2015: Angriff der Taliban auf das Park Palace Hotel: 14 Tote (afghanische und ausländische Staatsbürgerinnen und Staatsbürger) (*BBC*, 14. Mai 2015)
- 17. Mai 2015: Anschlag der Taliban auf ein Fahrzeug der EU-Polizeimission Eupol in unmittelbarer Nähe zum Flughafen in Kabul: mindestens drei Tote (einschliesslich zweier afghanischer Zivilistinnen) und 18 Verletzte (einschliesslich dreier Kinder) (*Tagesanzeiger*, 17. Mai 2015)
- 19. Mai 2015: Anschlag der Taliban auf das Justizministerium: mindestens vier Tote und mehr als 40 Verletzte (*Spiegel online*, 19. Mai 2015)
- 27. Mai 2015: Vereitelter Angriff der Taliban auf das Rabbani-Gästehaus: die vier Angreifer werden getötet (*BBC*, 27. Mai 2015)
- 22. Juni 2015: Anschlag der Taliban auf das afghanische Parlament: zwei Tote (eine Frau, ein Kind), 40 Verletzte (*The Guardian*, 22. Juni 2015)
- 30. Juni 2015: Selbstmordanschlag der Taliban auf NATO-Konvoi: ein toter und 22 verletzte Afghaninnen und Afghanen; unter den Verletzten sind Frauen und Kinder (*BBC*, 30. Juni 2015)
- 7. Juli 2015: Taliban-Anschlag auf NATO-Konvoi; weiterer Anschlag auf den afghanischen Geheimdienst: ein Toter, drei Verletzte (*Al Jazeera*, 7. Juli 2015)
- 7. August 2015: Anschlag auf afghanische Militärbasis durch Fahrzeugbombe im Zentrum von Kabul: 15 Tote, 240 Verletzte (einschliesslich Frauen und Kindern) (*New York Times*, 7. August 2015); Taliban-Anschlag auf die Polizeiakademie von Kabul: mindestens 20 tote und 27 verletzte angehende Polizisten (*Al Jazeera*, 7. August 2015); Taliban-Anschlag auf US-Militärbasis in der Nähe des internationalen Flughafens: neun Tote, davon acht afghanische Vertragspartner (*Reuters*, 8. August 2015)
- 10. August 2015: Taliban-Anschlag durch Fahrzeugbombe auf Checkpoint am internationalen Flughafen: fünf Tote, 16 Verletzte (einschliesslich einer Frau und einem Kind) (*Reuters*, 10. August 2015)
- 22. August 2015: Selbstmordanschlag auf einen internationalen Militärkonvoi: mindestens 12 Tote (einschliesslich 9 Afghanen) und 60 Verletzte (einschliesslich Kindern) (*BBC*, 22. August 2015)
- 28. August 2015: Selbstmordanschlag auf Fahrzeug der afghanischen Armee: ein toter und zwei verletzte Soldaten (*Tolonews*, 28. August 2015)

- 15. September 2015: Panzerabwehrraketenschuss auf den internationalen Flughafen, keine Toten oder Verletzten (*Triple Canopy*, 17. September 2015)
- 16. September 2015: Anschlag durch Fahrzeugbombe auf das Büro eines Distriktgouverneurs in einem Aussenbezirk der Stadt Kabul: mindestens vier Tote, 40 Verletzte (*Shiawaves*, 16. September 2015)
- 11. Oktober 2015: Anschlag der Taliban auf britischen Militärkonvoi in einem Wohngebiet in der Nähe eines Marktes: sieben verletzte Zivilistinnen und Zivilisten (einschliesslich einer Frau und eines Kindes) (*BBC*, 11. Oktober 2015)
- 8. November 2015: Vereitelter Anschlag des Haqqani-Netzwerks durch eine Autobombe auf eine Regierungsinstitution (*Khaama Press*, 8. November 2015)
- 24. November 2015: Bombenanschlag vor dem Gebäude der Kabul Education University: drei tote Zivilisten (*UB Alert*, 24. November 2015); Explosion eines alten Sprengsatzes oder Raketenattacke: mindestens acht tote und zwei verletzte Kinder (*Tolonews*, 26. November 2015)
- 28. November 2015: Selbstmordanschlag auf ein Mitglied der afghanischen Wahlkommission: ein Toter, mehrere verletzte Passanten (*Reuters*, 28. November 2015)

Die Presse, 5. Januar 2015:

**«In der Hauptstadt Afghanistans, Kabul, ist am Montag ein Selbstmordanschlag auf ein Fahrzeug der EU-Polizeimission verübt worden. Wie die EUPOL-Mission mitteilte, blieben die Insassen des Fahrzeugs unbeschadet. Allerdings sei ein Passant getötet worden, hieß es weiter. Das Fahrzeug war auf der östlichen Ausfallstraße nach Jalalabad unterwegs, wie es in der EUPOL-Erklärung hieß. Der Anschlag wurde wenige Tage nach dem Ende des 13-jährigen internationalen Kampfeinsatzes am Hindukusch verübt. Zum Jahreswechsel wurde der internationale Kampfeinsatz von der Nachfolgemission "Resolute Support" abgelöst. Nunmehr sind die Einsatzkräfte Afghanistans selbst für die Sicherheit im Land verantwortlich.»** Quelle: Die Presse, Selbstmordanschlag auf EU-Fahrzeug in Kabul, 5. Januar 2015:  
<http://diepresse.com/home/politik/aussenpolitik/4631527/Selbstmordanschlag-auf-EUFahrzeug-in-Kabul->

Reuters, 26. Februar 2015:

**«A suicide bomber rammed a car laden with explosives into a vehicle belonging to NATO's top envoy in Afghanistan, killing one Turkish soldier and wounding at least one person, Turkish officials said. The explosion struck in the heart of the heavily fortified capital Kabul, close to the German, Iranian and Turkish embassies, rattling windows and putting embassy staff on high alert. (...) "A car bomb attack has been carried out on the vehicle of the security team of Turkish envoy Ismail Aramaz," the Turkish military said in a statement. The Taliban swiftly claimed responsibility but appeared to have mistaken the Turkish security team for a U.S.**

**convoy**, clarifying on Twitter that they had not intended to kill any other country's citizens. "The purpose of today's attack in Kabul was a convoy of U.S. troops. The embassy or any other country nationals were not objective," Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid tweeted.» Quelle: Reuters, Suicide bomb strikes top NATO envoy team in Afghanistan, 26. Februar 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/02/26/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKBN0LU08S20150226#GMqOyYW128GpKrRX.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/02/26/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKBN0LU08S20150226#GMqOyYW128GpKrRX.97).

Reuters, 7. März 2015:

«**Attackers with guns fixed with silencers killed six people after storming a Sufi place of worship in the Afghan capital Kabul on Saturday evening**, according to a government statement. Several men attacked the religious building in the western part of the capital during evening prayers, said the statement released by the Ministry of Interior. **Five people were wounded**. The gunmen escaped the scene, and police arrested five suspects on Saturday evening in connection with the attack. The rare sectarian attack comes hours after Afghan President Ashraf Ghani pledged his government would pursue peace efforts in a speech before parliament. (...) **Sufism is a non-violent form of Islam involving mystical rituals that has been practiced in the region for centuries. Islamic extremists, however, see Sufis as irredeemable heretics.**» Quelle: Six killed in gunmen attack on Sufi place of worship in Kabul, Reuters, 7. März 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/07/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKBN0M30PO20150307#7GPKClq6SuHEvTfb.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/07/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKBN0M30PO20150307#7GPKClq6SuHEvTfb.97).

BBC, 17. März 2015:

«**A suicide bomb attack near the entrance of the international airport in the Afghan capital Kabul has killed three people, including a British citizen**. The attack took place close to the area used by military vehicles and targeted a European police training mission vehicle. **Two Afghan teenage girls, described as bystanders, died in the blast, while at least 18 people were injured**. The Taliban said it carried out the attack in a statement emailed to media. (...) **The attack is the second major incident in Kabul within a week. A Taliban gun attack on a hotel in the city on Thursday killed 14 people, most of them foreigners.**» Quelle: Taliban suicide attack kills three near Kabul airport, BBC, 17. März 2015:

[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-32771099](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-32771099).

Reuters, 19. März 2015:

«**A suicide bomber killed an Afghan provincial police chief in Kabul, a regional official said on Thursday, the latest killing to be claimed by Taliban insurgents in a wave of attacks coinciding with the sharp drawdown of foreign troops**. **Matiullah Khan, the head of police in the central province of Uruzgan, was visiting the Afghan capital when he was killed in the western part of the city**. "He left his hotel last night and was with friends when a suicide bomber attacked and killed him," Dost Mohammad Nayab, a spokesman for the governor of Uruzgan, told Reuters. **Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid claimed responsibility on his official Twitter account for Wednesday night's attack.**» Quelle: Reuters, Taliban suicide bomber kills Afghan regional police chief in Kabul, 19. März 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/19/us-afghanistan-blast-kabul-idUSKBN0MF1KD20150319#QHya0pdmK1XM93t.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/19/us-afghanistan-blast-kabul-idUSKBN0MF1KD20150319#QHya0pdmK1XM93t.97).

Reuters, 25. März 2015:

**«Six people were killed and more than 30 wounded in a suicide bombing in Kabul on Wednesday that struck close to the presidential palace in the heart of the Afghan capital, the Interior Ministry said. The suicide bomber had been traveling in a vehicle packed with explosives and it was not immediately clear what the target of the attack had been. (...) The blast interrupted a period of relative peace in the city, after a bomb targeted an influential provincial police chief visiting Kabul from Uruzgan province last week. The capital and strategic provinces across the country are on high alert ahead of the expected start of the yearly Taliban spring offensive. The militant group ousted by the U.S.-led invasion in 2001 is waging an insurgency against the Afghan government and its foreign backers. It did not immediately claim responsibility for the attack and a spokesman could not be reached by phone.»** Quelle: Reuters, Six killed in suicide bomb near Afghan presidential palace, 25. März 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/25/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKBN0ML19U20150325#yJ6ALcT63eHFgvpR.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/25/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKBN0ML19U20150325#yJ6ALcT63eHFgvpR.97).

Reuters, 29. März 2015:

**«An Afghan member of parliament survived a targeted suicide attack in Kabul on Sunday but three people including a child were killed and eight others injured, police and government sources said. The parliamentarian, Gul Pacha Majidi, had been leaving a meeting in east Kabul when the bomber approached him on foot. (...) Majidi received shrapnel injuries to his leg, but his condition was not life-threatening. The Taliban did not immediately claim responsibility for the attack and it was not immediately clear why the parliamentarian from eastern Paktia province had been attacked. Friends, who asked not to be named for security reasons, described him as a former anti-Soviet resistance fighter who was well respected in his province. The attack took place after a shura or meeting of local elders from his district.**

**Suicide attacks on Afghan and foreign officials are frequent in Kabul. On Wednesday, a suicide bomber detonated a car laden with explosives close to the presidential palace, killing seven people. On March 18 a prominent provincial police chief was killed by a bomber after leaving his hotel in a western part of the city.»** Quelle: Reuters, Suicide attack on Afghan MP kills three in Kabul, 29. März 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/29/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKBN0MP0RB20150329#8SpV13zhqVVD0YH0.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/29/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKBN0MP0RB20150329#8SpV13zhqVVD0YH0.97).

Reuters, 26. April 2015:

**«The Taliban claimed responsibility for the second assassination of a police chief in Afghanistan in six weeks. "Last night ... the acting police chief Uruzgan and a bodyguard were killed by two infiltrated Mujahdeen,"** Qari Yousuf Ahmadi, a spokesman for the Taliban, said on his official Twitter account. Gulab Khan, the acting police chief of Uruzgan province, was shot and killed by a fellow officer, provincial governor Amanullah Timori told Reuters. "The policeman is detained and an investigation is ongoing," Timori said. The arrested officer was a member of the criminal

investigation department. Gulab Khan had been acting police chief since his predecessor, Matiullah Khan, was killed in a suicide attack while visiting the Afghan capital Kabul in mid-March. Taliban insurgents claimed responsibility for that attack as well.»  
Quelle: Reuters, Taliban kill second police chief from same Afghan province, 26. April 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/04/26/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKBN0NH05T20150426#EXQjMGh2fLd2Qo1F.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/04/26/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKBN0NH05T20150426#EXQjMGh2fLd2Qo1F.97).

Wall Street Journal, 10. Mai 2015:

**«A Taliban suicide bomber targeted a bus carrying employees of the Afghan Attorney General's Office in Kabul on Sunday, a deadly attack that comes as violence is heating up across the country. A suicide bomber approached the bus on foot on Sunday afternoon, killing three people and injuring 13 in the blast, according to Sediq Seddiqi, the spokesman of Afghanistan's Interior Ministry. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the explosion, which took place on a major road in western Kabul.**

**This is the second time in less than a week that the Taliban have attacked vehicles with staff from the office of the attorney general on board. In a similar incident on May 4 in the Afghan capital, one person was killed and 15 were injured. The Taliban frequently target buses carrying military personnel or government employees shuttling between home and work. (...)**

**The Taliban consider civilian employees of the Kabul government legitimate targets. Last month, insurgents stormed the offices of the attorney general in the northern city of Mazar-e Sharif, triggering a long battle with security forces that left a total of 18 people dead and 67 wounded.»**

Tagesanzeiger, 17. Mai 2015:

**«Ein Selbstmordattentäter hat in der Nähe des Flughafens der afghanischen Hauptstadt Kabul einen ausländischen Mitarbeiter der EU-Polizeimission Eupol mit in den Tod gerissen. Zwei afghanische Zivilistinnen kamen bei der Detonation ebenfalls ums Leben. 18 weitere Zivilisten - darunter drei Kinder - seien verletzt worden, teilte die Polizei mit. Die radikalislamischen Taliban bekannten sich zu dem Anschlag. Eupol bestätigte, dass ein Fahrzeug der Polizeimission mit vier Insassen angegriffen wurde. Einer der Mitarbeiter sei getötet worden. Bei den anderen drei Mitarbeitern gehe man davon aus, dass ihre Verletzungen nicht lebensbedrohlich seien.**

Nationalität nicht bekannt

Nach Eupol-Angaben handelte es sich bei dem Toten um einen Ausländer, dessen Nationalität die Polizeimission zunächst aber nicht bekanntgab. Nach Angaben eines Polizeisprechers rammte der Attentäter mit seinem Wagen das Eupol-Fahrzeug auf der Strasse zwischen dem grössten Kabuler Flughafen und einem nahe gelegenen NATO-Stützpunkt und sprengte sich in die Luft. Der Anschlag ereignete sich nur rund 200 Meter vor der Hauptzufahrt des Flughafens.

*Eupol unterstützt den Aufbau der afghanischen Polizei seit 2007. Der von 23 EU-Staaten getragenen Mission gehören mehr als 200 internationale und rund 180 einheimische Mitarbeiter an.*

*Die Mitarbeiter der Polizeimission sind in den vergangenen Jahren bereits häufiger zum Ziel von Anschlägen der Taliban geworden. Erst im Januar hatte ein Selbstmordattentäter ein Eupol-Fahrzeug in Kabul angegriffen und einen afghanischen Passanten mit in den Tod gerissen. (...)» Quelle: Tagesanzeiger, Mindestens drei Tote bei Anschlag in Kabul, 17. Mai 2015:*

[www.tagesanzeiger.ch/panorama/vermishtes/Mindestens-zwei-Tote-bei-Anschlag-in-Kabul/story/18614404](http://www.tagesanzeiger.ch/panorama/vermishtes/Mindestens-zwei-Tote-bei-Anschlag-in-Kabul/story/18614404).

*Spiegel online, 19. Mai 2015:*

**«Bei einem Selbstmordanschlag im Zentrum von Kabul sind nach Angaben des Innenministeriums mindestens vier Menschen getötet worden - andere Quellen berichten von fünf oder sechs Opfern. Zudem seien mehr als 40 Menschen verletzt worden, sagte ein Sprecher des Gesundheitsministeriums. Nach Informationen von SPIEGEL ONLINE hatte sich der Attentäter gegen 16 Uhr auf einem Parkplatz vor dem Justizministerium in einem Auto in die Luft gesprengt. Der Zeitpunkt war womöglich bewusst gewählt: Zu dieser Zeit verließen viele Angestellte das Ministerium.**

*Ein Augenzeuge sagte, der Angreifer habe zuvor die Absperrung vor dem Ministeriumsparkplatz durchbrochen. Unter den Todesopfern soll mindestens eine Frau sein. Nach dem Anschlag bekannten sich die radikalislamischen Taliban zu dem Anschlag. (...)» Quelle: Spiegel online, Bombe vor Ministerium: Mindestens vier Tote bei Taliban-Anschlag in Kabul, 19. Mai 2015:*

[www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/afghanistan-mehrere-tote-bei-taliban-anschlag-in-kabul-a-1034535.html](http://www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/afghanistan-mehrere-tote-bei-taliban-anschlag-in-kabul-a-1034535.html).

*BBC, 14. Mai 2015:*

**«Fourteen people have been killed in an attack on a Kabul hotel which was packed with foreigners awaiting a concert, according to Afghan officials. As well as Afghan civilians, the dead include one Briton with dual Afghan nationality, four Indians, two Pakistanis, and one citizen from each of the US, Italy and Kazakhstan. The Taliban has claimed responsibility for the attack. The incident at the Park Palace Hotel began early on Wednesday evening. Gunfire could still be heard from the guesthouse in central Kabul five hours later as Afghan forces retook the building room by room.»** Quelle: BBC, Kabul Park Palace Hotel attack kills 14, 14. Mai 2015: [www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-32732083](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-32732083).

*BBC, 27. Mai 2015:*

**«Four gunmen have been killed after trying to storm a guesthouse in a diplomatic area of the Afghan capital, Kabul, police say. The attack resulted in an overnight gun battle in the Wazir Akbar Khan district, home to several embassies and official buildings. The Taliban says it launched the attack. It lasted at least six hours. The assailants were armed with a rocket propelled grenade launcher and other**

**weapons, the interior ministry said. No civilian or military casualties were reported. (...)**

**The four gunmen were killed before reaching their target, Kabul police chief Abdul Rahman Rahimi said. Afghanistan's interior ministry told the BBC that the target was the former Heetal guesthouse, that was attacked by the Taliban in December 2009 and is now officially known as the Rabbani Guesthouse. It is popular with foreigners and is owned by the Rabbani family, whose members include Afghanistan's current Foreign Minister Salahuddin Rabbani, and its late former President, Burhanuddin Rabbani.»** Quelle: BBC, Afghanistan conflict: Four Taliban die in Kabul attack, 27. Mai 2015:

[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-32893986](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-32893986).

The Guardian, 22. Juni 2015:

**«(...) A woman and child were killed and 40 civilians were injured in a brazen bomb and gun attack on the Afghan parliament in Kabul. A suicide car bomber and six gunmen were also killed in the attack. (...) The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack. A spokesman said it was timed to coincide with the appearance in parliament of Afghanistan's new defence minister Mohammad Masoom Stanekzai. (...) The attack raises new questions over Afghanistan ability to maintain security without Nato's help. Over the weekend Taliban forces took control of Chardara district in Kunduz. The continued insurgency also suggests divisions within the Taliban as it occurred soon after some senior Taliban figures entered talks in Qatar. (...)»** Quelle: Afghanistan parliament attacked by Taliban suicide bomber and gunmen, The Guardian, 22. Juni 2015:

[www.theguardian.com/world/live/2015/jun/22/afghanistan-parliament-attack-live-updates](http://www.theguardian.com/world/live/2015/jun/22/afghanistan-parliament-attack-live-updates).

BBC, 30. Juni 2015:

**«A Taliban suicide bomber driving a car has targeted a Nato troop convoy in the Afghan capital, Kabul, reportedly killing one civilian and injuring 22. The blast took place on the main road to the airport, close to the US embassy and the diplomatic quarter. Two Nato troops suffered light injuries, an alliance statement said. Afghan security forces have taken on much of the task of battling Taliban militants since Nato ended major combat operations last December. A smaller contingent of foreign troops remains in the country to provide training and support to local security forces. More than 4,000 civilians have been killed in the fighting this year, prompting fears that the toll for 2015 could exceed that recorded last year. (...) One person was killed in the blast, the Afghan interior ministry said. The injured reportedly include women and children. Casualty figures have fluctuated throughout the day, with earlier reports saying more people had died. (...)»** Quelle: BBC, Afghan conflict: Kabul civilians hurt in attack on Nato convoy, 30. Juni 2015:

[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-33324088](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-33324088).

Al Jazeera, 7. Juli 2015:

**«Gunfire and explosions have been reported in Afghanistan's capital Kabul, hours after a Taliban suicide bomber rammed a vehicle into a convoy belonging to foreign forces,**

security officials said. Police spokesman Ebadullah Karimi said that **armed men entered a building close to an installation used by Afghanistan's intelligence agency** on Tuesday afternoon. Al Jazeera journalists in Kabul reported that the attack took place at a compound in Kabul's District Eight, and gunmen had taken up positions within it. Gunfire at the scene of the explosion was ongoing, and the Afghan government had deployed specialist troops to end the clashes.

**Earlier, police officials told Al Jazeera that at least three Afghan civilians were wounded in the Shah Shaheed district of Kabul when, also in the city's east, a Taliban fighter drove a car bomb in to a NATO convoy.** Al Jazeera's Jennifer Glasse, reporting from Kabul, said the first attack, which was claimed by the Taliban, took place a few kilometres east of the centre of the city and plumes of smoke could be seen after the attack.» Quelle: Al Jazeera, Twin attacks reported in Afghan capital Kabul, 7. Juli 2015:

[www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/07/suicide-car-bomber-rams-nato-convoy-afghanistan-150707075533206.html](http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/07/suicide-car-bomber-rams-nato-convoy-afghanistan-150707075533206.html).

New York Times, 8. August 2015:

«(...) In the day's first attack, at 1 a.m., **a massive truck bomb driven by a suicide attacker blew up in the center of Kabul, killing 15 people and wounding hundreds, nearly all of them civilians,** according to senior Afghan officials. **The truck bombing struck the Shah Shaheed neighborhood, close to several bases used by Afghan and international forces, and it leveled an entire strip of shops and dozens of homes and businesses, causing damage and injuries more than a half-mile away.** The shock waves set off car alarms throughout Kabul. According to Sayed Zafar Hashimi, the deputy spokesman for President Ashraf Ghani, **the final death toll of the first blast was 15, with 240 people wounded, including 47 women and 33 children.** Most of those wounds were not serious, but 35 to 40 people were injured badly enough that they will need to remain hospitalized for several days, Mr. Hashimi said. (...)»

Quelle: New York Times, Waves of Suicide Attacks Shake Kabul on Its Deadliest Day of 2015, 8. August 2015:

[www.nytimes.com/2015/08/08/world/asia/suicide-truck-bombing-in-kabul-afghanistan.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/08/world/asia/suicide-truck-bombing-in-kabul-afghanistan.html).

Al Jazeera, 7. August 2015:

«**A suicide attacker has struck near the Kabul police academy, killing at least 20 cadets and wounding 27 others, officials said, in the second major attack in the Afghan capital in 24 hours.** The bomber managed to place himself in a queue as police trainees were waiting to be searched before entering the academy, a senior intelligence official told AFP news agency on Friday, requesting anonymity. (...)»

Al Jazeera's Jennifer Glasse, reporting from Kabul, said that **fighting had also taken place close to the airport where a third explosion occurred on Friday, killing at least five people.**» Quelle: Al Jazeera, Dozens killed in multiple attacks across Kabul, 7. August 2015:

[www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/08/police-academy-kabul-hit-suicide-bomb-150807164338154.html](http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/08/police-academy-kabul-hit-suicide-bomb-150807164338154.html).

Reuters, 8. August 2015:

*«A wave of attacks on the Afghan army and police and U.S. special forces in Kabul have killed at least 50 people and wounded hundreds, dimming hopes that the Taliban might be weakened by a leadership struggle after their longtime leader's death. The bloodshed began on Friday with a truck bomb that exploded in a heavily populated district and included an hours-long battle at a base used by U.S. special forces. It became the deadliest day in Kabul for years. **The Islamist insurgents claimed responsibility for both the police academy attack and the battle at the U.S. special forces base, though not for the truck bomb.** The violence was a reminder of the difficulty of reviving a stalled peace process, conveying a no-compromise message from the Taliban following the late July revelation of Mullah Mohammad Omar's death and a dispute over the leadership of the insurgency. (...) The U.N. mission in Afghanistan said Friday was the most violent day since it began recording civilian casualties in 2009, with 355 civilians killed or injured. On Saturday, NATO-led coalition forces confirmed that **one international force member and eight Afghan contractors had been killed in the attack on Camp Integrity, a base used by U.S. special forces near the airport.** The blast outside the base was powerful enough to flatten offices inside, wounding occupants who were airlifted by helicopter to military hospitals. (...) **The initial blast caused by a suicide car bomb at the gate was followed by other explosions and a firefight that lasted a couple of hours,** he said. (...)*

***The Taliban, who were toppled from power by a U.S.-led military intervention in 2001, rarely admit to attacks that kill a high number of civilians.** (...) The insurgents also struck in the north, claiming responsibility for a suicide attack in Kunduz province on Saturday that killed 22 members of a militia backing the government. Divisions have broken out within the Taliban high command following the appointment of Mullah Akhtar Mansour as leader. Previously seen as open to reviving peace talks, he has since pledged to press on with the insurgency, which has killed or wounded thousands this year.»* Quelle: Reuters, Attacks on army, police and U.S. special forces kill 50 in Kabul, 8. August 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/08/09/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKCN0QC1U920150809#5ZXhw5qyChCc8jQH.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/08/09/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKCN0QC1U920150809#5ZXhw5qyChCc8jQH.97).

Reuters, 10. August 2015:

*«Afghan President Ashraf Ghani demanded that Pakistan crack down on the Taliban after **a car bomb explosion near Kabul airport claimed by the Islamist militants killed five people on Monday, the latest in a series of suicide attacks to rock the capital.** (...) Afghan officials said five people were killed and 16 wounded in Monday's suicide attack in a crowded area outside an airport checkpoint. A woman and a child were among the injured. The Taliban claimed responsibility, saying it was targeting "foreign forces." It denied any Afghan civilians had been killed in the attack. A security official at the scene said the attack appeared to have been aimed at two armored cars, although it was not clear who was in the vehicles. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the occupants of the two targeted vehicles were foreigners and had all been killed.»* Quelle: Reuters, Car bomb kills five in Kabul, Afghan leader warns Pakistan, 10. August 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/08/10/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKCN0QF0N620150810#bfpWGHDVLCzEvOZ0.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/08/10/us-afghanistan-blast-idUSKCN0QF0N620150810#bfpWGHDVLCzEvOZ0.97).

BBC, 22. August 2015:

**«An explosion has rocked the diplomatic area of the Afghan capital, Kabul, police have said, with at least 12 people killed and 60 injured. Police say it was a suicide attack on a foreign military convoy which was travelling through the area. A health ministry official said nine Afghans were among the dead. A senior Nato official confirmed that three American contractors had been killed in the attack in the Macrorayan district. No group has said it carried out the attack, although in recent months Kabul has been regularly targeted by the Taliban in a series of bombings. The explosion took place not far from Kabul airport and the presidential palace. Witnesses said that children were among the injured and some foreigners were trapped in a destroyed vehicle. An interior ministry spokesman quoted by the AP news agency said the blast destroyed more than a dozen civilian vehicles. The bombing, close to a civilian hospital, is the latest in a series of recent deadly attacks following the announcement of a new Taliban leader.»** Quelle: BBC, Kabul explosion: Deadly blast rocks Afghanistan capital, 22. August 2015:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-34027065](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-34027065).

Tolonews, 28. August 2015:

**«At least one Afghan National Army (ANA) soldier was killed and two others were wounded in a suicide attack in capital Kabul. The incident took place in company area, PD five of Kabul, when a suicide bomber blew himself up near an ANA vehicle on Friday afternoon, said Abdul Rahman Rahimi, the Kabul Police Chief. Earlier, the eyewitness had said two bodies of ANA soldiers were lying on the ground. The blast came about a week after a deadly car suicide bombing shattered the Afghan capital, leaving 12 people dead including three foreigners.»** Quelle: Tolonews, Suicide Bomber Hits ANA Vehicle in Kabul, 1 Dead, 28. August 2015:  
[www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/21127-suicide-bomber-hits-ana-vehicle-in-kabul-1-dead-](http://www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/21127-suicide-bomber-hits-ana-vehicle-in-kabul-1-dead-).

Triple Canopy, 17. September 2015:

**«A rocket-propelled grenade round targeting Kabul International Airport landed close to the northern gate of the facility during the late morning. No evidence of casualties or damage to nearby ISAF infrastructure was confirmed in the attack.»** Quelle: Triple Canopy, Afghanistan Weekly Security Report, 17. September 2015, S. 6:  
[www.triplecanopy.com/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Reports/Afghan\\_Report\\_09\\_17\\_2015.pdf](http://www.triplecanopy.com/fileadmin/user_upload/Reports/Afghan_Report_09_17_2015.pdf).

Shiawaves, 16. September 2015:

**«A car bomb has targeted the office of a district governor on the outskirts of the Afghan capital, killing at least four people. The incident occurred on Wednesday after the attacker rammed his explosives-laden vehicle into the building located in the Paghman district, west of Kabul. The police said that about 40 other people were wounded in the assault. Kabul police spokesman, Ebadullah Karimi, said**

**the number of casualties was expected to go higher.** There were no claims of responsibility, but the Taliban terrorist group tends to stage attacks of the kind across the country.» Quelle: Shiawaves, Car bombing kills four and injures dozens in Kabul, 16. September 2015:  
<http://eslamwaves.net/english/islam/1557-car-bombing-kills-four-and-injures-dozens-in-kabul>.

BBC, 11. Oktober 2015:

**«A convoy of UK military vehicles has been attacked in the Afghan capital Kabul, the UK's Ministry of Defence has said. The attack, which took place in a residential area near a market on Sunday morning, injured seven people. There were no UK casualties, the MoD said, adding the convoy had been struck by an improvised explosive device. The Taliban claimed the attack in retaliation for air strikes in Kunduz which killed civilians and doctors. (...)**

There have been conflicting reports about the cause of Sunday's explosion. The MoD said it was an IED, while officials in Kabul said it was a suicide bombing. The MoD said the convoy had been on a "routine road move" as part of the Nato Resolute Support mission in Kabul when it was struck. (...) **Among the injured was a woman and a child.** (...)» Quelle: BBC, Taliban attack UK military convoy in Afghan capital Kabul, 11. Oktober 2015:  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-34498998](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-34498998).

Khaama Press, 8. November 2015:

**«The Afghan Intelligence – National Directorate of Security (NDS) thwarted a deadly car bomb in Kabul city plotted by the notorious Haqqani terrorist network. A statement by NDS said “The Haqqani terrorist network was planning to use a hatchback taxi car having a fake registration number of (-5 38754) packed with explosives, anti-tank mines, artillery explosives and hand grenades for an attack on a government institution in Kabul city.” The statement further added that the Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) was confiscated while it was en route to Kabul from central Logar province. NDS also added that a deadly attack was thwarted with the seizure of VBIED by the intelligence operatives.**

The anti-government armed militant groups have not commented regarding the report so far which comes as the capital Kabul has been relatively peaceful from the terrorist attacks during the recent weeks. The Pakistan-based [Haqqani network] is accused of staging numerous cross-border attacks from their base in North Waziristan, including the 19-hour siege at the US Embassy in Kabul in September 2011. The network was formed in the late 1970s by Jalaluddin Haqqani. The group is allied with al-Qaida and the Afghan Taliban and cooperates with other terrorist organizations in the region. (...)» Quelle: Khaama Press, Afghan intelligence thwart deadly car bomb attack in Kabul city, 8. November 2015:  
[www.khaama.com/afghan-intelligence-thwart-deadly-car-bomb-attack-in-kabul-city-1679](http://www.khaama.com/afghan-intelligence-thwart-deadly-car-bomb-attack-in-kabul-city-1679).

UB Alert, 24. November 2015:

**«(...) The first explosion took place at around 4:00 p.m. (local time) in front of the Kabul Education University building. Interior Ministry spokesman Seddiq Seddiqi tweeted that the bomb was planted in a cooker and was detonated in the fifth police district of Kabul. The blast left three civilians dead.**

*The second explosion came about 10 minutes later. Authorities said the blast occurred when a bomb that was left from the civil war detonated in the Dasht-e-Barchi area of the city. Three children were killed and six others were wounded in the incident.»*

Quelle: UB Alert, 6 Killed, 6 Wounded in Bomb Blasts in Kabul, 24. November 2015:  
[www.ubalert.com/tLdc](http://www.ubalert.com/tLdc).

Tolonews, 26. November 2015:

**«At least eight children were killed and two others wounded in an explosion in Se Bangi area of Kabul. Police chief of PD13 in Kabul said the children died while playing at a construction site in Se Bangi. The families of the children say they were killed in a rocket attack but police reject these claims and say the children found an old explosive device possibly left over from a previous war. Mohammad Ali Behsudi head of Kabul PD13 police headquarters said: "As you see the place is (also) in ruins and the children found an old explosive device from under rubble but it was not a rocket. We visited the scene and it is clear it was not a rocket,"**

*Eyewitnesses say the blast occurred when the children were busy playing in the rubble. Ahmad Fahim one witness said: "I was at home when I heard the blast. It sounded like the blast of a gas cylinder. When I arrived at the scene and saw all these children laying there. About two or three were wounded. The rest were dead." Sayed Farid another witness said: "I heard the blast and just one minute after I arrived in the area I saw five were wounded. We took them to hospital," The children aged between nine and 14 years old mostly come from one family. Rahmatullah, a relative of some of the deceased said: "It was a rocket and the 13th police district officers found a piece of rocket remaining inside my house."*

*Another relative, Mohammad Ali said: "Before the blast there was a huge sound of firing coming from the 5th police district and 10 minutes later a blast took place and I reached the area and I saw that eight to nine children were dead."*

*Meanwhile, three civilians were killed in another blast in Kabul's PD5 on Tuesday evening. The explosives were placed inside a pressure cooker. The Interior Ministry has confirmed these deaths.»* Quelle: Tolonews, Eight Children Killed In Kabul Explosion, 26. November 2015:

[www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/22508-eight-children-killed-in-kabul-explosion](http://www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/22508-eight-children-killed-in-kabul-explosion).

Reuters, 28. November 2015:

**«A suicide bomber targeted a senior member of Afghanistan's election commission during the morning rush hour in the capital Kabul on Saturday, killing his driver and wounding several passersby. Abdul Rahman Rodwal, regional director at the country's Independent Election Commission, survived the attack in the Shah Shaheed area of eastern Kabul, police said.**

*No group has claimed responsibility but Taliban insurgents who are fighting to topple the foreign-backed Kabul government frequently carry out suicide and roadside bombings across the country. Saturday's incident comes after a lull of more than a month in Taliban attacks in heavily-guarded Kabul following a series of bombings in the city in August.»* Quelle: Reuters, Suicide bomber targets Afghan election official in Kabul: police, 28. November 2015:

[www.reuters.com/article/2015/11/28/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKBN0TH03Q20151128#Aj6a0Qb1rxTuPqjR.97](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/11/28/us-afghanistan-attack-idUSKBN0TH03Q20151128#Aj6a0Qb1rxTuPqjR.97).