

HAZARAS Go To The GRAVEYARD

(A Case Study on HAZARAS genocide by Taliban)

In this case, three historical periods of Hazara genocide in Afghanistan have been discussed:

- 1- The first period of dark rule of the Taliban group (1996-2001);
- 2- The 20-year period of the Republic system (2001 to August 15, 2021);
- 3- The return of the Taliban group to political power (August 15, 2021 to November 1, 2022);

In the same way, the Taliban Islamic Emirate has continued to kill and eliminate Hazaras in the past two decades. They have been faithful to the slogan of calling Tajiks to Tajikistan, Uzbeks to Uzbekistan, and Hazaras to the Goristan (=Graveyard). The last incident was the massacre of the Hazaras students in the Kaaj Educational Center in the west of Kabul when a few suicide bombers opened fire on students, later denoted their explosive devices, which ultimately killed 60 students, primarily teenage girls, and injured a hundred more.

*A Stone on The Grave of
Thousands Victims*

Official Decrees on Massacring Hazaras

Editorial - Silk Way
By **Khaliq Ebrahimi**



Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

First Decree

The first decree on mass killing Hazaras were issued by Abdul Rahman Khan, the Iron Amir of Afghanistan. According to the decree, the government forces defeated Hazaras on September 20, 1892 and Urozgan was seized by the government forces.

Here we would have a glance at key concepts of the first decree of Abdul Rahman Khan

At first, Abdul Rahman Khan has called Hazaras as infidels or Kafars and has called on the people for Jihad against them; He called those who joined his army against Hazaras as Ghazis. "The infidelity of Hazara of Daia and Foolad and Zawli and Sultan Ahmad and other insurgents reached to an extent that called other Ghazis as infidels." In the next step, the decree shows his intention to totally cleanse Hazaras as an ethnic and religious group. "The conqueror military army and Alwasi, from all sides and corners of the land will gather in Hazarajat, that no one of these misguided people will not remain alive and their members will be taken as slaves, and any of Mujahidin will have them as women and men slaves." The decree says.

One of the main points of the decree is ordering the army to loot Hazaras. He could attract more people for the war against Hazaras from all corners of Afghanistan. His army was allowed to torture, kill and loot Hazaras and as a result they use total violence against Hazaras. "Seduction of the infidel group threatens the nation and as a result their killing and looting is a must, it is to the interest of the nation and also their plot is foiled and the seducers are killed which is in accordance with the Sharia, an issue that every Muslim is required to do." The decree said.

So far, Abdul Rahman issued the order of massacre of Hazaras and religious and ethnic cleansing of them, to take them as slaves and looting their properties. As the next step, he ordered the lands of Hazaras to be distributed between Durani and Ghaljaie Pashtuns. "And His Excellency, for deracination of Hazaras, in order nothing remain of them, their properties shall be divided between Durani and Ghaljaie Pashtuns." the decree read.

According to the first decree of Abdul Rahman Khan, his troops could defeat Hazaras after wars of attrition and conquer Urozgan. Based on the official reports of Dar al Sultaneh of Kabul, more than half of Hazaras population was killed and Urozgan was captured. According to the report, half of Hazaras were killed, forcibly moved, were taken as slaves and their lands were distributed between Pashtun tribes.

The Second Decree

The decrees mentioned here, are not provided here according the time they have been issued, but they are mentioned based on the level of casualties, violence and the intentions of their founders. The second mass killing of Hazaras, occurred nearly after one century in Mazar e Sharif the capital city of Balkh province by Pashtuns.

According to The Human Rights Watch report, Taliban seized Mazar Shari city in northern Afghanistan on August 8, 1998. Before this, Mazar Sharif was under the control of the Northern United Front. It was composed of Jihadi groups of Hazaras, Uzbeks and Tajiks.

According to the report, when Taliban

entered in Mazar Sharif, they started gun firings madly on residential houses, public places and bazars/markets. As a result, hundreds of the people were killed while they were escaping or during, they were hiding themselves. Taliban during mass killings in Mazar Sharif penned fire on any moving object. According to the local people, Mullah Omar, the leader of Taliban, had allowed them to kill people for 2 hours as they wish. The mass killing continued for one day, and at the end, Mullah Mana Niazi, the Taliban governor of Balkh, in a speech in one of the mosques not only did not prevent the mass killings, but he amended it for 3 more days.

According to the Human Rights Watch, although there have been reports of civilian casualties of Tajiks and Uzbeks, the main target of killings were Hazaras by Taliban fighters. After Mullah Manan Niazi's speech and calling Hazaras as infidels, Taliban fighters started house to house search of Hazara men and youngsters. Niazi continued his hatred speech against Hazaras and told them either they shall become Sunnis, leave Afghanistan or to be killed." He stressed.

According to the Human Rights Watch, the exact numbers of the victims are not clear; but it confirms that Hazara men and boys were taken out of their homes and shot and killed. Hazara women were insulted and raped. The report confirms that Taliban leadership were in

the picture of mass killings, and they not only did not take any measures to stop the mass killings, but they seemed happy. Following Mazar tragedy, Taliban fighters on January 7, 2001, during a battle with Hezb Wahdat in Yakawlang district, executed Hazara civilians.

According to the Amnesty International on Taliban's killings of hazaras in Yakawlang district, Taliban first used Hazaras houses as human shields and then killed residents of Yakawlang that most of them Hazaras. Women, children and old men included the victims who were not able to leave the area and protect themselves. According to the Amnesty International, only 73 women, children and old men, were killed in Fatimatul Zahra mosque. It happened while people thought that Taliban respected the mosques and as a result, they had gone to the mosque to be protected there. But, the Taliban fighters opened fire on women, children and old men gathered in the mosque and killed them.

According to the Amnesty International about 300 people were killed in the attack. In addition to that, Taliban opened fire on residential houses with heavy guns and destroyed the fields and gardens.

The Third Decree

According to the findings of Jade-Abresham Weekly, ISK is the second group, after the Taliban that has called Hazaras

and Shiites as infidels and has deliberately targeted them by suicide attacks and bombings.

ISK has redefined itself by highlighting the divisions among Shiite and Sunnis and has justified its attacks on Hazaras and Shiites in Afghanistan. Many Video tapes released by ISK on social media show that ISK uses violence and attacks Hazaras and Shiites for their religious beliefs.

According to the Human Rights Watch report on Hazaras Human Rights situation under Taliban, the group has failed to protect security of religious and ethnic minority groups in Afghanistan. Target attacks on Hazaras have not been stopped and most of these attacks have been conducted by ISK which the group has accepted the responsibility of them. The report also says that after the collapse of the former Afghanistan government, ISIS has accepted the responsibility for 13 suicide and explosions on Hazaras in Afghanistan killing and injuring more than 700 people.

According to Silk Way(jade-abresham) Weekly from 2010 to the present, more than 65 suicide and bomb attacks have been carried out only in Kabul, most of which have targeted Hazaras and Shiite communities in the west of Kabul. ISK has accepted the responsibility of 40 percent of these attacks. It shows that all Islamic radical groups, be it Taliban or ISIS, they target Hazaras for their religious beliefs and ethnicity.



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Hazaras face on “genocide”

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caused 498 casualties (85 deaths and 413 injured). There were 1 woman, 4 children among the deaths, and 62 women and 8 children among the injured.²

According to UNAMA annual report (2017), there were 8 attacks carried out against Hazaras which Mirza Wulang massacre was the most catastrophic one. This attack caused 38 casualties (36 deaths and 2 injured). There were 7 popular uprising members, 1 local police and 1 national army soldier among them, but none of them have been armed. They were arrested while running away from the area and then were shot dead by the Taliban. All other 27 people were civilians including 1 woman, 4 boys between 13-17, and 13 men aged 60 or more. Zabiullah Mujahid the spokesperson of the Taliban said the Taliban had carried out the attack. However, some days later, ISK announced on 14 August, the group had carried out the attack on Shiites killing 54 in Mirza Wulang village.³

According to UNAMA annual report (2018), there were 19 sectarian attacks carried out against Hazaras Shiites in Afghanistan. These attacks caused 747 civilian casualties (223 deaths and 524 injured). ISK accepted responsibility for 7 attacks against Hazara Shiite Muslims. Most of these attacks were carried out in civilian-density areas.

On 5 September 2018, two explosions took place (One suicide explosion and a suicide car bomb detonated against a vehicle) targeted the wrestlers and fans at the Maiwand Stadium located in Qala Nazir, where most of its residents are Shia Hazaras, of Kabul. These attacks caused 121 civilian casualties (29 killed and 92 were injured). ISK accepted the responsibility. Two similar attacks on August 2018, caused 234 civilian casualties (73 people were killed and 161 were injured). According to UNAMA annual report (2018), the Taliban attacked Jaghori and Malistan districts of Ghazni province in November and October 2018. These attacks caused 26 civilian casualties (20 were killed and 6 were injured) in Jaghori district and 4 were killed and 7 were injured in Malistan district.⁴

According to UNAMA annual report (2019), there were 10 sectarian attacks carried out against Hazaras Shiites in Afghanistan. These attacks caused 485 civilian casualties (117 deaths and 368 injured). ISK accepted responsibility for 7 attacks against Hazara Shiite Muslims. For example, an attack on 17 August 2019, on a wedding ceremony in the west of Kabul caused 234 civilian casualties (91 were killed and 143 were injured) including 50 children (15 deaths and 35 injured). Also, in another attack on 7 March 2019, that targeted a ceremony commemorating the martyrdom anniversary of Abdul Ali Mazari, the National Unity Hero of Afghanistan in Kabul, 11 people were killed and 115 were injured). ISK accepted the responsibility.⁵

According to UNAMA annual report (2020), there were 10 sectarian attacks carried out against Hazaras Shiites in Afghanistan. These attacks caused 3008 civilian casualties (112 deaths and 196 injured). For example, Abdul Ali Mazari's death anniversary came under attack on 6 March 2020. The attack caused 112 civilian casualties (33 deaths and 79 injured).⁶ In addition to this, on 12 May 2020, armed men attacked MSF's maternity wing in Dasht-e Barchi hospital in Kabul, Afghanistan. The insurgents first shot killed the security guard at the gate of the hospital and then they directly went to the maternity ward and systematically killed women and children checking one room after another. There have been 28 pregnant women in the maternity ward. The insurgents shot killed the patients and through grenades on them. The attack caused civilian 47 casualties (19 women and children deaths and 23 injured including 12 women and 2 children.) One women health worker was killed too. Afghan National Police for emergency rescued 90 people and prevented further casualties. According to MSF, there have been 15 women killed and 5 of them have been pregnant women during childbirth. On the same day, the Taliban rejected the attack and no group accepted the attack. Furthermore, There was an attack on 24 May 2020, in Bamyan province killing 18 civilians (1 girl, 1 boy, and 16 men) and injuring 60 civilians (1 girl, 1 boy, 5 women, and 55 men).⁷

And finally, UNAMA reported in 2021 attacks on vehicles, schools, and other places of Hazara Shiite Muslims. Totally from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021, there have been 20 attacks recorded. These attacks caused 500 civilian casualties (143 deaths and 357 injured.) About half of the casualties have been caused by the 8 May attack on Sayed Shohada High School in the west of Kabul. The attack caused civilian 85 civilian casualties (42 girls, 28 women, 9 men 3 boys, and 3 adults (whose identities could not be identified) deaths and at least 216 (106 girls, 66 women, 24 men, and 20 boys injured.) No group accepted the responsibility.⁸

UNAMA considers these attacks as organized attacks in order to kill, torture, terrorize and displace Hazaras which is considered as a war crime, crime against humanity, and genocide. UNAMA investigations show Taliban and ISIS attacks have increased against Hazaras from 2016 onward. Considering the weakness of the Afghan government to prevent such attacks and protect Hazara areas, the casualties have been very high. UN findings show most of the attacks have taken place on civilian places including mosques, civil demonstrations, markets, education centers, schools, hospitals, voting queues, commemorating martyrs' anniversaries, on the roads, houses, and residential areas. And all the victims have been civilians including passengers, intellectuals, students,

women, girls, children, and elderly persons.

As these attacks have been aimed at civilian communities including women, children, elderly persons, and students, they are categorized as a crime against humanity. Based on Geneva Convention IV civilian persons must be protected in the time of War. Article 33 of the GC enshrines, "Collective penalties and likewise, all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. Pillage is prohibited." And article 4 of Additional Protocol enshrines, "All persons who do not take a direct part or who have ceased to take part in hostilities, whether or not their liberty has been restricted, are entitled to respect for their person, honor and convictions and religious practices." In addition to this, article 335 of the Afghanistan Penal Code stipulates that organized and massive attacks aimed at a certain civilian group and causing the death, elimination, forced replacement, imprisonment, torture, execution, and harassment of a certain group is a crime against humanity.

On the other hand, according to UNAMA categorization, such attacks have been carried out to deliberately kill, torture, displace and harass a certain group. As a result, based on International law and article 333 of the Afghanistan Penal Code, if a person deliberately organizes an attack to eliminate all or part of a national, ethnic, or religious group and as a result, people are killed or members of a group lose their physical power partially or wholly, such act is a crime against humanity. Crimes against humanity and genocide are the worst types of crimes in international law. All the states have acknowledged preventing such acts and bringing the perpetrators to justice as an International rule of command.

Therefore, Hazaras have been deliberately killed, tortured, harassed, and displaced forcibly for many years; The human rights activities and Hazara elites shall file a lawsuit to international organizations and International Criminal Court against the perpetrators and those who have organized crimes against humanity and genocide against Hazaras. Based on investigations conducted by international organizations and the cases recorded by UNAMA, such claims could be proven. Highlighting humanitarian crimes against Hazaras in international courts and the UN would stop killing, abducting, torturing against Hazaras and would eliminate systematic discrimination against them. Further, it also would draw international attention and support to Hazaras.

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The Crime of all Crimes; A Legal Perspective on HAZARAS Genocide

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Savagery and destruction are the two major characteristics of genocide. Savagery indicates the brutal killing of an ethnic, religious or national group and destruction indicates eliminating cultural patterns and symbols of a specific ethnic group.

Maryam Baqi writes in the 18th issue of the specific issue of Merh Nameh on genocide; Savagery means deliberate destruction of communities and destruction means destroying and eliminating cultural patterns and symbols of a specific group.

On December 9, 1948, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was the first Convention approved by the United Nations. According to the second article of this Convention, genocide means any of acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group. Based on this definition, Killing members of the group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group (Baqi, Maryam, Mehr Nameh, No 18, 2010, P. 198). Considering the definition of genocide, it is called the "mother of crimes", due to the high level of crime, savage and destruction. There are many characteristics of genocide to prove it due to long-time wars, high levels of violence, and ethnic conflicts.

Ali Reza Rohani, a university lecturer, in an interview with Jade Abresham said, Afghanistan's history is full of shocking crime scenes, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. He told Jade Abresham, that many of these crimes have been left without impartial investigation and documentation. According to Rohani, "the crimes which happened against Hazaras during the rule of Taliban at the end of 90s are the clear signs of crime against humanity and genocide."

Now, the question is whether the Taliban committed genocide against Hazaras during the 90s?

A. Killing members of the group: Based on official reports, When the Taliban seized Mazar e Sharif, committed frightening crimes. Mullah Abdul Manan Niazi, the Taliban provincial governor in Balkh ordered the Taliban to kill Hazara rafidis for 3 days. Mukhtar Wafae, writes of 3 frightening days. He has written in a report that when the Taliban captured Balkh province, Mullah Abdu Manan Niazi announced the Taliban has a 3-day time to kill Hazara rafidis. Taliban members did so and they searched for Hazaras in every corner of the city for 3 days to kill them.

Though there are not official data available from these 3 days, Mukhta Wafae writes citizens of Mazar e Sharif in Qezelabad, Sayedabad, Kart e Zeraat, Dasht e Shor, Yumarab, Alichopan. Hajatrawa, and Hazaras of Paluzawli and Khalachif of Chimtal of Balkh

province were savagely killed. Only in Chimtal district of Balkh about 360 civilian Hazaras were killed. According to Wafae, "Men were killed and women beard the successive pains of the life." (Wafae, Mukhtar, 3 Frightening Days of Summer, Jadae Abresham, Terror Industry, No. 132, P. 4).

Yakawlang Mass Killings: According to the Human Right Watchdog, mass killings in Yakawlang started in June 6, 2001 and lasted for 6 days. Specifications of 124 people including their names, their fathers' names and pace of living have been mentioned in the annex of the report. In page three of this report it is mentioned that in January 19, 2001, Kofi Anan the Secretary General of the United Nations, issued a statement saying; based on reliable reports, Killings in Yakawlang has been deliberately committed. In this report how the killing was conducted and how the operations went on says; Commanders who participated in this operations were as the followings: Mullah Behzad, Qari Ahmadullah Ghazni, Intelligence Minister of Taliban, Mullah Abdulsattar military commander of Hazaristan, Mullah Abdullah Sarhadi, Mullah Abdul Salam Raketi, a former commander of Ittihad Islami.

Based on this report, the Taliban targeted civilian men who had no role in the conflicts and killed them in groups. Most of these data belong to Yakawlang mass killings. According to the International Amnesty report, the Taliban arrested many men from homes, manbars and mosques and then tied their hands with their turbans and shot them dead. The victims were from Darah Ali, Mandik, Firuz Bahar, Par Juyak, Gonbadi, Kashkak, Akhondan, Kata Khana, Bid Mishkin, and other parts of Yakawlang district. (Misbah, Abdulbasir, Jadae Abresham, Yakawlang mass killing, Roots and questions, No 132, P. 5).

B. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group: According to the definition of genocide, causing serious bodily or mental harm to members can be considered as the characteristics of

genocide. For example, the production and distribution of narcotics for the elimination of the members of a group or causing serious bodily or mental include it. Hazara community faced a widespread problem that increased on a daily basis. Each day Hazara youths were addicted and their lives were ruined.

Though there are no official reports as if it has been planned by the Taliban or they have supported addicting Hazara youths, there are official reports that the Taliban made a living by cultivating and smuggling opium. It is worth mentioning anything that seriously harms the health of the people is considered genocide. Cultivation and smuggling of opium is one of the major crimes and supporting it is also considered as the characteristic of genocide. If the Taliban have not been involved directly in addicting an ethnic or national group, but they have been indirectly involved in such a crime by supporting and distributing opium.

C. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part: Taliban after mass killings Hazaras in Mazar e Sharif, Yakawlang, Kandposht and other places, imposed economic sanctions on Hazaras. Malik Shafiei, a well-known Hazara writer and human rights activist who had traveled during That time to different parts of Hazaristan and had documented crimes of the Taliban, writes; Hazara people in Jaghori could not buy wheat flour. They used barley flour and cornflour to feed themselves. It is mentioned in his report that Hazaras maintained their basic needs through smuggling paying a very high price for them. (Shafie, Malik, Open Society Daily, Memories of Darkness).

D. Destruction/ Cultural Genocide or White Genocide
Destruction of cultural patterns and symbols which forms the basis of life and history of an ethnic or national group is called white genocide. Cultural genocide is one of the crimes that its perpetrators must be brought to justice. One of the good points of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the

Crime of Genocide is that not only genocide is considered a major crime but denying it is also a crime. In addition to this, producing the idea of genocide, motivating and encouraging to commit genocide, or taking part indirectly in committing genocide is considered a major crime as well. (Baqi, Maryam, The worst universal crime, Mehr Nameh, No. 18, Tehran, 1390, P. 198).

Taliban Group not only committed Hazaras genocide, Caused serious bodily or mental harm to Hazaras, Deliberately inflicted on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part, imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group but after mass killings of Hazaras in Mazar e Sharif, Yakawlang and imposing economic sanctions on them and imposing symbolic violence to harm them spiritually, destroyed Buddha of Bamyan which was the biggest Cultural Heritage of Humanity in December of 2001. Historically and culturally Buddhas of Bamyan belong to Hazaras. Taliban destroyed the history and historical foundations of Hazaras. As a result, they committed cultural genocide against Hazaras.

To sum it up, the Taliban have been convicted of different crimes including crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide. One may ask how many people must be killed in order to call it genocide? There is no specific answer to it, in other words, there is no number mentioned for this. However, characteristics and meanings attributed to genocide show any ethnic group undergoing Killing members of the group; Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part, and Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group can be considered as being exposed to genocide. As a result, the Taliban who were the main praetors of these crimes against Hazaras in Afghanistan have committed big crimes such as genocide against Hazaras.

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The first period of dark rule of the Taliban group (1996-2001);

Three Most Horrific Days A narrative of the Taliban's Genocide in Mazar

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In a summer day in 1998, I and my friends were swimming to evade the hot summer weather. The village was totally peaceful and friendly; some people were telling stories under the shade of trees and some others were digging their farm lands. The weather was warm and the birds were looking for food peacefully. It was about noon that we heard the gun shots around the village. The voices of the guns were familiar voices for us and so we continued swimming and ignored the gun fires. Some moments later, my mother come in a hurry, took me out of water and rushed towards our home. I did not know why everyone was worried and now the village was full of a frightening silence which I had never experienced it before. One could clearly read the worries in the eyes of our neighbors women; but I only thought about swimming and wondered why my mom had taken me home after hearing the gun shots? In the past, when there was a wedding or party we usually heard machine gun fires by the village men and we never felt worried about it; but now, when women heard the gun fire, they prayed and hoped it do not hit their men. In summers, our village changed to a forest which had a lot of places to hide. Tall corn farms, shady gardens and connected mud houses changed our village to an island and even the Taliban fighters, while searching for the men used to fire by machine guns on trees and farms in order not to be attacked by the village men hiding themselves there.

My mom was worried about my father; she told my father was watering the farm; Maybe Taliban have taken him? But I did not know who Taliban were and what wanted from us? My mom and other village women talked about their concerns and prayed May Taliban not kill the village men and May not harm their families. While my mom was praying, an angry man wearing long and thick beard and holding a stick entered our home. After him, armed men holding machine guns and rockets on their shoulders, came in. Everyone shivered; All women were looking on the ground; in order to avoid looking in the eyes of the angry slaughters. Taliban asked: Where are your men? Everyone was silent... and no one responded. The man holding a piece of stick, came closer and asked again where your men are? My mother replied with a shaky voice that they have gone to the market. The man shouted on her and said you making a lie! There is no one in the Bazar; we detained anyone in bazar. And then angrily ordered his fighters to search carefully everywhere in our house.

We had no information about my father for days; we were worried he may have been shot and killed, as an innocent civilian. My father came home, at a midnight, after two days and told me about the Taliban, their crimes and why they kill people. I was 6 and clearly remember what my father told me. "When I heard Taliban had approached our village, I went to the mountains; because Taliban searched for Shiites and Hazaras and killed them." My father said, "The poor Shiites and Hazaras, They are killed innocently; May God bless us" My father said.

We survived, but I hear painful narratives of mass killings of Hazaras in Chilmatal, Qezel Abad and other parts of Mazar Sharif. Later I heard the April 6, 1998, had been named as the day of humanitarian crime and genocide by



international human rights organizations.

Though Taliban hanged Tajiks and Uzbeks men; but mass killing of Hazaras, due to resisting against the Taliban ambush one year ago and had pushed back their attack, was deliberately and they revenged Hazaras.

A Three Day Mass Killing Based on Mulla Manan Niazi's Fatwa

Now, I am sitting beside a man who have seen the shot and killing of 62 people of his friends and neighbors on August 8, 1998 in Khalachi village of Chimtal district, Balkh. He has lived among the dead bodies full of blood and has spent 48 days in Taliban's deathful prison in Jawzjan. Dr. Wais Urozgani is mainly the resident of Chimtal district and is one of the blessed persons who have survived from the mass killing of Taliban in Mazar. He accepted to tell me about what he had seen and heard about the mass killing of Hazaras by Taliban. He said Balkh province was peaceful yet and there was nothing about the Taliban attack or capturing the province. He had gone to his village in Chimtal due to hot weather in Mazar. According to him people heard on Sharia radio that the frontlines of Mujahidin had fallen and Taliban had captured Mazar Sharif around 11:00 am. As the residents of Chimtal district were civilians, they did not think Taliban would not likely kill them. Therefore, no one had escaped and everyone was waiting for the upcoming events.

Urozgani remembers well how Taliban killed tens of young and old men while their eyes were tied up. He describes his experience when he first saw the Taliban. "We were sitting in our yard when the gate was harshly opened; Taliban armed with PK machine guns and rockets while insulting Hazaras and their religious leaders, tied up my hands and beaten up." He said. "Taliban detained about 100 men after house to house search and gathered them in a place and shot and kill all of them, except a few adolescents and old men." He stated.

Urozgani added that according to the eyewitnesses, Taliban on August 8, gathered people in two places. One group composed of 62 people were gathered in Khalachi village and another group was gathered in Palo wa Zawli village, but the number of the people is not known, and all of them were shot and killed. "Among the victims, there were my 4 uncles, my aunt's son, two grandchildren of my aunt, and some other relatives of mine." He said.

According to the official reports Taliban on August 8, 9 and 10, killed 360 people only in Chimtal district and extorted hundreds of houses. Taliban armed with religious hatred, as Hazaras were termed infidel by Mulla Omar, committed one of the most horrible crimes against humanity in Mazar Sharif which only such crimes maybe be occurred in Rwanda, Bosnia and Armenia.

Karte Zeraat, Sayedabad, Dashtshor, Yulmarab, Hajatrawa, Qezlabda, and other parts of Mazar which Hazaras lived including Khalachi village and Palo wa Zawli district, are the areas which most mass killings occurred during three horrific days by Taliban. Mulla Manan Niazi, the then Taliban's Balkh provincial governor, not only called Hazaras as infidels, but had ordered his fighters that they had 3 days opportunity to kill Hazaras and revenge them. Taliban fighters had identified bounties to find a Hazara men eligible for executing.

On the first day when Chimtal district was captured by Taliban, they not only shot and killed civilians for hours but detained hundreds of them and sent them to prison after beating them severely. After wide spread detentions, Balkh prisons had no capacity for more prisoners and as a result, the prisoners were transferred to Jawzjan prison in containers with closed doors. Tens of prisoners had died due to hot weather, hunger, thirst and lack of fresh weather in the containers. "Our car had

parachutes, so we made a hole in it to have fresh air and could save our lives." Urozgani said. I asked him, did the local Taliban attacked Chimtal district or Taliban from other parts of the country. He does not remember well because he had spent most his life in Mazar and was only 17. There was another old man beside us from Chimtal district named Sayed Amir, Nick named "Shakaraw" or the water of sugar. He said he had witnessed all the crimes of Taliban in Chimtal. "I witness, Mulla Ghaws, Mulla Ruzi Din, Mulla Nasruddin and Mulla Jaj Mohem, of local Pashtuns of Chimtal led the war in Chimtal and ordered killing Hazaras in Chimtal." He said.

Taliban had not kill the old man because according to them he has been of no use and also the prisons have been too much full. As a result, he was freed and survived. "We were mass killed for 3 days and they looted us; I had a butcher scale and had hid it at home, but they stole it" he said. He said when Hazaras villages were evacuated after 3 days genocide, we buried the dead bodies around the village with no funeral ceremony or presence of the few men who had remained in the village. According to him, Taliban buried the dead bodies of the people who were shot and killed in two places and the drove the vehicles on the graveyards and as a result the dead bodies had not been buried in a ceremony because they were not identifiable. Mr. Shakaraw, remembers well, "Taliban, during 3 days, continually killed people and shed the blood of thousands of them. After narrating the killing of his relatives and neighbors, he sighs deeply and says with himself, Allah May save anyone from the Taliban's evil".

Source:

Industry of Terror; A Case on Taliban's Crimes in Afghanistan
Jade Abresham Weekly, Volume 132, 6 April 2019.

Yakawlang Tragedy; Taliban Massacred 380 people

December 09, 2000

Written by: **Abdul Basir Mesbah**
Translated By: **M. Rezaie**
-Silk Way-

380 people were killed by a Taliban ambush on 9 January 2001 in Yakawlang district. There are various documents about the Yakawlang Massacre. Jade Abresham weekly has documents a few of them here.

RCO-Hazarajat, in a report termed "The Summary of Yakawlang district after the seized by Taliban", "the Taliban forces started house to house search after capturing Yakawlang; They took the men out of their homes and arranged them in groups of three or four and shot and killed them."

Kit Clark, BBC well known reporter, in an article titled "Good bye Afghanistan", "Taliban's Crimes in Afghanistan" on 7 August 2020, wrote, Taliban shot and killed Haji esmail along with other people; then gathered their bodies as the people gather the wood fire and put them on one another. (Hoosainyar, 2013).

International Human Rights Watch in its report number 7, volume 12, titled "Mass killings of Hazaras of Afghanistan", wrote "Mass killings in Yakawlang on 6 January 2001 and continued for 4 days, until 19 January 2001".

In annex A of the report, the specifications of 124 people along with their names, Father's names and their villages' names have been mentioned.

On page 3 of the report it is mentioned that on 19 January 2001, Kofi Anan, the General Secretary of UN, in a statement said "According to the reliable reports, civilians have been killed deliberately in Yakawlang."

On 5 of the report, it is mentioned that Taliban after capturing Hazarajat in 1998, evacuate their non-local forces and delegated the control of appointments of the Taliban officials to Mohammad Akbari in Hazarajat."

On page 11 of the report, it is mentioned that "commanders involved in the attack were Mullah Behzad, Qari Ahmadullah Ghazni, the Taliban's Security Minister, Mullah Abdul Sattar, the Taliban's Military commander in Hazarajat, Mullah Abdul Salam Sarhadi, Mullah Abdul Salam Raketi, the former commander of Etehad Islami.", (Hassanyar, 2013).

According to Hassanyar, the Human Rights Watch in a statement on 7 February

2001, mentioned that "The civilians did not take part in the war and they remained in their villages." (Hassanyar, 2013). Therefore, Taliban have started advancing towards Yakawlang from Bamyan and most of the killings have occurred on February 18; then they ablaze the homes and shops and properties of the people." Then most of the people leave the area and live a miserable life.

Taliban left Yakawlang on 22 January of 2001.

According to the report of Transitional Justice Project of Afghanistan the names of some of the commanders who were directly involved in the killings have been mentioned.

The report shows that Taliban had planned the mass killings. According to the eye witnesses and the investigations conducted Taliban forces had taken positions in the old building of the district, hospital, UNAMA office and girl school, which all of them were 250 km far from the Chief of Police Department. (Mesbah, 2014).

Most of the survivors told Taliban killed some of the victims individually at their homes and killed some others on streets and during quarreling with them.

The tablets of the graveyards, researches conducted, international reports published, show the victims were from Dare Ali, Mandik, Firubahar, Parjuik, Gonbadi, Kashkak, Akhondan, Katakana, Bidmishk, Garibid villages and other parts of Yakawlang district.

Most of the victims have been mass killed; Taliban detained most of the people from their homes, Manbars and Mosques, then tied their hands with their turbans and shot and killed them. According to the research findings from discussions with the survivors of the attack, reports, human rights evidence and eye witnesses from the mass graves, most of the people were shot and killed in "Qalae Hassan Khan" in "Sar Asiab" and behind "Oxfam" and Yalawlang central hospital.

According to the eye witnesses who survived the attack, Taliban made the men to stand towards the walls and then shot at their hearts or heads.

Kabul Press site reported that Taliban arrested 11 people at 8:30 on 9 January and killed them in Hassan Khan's Qala. At the same time they arrested 22 people from Kata Khana Takyakhana, where people had had gathered to be protected, and then they were shot and killed. And Taliban arrested 10 people from Arbab Ahmad's house, one of the local

elders, and killed the behind Oxfam's office. Taliban also killed tens of people who were arrested during house to house searches from Bid Mishkin village were shot and killed on 9 January at 9:30. Taliban killed 3 people near Qarghan road. They were part of those people who were surrounded in Bid Mishkin.

Taliban killed many people who have the detained based on house to house search in Akhondan, Katakana, and Kashkak villages on 8 January. (<https://www.kabulpress.org/article4814.html>).

According to the reports, at least 18 people were shot and killed on the roads. Out of these 18 people, 3 of them were from Behsud district who were killed near CCA in Dareh Ali. Taliban killed 9 people in Mandikak vialge at 10:00 AM. According to the reports two shepherds were killed in Sorkhak pass at 11:00 AM. Then they shot and killed a by passer and pone local man in Pai Tapa Sarbolaq. According to the local people, a young man named Sayed Mir Ali, tries to protect his father and uncle that Taliban wanted to shot and killed them. The Taliban forces peeled his skin alive. (Mesbah, 2014). Taliban during that period were harsher and more violent than any other time. Because their leader had ordered them to kill the people no matter they are teachers, students, workers, farmers etc. Due to avalanche, harsh cold weather and closure of the roads people were not able to leave the area.

Sayed yaqoub, one of the survivors from Dareh Ali, said "on 9 January, Taliban in Bom Dare Ali, faced a young student. His name was Sayed Halim. His father, Sayed Jawad Altafi, was an educated man who was shot and killed by Russians. Sayed Haim shows the Quran to them in order to save his life. But Taliban had shot and killed him." (Sayed yaqub, 2012).

Taliban massacred many residents of Yakawlang district. They detained many people from Bid Mishkin, Gerdbid, Katakana, Ahokhondan, Kashkak, Gonbadi, Sar Asiba, Cheshma Shirin, and Dareh Ali, and after categorizing the young men from the elders, shot and killed them.

Some of other killings happened on roads, pavements, and on the paths of Dareh Ali, Band e Amir, Qarghan and Zarin areas.

The reporters of Justice Transition project write "The mass killings in Yakawlang started on 7 January 2001...; during that period from 6 to 11 January 2001, Mullah Shahzada was the Taliban's commander of the military operations of Taliban and the temporary strongholds of

Taliban were positioned beside each other. Because the search groups detained the people and brought them to their stronghold before killing them. Most of the people were civilians. "Afghanistan transitional Justice Program, 2:118).

In one parts of the book it says "Mangal, one of the Taliban's local commanders, was involved in the killings. He was in charge of the prisoners and was responsible for increasing the killings in Nik.... . He supervised house to house searches. He killed 11 people in Dareh Ali and there was three individual cases of killing the people." (Afghanistan Justice transition project, 3:118).

The finding of this research also showed that Taliban killed people through the following ways:

1. Some people were killed as a group; Taloban detained them, and then moved them to their strong holds and killed them.
2. Some of the people were stopped on the roads and killed.
3. Some of the people were killed during the house to house searches.

The studies and researches conducted by justice pro institutions, show that at least 380 people were killed mainly from Center of Yakawlang district including Nik, Dareh Ali, and market of the district. But, the tragedy does not end with the killing of the people; they were brutally killed, their bodies were taken into pieces, and were left of snow for several days and nights, and their homes, shops and properties were torched

I have repeatedly heard from the people interviewing them or doing researches that after passing some days, women and religious scholars buried the frozen dead bodies in the Yakawlang graveyard.

The graveyards of Yakawlang is the symbol of those dark days accompanied with cruelty and show that nobody can eliminate a generation or group of people.

In Yakawlag mass killings, many innocent people including Azizullah Akhlaqi were killed. Akhlaqi was the only son of an 80 year-old man in Dareh Ali of Yakawlang. He was arrested during the house to house searches and was killed brutally. (Sayed Yaqub Zawar: 5).

Source: Industry of Terror; A case about the Taliban's crimes in Afghanistan

Jade-Abresham weekly, No 132, and 6 April, 2019





Uprooted; A punishment to the Cultural Genocide

Written by:
Ruhollah Kazemi,
Islamic Philosophy
P.H.D.

Translated by:
M. Rezaie
-Silk Way-



Taliban destroyed Statues of Buddha on March 11, 2001, the two most outstanding cultural heritages of Afghanistan- Salal, 53 meters high, and Shahr Maman 35 meters high, in Bamyan. In contrast to the world disagreement, Taliban destroyed these two statues using explosives and filmed them. Abdul Hai Motmaein, one of the former Taliban leader spokesmen in the Book Mullah Mohamad Omar, Taliban and Afghanistan”, acknowledged that Taliban wanted to revenge Hazaras by destroying the statues and Mullah Abdul wahid, one of the Taliban commanders in 1997, has acknowledged such revenge too. The destruction of Kheng Bot and Sorkh Bot has been discussed in Taliban high court and the final decision has been referred to Mullah Oamr. And he finally orders destruction of the statues. Taliban highlight the religious aspects of destructing Buddha statues and hide the ethnic revenge of Hazaras. General Parwiz Musharaf sends a Pakistani delegation to prevent Taliban destructing the statues, but the delegation fails. At the same time, a high ranking delegation including Sunni religious scholars under Shaikh Ahmad Abdullah Zaid and Qatari foreign Affairs minister came to Afghanistan as per the UNESCO request and meditation of Qatar to prevent this cultural tragedy, but they also failed. Yousiuf Qarzawi the well-known Muslim scholar, Shaikh Abdul Qader Alemari, Chief of Qatar high court, and Farid wasil, the Egyptian Grand Mofti, were the members of the delegation. According to Abdul Hai Mutmaeen, nobody doubted about the destruction of the statues, and Taliban believed affection to the statues under the pretext of historical monuments is against Islam. Demonstration of foreign ambassadors in Pakistan, 36 objection letters of UNESCO to the Taliban and objections of China, Japan and Sri Lanka could not stop Taliban of destructing the statues.

When worldwide objections heightened globally the former Taliban ambassador to Pakistan admitted destruction of Buddha statues was something beyond religious issues, and it was unnecessary bbc.com/Persian/afghaistn-56356853. How Taliban decided to

destroy Buddha statue, Ahmad Shafaei, March 11, 2021. It was clear destruction of Buddha statues were based on ethnic cleansing issues and a not religious one.

In addition to the main symbols of cultural heritage, Dareh Kakrak of Bamyan is an ancient place where according to the archeologist consecutively 20 kingdoms existed there and each had its specific territory. Taliban destroyed the small statue of Buddha there. (Jade Abresham, Vol2, No, 91, 2018).

Zahak city is an ancient city that is nearly totally destroyed. At the same time, Ghulghula city may have been constructed by Islamic emperors by Malik Fakhruddin, first was destroyed by Genghis Khan, and for second time it was destroyed by Abdul Rahman Khan during his genocide wars with Hazaras in 20 century. Other regions of civilization in Bamyan, including Dareh Fooladi, Yakawlang Chehel Borj, Dareh Ahangar, Darej Shahidan, SHarh Barbar, Chehel Dokhtaran, Chehel Sotoon, Shahr Shahi etc. (Ahmadi, Azizi, Jade Abresham weekly, Vol 2, No 91, 2018),

are considered as the main cultural and civilization origins of Hazaras and are full of historical and cultural heritage which parts of them have been looted during the attacks by various conquerors in the past and also some of the have been looted after Islam was expanded in the region. Yaqub Laith Safari in the second century of Hiri, Genghis Khan, Abdul Rahman Khan, and many mujahidin during the war with the former Soviet Union and Taliban, have looted the historical and cultural heritages of Bamyan and Hazaras.

Now, after the Taliban seized power for the second round, they tend to revive their ethnic hegemony under the pretext of destroying the cultural heritage before Islam. Taliban after August 15, 2021, has continually followed such cultural policies. For example, Abdullah Sarhadi has been involved in destruction of Buddha statues in Bamyan and he was involved in mass killing of Hazaras in 1996 and 2001 but he is currently the Taliban provincial governor in Bamyan and he is busy in illegal digging of historical sites. (pishkhan.com/news/268839 Ebtekar Daily (19/3/1401) .

Based on Sarhadi's order many caves of Bamyan have been opened and they are illegally digging and looting them. As it was mentioned, he has returned to complete his looting mission in Bamyan.

Dareh Bamyan is on the endangered list of historical sites of UNESCO which is of importance to all mankind.

According to Sheryl Benard chief of the Alliance for Cultural Heritage, the main concern is that the Taliban may do the same thing with the cultural heritage of Afghanistan that the group did with its women by telling lies. Bamyan caves, the residential place of the poor Bamyans, have lost nearly all the paintings and the remaining have been looted. Archeologists believe that the Taliban consider cultural monuments and heritage as their income sources and they lack a cultural and historical attitude toward them.

([barkhat.news/political/165511483558/looting-afghanistan-s-past-by-the-taliban.](http://barkhat.news/political/165511483558/looting-afghanistan-s-past-by-the-taliban/))



The 20-year period of the Republic system (2001 to August 15, 2021)

Taliban killed Bamyan Provincial Council chief

June 7, 2011

Silk Way weekly: Jawad Zahak, the former PC chief of Bamyan, and one of his bodyguards on June 7, 2011 were killed in Siah Gerd district of Parwan province.

Taliban members stopped Zahak's vehicle, and took him with themselves after he was searched. The local influential elders of Bamyan tried to save Zahak but they failed.

Parwan police discovered Zahak's dead body in Pule Rangah area. Parwan Police Department

confirmed Jawad Zahak was killed by Taliban.



The First Terrorist Attack at Abulfazl Shrine in Kabul

Kabul- December 6, 2011

Writer: **Khaliq Ebrahimi**
Translator: **M-Rezaie**

Introduction

Hazaras of Afghanistan were engaged with democratization during the last 20 years, and the extremist groups were not sitting idle in the country as well. They had identified one of their target groups and it was Hazaras and Shiites minority group of Afghanistan. The Extremist had found reasons beyond ethnic and religious reasons to attack Hazara and Shiites of Afghanistan. Reasons such as deep interest of Hazaras and Shiites for education, living in urban areas and internalizing democratic values. Social status of Hazara and Shiites as the agents of democracy further added to the enmity of extremist groups with them. I pointed out to this issue for that reason if someone looks at the list of terrorist attacks, level and number of the attacks on Hazara and Shiite group and the number of the victims in Afghanistan, will find a very long list. In some cases, the personal specifications of the victims are not available. In such cases we only can mention the victims

of the terrorist attacks; the victims that on their tombstone is written: "People with no Heirs!"

The First Terrorist Attack at Abulfazl Shrine in Kabul

It was December 6, 2011 the day when Muslims commemorate Ashura, an annual holy day throughout the Muslim world particularly by

the Shi'a Muslims. Kabul citizens who mourned during Muharram month had come to Abulfazl Shrine in groups for mourning on this day.

Abulfazl Shrine is located near the Presidential Palace and Ministry of Defense in Kabul. Abulfazl Shrine is one of the holy religious sites for Afghanistan Hazara Shiites. It is as sacred as Sakhi Shrine in Kabul and Mazar e Sharif.

According to BBC when the groups of mourning people gathered in Abulfazl Shrine the suicide bomber exploded himself among the people, killing 45 and injuring 146 people.

Mahmoud Khan, the care taker of the shrine has said, "the explosion occurred outside the shrine, where lines of people either entered or went out of the shrine. The suicide bomber exploded himself among the people who had come to the shrine."

Eye witnesses said, "there were women and children among the victims." Masoud Hossaini an Afghan photo journalist who had taken a picture from the scene has captured some women and children among the people. His photo won Pulitzer Award later. The photo shows a 12 year mourning girl Amid the chaos straight after the blast, dressed in a green shalwar kameez (traditional dress) smeared in blood, stood shrieking, surrounded by the crumpled, piled-up bodies of children.

What Actions did take the Afghan government?

Hamid Karzai the Afghan president

was in Berlin of Germany on 15 Qaws. He termed the terrorist attack as a mass killing and barbaric act. He said it was the act of the terrorists. According to Deutsche Welle Hamid Karzai after the terrorist attack participated in a press conference, saying it was "the first time that, on such an important religious day in Afghanistan, terrorism of that horrible nature is taking place". "We pray for those who have been injured to recover very soon." The president said.

Moments after the attack Afghan Interior Minister Bismillah Khan Mohammadi participated in a press conference. According to BBC, Mohammadi had accused the Taliban of organising the suicide attack inside a shrine in Kabul saying, "As our people knew the crimes, cruelty and unforgivable acts of Taliban, they once more showed how they were cruel and murdered our people, and they even killed them on a religious day, the day when the nephew of Mohammad (PBUH) was martyred and people were commemorating it in a mosque; they even carried a suicide attack on such a day."

Fifty-four people were killed in the blast, said health ministry spokesman Norughli Kargar, while 150 were injured. Following it, the Ministry of Interior said, the police were investigating the incident. However, the investigation was never completed and the perpetrators were never announced. Hamid Karzai and Bismillah Bismillah Khan Mohammadi had accused the Taliban of organising the suicide attack inside a shrine in Kabul[9][23] but Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid denied involvement and condemned it.

Taking Concrete Actions

According to BBC among the national and international reactions to this terrorist attack, UNAMA strongly condemned the incident, saying "attacking the civilians on Ashura

Day had no logics." At the same time, the UN representative in Kabul, Afghanistan, had urged the Afghan government to "take serious steps in order to bring the perpetrators of such bloody attack to justice."

General John Allen and Chief Commander of ISAF and Simon Gus the civilian representative of NATO had also strongly condemned the terrorist attack. According to BBC they had stated in their joint statement that, "Ashura was a day for mourning. Thus, killing the children, women and men on such a day shall be condemned."

Which Group Accepted the Responsibility?

A hardline and newly organized fraction of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi in Pakistan had accepted the responsibility. Ali Sher-e-Khuda, a man claiming to belong to Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, had told BBC News that his group was behind the attacks. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi was formed in 1996 in Pakistan which is famous for enmity with Shiite Muslims and has carried several terrorist attacks on Pakistan Shiites having many victims.

However, reporters said Jhangvi Alalami was a newly established branch of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi which was very extremist and was mainly active in Pakistan tribal areas and had strong bonds with Afghan Taliban and Al-Qaeda Network.

This terrorist attack was the beginning of a series of terrorist attacks, claiming many casualties. Considering President Karzai and Afghan security officials on investigating the incident and also the emphasis of international forces in Afghanistan urging the Afghan government to investigate and announce the results to the public, Afghan citizens and the victims of this terrorist attack never saw the perpetrators this terrorist attack and other attacks to be brought to justice.



A graveyard with red pieces of clothes Ghor- On Thursday, June 24, 2014

Silk Way weekly:

A group of the Taliban fighters stopped a passenger vehicle on On Thursday, June 24, 2014, and shot and killed all its 15 Hazara passengers.

There were 11 men, 3 women, a child, among the victims. Only 1 man survived the attack. There was a newly married couple among the victims too. The couple was buried in a graveyard in Aludal village of Lalwasarjangel. Their grave have changed to a shrine now. The graves are decorated by red flags and villagers

go to the graves on Fridays.

Mullah Farq and Qari Abdul Rahman have been accused of killing Hazara passengers in Badgah area. Mawlawi Abdul Rahman was arrested by Ghor National Security Department and was sentenced to death.

Mullah Farq and Qari Abdul Rahman, from Morghab of Ghor, were accused of taking hostage 5 Hazara university students which one of them was brutally shot and killed.



Firuz Koh killing; Reviewing the Most Deadly Attacks on Hazaras

On Thursday, June 24, 2014

Khaleq Ebrahimi
Translated by M. Rezaie

Hazaras of Afghanistan were just enjoying the life and felt relieved after many years of deprivation thanks to the military presence and economic support of the international community in Afghanistan. When the new waves of violence surged in 2010 in Afghanistan, Hazara ethnic group was the first group that their life was in danger in the country.



From deadly suicide

attacks on Hazara gatherings, and armed Kochis attacks on Hazara villages to kidnapping and shot and killing Hazaras on the highways, our enemies aimed one think; Elimination of a specific ethnic group. Hazaras witnessed tragic incidents in the past decade that put them on the path of a bigger catastrophe, namely "Hazaras Genocide".

Many of these tragic events have been forgotten and reminding them is the only way of combating such incidents. As a result, we mentioned the suicide attack on Ashura day in Abulfazl Shrine in Kabul and the armed Kochis attack on Hazaras. In this note, we would assess the tragic shot dead of 14 Hazara passengers who were kidnapped in Ghor province.

Firuz Koh killing

On Thursday, June 24, 2014, three flying coaches were moving from Firuz Koh the center of Ghor province to Kabul. The Taliban armed members, 25 kilometers to Firuz Koh, closed the way on the passengers and checked their identity documents. After searching the identity documents of the passengers, they kidnapped 15 people and released the other passengers.

Out of 15, one man could escape and share the details with the "France Press" and 14 passengers were first tortured and then shot dead. There was one bride, one groom, and the mother and sister of the bride among the victims. Office of the provincial governor of Ghor announced that all the passengers who were killed were Hazaras. They were segregated based on ethnicity and then they were tortured and killed.

According to BBC, Nematullah Rezaie Advisor to Ghor governor and a student of the military academy was one of the victims.

Abdulhai Habibi the spokesperson of the office of the Ghor provincial governor said "the perpetrators of this deadly incident were the local Taliban." And "they had several other attacks on government offices including attacking Charsada district, but their plots were foiled."

The brutal killing was strongly condemned by different groups in Afghanistan and out of the country. UNAMA condemned killing the civilians. It also said most of the civilian casualties have been inflicted by the Taliban. The civil society activists staged protests in Kabul and urged the government to ensure the security of the people and bring to justice the perpetrators. They said killing the people based on their ethnicity poses serious dangers to the country as it has already experienced civil war.

Actions Taken by the Government

After this tragic incident, the office of the Ghor provincial government said it has asked the MOIA for more troops to suppress the insurgent groups. Mohammad Omar Daudzay who was the Minister of MOIA had pledged to the Ghor people to send them more troops to counter the insurgent groups in Ghor. At the same time, Hamid Karzai the former president of Afghanistan strongly condemned the brutal killing of civilians. He attributed the killing to the Taliban group and termed it "brutal". Further, he said killing women and children was unforgivable and against religious and Islamic values.

He ordered ANSDF to investigate this terrorist attack. But the findings of the investigation have not been shared with the families of the victims, civil society, and media yet.

Kidnapping and Ransoming Hazaras in Ghazni

Writer: **Khaliq Ebrahimi**

Translator: **M-Rezaie**

Ghazni; 17 July 2015

Kidnapping Hazaras on the high ways was one of the highly profitable policies of Taliban before the Kabul fell. Kidnapping Hazaras of Jaghori, Malistan, Nahoor, Jaghato and Qara Bagh has been a useful tactic to put Hazaras under pressure in Ghazni province.

According to the findings of Jade-Abresham Weekly Musa Tufan and his colleague were detained by Taliban on Kandahar Highway near Qara Bagh district of Ghzani. Taliban killed both of them after torturing them and left their daed bodies on the street. Musa Tufan and his colleague were from Ghazni and they were going to the city while they were kidnapped by the Taliban group.

Tufan worked as a driver in an international NGO and his companion was a member of the ANA. In the beginning it looked Taliban had killed them due to working with foreigners or being a member of NAN, but when the highway was insecure on Hazara teachers, students, and women, it was clear they were killed for being a member of Hazara community. This tragic incident was just the beginning of continued kidnappings which turned to a highly profitable business for Taliban.

The unpaved roads detached from Kandahar highway to Hazara areas were not safe for civilians and military personnel. Taliban insecured the routes to Hazara areas in Zabol, Maidan wardak and Ghzani and established checkpoints on them. Hazara passengers used to hide their ethnic and education identities or used fake ones to save their lives though some of them were identified and lost their lives.

According to Jade-Abresham Weekly, on 17 July 2015, Taliban kidnapped 7 Hazaras from Ghazni Dessert/dasht. According to media Taliban wanted to exchange their prisoners with these kidnaped people. As the project did not go well, they killed one of the kidnapped people and released the other 6 people.

One month later, Taliban kidnapped 4 Hazaras in Dareh Qaigh which links Jaghato and Nahoor districts to the provincial capital of Ghazni. Taliban killed all of the 4 kidnapped people as the government and did not set free Taliban commanders.

According to "DW" on 14 August 2015, Taliban kidnapped 12 people in Dsshte Qarabagh of Ghzani. They were going to Ghzani from their districts. Ghani governor said these people were kidnapped due to the loss of Kochis cat-

tle but Hazara representatives in the National Assembly said they had been kidnapped by Taliban in order the government to release their prisoners or for ransom taking from Hazaras. The kidnapped people were released by the intervention of the local influential figures.

According to BBC Afghan government decided to establish security checkpoints on the highways on Hazara areas destinations. On December 2015 Afghan government placed 100 police in Dahste Qarabagh. As a result, there was 9 cases of kidnapping during 2015 that 89 people were kidnapped and 22 of them were killed.

The checkpoints on the highways or roads to Hazarajat could not resist more than 2 years and all of them collapsed. All the check points were closed in 2018 and Taliban take all the routes under their control. And while there were checkpoints on the routes Taliban kidnapped several times the people and stole the properties of them. On December 2017 Taliban kidnapped 10 Hazara passengers and after taking money they were released.

According to Jade-Abresham weekly, between 2015-2018, totally kidnapped 32 people from two Hazara areas of Nikhta and Quluch of Qarabagh district of Ghazni. Out of 32 people, 12 of them were killed and the remaining were either released by intervention of elders of paying money to Taliban. Mohammad Hassan (fake name), was for 68 days imprisoned by Taliban and told Jade Abresham Weekly that he was released after paying them 2 million afs.

According to social media activists report on 18 May 2020, Taliban fired on a passenger vehicle in Ghani province and all 5 passengers of the vehicle were burnt in the fire. It was such a brutal act that the social media users termed it as "Unforgivable crime". All the 5 passengers were Hazaras going to Ghazni capital city from Qiagh dareh.

Hussain Sirat from 8.am Daily calls the Kidnappings as a profitable business, writes during January 2021 the Taliban group 3 times kidnapped people which they kidnapped 17 people and ordered their families to pay high amounts of money to release their loved ones and they had no option but to pay them.

We would like to mention this report is not an inclusive one at all. And it shows how life had been difficult for Hazaras in Ghazni by the Taliban. No one can deny there have been numerous cases of kidnappings that the media had not been covered and they already have been forgotten.



elders, but 12 of them were not released. Then, on Jawa 18, 4 civilians including one child and one driver, were taken hostage in Gilan district of Ghazni.

Bbc quoting Mirz Kahn, a local elder of Jaghori district, "The family was going from Jaghori to Dehmardeh and they were taken hostage on the way to Dehmardeh by unknown armed men." BBC reported. On Aqrah 17, 2015, Zabol local authorities announced that ISIS had beheaded 7 Hazaras hostages, including 3 women.

According to New York Times, there was one 9 year-old girl and 2 adults among the victims. Gholam Jilani Farahi, Zabol former chief of National Security department, told media that after a clash between Taliban and ISIS, Uzbekistan ISIS members had beheaded

the hostages.

UNAMA called kidnapping and killing Hazaras violation of human rights law and strongly condemned it.

"The murder of these innocent people, may be considered as one type of the war crimes and its perpetrators shall be brought to justice." Nicholas Hess, the especial envoy of the UN General Secretary on Afghanistan, said. Beside the international reactions, there were wide spread demonstrations in Afghanistan, protesting the incident.

Hazaras carried the dead body of the victims to Kabul on Aqrah 20, 2015, and initiated the biggest advocacy movement in the history of Afghanistan coined as "Tabasom Movement". Tabasom was borrowed from the smile of a girl who was beheaded in Zabol.

Taking Hostage Hazaras Passengers in Zabol; They Beheaded Tabasom

November,10,2015

Silk Way Weekly: On November,10,2015, when 31 Hazara passengers were going from Herat to Kabul, they were stopped by ISIS and were taken hostage.

After the hostage, a number of the families of the hostages protested the government silence and inaction, and gathered in Zarnegar

park in Shahre Naw of Kabul.

They accused the former government of taking no actions to release the hostages and urged the government to take concrete action to release the hostages.

According to BBC, in late Thawr 2015, 19 hostages were freed by mediation of local



Blood and Treason; the first narrative of Tabasom Movement

Writer: **Jalil Sahar**

Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

Source: **Jade-Abresham Weekly, Year 1, Volumes 19-20, November, 2016**

In the evening of Aqrab 19, we went to receive the prisoners; the prisoners that that all of them were children and women. We had gathered in Maidan Shahr, center of Maidan Wardak. I saw Khliq Frogh among the population, he was sad, he looked hopeless and disappointed and having no honor. It is the tragedy of being a prisoner, tragedy of blood and treason! We had gone to receive the dead bodies of 7 prisoners; those prisoners who had come here after one month being a prisoner and they had lost their heads now.

When we reached Baba Mazari's Mausoleum, youth cried sadly and made it unendurable while taking out the dead bodies out of the ambulances. Anyone under such mental and psychological pressure will be downed. When I put my shoulder under one of the coffins I thought I was carrying the inferiority and oppression of history.

After one hour or half an hour of talks and speeches, some people gather at the corner of the mosque, and in order to soothe the people they say what they can do tomorrow while most of them know they have a detailed plan for tomorrow. After collecting some money for tomorrow's ceremony, most of the politicians, except Aref Rahmani who remained until late at night and Zulfiqar Omid who stayed until the morning beside the dead bodies, other politicians went home.

Many youths stayed beside the dead bodies and recited the Quran and lightened the candles. That night, neither Khalili, Mohaqiq, Dnaish and nor any other government officials stayed beside the dead bodies. The cold weather of the Mausoleum was painful and strange. I used to go near the coffins and think deeply and imagine their beheaded heads. I felt total pain and while imagining the cruelty committed against them my body shivered. Shokria, 9, Shakat 16, Sardawar, and an old mother 55, what was their fault to be cruelly killed after a long time being kidnapped?

In the morning, on November 11, 2015,

hundreds of the people carried the dead bodies of 7 beheaded people, and that awesome smile of beheaded Shokria, from Baba Mazari mausoleum in Barchi, west of Kabul to presidential palace, while they were to sad and angry but kept quiet. When we reached to Faware Ab "Water fountain", in front of Arg, Roiesh and Sultani, who had campaigned for Ashraf Ghani during the presidential campaigns, were advocating for their beheaded mother and sister, but it was too late. I am among the population listening to the speakers, and hear the shouts of Ashraf Ghani's friends and colleagues, and most importantly the shouts of a mother that makes anyone cry. But nobody in Arg hears these sad voices. The program was designed very carefully and they had decided to let no one to misuse the event like Mohaqiq did in 2010, as he brought people from Barchi to Dehmazanag and then sold them in a political deal. Nobody paid attention to the deadline identified by demonstrators from presidential palace. Then the youth decided; they climbed on the dark house of cruelty.

The Karawan of Tabasom Movement passed the gate leading to Arg. Many of the demonstrators wrote on the walls of Arg with the money of demonstrators that the guards had shed and with coals. The weather is cold and I am wearing light clothes. It one and half day and two nights that I have eaten nothing. I am too tired and have leaned beside a wall. A tired mother is beside me and is talking with Fatema Framarz; she receives a call, it is her daughter who is worried about her mother. "Do not worry on the phone. I in the presidential palace." She says. I look at her face and get energy while I am too tired. It looks as if I am in a stronghold behind a gun. "I lost my two young sons during the resistance of west of Kabul; they were martyred." she said. And "Now, I only have a daughter who had called me." She said. "We shall not return home before to give a good lesson to Ashraf Ghani." She added. Such mothers and women are at the frontline of the movement; the movement which is coined after the awesome smile of Shokria, as "Tabasom". At the end I did not see how this mother felt when Mohaqiq wounded us by his speech. But other protesters were disappointed.



gas. They did not allow anyone from outside to join the population in the OAA. Sprinkler machines were behind the walls to counter the demonstrators. When I returned to the population of demonstrators, while seeing enthusiasm and rebellion in them, I was encouraged that the people is right and their right will not be spoiled.

I heard that Mohaqiq had spoken and had equated the dead bodies of the victims as a meat at the butcher shop. He stood against his people and had served his master very well. I was such disappointed that thought all the world have collapsed on me; because before this Shaikh Mohaqiq was a legendary person who advocated the rights of the people and was trusted by the people. On the other hand, it was the full support of the people who had told the demonstrators they supply their food and other requirements as long as required. It was enough to continue. We were at Baba Mazari Mausoleum last night, without light and other facilities. Mohaqia wanted to prove that if he does not want something, people may not be able to bury their dead bodies in Kabul.

We were disappointed when heard the food was ready. We volunteered to distribute the food. Many young men had nothing from the morning until the late night or they even did not have the chance to eat something.

Tabassom movement had changed the life of the people in 24 hours and had consolidated them. Making people to believe in change is not a simple issue. I talk of the bright hope for a bright future!

When it was colder we decided to find a solution how to keep ourselves a little warmer in order to continue staying in the Arg. Some people started breaking up the dried branches of the trees to make a fire. When we moved in the morning from the mausoleum, we did not intended to break the gate of the presidential palace. There was such a population that the cameras of the media could not catch the end of it. As a result, the statistics only outlined a small number of the people. We could easily pass Dehmazang to the city. We were disciplined and did not harm the people and public goods and continued marching forward. At the beginning of Asmaee road, I stood on a platform and looked at the population and could not see the end of the line. When we went further, we heard a private university

has distributed it announcements among the population. In order not to be accused of any labels, we decided to collect those banners. We run to the beginning of the line and were close to the destination. The banners helped us to protect our bodies from the wet land. Sitting beside the fire and listening to the stories of each other, kept us warm.

I was sitting around the fire when they broadcasted the speech of the late martyr Mazari reminding the people of their rights and it mobilized the people to prepare themselves for the hardships. After the speech was cut, we continually heard bad news; they said the government may suppress the protesters, one said I had a phone call to go back home, and another person said the government did not allow the representatives of the people to speak and half kept them waiting for half an hour and have not allowed them to contact with outside. All the news was correct! The much the news was exchanged the more the population's motives degraded. But the messages we received from outside encouraged us to remain in the presidential palace. It was about 2: pm when I returned home. Now, you may guess what time people left the presidential palace. The representatives of the people who had an unsuccessful negotiations with Ashraf Ghani satisfied the people to return home. Aziz Roiesh asked the people to end the protest and return to Mazari's mausoleum and express their grief with him. In the morning, it was Aziz Royesh who encouraged people to occupy the Arg. The situation changed so quickly and the people too.

At the end, we accepted to return home. The people took the coffins and we followed them. We returned to Mazari's Mausoleum. There were only a few people there; those who had a vehicle and did not need to walk. We all were sad and disappointed. We could imagine anything but what Mohaqiq did to us. He sold as so cheap. He had easily called us street people, while most of these people had not rested for 24 hours to advocate for the right of their brothers and sisters. As a result, the night of November 11, was the night of Hazara leaders. A new voice with a new temper and ethics and with a new generation had made a bad deal and had made a shameful decision. It is the incomplete narrative that remained behind the awesome smile of Shokria.



The Night of Politics; An incomplete narrative of Tabasom Movement

Writer: **Khaliq Ebrahimi**

Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

Source: **Jade Abresham Weekly, First year, volumes 19-20, November, 2016.**

It was night and we had passed an adventurous day. There are many angry men and women in the yard of Administrative Office. They have put seven coffins beside each other. A number of people are reciting Quran and some others are praying. We only identify from the pictures on coffins whose head is in the coffin. On the coffin that Shokria's head is located, there are more people around it.

It is decided that 20 representatives of demonstrators to go to the palace and talk with the form president Ashraf Ghani. What they

can say? Their phones are off and everybody wonders what will happen. They are waiting to hear that Ashraf Ghani whether pledges to ensure security of highways of Hazarajat or not. They want to hear whether Ashraf Ghani accepts administrative reforms amendments in Hazarajat or if he will promise approval of a corps in Hazarajat to ensure security there. They first accepted to install two sets of Televisions in the yard of Administrative Affairs but later changed their decision. Demonstrators were getting ready to counter the night cold, getting water and bread, internet and recharging their phones, and buying cigarettes.

I walked around the yard to know what is going on; when I approached the gate of the Office of Administrative Affairs, I noticed the riot police were going to the yard with tear



Taliban Shot and Killed 30 Hazara Soldiers in Jalriz

Jalriz-02 July 2015

Silk Way weekly:

In early morning, on 02 July 2015, hundreds of the Taliban fighters attacked on local police stronghold in Jalriz, all of them Hazaras, and killed them.

The clashes continued for 30 hours and the local police forces did not surrender. The central government took no actions to help these soldiers.

The commanders and soldiers contacted several times the Kabul military officials but no one paid attention to them. At the end, all 11 strongholds collapsed and all the soldiers were killed.

Only, some of those soldiers could flee the scene. The Kabul military officials had told them that they could provide no supports, if the soldiers can escape the scene they may do it and otherwise they can die. At the end what happened the Kabul officials wanted.

Media cited 24 soldiers were killed in Jalriz attack, but the non-official sources cited 30 soldiers. Mammad Siah commanded the

soldiers in Jalriz attack.

Mammad Siah fought bravely to the last minutes. He did not escape, but fought with total courage and encouraged his soldiers. He told them, he will not leave them alone and it was better to die than surrender to the enemy.

While they fought for 30 hours with no supports from the central government and local people, but Taliban had enough ammunitions and the support of the local Pashtuns. Out of all the soldiers, only two remained alive.

These two soldiers shared the sad story of these brave soldiers and their commander with the people.

Only Mamad Siah and his soldiers were not sacrificed in Jalriz, but during the recent years, many passengers were brutally killed while Jalriz is only 40 km far from Kabul. If the Kabul officials wanted, they could send support to those brave soldiers within one hour.

Source:

<https://jade-abresham.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Jalrez-Vizha-Namah.pdf>



Arif Shadab the local vocalist talks about the Taliban prison and torture

Written by: **Khaliq Ebrahimi**

Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

Arif Shadab is a well-known local singer who has spent more than 9 months in Taliban's terrible prisons. He was eventually freed after paying a huge sum of money to the Taliban.

Shadab is sad contrary to his artistic fame and the meaning of his name. He is sad after several years of loss of Delshad Baba, his close friend. It is not easy for him to talk about the Taliban's terrible prisons, tortures, describing the scene when Delshad was killed.

His music office, where the fans of local Hazara music commute, is decorated with a portrait of Delshad and Dambora, a local music instrument. Shadab now and then looks at Delshad's picture and or at the damboras hanging on the wall. He talks consecutively. There is no much time. A customer may come or one of Delshad's music students may come and stop our talking.

On 16 June, 2015, in one of the last days of spring, Delshad and Shadab were going to their beithplace after they had a music concert in Ghazni. They had spent the night in Ghzni city. They had left the city in the morning, and were on the way in Qrabaugh Dasht with four other passenger on a passenger vehicle. They reached to a Taliban's check point near Zard Alu area where its more residents are Hazaras.

When their vehicle approached the checkpoint, one of the four armed Taliban men, wearing a mask, approached the passengers without saying something or asking a question. Then he talked on talki walki sayin in Pashto "They are the same". Following that, they took off one of the passengers from the car and took him to another vehicle and brought a passenger from that vehicle to ours and placed him beside Shadab. One of the masked men sat on the driver's seat and started driving.

After going a while on Zard Alu road, he changed the direction towards other villages. When they were far from the residential area, the driver stooped the vehicle and got off the

passengers in a pit. And then some other men, and riding on motor cycles and wearing masks, arrived. They tore the cloth into pieces and tied the hands of the passengers to their backs. Then put them on the vehicle and covered them with a blanket.

The noise of the bullets, shepherds, enthusiasm of the children, showed the fighters were talking their five hostages through villages. Shadab says, "It was a tough day. We did not know where they wanted to take us and what would happen to us." They stopped in a valley. And then lined up the hostages whose hands were tied up

It a scene of killing!

It was familiar to Aref. He had watched a video showing some hazara hostages in Baluchistan of Pakistan, with tied hands and lined up and then shot dead. The hostages were thirsty, and they asked for some water. There was no water, but the kidnappers brought a water melon, which the driver had bought for his children, and then broke the water melon and gave each hostage some pieces with their dirty hands. The armed men did not kill the hostages and moved again.

It was about evening and they reached to a village and went to a house with one room; It was a mosque. There were a lot of armed men, wearing long hair and moustache. The armed men collected the cell phones and placed them in separate plastic bags and wrote their specifications on them. There was no need for investigations; because Taliban had already full information about the hostages including Delshad and Shadab.

Delshad's phone was not with him. One of the Taliban fighters slapped on his face several times. He showed where the mobile phone was. Taliban brought Shadab's phone and opened it. The armed man spalped Shadab on the face again. There was a photo of Delshad with Ramazan bashardost, the Memebr of the National Assembly, and there was also another photo of Delshad, showing him posing with

an American gun. The hostages asked about their crime and why they had been kidnapped. A Taliban Mawlawi told them, they wanted to exchange the hostages with Taliban's prisoners with some of Taliban prisoners imprisoned by Habib commander in Jaghori.

They brought some chains the other day. Then they tied up the puffy hands of the hostages and locked them. Then tied up the chains together. And then placed some masks on the head of the hostages. Then they moved with the same passenger vehicle. It was not clear where they were going but they were driving so fast. Shadab says, "When the vehicle jumped, our heads hit the ceiling and then fall of the roof."

They stooped somewhere and then got off the hostages and moved them to a nearby. "They will kill all of us here", Delshad said to his companions. One of the other hostages said, no they will not kill us. Maybe the tire is punctured and they want to change it. It was two days that they had no water and bread and their hands were tied up all the time. They had no contacts with their families in the last two days. They moved again. It was not clear what was the time and where they were.

Shadab says they reached to somewhere as a hill. The car could not move. They tried once more but it did not work and then the armed said take off the hostages and open their hands. The hostages moved while an armed man was watching them. At this moment, Delshad told Shadab that he could not wait more and he would attack the armed man and the other hostages must help him. The other four hostages tried to make him to change his mind, hoping they may be freed.

On the top of the hill, when the vehicle and motor cyclists arrived, there was a quarrel among the Taliban armed men and then somebody call them to keep calm. They decided to move. The four hostages got on the vehicle and Delshad delayed. The Taliban fighter kick him with leg and Delshad fell of the ground. Delshad got up and hit the Taliban armed man and grabbed his gun. "Delshad was only firing but he could not aim." Aref said.

The Taliban armed man got up and embraced Delshad but, Delshad was firing yet. Everyone was lying on the ground. The Taliban member hit Delshad and the gun fell on the ground. "When the firing ended, we saw heshmatullah, one of the hostages, was injured seriously. Delshad surrendered and the filed court was held. The head of the kidnappers told Delshad, he has been suspicious to Delshad from the beginning and had guessed he was a dangerous person. The he mentioned Delshad's photo posing with a gun and also his photo with Bashardost. The he directly shot on the forehead of Delshad and he fell of the ground. One of the other Taliban members shot fire as much as he could and he killed the injured hostage. Then he cut off the ears of the injure person who was killed to give them to their commander.

Delshad's life was over. It is not clear whether someone buried Delshad and Heshmat. Such a strange death of an artist; a singer who was well-known and well respected among his people in Jaghori district. He was an innovative artist and could gain the respect of the people through his innovations and breaking the

traditions. "Jaghori was where many well-known artists could not hold a music concert but, Delshad rose and fought against them and then held concerts in many villages.

Two of the hostages remained on the hill. Yasin and Shadab were shocked by the brutal killings. The Taliban kidnappers took them and they reached to another valley by the night. It was an abandoned house where the rebbles used it as their stronghold. The faces changed and the people changed as well. The kidnappers who had brought them from Ghazni were no more here. The passed the night without having anything. And the chains of the hostages were locked with the big columns located in the middle of the house.

On the third day, the sound of motorcyclists who arrived there was another sign of warning to them. They had heard Mawlawi had come to behead the hostages. Who wanted to be beheaded first? Shadab volunteered but, was kicked off on the forehead. The dark world. "The Indidel Shiite", "Don't try to be smarter." Mawlawi will come, and there is a court here. But it does not investigate the hostages and ask who was Delshad. Shadab says he was a popular singer. Then the Taliban armed men grabs the hair of Shadab, and puts the knife on his throat. "Tell us who was Delshad. Why did he have a gun? Why did he have a photo with Bashardost, the representative of the National Assembly?"

Mawlawi leaves the room, pledging all the 3 hostages will be freed in 10 days conditioned that Habib commander exchanges the Taliban prisoners with the hostages. However, it took 9 months and 3 days. Tolerating the tortures of Taliban was very hard and they continually changed; Taliban members from Russia, Uzbekistan, Chechenia and Arab jihadist. Being a Shiite Muslim, means to be eligible for any insults, mental and spiritual tortures.

When Shadab reaches to this part of the sad story, it feels if he feels all the pains and takes a breath. He drinks a glass of water and continues saying the other two hostages; one of the was a driver and the other one was an ordinary person, but he was an experienced person. He had worked in Iran's stone factories and had illegally travelled several times. But I had no such experience and was well respected among the people; I was alienated. We were not only hostages; It looked we were in a concentration camp. We brought water for the Taliban armed men, washed their clothes, and gathered wood from the desert with bare foot.

After passing several days, the Taliban armed were certain the hostages could not escape. The they opened their hands and feet. They could go to the spring watched by an armed man and fetch water. They could not envision any positive perspective. "When the big Mawlawi came, the treatment of the Taliban changed with the hostages. And when Mawlawi left the area, The Taliban resumed torturing them. They tortured us for being a member of Shiite Muslims."

After living in a valley for two months, where there was nobody but Taliban, Taliban took two hostages who were with Shadab. Now Shadab was alone. After two days the hostages returned. They told Shadab Taliban had taken them from the same place where Delshad was



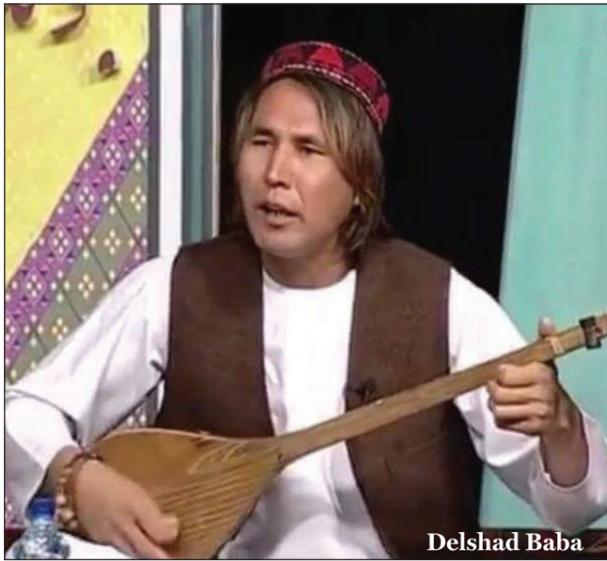
Arif Shadab

killed. Taliban had taken the hostages to talk to their families on the phone and do what Taliban order them. "Someone phones you, do what they want." The Taliban's demand was clear; they wanted money. And the families of the hostages had told them everything was ready.

What would happen to Shadab? They told Shadab. Your mother look for you in the region. Your wife is in Kabul. But your brothers do not cooperate and they do not want to pay the amount of the money the Taliban have demanded. Shadab was disappointed. He decided to escape and one day went to the top of the hill. There was no village and there were hills far as he could see. Then he refused to hostage house. He was tortured two times. Then he decided to suicide but failed. Before the kitchen knife could tore his chest, Yousuf had rescued prevented him of killing himself.

Taliban changed their place after noticing such attempts. They were taken to a place where it was very far from where they brought water. Shadab made another decision. He talked with the Taliban Mawlawi. He said if being a Shiite Muslim means being an unbeliever, he could change his religion. Taliban brought the Quran, and he recited it. Taliban told to themselves these people recite the Quran better than us. Then how they are infidels. Anyhow, he was purified. They participated in the congregational prayer as Sunnis do. "Before that, when we washed the dishes, Taliban smoked a bush in order to purify the dishes." Shadab said.

It was eight months they were taken as hostages by Taliban. One day a passerby who seemed an influential person, notices the hostages in the Valley. Then he attempts to



Delshad Baba

meet the Taliban Mawlawi. The Taliban fighters do not connect him with the communication device. He insists so much and finally Taliban connect him to their Mawlawi. Mawlawi wanted money. Shadab notices this from their communication. Mawlawi first demands one \$ million. The he reduces it to \$500,000. The influential person continues communications and Mawlawi finally demands \$65,000. Based on this agreement, they let the hostages to contact their families, conditional to ride on motorcycles and go through deserts and mountains to a remote place. If the motorcycle is punctured, they must have carried the motorcycles for hours. What a sad fate and loneliness! Such an expenditure was a huge sum of money from any perspective for Delshad as a singer and also for Yasin and Yousuf, but they paid it. Eventually, this sad story ended to happiness on 8 February, 2016. The hostages were released. Their hands and feet were safe; what their families did not expect it. Because they were told that Taliban had cut off the hands of Sahab.

Kidnapping students in Ghor 02 September 2016

Silk Way weekly: Taliban on 02 September 2016, kidnapped 5 students on the way from firuz Koh to Lal wa sarjangle near Shinia pass of Dawlatyar district.

Findings of Jade-Abresham Weekly show that one of the students named Mohammad Rahim was shot and killed on 29 Mizan 1395 in Shah Tigh area under Firuz koh of Ghor. Four other students named Mohammad, Abdu Khalil, Sarwar and Ewaz were released after 53 days. These students were Hazara and one of them was from Yakaw lang district of Bamyan and others were from Lalwasarjangle district of Ghor.

Mohammad, one of the kidnapped students from Yakawlang district of Bamyan told media that that the kidnapers kidnapped 50 people, including 5 university students and took them to Raqskan village, the center of ISK.

Director of Independent Directorate of Afghanistan Human Rights Commission in Ghor quoting Amirjan Nasery the then director of the National Intelligence Department, had said the perpetrators were armed Taliban led by Shah Wali.

The Taliban first wanted money, but then they said they want the students to be exchanged

with Mawlawi Abudl Rahman. Director of the National Security said that Abdul Rahman was involved in various crimes including killing 14 Hazara passengers on 27 Ramazan 1392 in Dawlatyar district of Ghor.

According to Nasery Abdul Rahman case had been sent to Pul e charkha of Kabul after it was assessed by Ghor provincial court, and Kabul court had sentenced him to death.

National security forces could release the four students after 53 days but one of the national security officers was killed in the fight with armed Taliban.

According to Jade-Abresham Weekly, armed Taliban kidnapped four Hazara people from Lalwasarjangle district of ghor. They included on doctor, one ambulance driver, three girls and one boy university student from Ghor university.

These 6 people were kidnapped in Dasht e Korak of Dawlatyar district when the university students had passed their exams and were going home for spending their vacation.

Taliban have aimed kidnapping Hazaras to gain financial resources and also deliberate genocide of them.



Attack on Ashura mourning ceremony in Karte Sakhi of Kabul

Karte Sakhi of Kabul-11 October, 2016

Silk Way weekly: Armed men attacked on 11 October, 2016, on Shiite mourners in a shrine located in west of Kabul, 14 people were killed and 26 people were injured in the attack.

The former Ministry of Interior said the mourners were attacked by grenades and shooting which caused the death of 199 and injury of 60 people.

ISIS accepted responsibility for the attack.



Attack on a Shiite mosque in Balkh

Balkh-12 October, 2016

Silk Way weekly: An IED exploded on 12 October, 2016, among Shiite mourners at the entrance of a mosque in Khwaja Gholak of Balkh province.

18 civilians were killed and 36 people including children were killed in the attack.

No group accepted the responsibility for the attack.

Attack on Baqerul Ulum Mosque

West of Kabul- 21-Nov-2016 -1 Qaws 1395

Silk Way weekly: A suicide bomber went off among the Ashura mourners in Baqerul Ulum Mosque on 21-Nov-2016, killing 27 and injuring 64.



According to the UNAMA report, 40 people were killed and 74 people, including children, were injured in the attack.

ISK accepted responsibility for the attack.

Attacking on Baqerul Ulum received wide critics, Sarwar Danish the former Afghan Vice president call the attack an act of inhumane and a clear example of crime against humanity.

The UN Haman Rights Commission called the attack a war crime and the AI called it a criminalistics action.

And UNAMA called it as brutal and against the international law.

Terrorist Attack on the Enlightened Movement

Kabul- Dehmazang square-23 July, 2016

Silk Way weekly: The Enlightened Movement, was formed to advocate for the rights of the people of the Central Highlands in order to change the route of Turkmenistan 500 Voltage electricity to pass through Bamyan-Maidan Wardak provinces.

When the Council of the Ministers of the former government decided to change the route of the energy line from Bamyan-Maidan Wardak route, the Enlightened Movement staged demonstrations to protest the former government's decision and to implement the project as it was designed and approved by the German the Fichtner Group But the former government did not pay attention to the protests and demands of the Central Highlands people. As a result, the protests were expanded to the European and Western cities and people came to streets in these countries to support the Enlightened Movement and protested against the former government's decision.

The government put containers on the way of the protestors in order they do not reach to the presidential palace. The Enlightened Movement was led by the High Council of the Enlightened Movement including traditional Hazara leaders and young leaders. However, the former government finally said it was ready to negotiate about the issue.

As a result, some commissions and committees were formed but the representatives of the Enlightened Movement did not participate in some of them claiming these structures only wanted to buy time and did not want to change the route of energy line to pass from the first route.

During the debates on TVs both sides only insisted on their demands. The representatives of the Enlightened Movement said they only wanted the route to pass through Bamyan-Maidan Wardak.

After 3 months the representatives of the Enlightened Movement announced they will call the people to come to streets because no other options were left for them. It was announced that a huge demonstrations was planned to be staged on 23 July, 2016. At that time Karim Khalili, one of Hazara Leaders, was beside the people but he changed his mind on the night before the demonstration and did not

participate to the demonstration on the next day.

The demonstration started on 23 July, 2016 from the Mausoleum of Ustad Mazari, the National Unity Martyr, in west of Kabul and continued to Dehmazang square. But there was a huge explosion among the demonstrators and about 100 people were killed, most of them educated youth and university students, and civil society activists and more than 400 were injured.



Actions Taken After Dehmazang Tragedy

The High Council of the Enlightened Movement, was tasked to announce any developments, decisions in relation to the discussions among the government and the leaders of the Enlightened Movement through conferences and issuing statements to the people.

This report examines the statements issued by the High Council of the Enlightened Movement to assess the stand point of the movement after the bloody incident of on 23 July, 2016.

After the tragedy of Dehmazang literature of the Enlightened Movement leaders changed and they even accused the former government that it has been behind the bloody attack on the protestors.

After the incident, the Enlightened Movement expressing their sympathy with the survivors of the victims said the government shall change the route of the electricity line as a sign of respecting the blood of the victims of the Enlightened Square and pass it through Bamyan and Maidan Wardak.

"The price of the blood of the youth of the Enlightened Movement is only justice and nothing is else." The 24th statement of the Enlightened Movement read.

The former government established a fact finding commission to assess Dehmazang



Jafar Rahimi

Explosions. But the Enlightened Movement announced the members of the commission were not expert criminologists and did not have the ability to investigate the incident properly. The Enlightened Movement stated in its 25th statement that the government had cleaned off all the signs of bloods and other signs that could help the fact finding efforts.

As the Enlightened Movement rejected the qualifications of the fact-finding commission and calling it as a government commission, it failed as any other government commissions formed for fact finding in Afghanistan.

The Enlightened Movement announced in its 26th statement that "the government had a 40 day time to change its decision and accept the rightful demands of the justice seeking cause of the Enlightened Movement and save the country from the current crisis and paying irrational expenses." The statement added if the government do not accept its demands, it will call on its supporters to come to the streets and start a civil disobedience process.

The Questionable Behavior of the International Community

The bloody tragedy on 23 July 2016, received wide reactions at the local and international levels. Besides the former Afghan government, the political representatives of the international community strongly denounced the attack. But the High Council of the Enlightened Movement said that it was not enough just the Afghan government to condemn the attack and the 27th statement of the movement said, "The demonstrators on 23 July, 2016, were killed before the eyes of the international community. And the representatives of the international community are in Afghanistan for supporting democracy, human rights and to promote civil institutions in Afghanistan and they shall not only issue statements and condemn the terrorist attacks. Such questionable behavior of the international community is not acceptable for the Enlightened Movement and for the educated generation of Afghanistan and for all the Afghan nation."

A new phase in civil rights struggles

As the tensions between the former government and the High Council of the Enlightened Movement continued and the government did not pay attention to the demands of the Movement, the High Council of the Enlightened Movement issued its 32nd statement and said it wanted to stage huge demonstrations in Afghanistan and in other countries against the discriminatory policies of the Afghanistan government against the people of the Central Highlands and also against the "Silence policy and condescension of the international community"; Demonstrations were to be staged towards the UN representations in Afghanistan



and the European countries.

Cancellation of Demonstration; Negotiations shall be initiated

A demonstration that was planned for 28 Septemehr 2016, was cancelled by mediation of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, UNAMA, and some other civil society organizations in order to start negotiations between the government and the representatives of the Enlightened Movement. The former Afghan government announced its starting negotiations by issuing a statement on ARG official Facebook account. Some days passed and apparently, the government and the representatives of the Enlightened Movement did not agree on starting negotiations. "Government buys time and looks for excuses", the 37th statement of the Enlightened Movement said. "The Movement calls on all of the Afghan citizens in European countries to participate in Brussels demonstrations."

The demonstration was scheduled at the verge of Brussels Conference on Afghanistan. The Enlightened Movement had identified the international community and donors as its audience through the demonstration.

Reaction of the Enlightened Movement to UNAMA's report

UNAMA published its findings in a report which was not acceptable for the Movement. "UNAMA's report has been prepared regardless of the documents and evidences of the Movement although we had introduced our representative to UNAMA", the 40th statement of the Movement stated. Based on the movement's statement, "Even parts of the report have been prepared contrary to the facts while we expected an unbiased report regardless of the temporary-political interests."

Initiation of Civil Disobedience

In terms of the enlightened Movement one point was clear; it emphasized on implementation of TUTAP project from Baghlan-Bamyan-Maidan Wardak route. The Enlightened Movement preserved its position and when the former government did not pay attention to its demands it was forced to resort to civil disobedience.

The new phase of the Enlightened Movement started by announcement of 42nd statement of the Movement as the last option. The announcement called on all Afghan citizens to join the justice seeking current and the civil disobedience. As the first step the movement asked the Kabul citizens not to pay their electricity fees and taxes to the government and DABS.

Source: History of the Street, Second Year, Volume 53, Saturday, October 23, 2017.

The Lonely Tree in the Arms of Itself

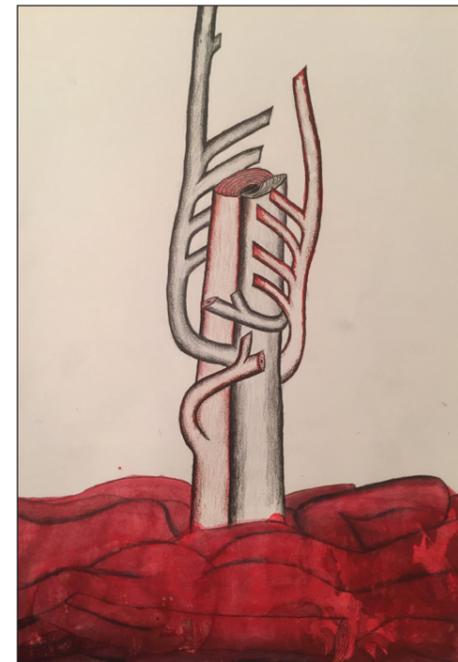
September 4, 2016

Writer: Asad Buda



I was busy writing short pieces; I was writing the 38th piece. I suddenly received a note; blast in Kabul. The fell off my hand. My heart was taken out of its place. I opened Facebook while fearing bad. It was full of blood and dead bodies. Blood and dead bodies of the pro-Enlightenment Movement in Dehmazang. I was confused and desperate. My emotional energy diminished. And I was throughout to the absolute zero point. I did not know what to do. What shall I do and how to express my opinion? I pressed myself. I took a pen but it was impossible to write. I draw a tree on a piece of paper. Two trees or two halves of a tree are holding each other; Kiss each other. Maybe they are screaming and weeping. I do not know what they are exactly doing. I only know a man in such moments, who feels emotional crisis. Their tongue and expression are disturbed. Exactly, like the soldier, who in the world war, has escaped barely to his mother's arms, needs an arm and needs the warmth of a body. I was alone. Nobody was there to take me in her

arms. To kiss me. To shed tears on my face. So, I expressed my feelings in the form of a "tree"; The Lonely Tree in the Arms of Itself.



Shooting and Kidnapping Hazaars in Sare Pul and Balkh provinces, killing 13 and injuring 15

June 3, 2016



Silk Way Weekly: Taliban fighters kidnapped

17 Hazara passengers on June 3, 2016, on the way to Balkhab district, Sare Pul. They freed women and children but took 15 Hazara men with them.

Also, unknown armed men took off from a passenger vehicle and shot and killed 13 Hazara passengers. The victims were from Maghzar of Balkh province and Baj Gah of Balkhab district, Sare Pul province on the way to Mazar Sharif.

Attack on Al Zahra mosque in west of Kabul

15-Jun-2017

Silk Way Weekly: A suicide bomber attacked Alzahra mosque on April In west of Kabul.

Najib Danish, the spokesperson of MOI of the former government, told media that 4 people were killed and 8 people were injured in the attack.

ISIS accepted the attack through Amaq news agency. Also, one police man was killed and one was injured.

Haji Hossain Ramazan zada, the founder of Al

Zahra mosque, was also killed in the attack.



In Attack on Jawadia mosque in Herat 29 killed and 64 injured

October 1, 2017



Silk Way Weekly: in an attack on October 1,

2017, in Jawadia mosque of Herat, at least 29 were killed and more than 64 were injured.

The media quoting the local sources mentioned that the first suicide bomber opened fire on the people and the second one went off among the worshipers in the mosque.

Reuters quoting the police sources indicated that the armed men used grenades too.

ISIS accepted responsibility for the attack. Amaq News Agency of ISIS reported that the ISIS fighters had carried out the attack.

In an Attack on a mosque in Gardiz, 39 killed and 80 injured

August 3, 2017

Silk Way Weekly: Two suicide bombing on a Shiite mosque in provincial capital of Paktya killed 39 and wounded 80.

The suicide bombers attacked on Khawaja Hassan mosque on August 3, 2017, in Grdiz in Gardiz city while about 600 worshipers were in

the mosque.

According to the eyewitnesses, the insurgents had covered their faces when they entered into the mosque. They exploded after opening fire on the people.

ISIS accepted the responsibility for the attack.



Mirza Olang Massacre on 5 August 2017

Silk Way weekly: Armed men attacked at night on Mirza Olang on 14 Asad 1396 located in south of Sayad district of Sare pul province killing and injuring many villages and also locally displacing them.

Some of the local sources who had gone to the area said ISK had attacked on Mieza Olang and some other said Taliban were behind the attack. But the ISK accepted the responsibility of the attack by issuing a newsletter.

According to the Sare pul province officials 62 people were killed in the attack.

The numbers of the victims were identified after the government forces recaptured the area and discovered mass graves there. The armed men had shot and killed and also had beheaded the civilians and then had buried them in the mass graves.

Zabihullah Amni the spokesperson of Sare pul provincial governor office had said most of the victims were men; but there were 8 adolescents and young boys were found among the victims.

Discovering mass graves

After some days, local sources reported from Sare pul that two mass graves have been discovered in Mirza Olang village and said most of victims have been beheaded by the armed men and insurgents.

The spokesperson to provincial governor's office said that the remains of 36 dead bodies were found in Mirza Olang village. But, ISK later announced the terrorist group had more killed 50 people. According to the local people, the number of the casualties were more than 60 people that all of them were civilians.

Zabihullah Amani, Sare pul governor's spokesperson said another mass grave had been found but as the area was under the insurgents' control, no exact numbers of the victims were available.

On 25 Asad, the funeral of 25 people was conducted in Mirza Olang in Sare pul which many people participated in the ceremony.

What the people say about the Catastrophe of Mirza Olang?

There are different narrations of attack on Mirza Olang. But we will review two of the text on Facebook from two people who had gone to Mirza Olang after some days of the attack. They had discussions with survivals of the attack posted them on Facebook. These Facebook users had said their goal is clarify the motives behind the attack and why and how it happened.

Mohammad Ali Zaeimi, a social activist from Kabul who had visited the victims in Mirzawlang, had discussed the issue with some of the survivals and posted them on the Facebook.

"One of the victims who have lost her father is crying. He said Mirza Olang people lost everything due to a betrayal. During the revolution years (80s and 90s) Mirza Olang was a defeat less stronghold against the enemies. The people had foiled many attacks. The digress of the USSR tanks are at the entrance of the village yet. We foiled 7 attacks of ISK and the Taliban fighters. After the eighth attack accompanied with betrayal not only our village collapsed but also our honor was shattered. Contrary to the warnings of the provincial governor, one of the trenches collapsed and the government forces did not protect the village. We want to know who have been behind this betrayal." He said.

Then, Mr. Zaeimi has discussed the issue with another person who had lost 6 members of his family. Azimi has said while this person was very sad discussed the event as the following: "First he sighed and then cleared his tears. He emphasized that the attackers not only are not our countrymen and Muslims, but they even are not a human. Because anybody who claims he/she is a human, they shall have mercy to others to some extent. Our pains are too much! I wish I was martyred because it is too difficult for me to suffer the pains." He said.

Zaeimi also had discussed the issue with one of the soldiers who participated in the war to retake Mira Olang. After a long sigh, the soldier said it is not possible for me to say why

Mirzawlang collapsed but what I can say is that they even killed a 3 year child brutally." He said.

A number of the people said, Commander Sharifi, a local commander who was part of the local forces to defend Mirza Olang, supported ISK and Taliban in the attack on Mirza Olang and fired on the people.

According to the local sources, Sharifi had cooperated with the ISK and the Taliban fighters, and while the lights of government tanks were on towards the village and the villagers were fleeing out of the village, ISK members commanded by Ghazanfar had fired on the people and captured some of the civilians.

Most of the prisoners including the children were shot and killed by two ISK members named Hizbullah and Jundullah who were members of Ghazanfar fighters. They had shot and killed the civilians and beheaded some others.

Nasi Mohaqia, a professor at Medical University of Kabul, who had travelled to Mirza Olang, had mentioned the reasons of Mirza Olang collapse as the following: "Residents of Mirza Olang pay the price of three years of brave resistance; during this period the enemy could not capture the strategic valley of Mirza Olang. But they could do it in the last attack due to: 1. the pride of the local commanders that they had repeatedly defeated the enemy. 2. Internal divisions among the local commanders. 3. Leaving early the area by public order police." He wrote.

About the number of the victims, Mohaqai, had written that about 25 dead bodies were discovered only from one mass grave in Mirza Olang.

Reactions of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and UNAMA

Overall, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission in response to the attack

urged the International Criminal Court to intervene in Afghanistan. It also called for a national investigation on assessing the condition of the victims and ensure their access to their rights.

Dr. Sima Samar the Chairperson of Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission said that Afghanistan judiciary system does not possess the capacity to assess war crimes and as a result, the International Criminal Court shall intervene to investigate Mirza Olang case.

On Wednesday, 16 August, Samar in a news conference said that Afghanistan a member of all conventions which have accepted war rules and it shall follow them. According to these laws civilians shall be protected. And no side shall insult, belittle, beat or kill the civilians or discriminate them based on religion or ethnicity.

The Human Rights office of UNAMA responding to the case, supported the call of Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission for a national investigation of the Mirza wOang catastrophe and mentioned it as important and timely.

UNAMA's Human Rights Chief, Danielle Bell in Kabul expressed his grievance concerns over the change of the war tactics in Afghanistan "We express our deep concerns over the attacks conducted by ISIS or those who claim they are ISIS, and target specific religious and ethnic groups as the Mirza Olang attack in Sare pul, Herat and Kabul." He said.

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission stated that according to the finding of the commission, Taliban and ISIS who apparently the arch enemies, jointly attacked on Mirza Olang; but Taliban rejected it and said the armed Tainan had attacked alone on Mirza Olang and they did not kill the civilians.

Source: Jade-Abresham Weekly, no 58, August 19, 2017

Terrorist Attack on Imam Zaman mosque of Qala e Najarha Kabul-08 November 2017 -03 Sunbula 1396

Silk Way weekly: Suicide bombers attacked on Imam Zaman mosque on 3 Sunbula 1396 in Khair Khana of Kabul.



They attacked worshipers when they were praying in Imam Zaman mosque of Khair khana.

First, one of the suicide bombers exploded himself at the gate of the mosque killing the 3 guards of the mosque and then opened fire on the worshipers and took them as hostages. Following that, they clashed with the former ANSF.

The war between the suicide bombers and ANSF lasted for 4 hours until all of the suicide bombers were killed.

According to the former government, 28 people were killed and 50 were injured in the attack.

The ISIS terrorist group has accepted the responsibility for the attack by publishing a statement.

Terrorist Attack on Tebian Cultural Center in Kabul West of Kabul -28 Dec 2017 -07 Jadi 1396

Silk Way weekly: Tebian Cultureal Center was attacked by suicide bombers on 7 Jadi 1396 in Kabul.

Tebian Cultural Center held a ceremony on the anniversary of the invasion of Afghanistan by the former Soviet Union.

When the ceremony was going on, a suicide bomber could reach to the gathering of people and blasted himself and some IEDs among them. 52 people were killed and 90 were injured in the attack.

All the victims were Hazara including youth, women, and children.

Former Afghan president, UN, NATO civilian representative office and a number of other

antination and international condemned the attack.

The ISIS terrorist group has accepted the responsibility for the attack by publishing a statement.



Attack on coal mine in Tala wa Barfak district of Baghlan

On 6 January 2017 -17 Jadi 1395

Silk Way weekly: Armed motorcyclists killed 16 coal mining workers while they were going to work on January 6, 2017 in Tala wa barfak district.

All of the workers were Hazara and were going home to spend their vacation. The vehicle of the workers were stopped near Pul e Shir of Anardara and then they had made the workers to get off the vehicle. The armed had lined up the workers and had told them they were not Muslims and then had shot and killed them. 7 people were killed and 9 were injured in the attack.

According to the findings of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, the survivors told AIHRC that the perpetrators were local Taliban fighters.

The local people had told the AIHRC that the

area was under the control of the Taliban and nobody could kill the workers if Taliban did not allow them.

According to the local people, the perpetrators were Qari Meraj, Qari Qudratullah and Qari Musa the Taliban district governor of Tala wa barfak district.



Explosion in Imam Zaman mosque in Barchi

Barchi-21 October 2017

Silk Way weekly: A suicide bomber attacked Hazara worshipers on 21 October 2017, in Imam Zaman mosque in PD 13 of Kabul.

According to the former Ministry of Internal Affairs, 56 people were killed in the attack.

The ISIS terrorist group has accepting the responsibility for the attack by publishing a statement said the suicide bomber had first opened fire on the worshipers and then exploded himself among them.



Attack on National ID distribution Center March 22, 2018

Silk Way Weekly: A national ID distribution center located on Shahid Mazari Street was attacked on March 22, 2018. An ISIS suicide bomber succeeded to pass three guards of the center and approach the people and they went off among them.

According to Kabul police, more than 60 civilians including 23 women, and 11 children were killed, and 138 people including 65 women and 17 children were injured.

ISK accepted the responsibility for the attack.

Fire under the Ashes; A Report on Urozgan War November 6, 2018

Writer: **Khaliq Ebrahimi**
Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

There was a fierce fighting district from October 26 to November 6, 2018, in between ANSF and Taliban in Urozgan Khas.

I and two other reporters arrived in Dunia Big village of Shir dagh district, Malistan, on November 6 on the same day as Asadullah Falah, Ashraf Ghani's Advisor.

Urozgan khas has about 95,000 to 100,000 population, is one of the populated districts of Urozgan province harbored with Malistan district in Ghazni. Its population consists of Hazaras and Pashtuns.

Dunia Big Mosque was identified as the place of the discussions of the president delegation and the local people, locally displaced people and the local authorities. Government soldiers had occupied half of the mosque and the local people and the government delegation were roomed in the other half.

Mirza Mehrian, spoke on behalf of the Shir dagh people. He told the delegation that it was Shir dagh and Malistan people who paid the price of the war. "They provide shelter for the locally displaced people, provide food and water for the government soldiers and support the government troops." He said.

Mehrian asked the government delegation to end the war; because people can not afford the high cost of the war anymore. "I beg the government delegation to fight no more in Shir dagh area." He said.

From the fourth night when Taliban ambushed on Hazara areas in Urozgan Khas, local forces retreated to Shir dagh and Hazara residents of Kandlo and Hossaini fled from the

area.

Qurban Ali Ekhlesi, one of the Kandlo elders, told the delegations that he had left his home at night along with his family and had come to Shir dagh; those who remained in the area were killed by the Taliban. "There 5 year old children among the victims to 70 year old men." He said.

Ekhlesi had lost his two brothers in this conflict. He and 27 members of his family lived in an abandoned house in Dunia Big of Shir Dag. He said he had lost all his belongings; land, house and properties.

He told that when the international forces left Urozgan, they had no access to public service in Urozgan. He asked the government delegation to protect them and form an interim office in Urozgan to public service.

"I assure you that Afghan government will address the needs of the locally displaced people and compensate their losses." Asadullah Falah, Ghani's advisor, said. He added that new arrangements have been considered to ensure security in Urozgan Khas.

Parallel to the arrival of the government delegation to Shir dagh area, local efforts to put an end to Urozgan khas war led to end the conflict. Local people and Mawlawi Mosafer, one of the local Taliban leaders, had reached to an agreement to end the war and he had agreed the Urozgan khas locally displaced people to return to their homes.

Najibullah, 28, whose brother was killed in this war, was optimistic about the agreement. He believed Taliban were strengthening their influence in Urozgan khas and the government was weaker than past and according to

him, agreement on a peace deal was not match meaningful in such a condition.

Najibullah told the audience that only Urozgan khas was under the control of the government; other areas were under the Taliban's control. "Our neighbors, who are Pashtuns have joined Taliban, we were first attacked from their sides." He said.

On November 7, Dunia big was silent. The locally displaced people were waiting to return home; government forces were evacuating their trenches and the presidential delegation had returned to Kabul after assessing the situation.

Though, the locally displaced people of Urozgan khas had left Shir dagh to Jaghori, Ghazni and Kabul, there were many others in Shir dagh; at least two or three families were in one house of Shir dagh yet.

What had forced Urozgan Hazaras to leave their home was the violent treatment of Taliban with the civilians. Azizullah, father of Salman, told us; while Salman was returning back from a party with his family to their home, Taliban had taken him out of his car and had shot and killed him before the eyes of his family.

Ekhlesi added that Taliban have mercy to no one; they even killed two children who worked in a mechanic shop; they had an old man in front of his house and killed a student before Ekhlesi religious school.

The casualties of civilians increased dramatically; those families who were waiting for their men just heard they had been killed. Sakhidad was killed and his family were not informed yet. Sabr gul, his youngest girl, told

• Baba Wali

Names of the people who were injured

- Gholam Hossain
- Mohammad Anwarana
- Mohammad Hanif
- Eshaq
- Rahmatullah
- Gholam Nabi

Names of the residents of Kandalan, Urozgan Khas residents who were killed or injured by Taliban on Aqrab 16, 2018

- Names of the people who were killed
- Qambar Ali son of Mohammad Eshaq
- Abdul Khaliq son of Mohammad Eshaw
- Ahmad Shah son of Mohammad Nabi
- Abdul Khaliq son of bustan
- Mullah Dawood son of Baz Mohamad
- Khan Mohammd son of Ali Hamzah
- Jan Ali son of Askar
- Sakhidad son of Khan Ali
- Mohammd Eisa son of Baz Mohammad
- Abdul Samad son of haidar
- Mohammad Reza son of Gholam Sakhi
- Shir Mohammad son of Gholam Ali
- Akhtar Mohammad son of Abdul
- Khodadad son of Nwaroz
- Eshaq son of Jami
- Mohsen son of Ali Jan
- Khan Ali son of Ghulam
- Amir Khan son of Shah Hossain
- Eshaq son of Ghulam Hossain
- Sayed Ghulam Hossian son of Sayed Safdar



that, his father had said I sent you to Shir dagh and will join you soon.

31 people were killed and 7 were injured only from Kandalo and Hossaini villages. And 496 people were displaced from these two villages. The local representatives of the two villages and also the Malistan district officials had verified the statistics.

Forming the local police was the first action taken according to the recommendations of the presidential delegation. On November 8. We saw Hakim Shojaei, a Hazara local commandocommanderzgan khas Rig Joy Pashi bazar. He had recently returned to the area based on agreement with Samad Khan, the chief of Urozgan khas intelligence.

Shojaei told me that the presidential delegation had agreed to form a local police army in Urozgan Khas and and Samad Khan was in charge of forming it. "Samad Khan asked me to take the charge." Shojaei said.

The agreement was made in a period that Jaghori and Malistan districts were under Taliban attacks. On Aqrab 17, Taliban attacked Jaghori from three sides and attacked on Malistan on Aqrab 18.

Names of Shir dagh, Pashi and Zardak pf Malistan residents killed by Taliban on Aqrab 16, 2018.

Victims:

- Hayatullah son of Nase Ali
- Mohammd Hossain son of Chaman Ali
- Khoda dad son of Mohammad Ali
- Salman Hossain
- Jan Ali son of Mohammad Jan
- Abdul Hossain son of Mohsen
- Naser Ali son of gholam Ali
- Abdul Hossain son of Ali Rahman
- Mohammad Amin son of Ali Hossain
- Abdul Hamid son of Mohammad

List of the people who were injured

- Dad Mohamad son of Nabi
- Sayed Mosa son of Sayed Abdul Hakim
- Kamila daughter of Nadir Ali
- Ustad Janan

List of the people who were killed from Hasani village of Urozgan Khas

- Ebrahim son of Mami
- Sultan son of Sami
- Shir Mohammad son of Madad
- Mohammad Ali son of Eid Mohammad
- Salman son of Aziz
- Mohammad Ali son of Qambar
- Salman son of Hossain Ali
- Abdullah son of Ghulam Reza
- Amir Khan son of Shah Hossain
- Khadim son of Ghulam Ali
- Mohammad Ali son of Haji Yasin Mohammad

List of the people who were injured from Hasani village of Urozgan Khas

- Esmail son of Mohammad Ali
- Mohamad son of Jan Ali
- Abdul Razaq son of Cahman

List of the people who were killed from Hootqul village of Jaghori

- Ramazan son of Noori
- Mohamad Ali son of Jafari
- Nasrullah son of Mohamad Mosa
- Azizullah son of Bashi Nazar
- Mohammad Sadiq son of Sarwar Ali
- Mohammad Esmail
- Ramazan Ali son of Ahmadi
- Ramazan Ali son of Qurbani
- Esmatullah son of Hossaini
- Jawid son of Tawakoli



Attack on Awakening Movement killed 27 in Kabul

November 12, 2018

Silk Way Weekly: Members of Awake Movement were attacked beside the presidential palace killing 6 and wounding 21.



Members of Awaken Movement on November 12, 2018, called on the people from Dashte Barchi west of Kabul to take part to the protest. The protesters wanted the government to stop Taliban attacks on Hazaras areas in Ghazni, Urozgan and to act decisively counter such attacks.

The protesters marched from Haji Nawrooz square in west of Kabul to the center of Kabul. They reached to the Faware Ab "water fountain" beside the presidential palace and continued their protest until Ashraf Ghani the former Afghanistan president responded positively to their demand.

The protests was staged after Hazara residential areas were attacked by Taliban in Urozgan Khas. Taliban attacked after 10 days of war in Urozgan Khas on November 7, 2018, and attacked on Maistal district on November 9, 2018,

This protest was conducted while Hazaras gatherings were heavily under attacks by ter-

rorist groups and the Enlightened Movement was already suppressed by the government. As a result, the protestors conducted their march in the night to surprise the government.

The protestors started marching on the night and stopped in water fountain area and urged the government to act decisively on countering the Taliban ambush on Hazara residential areas in Urozgan and Ghazni. The protestors accused the former government of not taking serious the attacks on Hazaras and did not protect them against the Taliban attacks. They announce they would not end the protest unless Ashraf Ghani the former president, pledge to act decisively against the Taliban attacks.

They stayed under heavy rain and snow until the morning beside the presidential palace which is why it is called the Awaken Movement. On November 12, similar protests were staged in other major cities. As a result, Kabul and Polytechnic students joined the protest.

Ashraf Ghani in the afternoon of November 9, talked to the representatives of the protestors and pledged to suppress the Taliban and protect Hazara areas in Urozgan and Ghazni provinces. He also asked the protestors to end their protest.

The protestors accepted the former president's request and ended their protests. When the protestors were leaving the area they were attacked by a suicide bomber killing 6 and injuring 21. Esmail Bashardost, a member of the Enlightenment Movement, Freshta Akbari, a student of journalism at Ebne Sina University, Fatema Sultani, Gulchehra Sadaf, and Qayum Shafaei, student a of Polytechnic University were some of the victims of the attacks.

Attack on Maiwand Sports Club West of Kabul-06 September 2018

Silk Way weekly: Suicide bombers attacked on 06 September 2018, on Maiwand Sports Club in Dasht Barchi west of Kabul.

Two suicide bombers entered the club at 7 AM and went off after one hour of clash with security forces.

The first explosion occurred when there was a championship race going on.

According to the eye witnesses the suicide bombers first attacked the guards at the entrance of the club.

The second explosion went off when reporters had come to the club to cover the championship race.

According to UNAMA 29 people were killed and 92 were injured including children, tow reporters and 6 other people.

UNAMA condemned the attack and called it as an organized attack on Hazaras and Shiite people.

European Union, the US and Britain embassies condemned the terrorist attack and urged bringing the perpetrators to justice.

Nusrat Rahimi, the vice spokesman of Kabul police said 20 were killed and 90 were injured in the attack.

ISIS accepted the responsibility for both attacks.

Samad Amiri; The white Dream of an Ambassador

Jalriz; 29 August 2019

Silk Way weekly: Amnesty International released a report on Human rights situation in Afghanistan on 29 August 2019, saying "human rights activists are under serious security threats in Afghanistan."

Following the report, Taliban shot killed Samad Amiri the take care of Ghor Directorate of Independent Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan in the same year. First, Taliban took hostage Amiri while he was going to Bamyan from Kabul and then two days later killed him and put his dead body on the road.

Samad Amiri was graduated from Law and Political Science faculty and had worked at Independent Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan for 7 years. He had served as the acting Directorate of Ghor Independent Human Rights Commission for one year.

Amiri was killed when Qatar Peace Talks had reached to its final stages, but Taliban had increased their attacks in Afghanistan.

On those days Taliban attacked on Jalriz and Sarcheshma areas of Maidan Wardak province and many people left their homes fearing Taliban. Based on the agreement of the local people, Taliban had pledged they would not harass Hazara passengers of Darah Midan; an agreement which was soon violated by Tali-

ban and killed Samad Amiri.

Samad Amiri was killed while Zulmai Khalilzad was Insisting on signing the Doha Agreement with the Taliban which withdrawal of the international security forces from Afghanistan and announcing a ceasefire between the two sides were as the main conditions of the agreement.

Samad Amiri travelled from Kabul to Bamyan after the agreement between the local people. He was an active member of the civil society and human rights activists in Afghanistan. He was an active member of Roya organization which advocated for girls deprived of school.

After Amiri was killed, it added to doubts of the people that Taliban will not observe the ceasefire. Because such incidents showed that Taliban pursued a terrorist agenda and had not changed. Hence, such incidents destroyed any hope about any positive changes in the Taliban policies. As a result, after Taliban seized power in the country, they started detaining, torturing and killing those who thought as Samad Amiri and are concerned about the human rights in Afghanistan.

Amnesty International releasing a statement termed Samad Amiri's murder as an act

Attack on Abdul Ali Mazari death anniversary

West of Kabul; 07 March 2019

Silk Way weekly: Armed men attacked on Abdul Ali Mazari death anniversary on 7 March 2019 the late political leader of Hazaras, in west of Kabul.

According to UNAMA 11 people were killed and 104 people were injured in the attack.

The ISIS terrorist group has accepted the responsibility for the attack by publishing a statement.

The leading Afghan political leaders and Hazara leaders were giving speech in the ceremony.

Armed men also attacked Mazara death anniversary on 6 March 2020 throwing grenades in west of Kabul, throwing grenades and shooting by light weapons killing 33 and injuring 79 others.

According the Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan 27 were killed and 55 were injured in the attack.

The ISK terrorist group has accepted the responsibility for the attack by publishing a statement.



Explosion on Naw Roz Day in Kabul killed 31, and injured 65

March 21, 2018

Silk Way Weekly: March 21 2018 a suicide attack on Naw Roz celebration ceremony in the shrine of Sakhi in Kabul killed and injured more than 100.

Nasrat Tahimi the former spokesperson of MOI reported to the media that 26 were killed and

18 were injured but Ministry of Public Health said 31 were killed and 65 were injured.

Also, eyewitnesses said the explosion went off while some youth young people were playing music and enjoying themselves.

ISIS accepted responsibility for the attack.

Attack on a wedding party on 16 August 2019

Silk Way weekly: A suicide bomber exploded himself in the men saloon among Hazara people on 16 August 2019, in a wedding party in Dubai Wedding Hall

According to UNAMA 91 people were killed and 143 people were injured in the attack including 50 children (15 killed and 35 injured).

According to BBC quoting MOIA officials, 63 people were killed and 182 people were injured in the attack.

ISK accepted the attack issuing a statement.



of war crime by Taliban. The statement praised Samad Amiri's human rights activities and said: He supported those who had no one. As Samad Amiri was an active member of Roya organization, he had many great dreams for Afghan helpless girls. He was the ambassador

of the human rights in Afghanistan, but unfortunately did not have a chance to realize his humanitarian dreams. His dreams remained white and became the white dreams of an ambassador!



Attack on Mawoud Educational Center

West of Kabul, August 15, 201

Silk Way Weekly: The terrorist attack on Maiwoud Educational Center on August 15 killed 48 and injured 67.

The suicide attacker blown off himself among Hazara students getting ready for university exams.

ISIS accepted the responsibility of the attack.

“We rise up from among the ashes and replicate”

The survivors of Mawoud attack once again showed bravery and emphasized that the ter-

rorist attacks cannot stop the girls and boys from going to school and university.

Haji Ismaiel Lali, while losing her daughter in the attack, posting a message, “No one, can stop us from pursuing education and wisdom. If one of us is killed, we will support five others to go to school and university. We will rise again from among the ashes. We will stand up, and salute to wisdom and knowledge. No one can exclude us.” He stated.

“Rahela is love, Rahela is cute, the society needs her, and she will find a solution to social

crises” Rahela Monji, a victim of suicide attack on Mawoud Educational center had written on her notebook.

In a bold and wise response to the terrorist attack, Rahela’s family established a library named after her. And it is free for school and university students.

Hamid, Rahela’s brother, outlines the vision of the library as “having a society wherein education is available to everyone, especially the children and teenagers, in order everyone can develop their talents.



List of the victims of Mawoud Educational Center (August 15, 2018)

Sabera daughter of Mohammad Hussain 19 Years old	Parwin daughter of Mirza Hossain 19 Years old	Mahdi son of Ali Akbar 20 Years old	Fatima daughter of Nasrullah 20 Years old	Sakina daughter of Habibullah 19 Years old	Safar Mohammad son of Mohamad Ali 19 Years old	Shamsia daughter of Ali Nawab 17 Years old	Ahmad son of Amir Mohammad 18 Years old
Nematullah Son of Mohammad Rahim 21 Years old	Qasim son of Didar Ali 18 Years old	Madina daughter of Haji Esmayel Lali 17 Years old	Farzana daughter of Hassan 18 Years old	Ataullah son of Hassan 18 Years old	Sayed Mostafa son of S. Mohammad Agha 18 Years old	Zekaria son of Assadullah 18 Years old	Negina daughter of Mohammad Taher 17 Years old
Shamsullah son of Sardar Gul 22 Years old	Rahman son of Bahman 18 Years old	Robaba 23 Years old	Kawsar daughter of Mohammad Zahir 14 Years old	Parwin daughter of Taj Mohammad 18 Years old	Nematullah son of Khodadad 22 Years old	Rahmat son of Samad 19 Years old	Hamid son of Ebrahim 19 Years old
Mohammad Amin son of Rasool Dad 18 Years old	Atifa daughter of Ataullah 19 Years old	Zahra daughter of Mohammad Bakhsh 18 Years old	Ali Safar son of Mohammad Sarvar 19 Years old	Rohullah son of Hedayat 20 Years old	Fadin son of Ghulam Rasool 18 Years old	Ali Son of Aslam 20 Years old	Azizullah son of Rajab Ali 19 Years old
Rahila daughter of Asadullah 17 Years old	Mohammad Ali son of Hussain Dad 19 Years old	Zahra daughter of Bostan 21 Years old	Dawood son of Mohammad Hussain 18 Years old	Ezatullah son of Mohammad Amir 19 Years old	Zaki son of Ali Sarvar 18 Years old	Roqaya daughter of Rajab Ali 19 Years old	Abdullah son of Yasin 17 Years old
Fatima daughter of Haidar 19 Years old	Nargis	Friba daughter of Ali	Rohullah son of Eanayat	Mohammad Fahad son of Mohammad Hussain	Zohal daughter of Mohammad Yasin	Mahdi son of Najibullah	Zakia



Attack on Kawsar Danish Educational Center October 25, 2020

Silk Way Weekly: Kawsar Danish was attacked by a suicide attack on 25 October 2020 killing at least 43 and inuring more than 80.

According to the former security authorities the suicide bomber entered into the educational center wearing civilian cloth and then has gone out and some moments later he had returned while wearing a military uniform and when he has been identified by the guards, he went off.

The majority of the victims were the students of Kawsar Danish Educational Center, aged 16 to 20 who were getting prepared for university entrance exam.

ISIS accepted the responsibility of the attack. Videos of security cameras before the explosion show tens of young students going in and out of the educational center.

Zahra Ramazani, 19, and Zainab Ramazani, 20, were the two sister who were killed in the attack. They wanted to study in medical faculty. They had come from Bamyan to Kabul and stayed at their brother's house in order to get ready for the entrance exam; a goal that never was realized. Though they did not have much time to work on other subjects except getting ready for entrance exam, they had registered in a painting course recently.

The news of murder of Zahra and Zaniban reached Bamyan very soon, and their mother just passed away hearing the saddest news of her life.

Two painting notebooks have remained from Zahra and Zainab which their brother has kept them as the memorial of his sisters.

Ehsanullah ahamdy, was one of other victims of Mawoud terrorist attack. According to Nematullah. Ehsan's father, Ehan's mother had gone to a government office to follow up an official issue, when she had returned home she had seen Ehsanullah watching a cricket match on TV while holding a book. Her mother, joking tells her what he has cooked for launch? Ehsanullah says, I wish you had told me earlier and quickly goes to the kitchen to cook something. And he starts peeling off an onion and her mother puts the bowl on the stove. When Ehasn's mother sees him weeping while peeling off an onion, she takes out the knife from Ehsan and tells him to wait until the food is ready. According to her mother, Ehasn looked nicer than other days, "You look more handsome today!" Her mother tells him.

Ehsan, smiled as he usually did and went to the living room to wait for lunch. On that day, Ehsan's aunt had come to their home, "Dear Ehsan, you look so handsome!" She said.

Ehsan had lunch with his mother and aunt and then they go out of home. After some minutes, Ehasn's sisters, Alia and Bahar, came from school and they notice Ehsan shaping his hair with his hands and then came out of the room. According to Alia and Bahar, he said good bye in a way that as it was the last good bye. And then he left home for the entrance preparation course.

The suicide bomber exploded himself at 4: pm while Ehsan was just coming out of the educational center. "At the time of explosion, I was coming home from the office. I was in Kota Sangi when I heard the explosion news. All of my body shivered and I immediately dialed Ehasnan's number; but I never heard his voice. The more the sound of ambulances, the less I was hopeful." His father said. At the sametime, Ehsan's mother and two sister rush to Barchi hospitals and after searching many hospitals, they found Ehsan in Ali Jenah hospital while his eyes were half open and his body was cold. When Ehsan's family search the coffin, they notice Ehsan was holding two broken pens in his fest; the pens that could solve more formulas and take him one step further in the field of knowledge. Suicide attack on Kawsar Danish, neither was the first attack and nor was the last one. On April 7, 2021, a suicide attack on Saydul Shohad School killed 90 and injured 240.

Following these tragic incidents, in a suicide attack on Kaaj Educational Center in 2022, 56 were killed and more than 100 were injured. Most of the victims were students.

List of the victims of Kawsar Danish Educational Center (October 25, 2020)

Khudayar, Ali, Ahmad Tamim, Ehsanullah, Sayed Agha, Saleha, Abdullah Jan, Abdul Hamid, Ali Nasir, Alireza, Toufiq, Shogofa, Sayera, Mahdi, Ehsanullah, Mahdi, Ali Nasir, Basir, Azizullah, Asadullah, Arif, Aminulla, Amin, Noor Ali, Mohammad Hussain, Mohammad, Naseeba, Rohullah, Sayed Ali, Karim Bakhsh, Roqia, Mirwais, Marzia, Maisam, Mahdi, Kanishka, Jan Ali, Ismail, Sayedullah, Sayed Hussain, Hussain Agha, Hadi and Sadiq.



Ghor province; Taliban shot and killed 7 Hazara Passengers

11 March 2020

Written by: **Mohammad Ahmady**
Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

On 11 March 2020 Taliban shot and killed 4 Hazara Passengers of Lalwasarjungal district of Ghor province.

The provincial governor of Ghor had said the Taliban had taken down Hazara passengers in the Shania passage and then shot and killed them. Then the residents of Lalwasarjangle residents held the dead bodies on their shoulders and protested against the killing of the passengers. They asked the former government to identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

Reactions

Sarwar Danish the former Vice President, in a statement called the incident a sad and tragic event; it read four innocent civilians have been killed in a horrible way but it is neither the first nor the last tragic event of this type of tragic event.

Danish accused the Taliban of the killing of four innocent Hazara passengers and had said The Taliban by such brutal killing of innocent people showed they are neither peaceful nor deserve it.

Dr. Sima Samar, Chief of Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, tweeted, "Killing civilians can be considered a war crime. The government must ensure security and justice for the victims.

Ruqia Naeil, the Ghor representative in the Afghanistan National Assembly, wrote on her Facebook, that killing four Hazara members on

Shania Passage to Dawlatiar district was shocking. She had emphasized that he t atrocity of the Taliban and the carelessness of the government was the main reason behind such tragic incidents.

After 10 days, 3 other Hazara passengers were shot and killed by the Taliban

After 10 days Taliban forces shot and killed 3 Hazara passengers on Ghor-Herat highway.

Abdul Zaher Taizzada the then governor of Ghor had told the media that the Taliban had taken down 3 Hazara passengers from a flying coach vehicle and then shot and killed them.

On 25 July 2014, the Taliban shot and killed 14 Hazara passengers on the Lal-Firuzkoh route. There was a newly married couple among the victims which were named the Bride and Groom of Firuz koh.

Waiting for Justice

Now Taliban, which has close relations with other terrorist groups including Al-Qaeda, is in power in Afghanistan and has monopolized the power. And They continue training suicide bombers and they have committed genocide proven based on reliable evidence. However, no government and Human Rights organization pursue bringing the Taliban to justice and making them accountable for their genocide and other crimes.

The families of these victims expect the Taliban to be brought to justice.



Terrorist attack on Barchi 100 beds hospital

12 May 2020

Silk Way weekly: Three armed men attacked on 12 May 2020, on Barchi 100 beds hospital uniformed with Afghan security forces using AK47 and grenades.

The Armed men entered the hospital after killing the guards and directly went to maternity ward.

According to the hospital sources, there were 8 women in the ward when the armed men entered the ward and killed the mothers and their children by grenades.

According to the then MOPH officials, 24 people including 19 women and 3 children were killed and 23 others including 12 women and 2 children and 1 infant were injured. Also, 1 health worker was killed in the attack.

Police for crisis management rescued 90 people and could prevent further casualties.

According to the MSF there were 15 mothers at

the time of attack at the hospital and 5 of them were giving birth.

On the same day, Taliban denied attacking the hospital and no other insurgent groups accepted the responsibility of the attack.



The terrorist attack on Bamyan city Bamyan-24 November, 2020

Silk Way weekly: According to Bamyan officials consecutive explosions went off in Bamyan on 24 November, 2020.

According to UANAM 18 people were killed (1 girl, 1 boy, and 16 men) and 60 people were injured (1 girl, 5 boys, and 55 men) due to IED

explosions. Taliban rejected the attack and no other group accepted the responsibility for the attack. According to MOIA 14 people were killed and 50 were injured in the attack.

Armed men killed 7 workers in a chalk factory in Nangarhar

March 4, 2021

Silk Way Weekly: Seven workers were brutally killed on March 4, 2021, in a chalk factory in Sorkhrod district of Nangarhar by unknown armed men. Juma Gul Hemmat, former Nangarhar chief police, said that in an attack of armed men on a chalk factory in Sorkhrod district, Nangarhar,

seven workers were beheaded. Police authorities confirmed these workers were killed brutally. All the victims were Bamyan main residents who worked in a chalk factory in Sorkhrod district.



Attack on Sayedul Shohada School; more than 150 students were killed and injured

West of Kabul; 08 May 2021

Silk Way weekly: Four explosions at 4:27 PM, on 8 May, rocked Sayedul Shohada School in Dasht Barchi west of Kabul killing and injuring about 200 school students.

When female students were leaving school an explosion went off and following that two other explosions went off.

Tariq Arian, the spokesperson of MOIA of the former government said the explosion was due to car bomb and following two IDE were exploded.

According to the MOIA more than 50 students were killed and more than 100 were injured.

According to Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health 27 students were killed and 83 were injured.

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission announced more than 50 students were killed and more than 150 were injured. But the local sources said that more than 100 were killed.

According to UNAMA 85 civilians were killed (42 girls, 9 man, 3 boys and 3 men) were killed and at least 216 civilians (106 girls, 66 women, 24 men and 20 boys) were injured.

Officials resources show more than 50 were killed and more than 100 were injured.

3 public mourning days; Taliban attacked on Sayedul Shohada School

Ashraf Ghani the former Afghan president announced Tuesday, 11 May, as the public mourning day.

Ghani called attacking on education centers and schools an act of crime against the human-

ity and against the religious values.

ARG also in a statement said Taliban attacked girl students as a series of crimes they been conducting in recent years.

Afghan president said Taliban had attacked Saydul Shohada school and had urged the ANSF to respond decisively to the coward attack of Taliban.

Mohammad Sarwar Danesh, the former Second Vice President, termed attack on Shohada School, an act of crime against the humanity, and said Taliban were behind the attack.

Danesh had added the attack was aimed to deliberate genocide of a specific ethnic social group.

International response to Saydul Shohada School Attack; The European Flag Half Raised in Kabul

Several International organizations including EU, UN, UNESCO, UNECEF, AI and the International Criminal Court strongly condemned the terrorist attack of Shohada School.

The EU half raised its flag in solidarity with Saydul Shohada School in Kabul.

The EU called attacking on civilians, including children in Saydul Shohada of Dasht Barchi was a clear sign of International Human Rights laws.

The EU strongly denounced the attack and called on to make accountable the perpetrators and to bring them to justice.

The Amnesty International also reacted to the terrorist attack on Saydul Shohada School on

May 10, 2021.

"This brutal crime shows the inability of the Afghan government to protect the civilians, specially the girls and minority groups," said Samira Ahamdy the Amnesty International activist for South Asia.

Shed added attacking on civilians, attacking specially on children and schools, is war crime and considered as the violation of the Humanitarian laws.

The International Criminal Court also condemned attacking on girl students and urged bringing the perpetrators to justice.

António Guterres, the Secretary-General of the United Nations called the terrorist attack on Saydul Shohada School as "horrifying" and condemned it.

On the other hand, the UN Security Council, called the terrorist attack on Sayedul Shohada School as "a coward and catastrophic" attack and urged bringing the perpetrators to justice and making them (the perpetrators, organizers, financial supporters and those who funded) responsive to the people.

In the UNSC statement issued on 11 May, 2021, the terrorist attack on Sayedul Shohada was condemned and the UNSC expressed its sympathy with the Afghanistan government and families of the victims.

The US State Department also condemned the attack Sayedul Shohada School and urged ending the violence and targeting the innocent civilians.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry issuing a statement termed the attack on Sayedul Sho-

had School as shocking and said protecting the 20 years achievements including human rights and rights of the girls and women in Afghanistan was important.

The Canadian Embassy in Kabul also condemned the terrorist attack on Sayedul Shohada School and said targeting children regardless of the gender and ethnicity is Unjustified and unforgivable action.

The foreign Ministry of Pakistan issuing a statement stated that Pakistan condemned terrorism in any forms.

Though no terrorist group accepted the responsibility of the on Sayedul Shohada School, Ministry of Interior said the attack was conducted by ISK.

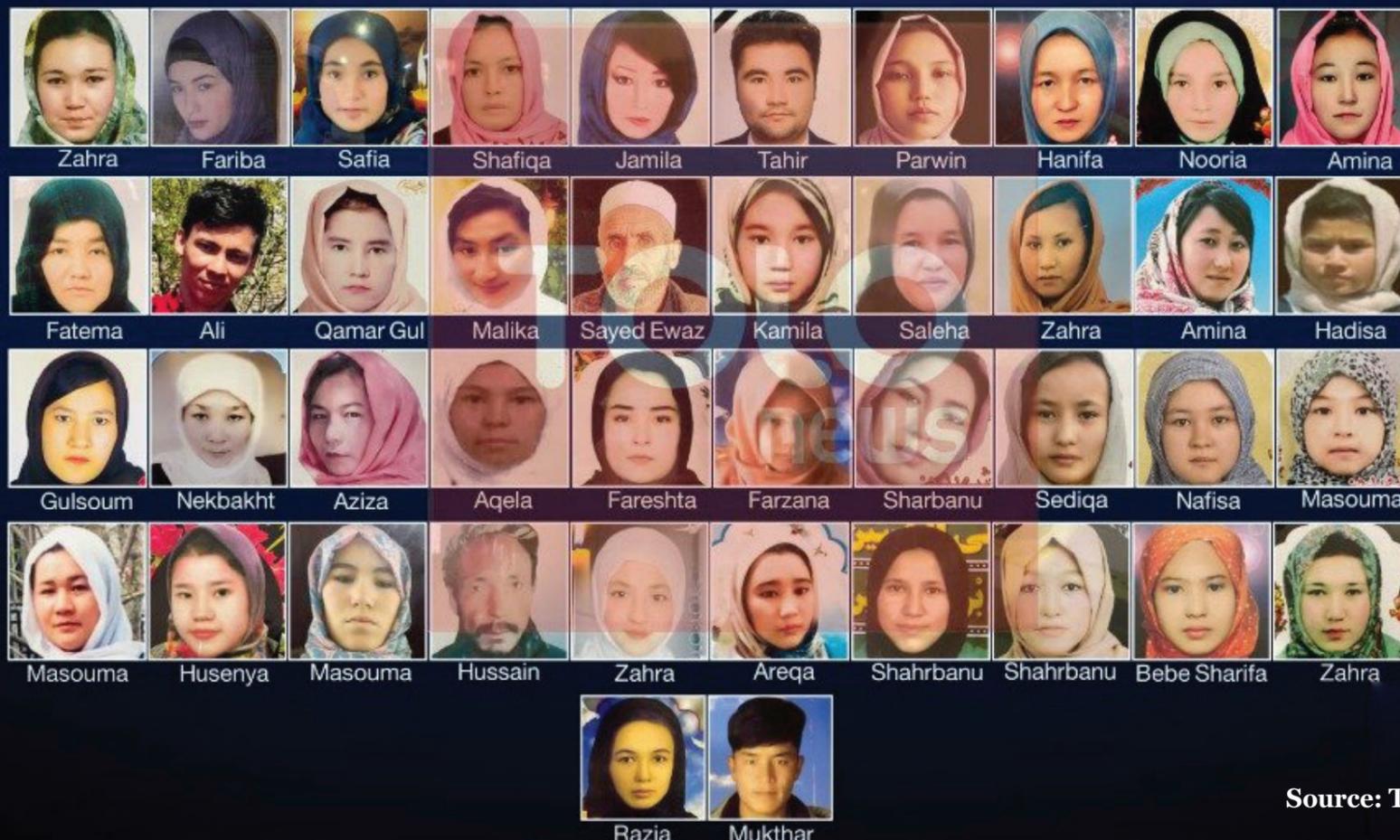
"We are mourning for innocent girls who were fasting and were victimized by ISIS takfir; those who showed that they are unfamiliar with Islam and humanity. It is time for all of those who love Afghanistan and Islam and put an end to killing their brothers and sisters and they shall unite against ISK." Zarif Said.

UNECEF said schools shall be the paradise of peaceful life for children in order they play and interact peacefully there.

UNECEF had urged all sides to observe human rights law and ensure safety of the children.

Pope Francis the religious leader of world Catholics said attacking on Saydul Shohada School was an inhumane action and prayed for the victims.

Also Turkey, France and Britain condemned the attack on Saydul Shohada School.

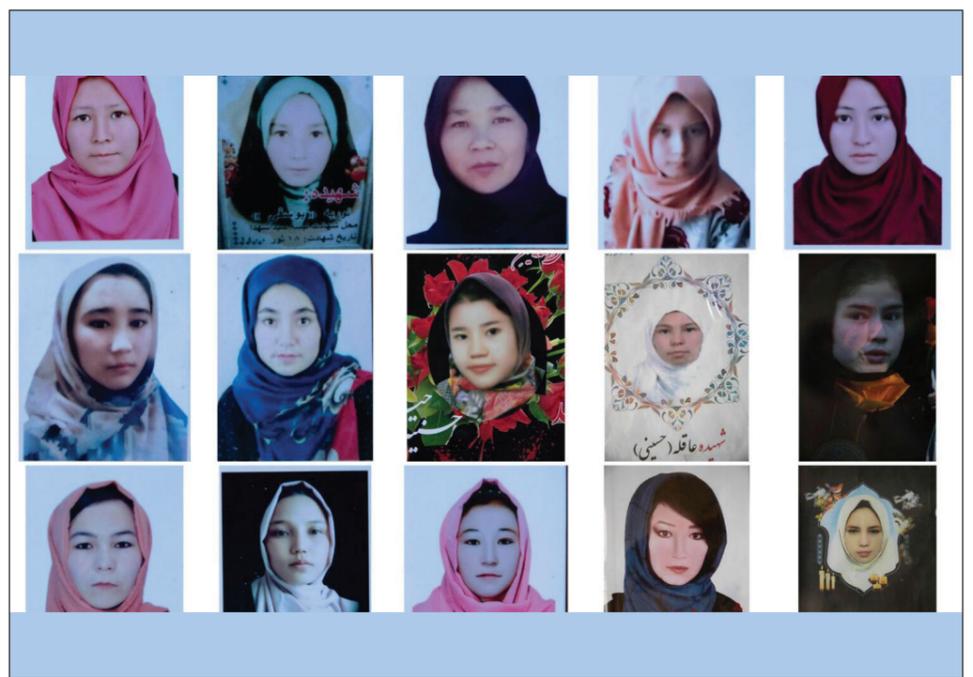


Source: Tolo News

List of the victims of Sayedul Shohada School (08 May 2021)

No	Name	F/Name	Grade
1	Massuma	Haji Ali	th7
2	Nooria	Mohammad Rahim	th7
3	Nikbakht	Abdul Aziz	th11
4	Massuma	Mohammad Ali	th7
5	Massuma	Ali Reza	7
6	Amina	Nasim	11
7	Raihana	Mohammad Hussain	10
8	Shukria	Abdullah	11
9	Sohaila	Khanmir	11
10	Razia	Fazl Ahmad	11
11	Arefa	Mohammad Zaki	7
12	Ruhena	Mohammad Zaki	7
13	Maleka	Nayaz Ali	12
14	Shafiq	Mohammad Naeem	11
15	Massuma	Ali Jan	7
16	Mahdia		
17	Amena	Ghulam Ali	11
18	Parwin	Mohammad Taqi	11
19	Latifa	Qurban	11
20	Nargess		11
21	Zaki	Rajab	7
22	Saleha	Rajab	7
23	Rahima	Mohammad Ali	7
24	Abdulwahid	Jawad	
25	Fresha	Mohammad Reza	11
26	Ali	Mohammad Reza	
27	Atefa	Nasrullah	7
28	Arefa	Ewaz	
29	Amena	Karim Jan	12
30	Adela	Chaman Hussain	11
31	Zahra	Mohammad Hussain	11
32	Zarghuna	Mohammad Baqir	10
33	Hussain Ali	Hassan	
34	Hadesa	Rajab	10
35	Adela	Chaman Ali	10
36	Fatima	Hussain Ali	11
37	Bassgul	Juma	7
38	Zahra	Najebullah	7
39	Hanifa	Chaman Ali	
40	Habiba	Jamal	
41	Marena	Aid Mohammad	11
42	Nafessa	Rajab	11
43	Sediqa	Zaman	7
44	Nazia	Mohammad Naeem	7
45	Fatima	Mohammad Amir	11
46	Sabrena	Mohammad Safar	
47	Saleha	Mohammad Dawood	10
48	Farzana	Nasir	7
49	Gulsoom	Sakhidad	12
50	Qamargul	Hussain Ali	12
51	Aaqela	Mohammad	7
52	Arefa	Ewaz	7
53	Zahra	Mohammad Nabi	10

54	Gulsoom	Sakhidad	12
55	Taher	Sherhussain	
56	Shahrbanoo	Ali Hussain	
57	Massuma	Qurban Ali	11
58	Hussnia	Alidadad	7
59	Taieba	Mohammad Ali	12
60	Zarifa	Ali Juma	12
61	Friba	Mohammad Juma	12
62	Kobra	Khan Ali	10
63	Massuma	Sayed Qasim	10
64	Zahra	Mohammad Islam	11
65	Sharifa	Sayed Hussain	
66	Saleha	Mohammad Hussain	
67	Fresha	Jan Ali	11
69	Alina	Ali Reza	
70	Mohammad Hashim	Mohammad Qaseem	
71	Safia	Sayed Mohammad Ali	
72	Jamela	Gulhussain	12
73	Rahima	Mohammad Ali	11
74	Naheed	Nabi	
75	Naseba	Mohammad Ali	
76	Kamela	Mohammad Afzal	7
77	Safia	Sayed Kazim	7
78	Mukhtar	Chaman	
79	Habiba	Mohammad Ali	11
80	Razima	Sadeq	12
81	waheed	Jawad	12
82	Sayed Ali	Sayed Reza	
83	Aziza	Zuoqali	12
84	Aqela	Mohammad Amin	7
85	Shah Ewaz	Shah Ebrahim	
86	Shahrbanoo	Ramazan Ali	11
87	Shahrbanoo	Mohammad Hussain	
88	Ghulam Mohammad	Mohammad Ali	



Grade 11 Was moved to the Graveyard

12 May 2022

Written By: **Khliq Ebrahimi**

Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

We remember the memories of the Victims of Sayedul Shohada School students!

It was warm on Monday afternoon, and our classroom was warmer than usual days. We had chemistry as our last lesson on that day. When the teacher came in there was chalk, there were girls, but no books. They suggested the teacher not be strict that day. They instead told stories, had some sweets, and reviewed their good memories. They expected to have their textbooks next week from the Ministry of education. One of the students named Gulbakht raised her hand asking for a question. What is love? Everyone including the male teacher laughed in the class. Their laughers

made warmer the class. The teacher replied: Love is an element. The principal came on Monday to check the attendance sheet. Gulshah, Gulbakht, Gulafroz, Gulmrsa, Gulchaman and, called the names of other guls (flowers). But heard no vice! The flowers were on the tables instead of their benches; silent and sad. The school headmaster came to the class and told the teacher, "we have no grade 11 in our school!", their class has been moved to the top of a hill called the hell of enlightenment." The flowers ... and the element of love are banished. Now there was a classroom, chalk and board, and book; but not the girls. The classroom was transferred to the graveyard. As a result, #Wolosmeshr (the president) announced Tuesday and #national-mourning-day.

Taliban ambushed Malistan district

July 13, 2021

Silk Way Weekly: According to local sources, the Taliban seized Malistan district on July 13, 2021.

According to reliable sources least, 40 Hazaras were shot and killed in Malistan district and 3 households were displaced in the attack.

Members of the victims and displaced households, in a press conference in Kabul said civilians were among the victims including women and children.

Mina Naderi, a member of Ghazni PC, told media that during the Taliban attack and recapturing it by the former government forces, more than 40 people were killed.

Naderi added that the Taliban group committed war crimes and civilians were shot and killed.

Fatema Rahimi, a former member of Ghazni PC, in an interview with BBC, said the Taliban

had killed more than 40 civilians in Malistan, Ghazni.

Embassies of the US and UK had said they would investigate the killing.

The two embassies had said if the killing of more than 40 civilians was confirmed, it would be an example of a war crime. "We are aware of murdering more than 40 people by Taliban, and if it is confirmed, it would be an example of war crime" Embassies of the US and UK said. These two embassies added that Hazaras have always been deliberately killed by the Taliban and ISIS.

"We are worried about the situation of Hazaras in Afghanistan. Imposing Kochis on the people, systematic killing, pressures, explosions, genocide, and other direct or indirect pressures on Hazaras are all against the principles of human rights.



Twenty years of bloody conflict between Kochis and local people (Hazaras) killed 200 Hazaras



Writer: **Mohammad Jan Ahmady**
Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

Dr. Author: Antonio Giustozzi in his article "Typology of Kohcis-Local People Conflict" writes Kohcis for the first time in 2009, moved to central Afghanistan. He added that Kochis destroyed the field of the local people and harmed their agricultural fields. One of Hazaras do not allow Kochis to destroy his filed on the way to Bamyan, then the Kochis kill him. According to the research findings, Behsud ha changed to the bloody place of Kochis and Hazaras conflict and several armed conflicts stemmed from there.

Murdering a farmer by Kochis fueled the people and they decided to stand against the atrocities of armed Kochis. During this period Karzai's governmtn supported Kohcis silently and sought no legal o public solution to the issue.

Hazaras protested against the Kochis oppressions in Behsud and some Hazaras political leaders joined the protest to pursue the sit-down strike and food strike. But such a move

did not have positive results and Khochis and local people conflicts have continued.

Sarwar Danish was the representative of Hazaras in the National Unity Government and the one of the main slogans of the NUG was to solve the conflict of Kochis and the local people.

Ashraf Ghani misusing the soft policy of Sarwar Danish not only did not take serious steps to solve the conflict between Kochis and Hazaras but paved the way for formal oppression of Hazaras by Kochis by suppressing those who resisted against Kochis and Taliban.

Security forces of the former government Attacked on Alipoor stronghold and supporters and they killed 11 people and injured 21 only in Lal and Sarjangal district, Ghor province.

Mahdi Rasekh, the former member of the Afghanistan Parliament in an interview with Jade Abresham Weekly said that Kochis have attacked on Hazarajat during the course of history and has destroyed the pastures of Hazaras.

In terms of seizing the lands of Hazaras, Rasekh said, Kochis brought cloth pieces from Pakistan and sold them in installments to Hazaras and when they could not pay the high price, Kochis grabbed the lands of Hazaras by force.

Mahdi Rasekh, added that during the last 20 years, Taliban have attacked on Hazaras under the name of Kochis. According to Rasekh, Taliban preferred to attack Hazaras under

name of Kochis because they not only harmed Hazaras but also undermined the legitimacy of former government. He added that Taliban have several times killed former ANSF members under the name of Kochis and shot and killed the civilians.

Taliban and Kochis, started several attacks on Kajab and Daimirdad in 2017. According to the former government report, they had heavy guns as well. They ablaze mosques and houses of the local people in the attack. They also looted the properties of the people and made the local people evacuate their lands.

Rasekh added that the government in response to such attacks provided in kind aid to the local people and Kochis; which made the local people more suspicious of the government. They were forced to start fighting for their rights through public uprising forces at the local level.

According to Rasekh during the last 20years about 200 local people have been killed in Daimirdad and Hese Awal Behsud by Kochis and the Taliban. Rasekh added that there were women and children among the victims. As a serious concern, he said this year, Kochis with the resolute support of Taliban are present in all areas of Hazarajat and their fighters, imprison the local leaders and influential people accused of opposing the Taliban.

In terms of seizing the land of the people in Hazarajat during the reign of Abdul Rahman

Khan, the goal of Kochis to realize such policies.

Kochis who have been replaced in Hazarajat recently, force the people to leave the area, collect leases and seize the land of the people by force.

Ahmad Shah Haidari, a member of Hazaras Active Forum, in an interview with Jade Abresham said that Coming Thousands of households and cattle to Hazarajat under the name of Kochis armed with light and heavy weapons, from the other side of the Afghanistan border, without being searched, may have root in many other agendas except the pastures.

According to Haidari, during the last 20 years, about 300 people have been killed in Kochis' attacks on Hazaras and hundreds have been injured.

Haidari added that Kochis have no legal document of ownership but during these years they have continually attacked on the local people and have harmed their properties and lands. He said Kochis have attacked on Sarcheshma, Jalriz, Daimirdad, Tizak, Kajab and Sarhelmand. But Jalriz was named as the Valley of death "Dareh Marg" for Hazaras and during the last 20 years more than 108 hazara passengers have been beheaded or shot and killed on this route (An interview with Mahdi Rasekh, special issue of Jalriz, Dareh Dehsahat "Valley of fear", fourth year, No 160, Jade Abresham Weekly).



Jalriz; Hazaras Slaughterhouse



Written by: **Musa Atbin**
Translated by: **Ali Alemi Kermani**
Source: No. 160, 05 February 2020,
Jade-Abresham Weekly

Jalriz was the slaughterhouse of Hazara travellers for a long time; to the extent that countless massacres in this valley caused it to take the name "valley of terror and death".

On this route, the Taliban brutally beheaded and shot dozens of Hazara passengers. According to reliable sources, Taliban have killed at least 120 Hazara passengers in Jalriz from 2011 to 2018. "Interview with Mehdi Rasakh, No. 160, 26 December 2018, Jaddeh-e Abrisham."

One of the bloody events in Jalriz was the attack on Hazara soldiers by members of the



Taliban group. On the morning of the 11th of January 2014, hundreds of Taliban fighters attacked the positions of Arbaki forces (local police) of the Hazaras in Jalriz. The media reported the number of soldiers killed in this attack as 24. But the local and unofficial sources reported were killed 30 people in the attack.

Also, the Taliban shot and killed Samad Amiri, the head of Ghor Independent Human Rights Commission, in Jalriz on 5/9/2019. The Taliban dropped Amiri of the car in Jalriz while he was traveling from Kabul to Bamyan and took him to an unknown place. Two days later, they killed him and left his body on the side of Kabul-Hazaristan Road.

The murder of Amiri, who was a human rights activist, caused many reactions.

Amnesty International published a statement calling the killing of Amiri by the Taliban a "war crime". The announcement of this organization stated that the Taliban did not follow the rules of war and committed war crimes.

In another bloody attack by the Taliban on Hazaras in 2019, 12 Hazara citizens were killed.

Similarly, in 2018, one of the bodyguards of Tahir Zuhair, the former governor of Bamyan, was killed by the Taliban militia in Jalriz, along with another security force. "Interview with Taher Zahir, No. 160, 05 February 2020, Jaddeh-e Abrisham."

On 24 September 2016, at least 10 Hazara passengers were kidnapped by the Taliban from Highway No. 2 in Jalriz district of

Maidan Wardak.

At that time, Hossein Ali Baligh, a member of Maidan Wardak provincial council, told the media that eight residents of Daymirdad and Behsud districts of Maidan Wardak were kidnapped while they were on their way from Kabul to their districts. According to him, a week before this incident, five other Hazara passengers were also kidnapped by the Taliban on this route.

Corruption: The crime that the Taliban committed in Jalriz.

Jalriz insecurity has played an important role in the process of development, reconstruction, tourism industry, discovery of mines and positive changes in the living conditions of Hazaristan people.

Due to their fear of the Taliban, mining exploration and road construction companies could not pass their working vehicles through Jalriz.

Foreign tourists could not go through the Jalriz route, which is the shortest route to Bamyan; While Bamyan has an optimal and very high capacity for the growth of the tourism industry, and it is said that this industry is the most important source of income for this ancient province.

Tahir Zuhair, the previous governor of Bamyan, said in an interview with the Jaddeh-e Abrisham: "In 2017, during the spring season and especially during the summer holidays, which is the golden season of tourism in Bamyan, the Jalriz route was safe and

the number of tourists in Bamyan reached 350,000 people. But a year later in 2018, during the summer holidays, this route became unsafe, and the number of tourists dropped to less than 200,000."

By making Jalriz insecure, the Taliban, the militia group, tried to structurally hinder the economic development of Hazaristan and put its residents on the straits of poverty.

Also, the major sources of income of the Taliban terrorist group were provided from Jalriz route. The Taliban used to collect money from the passenger cars and trucks of Hazara businessmen on this route, in the name of Ushar. The forces of this group kidnapped passengers and then release them against receiving a huge amount of money.

According to the drivers of the Kabul-Hazaristan highway, nearly 200 trucks used to travel on the Jalriz road in a day and night, and the Taliban took 5000, 10000, and up to 30000 Afghani from the trucks carrying almonds, which they call a tenth.

In total, the Taliban collected nearly 1 million and 400 thousand Afghani in one day and night from the cargo vehicles of the Jalriz and Hazaristan route under the name of Islamic Emirate Customs.

The Taliban's income from blackmailing cargo vehicles on the Jalriz route reached millions of Afghani monthly, which guaranteed their financial resources not only in Jalriz, but in other parts of the country. "No. 160, 05 February 2020, Jaddeh-e Abrisham."

Jalriz; The bloody throat of Hazaristan



Written by: **Khaleq Ibrahim**
Translated by: **Ali Alemi Kermani**

In two rows of shelves, two pieces of photos are pasted: Photos of Leila and Khan Mir! Khan Mir decided to go to his hometown in Behsud district of Maidan Wardak on 3 June 2019. The weather is hot, and the hands of the clock are turning to get closer to the sun. When Leila went to participate in one of her relatives' consolation ceremonies, it was 10: am and Khan Mir was still at home. The car that was supposed to take Khan Mir and other passengers had broken its shock absorber. When Leila was returning from the consolation ceremony, she saw Khan Mir walking towards the car with her sister. Khan Mir raises his right hand to the side of his face as a way of saying goodbye to Leila, shakes it, and walks away.

Leila Hosseini says, it has been more than 12 years since they have left Behsood and now are living in Kabul. In Behsood, their times, so to speak, did not go according to their plans. Although they had agricultural land and livestock, they could hardly cope with life in their hometown. All the natives had left the villages and they finally did the same. They did not have a house of their own in Kabul; so, they lived in the same house, which was like the village houses, and they pay 3500 Afghani monthly as the property rent. If they had Khan Mir with them, they would be no sad; because he supported himself and his family from the shop where he sold electric cables. In the last two years, however, he was ill and usually had to go to the doctor and take medicine to relieve his pain. He underwent two surgeries and finally lost his shop.

Leila says: "My name has been written as Leila Hosseini in the identity card, but Khan Mir said that it should have been Leila Jafari. We are from the Jafari family." Twenty-five years have passed since the wedding of Leila and Khanmir Jafari. The result of this rela-

tionship is six children: One girl and five boys. A year before, they had brought a bride from Behsud for their eldest son. The bride had gone to her father's house for the orientation ceremony. Khan Mir goes to Behsud; to bring his bride with him to Kabul and spend the Eid days together.

After 12 PM, Khanmir's phone rang. But no one picks up the phone. Leila is in a hurry and panics; she was aware of Jalriz and its insecurities. Her husband's brothers came to her house in the afternoon and kicked her out of the house with her eldest child. They told Leila that her husband was injured in Jalriz and they were going to fetch him. The next day, however, they brought his body and took it to the Martyrs' Hill in Mahdiyeh town and buried it. "We didn't know anything," says Leila. Khan Mir's brothers were informed."

How was Khanmir killed?

After Khanmir was laid to rest, Haji Rasool, his older brother, set out to find a clue as to how his brother was killed. Who killed Khan Mir, how and for what crime? Finding answers to these questions has become important for Haji Rasool and wife and children of Khan Mir. They soon found out that Khan Mir was killed by the Taliban for an unknown crime in Charka of Jalriz area. Haji Rasool says that when he asks the local residents, they tell him that the Taliban suddenly came out of the middle of the forest, blocked the road of the car that Khan Mir was riding in, and killed its passengers.

Local Residents say that the reason for the death of Khanmir and his two companions was cooperation with the government forces, especially the Arbakis. They tell Haji Rasool that the government forces delivered bread to a car in which Khanmir was a passenger at one of their checkpoints and ordered that it should be delivered to the next checkpoint. The Taliban become aware of this incident and before the car reaches the desired checkpoint, they block the road and after the inspection, they shoot the occupants. This is how life, with all its cruelty, ends for 47-year-old Khanmir, along with his uncle's grandson - Khodadad, 21 years old, and Gurban Ali, 25 years old, one of his close relatives; An ending that none of them expected.

Haji Rasool told the Silk Road that Khodadad was a student and had not married yet; He used to go to his house in Qaraqul a village at Behsud for vacation. Qurban was 25 years old and still single; He was working in an electric wire factory in the Pulcharkhi area in Kabul and had taken a leave for ten days to visit his father and mother in Behsud. Haji Rasool says that all three of them were simple workers and they did not harm anyone. "They did not reach home and were martyred."

What did the local authorities reply to the Khanmir family?

Leila, Khan Mir's wife and mother of six children, says that people give advice her to pursue her husband and relatives' tragic death, legally through the governmental authorities. She says that they file petitions at Maidan Wardak province office and their children wander many times on the way to these offices to get justice. Finally, the local authorities of Wardak province tell them that the family of each killed person will be given an amount of money and a coupon under the name of compensation. But the share of Khan Mir's family has not been paid yet.

Haji Rasool says that together with some elders and some members of parliament, they meet the governor of Maidan Wardak and share the story closely with him. In this meeting, Yamin Muzaffaruddin, the governor of Maidan Wardak, promises them that he will

investigate this incident. He promises that a commission will be formed to investigate the case and help the families of those who have been killed and share its results with them. But Leila says that there is no news from the commission, nor have they received any help from the government.

Haji Rasool says that the result of the investigation commission was that they received a piece of paper from the governor of Maidan Wardak; A paper in which the Taliban were somehow acquitted of the crime they committed, and Khan Mir and his companions were blamed. Haji Rasool says: "I asked the governor of Maidan Wardak, why did you load the private and passenger car with bread?" In that piece of paper, the governor wrote that the results of their investigations show; The car that Khan Mir was riding in -a Toyota HiAce- disobeyed the order of the Taliban outpost forces to stop, and because of this, the Taliban shot at the van.

Haji Rasool says that after many petitions, the Taliban became aware of this issue and "threatened us not to pursue these cases." He says that the fear of the Taliban made them send Khanmir's eldest son to Iran in order not to harm him. Haji Rasool says that the authorities had promised to pay 100 thousand Afghani to the families of each of the killed, but after nine months, there is no news of that. "No. 160, 05 February 2020, Jade- Abresham Weekly."



Attacking on Alipoor in Lalwasarjangel district of Ghore province

6 October 2018

Silk Way weekly: Former ANSDF attacked on Lalwasarjangle to capture Alipoor, a cloal commander, killing and injuring 28.

A reliable local witness told Jade-Abresham that the local people asked the former government security forces to leave the area because fighting there could panic and badly affect the civilians.

The said that but the soldiers did not pay attention to the people and fired directly on them killing civilians, including women and children. The eye witness told Jade-Abresham that, "a young man was standing beside me which the ammunition hit his eye and was killed. Another man shouted from the nearby ally that four persons have been killed there."

According to the local people, the former government forces were from other ethnic groups and killed the civilians brutally.

One of the local people said, Hazara soldiers were assigned to protect the government facilities and soldiers from other ethnic groups were assigned to detain Alipoor.

Residents of Lalwasarjangle said that the local forces left the area at 7:3 AM to prevent killing the civilians.

According to the local people, telephone connectivity was cut and people transferred their dead and injured members to their villages.

Local people wanted to negotiate with Sayed Zia Hossaini the then Chief of National Security Dept, but he had said they shall arrest Alipoor.

Another eye witness said that local people could repulse the government forces at 11:30 AM but when helicopters carrying commandos reached the area, the government forces shot and killed the civilians again.

He added that, when the local armed forces arrived to the area to protect the civilians, they saw that the Special Forces were directly shooting at the civilians while they were fleeing the scene. Even when the civilians were escaping, the government forces killed two of them.

In the attack of the former government forces on Lalwasarjangle 9 people were killed. The



names of the victims were Ebrahmi son of Eshaq, Ali Reza son of Buman, Amina daughter of Ali Akbar, Sadiq son of Gholam Hossain, Rubaba daughter of Hassan, Qasim son of Ali Zafar, Sayed Ali son of Sayed Mohammad Reza, Musa son of Ali son of Mohammad Ali. Also, 19 people were injured in this attack: Buman Bik son of Mohammad Bik, Musa son of Juma, Khadija daughter of Ali Mardan, Qam-

bar son of Juma, Yasin son of Nazir, Asif son of Ahmad, Haidar son of Rajab Ali, Mohammad Ali son of Gholam Ali, Ali son of Dawlat, Nardir son of Gul Ahmad, Gholam Haidar son of Khodabakhsh, Amir son of Mohammad Reza, Ali son of Ebrahim, and Zahir son of Mirza Ali. But the government forces could not capture Alippor.



Former ANSF open fire on civilians in Behsud; killing and injuring more than 4

January 29, 2021

Silk Way Weekly: Maidan Wardak chief of police left the center to introduce the chief of police of Hesa Awal and Hesa Dowam of Behsud. But his troops clashed with Taliban forces in Jalriz area and he was forced to retreat after 48 hours and returned to Maidan wardak. After sometimes, Maidan Wardak Chief Police

along with corps 333 forcers, reached to Hesa Awal and Hesa Dowom districts of Behsud from Kabul, Parwan, Bamyan route to introduce chief of Police of the mentioned districts. Allahdad Fedaei, the then chief police of Maidan Wardak, remained in the area for 25 days after he introduced the chief districts po-

lice having heavy guns.

Remaining of the mentioned forces in the area made the local worried, and the asked them to leave the area for security reasons, but the meetings the representatives of the people with the chief provincial police did not result in a good agreement.

When people were disappointed of receiving no positive result of their meetings, they staged a peaceful protest on January 29, 2021, urging the chief police and his troops to leave the area.

One of the participants of the protest, told DW that they had protested to ask the chief police to leave the area while there was no insurgent

groups in the area.

According to the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights office, about 35 to 400 people from nearby villages gathered in front of the district governor office and had a peaceful protest.

First, the protesters sent 10 people as their representatives to talk with Allahdad Fedaei, but when they did not receive a positive response, they threw stones at the district governor building.

Findings of the delegation of Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission published two days after the incident show that on November 22, 2021, the former ANSF forces, first had opened fire in the air and then had directly fired on the protestors, killing 11 and injuring 31.

After the protest ended, the former ANSF detained more than 100 of the protestors and imprisoned them in the district government building.

The attack received wide criticism from Hazara political parties' leaders, members of parliament and social media.

Sarwar Danish, the former Vice President, said ANSF had treated the protestors violently and as a result, some people had been killed and wounded.

Mehdi Rasekh the form MP form Maidan Wardak, wrote on his facebook page that the ANSF under the command of Maidan Wardak chief police, opened fire on the peaceful protestors, including local influential bodies and intellectuals. Some people who had been injured are on the streets with no aid, and the local influential were trapped in a mosque and a hotel.

Security forces open fire in residential area in Herat; killing and wounding more than 50

March 3, 2021

Silk Way Weekly: on March 3, 2021, security forces in Herat attacked on Jabrael Township where most of its residents are Hazara commanded by Herat former provincial governor

Wahid Qatali, the former provincial governor of Herat, announced that he had ordered the security forces to detain habibullah Ghoriani in Jabrael of Herat. He had announced Wahid Ghoriani as an irresponsible armed person who annoy the people.

According to BBC, security forces had opened fire in the residential area to detain Ghoriani and the clashes continued for more than 10 hours, in addition to destroying the residential houses, 2 people were killed and 46 were injured including women and children.



The return of the Taliban group to political power

(August 15, 2021 to November 1, 2022)

The Day of Kabul Collapse; The Black Sunday

15 August 2021

Written by: **Soghra Ataei**
Translated by: **M. Rezaei**

What a petty! All those hard efforts ended to the Black Sunday. August 15, a day which 20 years of struggles and blood of many sacrifices who had lost their lives in trenches and as a result many hopes had shaped based on it, suddenly vanished. It was a day started as any normal day but ended with horror, disappointment and apprehension. I remained in Kabul for 60 days after 15 August. We lived in an environment full of fear and suffocation. I remained awake for many nights while holding the hands of my kids and prayed for the sound of the continuous gun fires may stop for a moment.

And displacement again

I was a refugee on 15 October, two months after the collapse of the Republic. What a tragic circle! And Maybe ridiculous. This time we were also light weight. My little daughter was 3. The same age when I immigrated for the first time. At that time, I thought me and more importantly my children would not experience such days. Displacement, confusion, a dark future, being away from the homeland, friends and relatives, without no income, while your children who have been deprived of education for 8 months, the darkest moments of your life, which you could not imagine them even in the

worst scenarios for yourself and your family were the consequences of this tragedy. Your determination shall be stronger than the steel to remain firm so that disappointment and helplessness not to decay your soul. I am not made of Iron.

Our advocacy during the years we were in Afghanistan was not without costs. I was threatened as a women rights activist for several times. However, there was a law, state and judicial structure. They had shortcomings, but were not totally ineffective. As a result, though I had the chance to migrate during the 20 past years, and had travelled repeatedly to the western countries, but I wanted to stay in Afghanistan and it never occurred in my mind to stay abroad. But under a government with absolute horror and lack of any law and legal structures, returning to Afghanistan for people like me is too difficult and in fact it is impossible. But I have not given up. I have been in touch with women rights activists in Afghanistan and cooperated with them, and also I have written about the Taliban oppressions on women and would write in the future as well. Returning to the homeland, where girls are barred from education, for a mother of two girls, means burying their talent and fate.

Last but not the least

Millions of people have been displaced after the Republic collapse in Afghanistan. Many



are living in the West and stay there. These people include cart men, journalists, civil and human rights activists, artists, athletes, MPs, ministers, and so on. I would like to mention 2 points here. First, there was no sound and defensible logic for the selection of the refugees. As a rule, there should be those prioritized who were at more risk, and living under the Taliban was not possible for them. But in action, it was not so. Many of those whose lives were really in danger either are in Afghanistan, living secretly accompanied by fear and stress, or they are in the neighboring countries setting behind the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. I am confused today although I had served in

the highest positions and fought for realizing women's rights. And there are many other people like me having the same fate. Second, it, unfortunately, looks as if the West applies dual standards in terms of refugees. Afghanistan and its refugees have been totally forgotten due to issues such as the Ukraine war. It may be justifiable based on the political concerns, but surely it is not a human act. The world shall not forget us and what ensures it, is the moral conscious of western societies. I, aside of those who are involved in shaping the public perception of the west, would like to urge them not to allow this moral conscious asleep due to political concerns.

A Native Narrative About a Historical Event

An interview with Abbas Rezaei, the director of "The Etilaat Roz" documentary

Note:The documentary "The Etilaat Roz" won the first best feature film award at the Amsterdam International Documentary Film Festival "IDFA" in Europe. This documentary films has been directed by Abbas Rezaei and has portrayed the tragic fall of Kabul from the office of Etilaat Roz. The following interview was conducted before the documentary was awarded by IDFA.

The documentary film "The Etilaat Roz" will be screened as a candidate for the best first film at the "IDFA" film festival. This film was directed by Abbas Rezaei and produced by Zaki Daryabi and Abbas Rezaei. The documentary narrates the fall of Kabul and the Taliban takeover from inside the office of Etilaatroz newspaper. The film also has the story of the torture of two journalists of the Etilaatroz newspaper by the Taliban since their takeover in August 2021. As the film is going to be screened at a European festival, Amsterdam Documentary Film Festival, known as IDFA, I interviewed the director of this film.



Interviewer: **Hussain Bayouk**
Translated by: **kazim Ehsan**

I have consistently recognized Abbas Rezaei mainly through his poems; how can one realize him in his films?

We must first answer why it is essential to know an artist. An artist is a reflection of the mentalities of the realities in society. What facts does the society face, and how does the life of this society crystallize in art and artists? Like when a person is facing severe grief, what helps other people understand his situation is the scale on which each of us shares our pain. The artist's knowledge of himself and society's knowledge of the artist is the way to these scales. But regarding your question, my life has not changed. My interaction with my surroundings has always been sensitive and poetic. Sometimes this sensitivity goes toward my social life and sometimes towards my situation in the world. But the struggle to see things differently and more profoundly has al-

ways been with me. What has changed is the result of these perceptions, which have moved from words to images and visual narrations. Therefore, the selection of phenomena and structural codes are the same as they were. The arrangement and narration are the same as before. What is different is the format, which of course, has produced impressive results. More than ever, today's world obtains and uses visuals with the help of tools and knowledge. Poetry is more limited, and cinema is wider. I have tried to adhere to conventional artistic

principles in all my works in the image area, including producing results with innovation, order, and spirit.

How good! What made you think of making the film?

Making films is part of the path I have followed in art. For me, art has nothing to do with repetition. The experiences that are added to the artist from living in the area of art are a part of his existence. Poetry was more of an internal struggle. Deep and systematic knowledge has been inherited from our ancestors in literature and poetry. The Persian language is known for its poetry in the world of cultures. We have countless incomparable masters and profound pioneers in Persian poetry, each of whom is enough for a nation and culture. But knowing the time and moving forward is the duty of every artist. This was the idea that motivated me to move toward the cinema. The life of someone in Afghanistan is more dependent on the events around him. Seeing the living situation in Afghanistan, understanding his-

tory through my duty as an artist, and trying to have a personal narration of the time, has become my main reasons for making this film and other films I have made. This film was important to me because I could have my part in telling my country's history. Indeed, as a history enthusiast, I had objections to the type of stories, and by this means, I could evaluate my limits and abilities in this area.

There are many narratives about the fall of Afghanistan on August 15, 2021; What makes your documentary different from the other documentaries?

For the last 20 years, we all knew something was wrong. We all knew that this unstable bridge would not take us anywhere. But we had blinded our logic and views to the level that immature children cannot do so. Art also suffered from the same vulgarity and acting in the 20 years of the so-called republic era. In the last 20 years, we brought trees from other places and planted them without roots in the soil of our country. It is indeed futile to expect good fruit from rootless trees. Despite all efforts, Afghan cinema did not have a chance and could not play a prominent role in the public narratives of Afghanistan. Mediatization, projectization, and the absence of genuine artistic motivations made cinema, like literature and other sectors, remain an imitation of others.

In addition to having a local narrative of the crash, I wanted a local idea and artistic structure of what was happening. Imagine how a foreign filmmaker or another Afghan filmmaker would narrate this story. Narrating is a significant word in art; conveying means making choices to produce a work. These choices range from formic generalities to decorative details of a job. Unfortunately, in Afghanistan, we are far from these topics. Our artist needs to understand their stance correctly. This lack of understanding affects the originality of the work. I tried to present a local narrative from



A Native Narrative About a Historical...



local people about a historical event.

What possibilities and limitations did you face while making this documentary?

The most significant limitation was the threat of the Taliban's presence in Kabul. You know, and it can also be seen in the film, how dangerous and unbearable it is to work as a filmmaker, reporter, or local artist. This can lead to the loss of a person's life. The Taliban know very well that their logic contradicts the logic of the modern world and the journalist, especially if these artists and journalists are from a group of nations that are supposed to be eliminated or be forced to obey completely. When I was at my workplace, Etilaatroz newspaper office, every time the gate bell rang, I would feel frightened and afraid that a group of irresponsible militias would come inside the building and shoot at all of us. This threat was quite severe, and we could expect that.

If we accept that the history of Afghanistan is full of dark spots, which part of Afghanistan's history will be illuminated more by the "The Etilaat Roz" documentary?

The human being who had to move towards civilization throughout the history of

Afghanistan has always been neglected in front of the human being who wanted to return to the past. We have the statistics of many brutal killings, from Abdul Rahman Khan to the Haqqani family, Khalqi's and Parchamis (Two fractions of the former Communist Party) and Mujahideen also killed the people. But, we do not have a picture of why and the condition of those who were victims. I tried to patch a human image to the ruined history of Afghanistan. Let me show what people, values, and paths are destroyed in this medieval conflict.

At which film festival was the film's world premiere, and how did it impact the audience?

The film in the Asian section premiered at the DMZ Documentary Film Festival, the largest documentary festival in Asia. The film received much appreciation due to the different images of Afghanistan's fall. Still, due to the distance, it did not get a proper reflection in the Afghan media.

How did the film get to the film Festival in Amsterdam, Netherlands, and which other festivals and awards has the documentary

participated in so far?

The Etilaat Roz documentary has been nominated as one of the top 11 films in the best first film nomination section of the IDFA Film Festival, which is the world's largest documentary film event in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

In the Front light section, which is dedicated to films related to the socio-political situation of the countries of the world, the Etilaat Roz documentary will also be screened. Officials of the IDFA festival mentioned in the invitation for this film that this documentary has been able to present a non-western voice and narrative about the phenomena we are facing. As a representative of Afghanistan's cinema, the film "The Etilaat Roz" has been included in the first selected list of the World Documentary Makers Association (IDA), and there are talks of screening it at the world's largest independent film festivals.

As a cinema audience, what can the audience do for this documentary?

Despite the onslaught of social media, art in the contemporary world still has an extraordinary impact. In the course of civilization, people experience different levels of perception, and art is the highest perception a person can have towards the world. That is why, despite substantial video platforms, the importance of cinema and documentaries has remained the same. The pleasing thing in art is not based on the number of audiences but on the quality that the audience brings to see the artwork. Documentary cinema offers researchers and truth seekers a new type of anthropological and historiographical knowledge. Afghan people, especially those who live outside Afghanistan, need to feel a unique perspective and necessity in their lifestyle to understand their society better. Cinema is one of the essential requirements for understanding the human mind in the 21st century.

As the last word, if any question has not been asked.

Poetry is a unique art in its production stage, and cinema, as a whole, is the prod-

uct of a team's work in the production stage. But what gives both consistency and strength happens before the production stage. Without self-awareness, there is no way for us to navigate our outer world. Knowing yourself is enough to create the first question. Who am I? In Afghan society, this most obvious question has been trampled and lost in the interests and concerns surrounding it. Human life is meaningless without understanding one's humanity, a struggle that is not supposed to lead to excellence. Without transcendence, we will remain lost forever, like those stranded at sea. In the end, I must sincerely thank those who helped me in any way in making this documentary. I am grateful to all those who supported me in producing this artistic work.

Thank you for your patience and time.



Abbas Rezaei

Assessing Hazaras Status Under the Taliban Rule

Writer: **Khaliq Ebrahimi**

Translator: **M-rezaei**

31 March 2022

A. Killing Civilians

Taliban killed 9 civilians from 4 to 6 June, 2021 when the insurgent group attacked on Malistan district of Ghazni province. The Amnesty International said 6 of the people were shot dead and 3 of them died under the Taliban torture.

13 Hazaras were killed in Khedir district of Daykondi in 30 August, 2021. According to the details provided by the Amnesty International, there were 1 girl aged 17, 2 civilians, and 9 former ANSDF members among the victims.

B. Forced Displacement

The Taliban started displacing people from their own lands after the collapse of the Republican. Hazaras were forced to leave their lands while they already were facing Livelihood shortfall because of the war and severe draughts. "It is truly an act of tyranny to forcibly make the people leave their lands while it is the season of harvest and just before the winter." Gusman deputy for Asia of the Human Right watch said.

The Human Rights Watch has confirmed forced displacement of Hazaras in several provinces of Afghanistan. The Human Rights Watch confirms that the Taliban and their militias have forced tens of hundreds of families from Helmand, Daykondi, Urozgan and Daykondi provinces to leave their homes and have given their homes and lands to supporters of the group.

Hazaras have been forcibly displaced from Qubatul Islam district of Balkh province and Nowmish district of Helmand province. How-

ever, most Hazaras have been displaced from Urozgan and Daykondi provinces. According to Jade Abresham Weekly, more than 3020 people have been forced to leave their homes and lands from 15 villages. They totally have lost about 6940 acres of agriculture lands.

After cancelling the evacuation order of Hazara villages about 700 families returned to Kandir and Tagabdara villages. According to a local resident, nothing has remained for those who returned to their homes; all their properties including windows, carpets and other properties of the people have been looted. Even the windows, carpets and appliances of the mosques and public places have been looted by the Taliban supporters.

Ahmad Hossain (forge name), one of the people displaced from Kinder of Pato district told Jade Abresham that Khawanin of Khalaj had displaced them supported by the Taliban. He accuses the Taliban governor being involved in the incident and as a result no supports were provided to the displaced people. He said 4 people died due to stress and brain stroke.

C. Collecting Tithe

The Taliban started collecting tithe in some parts of Afghanistan, especially in Central Highlands, after they seized the power in the country. According to the local residents Taliban started collecting tithe from small businesses to the development projects implemented by the former government. The local residents consider collecting tithe as wasteful and unfair. One of the shopkeepers told Jade Abresham the Taliban had taken 30,000 afghanis as tithe of his 50,000 capital.

They also collect tithe from the development projects implemented by the former

government. They say these projects have been implemented by private companies but the Taliban want tithe from the local residents.

In addition to the killing of civilians, forced displacement and collecting tithe, Taliban reopen the former cases to support their members. For example, in one case in Malistan district of Ghazni province, they collected 500 afs from each household to compensate a cattle that was missed in 1980. According to recent reports Taliban have arrested and imprisoned two local leaders to receive more money from

the people.

In another case, some Pashtuns opened property lawsuit against the lands of 20 Hazara families. Taliban not only took the lands of these families but they told the other families to pay the lease of the lands.

Taliban took 1,500,000 afs from 9 families in village of Khalifa of Lal and Sarjangal district and gave the money to the Kochis who had complained from Hazaras. In addition to that, they made these families to pay the lease of the lands for a specific period too and then leave their lands for the Kochis. Taliban ordered 4 families of Barishtogag village of Lalwalsarjangal district to pay 6,000,000 million.

D. Suicide Attacks

ISIS attacked on Shiite Muslims prayers in Sayed Mosque of Kundoz killing more than 150 and injuring more 200 people. Then they attacked on a Shiite mosque in Kandahar killing 62 and injuring 90 people.

After Taliban seized power in Afghanistan in mid-August 2021, Hazaras, who were the biggest victim of Taliban in 1990 and were systematically killed by the group, have been treated harshly by Taliban again. In addition to the reports of the major incidents during the past seven months, Hazaras have ethnic, religious and political disagreements with Taliban and they are the cause of Taliban pressures on Hazaras.

Names of the villages and number of the families, and proximate lands of Daykondi residents taken forcibly by the Taliban.			
No	Names of the Villages	Number of the Families	Amount of the land
1	Kandir village of Pato District	400	900 acre
2	Maidan Malik village	100	200
3	Shaghulcha village	150	About 900 acre
4	Kharkak village	160	420
5	Balajoi village	300	700
6	Rah e rama village	90	270
7	Chapajoi village (Aminabad)	650	1700
8	Dahannala village	380	900
9	Mianqasho village	100	500
10	Sinakhazak village	150	700
Upper and Down Tagabdar area			
11	Kenti village	70	250
12	Sialash	90	200
13	Tagabdar village	300	400
14	Warag village	50	300
15	Kataanaar village	30	150

In two separate incidents, three Hazaras were killed

September 29, 2021

Reporter: **Ebrahim Mowahidi**

Silk Way Weekly: Armed men shot and killed on September 29, 2021, three Hazara men were killed in two separate incidents in the Firozkoh the capital city of Ghor on the way to Lal wa Sarjagal from Firozkoh highway.

According to the reliable sources, the victim, a hazara shopkeeper who was going from Firozkoh to Lal wa Sarjagal was killed in Phushta Gaw Marg area by unknown armed men.

The Man was named Khadem Hossain and he had newly married.

Also, armed men on September 24, 2021, shot and killed two Hazara men after kidnapping them.

Local sources said that two armed men entered a shop and after threatening the local people, took the two shopkeepers with themselves and then killed them.

Local authorities of Taliban confirming the in-

cident said it occurred in Firozkoh.

According to Mohammad Sadeq Rasas, the deputy intelligence of Taliban in Ghor said the kidnappers wanted to kidnap two Hazaras, shot and killed them.

He added that in a clash between Taliban and kidnappers two of them were killed and other escaped the scene.



Suicide attack on Masjid Gozar of Sayedabad in Konduz

On 8 October 2021

Silk Way (Jade-Abresham) weekly: On 8 October 2021, there was a suicide attack on Masjid Gozar of Sayedabad in Konduz.



According to BBC 50 worshipers were killed and 100 worshipers were wounded in the attack.

Local sources cited the number of casualties as 150 killed and 200 wounded. ISK accepted the responsibility of the attack.

suicide attack on Kandahar mosque

On 15 October 2021

silk way weekly: On 15 October 2021, in a suicide attack on Kandahar mosque 63 worshipers were killed and 90 were wounded. The attack was carried out on Fatimia Mosque of Kandahar during the noon prayer time which ISK accepted the responsibility.

Taliban killed two member of hazaras society in Kabul and daykundi

West of the Kabul (Dasht-e-Barchi); 08 March 2022

Silk Way Weekly: The Taliban military ran over two civilians in Kabul and Daykundi provinces on March 8, 2022. Local sources in west of Kabul say a Taliban Ranger vehicle ran over a civilian in Sarak-e 40 metra of Dasht-e Barchi. The Taliban have not commented on the matter yet. Mohammad Adeeb, son of the victim, confirmed his father's death on his Facebook page. He wrote: "The Taliban Ranger killed my father. I have become an orphan! The Taliban killed my father!"

A few days ago the Taliban whipped a young man, during home inspections, at his home. The young man had only asked the Taliban to remove their shoes to enter the house, but

the Taliban had whipped him. On the same day, another incident took place in Daykundi. According to local sources, a Taliban military Ranger vehicle ran over a man on a motorcycle. The incident occurred on the road between Shahrak-e Jadid - Bazar Kohna of Nili. As a result, the civilian was killed, and the driver of the vehicle was injured.

Some people believe Taliban behave in such a way in order to frighten the people and continue target killings of Hazaras.

People believe, Taliban do intentionally this kind of events to kill people and make afraid to the people and do purposeful killing of Hazara minorities.

Taliban kill a person in balkh

Balkh; March 11, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: 8Subh daily reported that Haji Esmat a resident of Mazar-e-Shrif city, was killed due to Taliban gun fire for passing the police checkpoint on March 11, 2022.

The Daily has quoted victim's relatives that Haji Esmat was shot while was going from his workplace to the home.

A former ANSF was killed in Herat

March 31, 2021

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources in Herat said on March 31, 2021, they found the burnt body of a former security member in Herat.

The victim was named Hassan Qanoni who was a former member of the Highway corps.



Everyone Was A Loser At Sangirag Game!

Jabraeil of Herat -12 April 2022

Reported by: **Khaleq Ebrahimi**

Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

It was near the sunset. The game was full of amazement and both players and fans wanted the winner to be identified. And there was an explosion suddenly, followed by another explosion. The fans and players fell to the ground. Some of them never heard another noise and they never got up again.

It was evening of a Friday and 12 days had passed from the new solar year. Some residents of Jabraeil of Herat had gathered in a playground to play a local game as usual. Their fans had also gathered to enjoy the game and to encourage them as well. It was near the sunset and when the explosion occurred, the players were playing enthusiastically. A person fell down due to the explosion and when the people rushed to help him then a second explosion occurred.

Nobody understood what had happened. Some people said it was a bomb that had been recently planted which killed and injured several people. Some other people believed it was a grenade thrown by a motorcyclist at the people. No official responded to the queries and no investigations were undertaken too. The Taliban group that controls Afghanistan does not pay heed attention to such incidents.

The attack had 29 casualties. According to a list provided by Herat hospital, 29 people were killed and injured and most of the names looked familiar. Mohammad Amiri, a Twitter user, tweeted the list of the victims indicating most of them were from the same village. Yes, they were from a remote village in Ghazni province who had come to Herat for seeking jobs.

This tragic incident happened in Gozar Tawhid

19 at about 6 PM. The local people said the people were playing "Sangirag game", which Hazaras like it very much. Because Sangirag is a low-cost game. Although there are many fantastic games now, but the Sangirag game is very popular among the people yet.

All the victims were men, except two children aged 15 and 16. Wahid Mohseni a security force of the former government was among the injured people who died in the hospital. Therefore, totally 5 people were killed by the explosion.

Mohseni had worked for 10 years in different parts of Afghanistan, including Ghazni province. According to his friends, Mohseni who survived the 10 years in the war, wanted to take his wife and child to a secure place. He lost his life, not in the war but playing Sangirag; a game that no one thought it will kill lots of people one day.

Although Hazaras have been repeatedly attacked by the terrorist groups, it was the first time these groups attacked Hazaras who were playing a game; a game that didn't have a winner or loser, but both the fans and players lost their lives.



Explosions in Abdul Rahim Shahid High School

west of Kabul -April 19, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: There was a suicide explosion in "Mumtaz" Education center located in Qalae Naw of Barchi in west of Kabul in April 19, 2022. As a result, 5 students were injured. After some hours, there were consecutive explosions in Adul Rahim Shahid High School in west of Kabul.



According to Taliban officials, there were 6 students killed and 11 students were injured. However, local people report more casualties. They say there were only 22 bodies moved to Ali Jenah hospital. They claim 26 students have been killed by the explosions.

Mohammad Mohaqeq the leader of Afghanistan People Wahdat Party criticizing the neglecting casualties by Taliban in a face book note said according to the local peoples reports, there have been 126 students killed, including 54 girl students and 92 boy students. He also said 73 students have been injured, including 26 girls and 47 boys. As usual, ISK accepted the responsibility of the terrorist attack on education centers of the west of Kabul.

Fears and Threats after the Explosion in Mumtaz Education Center

Westa of Kabul-1 May 2022

Written by: **Ali Zahak**

Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

As usual, I woke up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I checked facebook and twitter and noticed there have a terrorist attack on Mumtaz Education Center in Qala e Naw of Dasht e Barchi of Kabul. I reached there with half an hour delay. The Taliban fighters were there and allowed no one to enter the educational center. I told them I was one of the relatives of the manager of the educational center and then they allowed me to go in. I realized Taliban were investigating Engineer Juya the Manager of the Mumtaz Education Center and I talked with Eshaq Juya, his brother, and he showed me the class in which the explosion had went off.

I wanted to take photos and record videos, but Taliban did not allow me saying there has not been a bad event and only there has been an explosion which had no casualties. The Taliban were cleaning the scene and destroying the signs of the explosion. I waited for half an hour to talk with the Mutaz Education Manager. But he was under investigation by Taliban. I asked

about the details of the explosion from Eshaq Juya.

He said it happened at 6:55 AM today. One of the Pashtun-students had implanted the explosives in the entrance exam preparation class and when he receives a telephone call and went out of the class, the explosion occurred. According to Eshaq Juya 5 students have been injured. The health conditions of one student is not good, but the other four students have minor injuries.

He said Taliban officials had several times come there and had told them to separate girl and boy classes.

According to manager of Mumtaz Education Center, the Pashtun student who had implanted the explosives had registered in several education centers. He had registered in the same time in Champion Education Center too.

I left the Mumtaz Education Center to prepare a short report for Jade Abrsham. I was on my way to Dasht e Barchi near Barchi oil station which an explosion went off in Abdul Rahim Shahid High School. Then I tried to reach to

the scene. But Taliban had closed the ally and allowed no reporters to approach the area. I went to a secure area to follow the explosion in Abdul Rahim Shahid High School.



It was about 12 o'clock that I heard Taliban officials had detained officials of Mumtaz Education Center. I phoned Eshaq Juya to ask about the details, he told me it was true but did not know where Taliban had taken his brother. After breaking my fast or having iftar, I phoned Eshaq Juya and he told me his brother was released with a guarantee after 8 hours. He told me they could hardly find his brother along with one teacher and one injured student of Mumtaz Education center and some other detainees being detained in a dark room in PD 13 of Kabul. Taliban had tortured two other prisoners badly. He said he had asked Taliban why they had detained his brother and they had just told him they "wanted him to stay there tonight to teach him how to run an education center!" Eshaq Juya told me he has been very worried about his brother and one of the teachers of the Mumtaz Education Center when he had seen the prisoners who could not stand on their feet. According to him, Education Association of West of Kabul had talked with the PD chief to release Manager and one of the teachers

of the Mumtaz Education Center and the PD chief had finally agreed to release them based on a guarantee.

I went the next day to Mumtaz Education Center to talk with Engineer Juya. Manager of Mumtaz Education Center told me Engineer Juya had gone to visit the injured students and I could not succeed to talk to him. According to Manager of Mumtaz Educational Center, Taliban had told them not to talk with media and no reporter was allowed to enter the education center. Manager of Mumtaz Education Center told me they only had 5,000 afis to pay for treatment of the students and their families could not afford the fees of hospital and medicine and he asked me to help them collect money for treatment of the people with injuries.

These explosions have not been able to demotivate the students of Mumtaz Education Center. During an hour which I was there, several boys and girls came to the office of the center and asked about when the classes would restart. They were afraid and worried but determined not to give up as it was motivating me as well. Mohammad, Ramazan, Hassan Reza, Sharifa and Mohammad Hossain were students with serious injuries and injuries of other students were not much serious. But Mohammad is in the hospital and according to his relatives he has lost one of his kidneys. Mohammad is from Waras district of Bamyan province and lives in one of the poor areas of Kabul city and his family is very poor. Mohammad's father has a cart and affords hardly 11 members of his family. Ramazan has been discharged from the hospital but his health is not in a good condition and he needs operations.

Consecutive explosions killed 11, wounded 18 in Mazar e Sharif

4 May 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources told Jade-Abresham (Silk Way Weekly) on April 28, 2022 two consecutive explosions went off in Sajjadia Istgah (Sajjadia station) and Containers station, an area mainly Hazaras living, killing 9 and wounding 13 people.

Taliban chief of police in Balkh province said 9 people were killed and 13 people were injured by the two consecutive explosions in Mazar e Sharif.

Mohammad Mohaqeq, the Leader of the Afghanistan People Wahdat Party said, "the hands of criminal tefiri terrorists created a catastrophe again, killing and injuring many Hazaras in Mazar e Sharif, and according to the local people 11 people have been killed and 18 have been injured." There has been one child, two women and 8 men killed by the explosions. There has been one child, two women and 8 men killed by the explosions.

Mohammad Mohaqeq has said the conditions of the injured people was not good and may the number of the victims' increase. People also complained of the Taliban misbehavior. They told Jade Abresham, "Taliban hit those who had come to save the injured people from the area, and did not allow them to take care of the injured ones."

As usual, ISK has accepted the responsibility of the terrorist attack, though the Taliban officials have repeatedly said, ISIS was not physically present in Afghanistan.

Explosion in West of Kabul killed 3 and wounded two other women

Jade-Abresham: A passenger vehicle was targeted by suicide bombing on Monday April 30 in PD 3 of Kabul.

According to the local sources 3 women were killed and 2 other wounded by the explosion. A Taliban spokesperson confirming the explosion said 1 woman were killed and 3 women were wounded by the explosion.

Taliban always mention the casualties low and deny it in order to reduce the impacts of the attacks on the people.



explosion in Se Dukan Mosque of Hazaras and Shiites in Mazar e Sharif

balkh- April 21, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: There was a huge explosion in Se Dukan Mosque of Hazaras and Shiites in Mazar e Sharif. The local official said 37 people have been killed and 65 people have been injured by the explosion. However, the local witnesses reported 50 people have killed by the explosion.

Ahmad Zia Zendani, the spokesperson of Balkh public health department said 12 people were killed and 58 people were injured. Mohammad Asif Waziri, the spokesperson of Taliban police chief said 20 people were killed and injured by an explosion in a mosque of Shiite Hazaras in

in the second PD.

ISK accepted the responsibility of the attack and said 100 people were killed by the attack.



Armed men kill a hazara person in balkh

Konduz-May 20, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Armed men riding a motorcycle on Thursday May 20, 22 killed a businessman in Rastaqabad of Konduz.

Motieullah Director of Information and Cul-

ture department of Konduz told Eelaatroz the perpetrators had scaped the scene and no has been arrested in this connection yet.

Explosion in West of Kabul killed 3 and wounded two other women

Dehbure square of Kabul city-April 30,2022

Silk Way Weekly: A passenger vehicle was targeted by suicide bombing on Monday April 30 in PD 3 of Kabul.

According to the local sources 3 women were killed and 2 other wounded by the explosion.

A Taliban spokesperson confirming the explosion said 1 woman were killed and 3 women were wounded by the explosion.

Taliban always mention the casualties low and deny it in order to reduce the impacts of the at-

tacks on the people.



Hazaras were again sacrificed of work and way

Darehsuf of Samangan-Mazar e Sharif Highway

April 26,2022

Silk Way Weekly: In April 26, armed men killed 6 Hazara workers by the American M-16 and the Russian Micaruf weapons on the Darehsuf of Samangan-Mazar e Sharif Highway.

Taliban officials said unknown armed had taken off 7 Hazara people in Darehsuf district of Samangan province and then killed 5 of them. After the incident, Mohammad Mohaqeq, the leader of the Afghanistan People Wahdat Party mentioned the names of the victims as the

following:

Khairullah son of Mohammad Rahim from Nawamad.

Ghulam Sakhi son of Chaman from Nawamad.

Khalifa Sarwar son of Safar from Nawamad.

Mohammad Younus son of Mohammad Ali from Shbbashak.

Baz Mohammad son of Ahmad Ali from Khawjaboland.



Local sources in Daykondi; Taliban executed Mohammad Zabuli before the eyes of his son

Nawamish district of Daykondi-4 August 2022



Silk Way Weekly: local sources in Nawamish district of Daykondi say that the Taliban exe-

cuted Mohammad Zabuli, a former ANSF, before the eyes of his imprisoned son and then hanged his dead body on 4 August.

Taliban said they had not executed Zabuli but he died due to fear of the Taliban. However, local sources in Daykondi say Zabuli has died under Taliban torture.

Mohammad Zabuli, the former ANSF, had fled to Iran after Kabul fell, but he returned to Afghanistan when heard Taliban had detained his son, 10.

When the Taliban were informed that Zabuli had returned home, they surrounded his house and imprisoned him.

ISIS Accepted Responsibility of Attack on Hazaras and Shiite Mourners in Kabul

6 August 2022

Silk Way Weekly: There was a huge explosion among the Ashura mourners in Sare Kariz area of west of Kabul on August 5. According to Taliban spokespersons 8 people have been killed and 18 wounded.

Zabihullah Mujahid the spokesperson to Taliban in a tweet said the casualties were due to a mine replaced in a cart in PD8 of Kabul.

Mujahid while condemning the attack said it was the act of the enemies of Afghanistan who

want to disturb the security of the country. Khalid Zadrán the spokesperson to the Chief Police of Kabul said that the explosion had occurred in a crowded place and all the victims were civilians. However, the local sources and eye witnesses say that the number of casualties in explosion are far more than what Taliban have released. One of the shopkeepers close to the area of explosion said he had seen 15 people killed by his own eyes. Some sources also said that 10 people just died in Aliabad hospital. The number of

casualties may increase. ISIS accepted the responsibility of attack after hours on the Ashura mourners in Kabul.



UNAMA has cited that in explosions of Friday and Saturday in Kabul 120 people have been killed and injured

9 August 2022

There was a huge explosion on 6 August in West of Kabul. Taliban chief of police for Kabul said two people have been killed and 22 have been injured in the explosion. However, local sources said that three people have been killed and 41 have been injured according to the hospital's lists. The Taliban did not allow the journalists and eyewitnesses to provide further details on the explosion. Taliban have beaten up an individual who attempted to film the scene. Pule Sukhta area is one of the crowded areas of Kabul mainly populated by Hazaras and hundreds of people work there as shopkeepers, drivers, hotel managers, and hand sellers. On the Mohaaram days, Hazaras sell mourning flags in Pule Sukhta where the explosion went off among the ordinary people. On Friday there was another explosion in West of Kabul killing and wounding tens of people. Taliban spokespersons said 8 people were killed and 18 were injured in the explosion. But the local sources said that more than 40 people were killed and injured in the explosion.



One of the Taliban officials who did not want to be mentioned his name said that 50 people have been killed and injured including women and children in the explosion.

Arif Rahmani the former MP of Ghazni wrote on his Facebook account quoting the local resources that 40 people have been killed and injured in the explosion.

One of the eyewitnesses said that he has seen 15 bodies only in Aliabad hospital. Local sources in Aliabad hospital said the dead bodies of 10 people were in Aliabad hospital.

The ISK terrorist attack received wide condemnation at the local and international levels. Richard Bennet the special UN Human rights rapporteur for Afghanistan in a tweet, wrote the ISK attack on Hazaras in Kabul was a horrific crime.

Bennet asked UNAMA deputy to investigate the attack in a transparent and according to international standards.

The UN Special Rapporteur also said the Taliban were in charge of the security of the people and they shall bring to justice the perpetrators. Thomas Nicholson, EU Special Representative for Afghanistan said that the perpetrators of the attack in Kabul shall be detained and brought to justice.

UNAMA also said the Taliban shall prevent such attacks and initiate transparent and overall investigations of the terrorist attack. Women Rights Protesters; Afghanistan is not your inheritance to carpet it for Al-Qaeda and ISK.

In an updated statement, UNAMA has cited that in explosions of Friday and Saturday in Kabul 120 people have been killed and injured.

40 killed and injured in Hazara populated area in west of Kabul

August 6, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: In the afternoon of on August 6, 2022 a huge explosions went off in west of Kabul

According to Chief of Police of Taliban in Kabul 22 were killed and 2 were injured in the explosion. But according to the local sources and hospitals 41 were killed and 3 were injured. Taliban did not allow the reports and local people to disseminate further information on the explosion.

Taliban forces had beaten up severely a man who wanted to picture the area and share on social media.

Pul Sokhta is a very crowded area where there hundreds of people working there as vendors, shopkeepers, drivers etc.

On Mogaram days, residents of west of Kabul sell mourning flags in Pul Sokhta and the explosion had went off among them.



Black and White, Two colors with the same background; cooperation of ISK and Taliban in Balkhab Battle

25 June 2022

Silk Way Weekly: New reports on Balkhab show ISK fighters are fighting alongside Taliban in Balkhab. Afghanistan free media including 8.am wrote that ISK fighters in North Afghanistan fight against Balkhab fighters alongside the Taliban.

After Taliban negotiations with Mawlawi Mahdi failed, Taliban deployed their fighter to the borders of Balkhab district of Sare Publ province.

Taliban staged such manures to retake Balkhab district which is under control of Mawlawi

Mahdi forces now.

When the news was circled on media it once against raised this speculation that ISK is part of the Taliban group.

Before this, and especially after the Kabul fell, there have been bloody attacks several times on Hazara Shiites, specifically in the north Afghanistan,

Anyhow, the cooperation of ISK with the Taliban raises the question of whether ISK is another name for the Taliban?

Balkhab Displaced people need humanitarian aid

26 June 2022

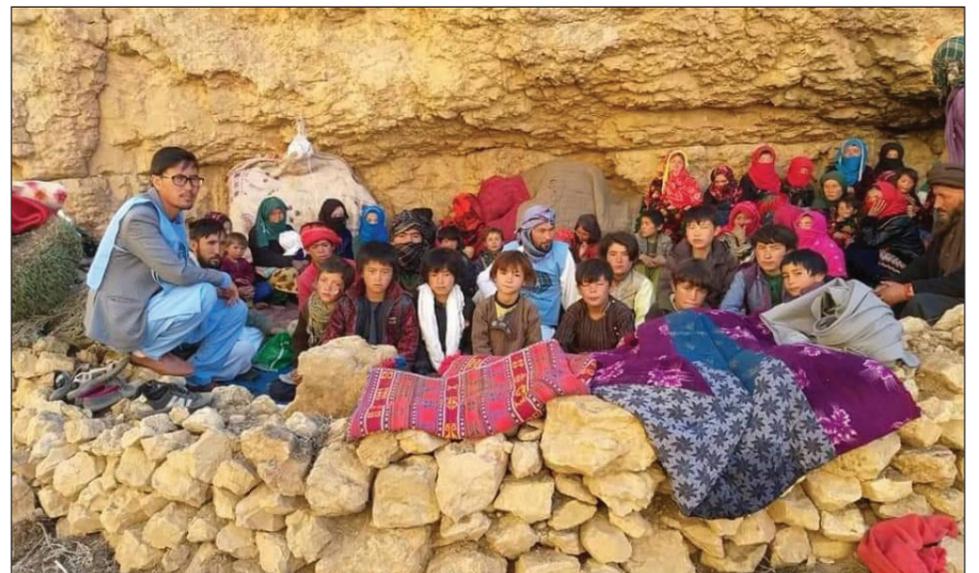
Silk Way Weekly: On 25 June 2022, residents of Qalagak, Takhshar, Chenarak, Hoosh and Lorkord villages of Balkhab district fled to mountains fearing Taliban ambush.

Local sources in Balkhab told media that the residents of the mentioned villages left their homes and properties and fled to the mountains fearing Taliban retaliation.

Local sources also add Taliban beheaded a 65-year old man near Bazare Kohnah who could not have fled to mountains. Taliban had already shot killed 5 workers and 2 shepherds in

charges with cooperation with Mawlawi Mahdi in Balkhab. Afghanistan Shiite Religious Scholars and Hazara World Council also warned of deterioration of situation in Balkhab and killing the civilians by the Taliban in Balkhab district. These tow councils urged Taliban not to harm the civillians of Balkhab district.

The local sources mention the situation in Balkhab as volatile and say if they don't receive humanitarian aid immediately, children, women and elderly may lose their lives.



Taliban Do not allow burying those shot and killed in Balkhab

6 July 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources in Balkhab told the media that the dead bodies of those who have been shot and killed in Bakhhab by the Taliban are in the area yet and the group does not allow the people to bury them. According to the local media, about 150 civilians have been killed in Balkhab by the Taliban.

Disconnecting the roadways; the Taliban have not allowed UNAMA and the Red Cross to investigate the Balkhab killings' claims Human rights agencies including UNAMA and Red Cross have not been allowed to investigate civilian killings in Balkhab.

Local sources told the media that the Taliban have closed the roadways to Balkhab and all internet and mobile phone networks are disconnected in Balkhab district. Taliban using this opportunity are shooting the people. A local source said that in one case, Taliban shot and killed 10 civilians in a mosque.

Taliban do not allow the Humanitarian Aid Reach Balkhab Displaced people

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources told JAW that 150 families from Doshakh, Golwarz, Jerm, Austiwan, Lalandar, Gokh, Zu, Jah and Sorkhakhbulaq villages have been displaced in the mountains of Balkhab and Bamyan province. But, some other media have quoted their sources in Balkhab saying 50,000 people have

been displaced.

Local sources say that most of the displaced people are women and children and 31 children have died due to cold weather and diseases. Two displaced women have given birth one infant has died so far.

The situation of the displaced people is not good in Band e Bitab and Duzdan cheshme district of Yakawlang. Hundreds face hunger and diseases. But the relief agencies have provided not aid fearing the Taliban.

Local sources told JAW that residents of Sorkhakhbulaq and Lalandar villages left their vehicles while feeling the villages but, Taliban have taken them as war booties.

Taliban are also conducting house to house search in Balkhab and collecting weapons and arresting those have had links with Mawlawi Mahadi.

In some villages, Taliban have warned the villagers not to come of their home at night because they may be shot with laser weapons.

Taliban have been accused of killing the civilians and violating human rights. But, the silence of the international community and human rights organizations on Balkhab atrocities have added to the tragic dimensions of the tragedy of Balkhab.

Balkhab Internally Displaced people; Cold Weather of the Desert or the Taliban Bullet?

19 July 2022

Silk Way weekly: Balkhab Internally Displaced people on the Crossroad of Returning Home or Remaining in the Mountains.

Meeting Held on Returning Balkhab Displaced People on July 17. Local sources in Balkhab say that the meeting concluded the internally displaced people of Balkhab to return to their homes and shall guaranty no one will fight against Taliban in Balkhab

A video shows Taliban threatening the people saying families of those who were with Mawlawi Mahdi will not be safe and the families of those who will be with Mahdi will not be safe in the future.

Now, Balkhab displaced people wonder to return to their homes and live under Taliban threats or stay in mountains and bearing the

cold weather and hunger. In both cases, they will have a difficult life. Living in the mountains is too difficult. They will not receive aid from the aid agencies and the Taliban also will prevent providing any aid to them.

Returning home will be difficult for them. Taliban have shown in practice during the war in Balkhab, Panjshir and Baghlan that they do not stand on their pledges and adhere to no international humanitarian law.

Setting preconditions by the Taliban shows balkhab residents will face threats by the Taliban.

The United Nations have estimated that about 27000, people have been displaced as a result of the war between Taliban and Mawlawi Mahdi in Balkhab district.

The tragedy of an Attack; Taliban amputate war captives in Lal wa Sarjantal of Ghor

Lal wa Sarjantal of Ghor -29 June 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources in Lal wa Sarjantal say that the Taliban amputated two war captives after torturing them

Local sources told Jade-Abresham that on 26 June, the Taliban after killing commander Moradi, a former local public uprising commander, amputated two members of Moradi's companions, Aref and Asef, in "Tekka Ghal" village of Lalwasarjantal district.

Local eye witnesses in Lal wa Sarjantal say that Taliban forces after killing Asef and Aref, amputated their bodies and throw them out on the road. One of the local eye witnesses, who does not want his name to be mentioned due to security concerns, says when the local people found the dead bodies, everyone was crying; the Taliban had cut off their tongues, ears, and fingers, and had broken their teeth and taken out their eyes.

The tragedy of the murder of a commander On 26 June, Taliban attacked on Moradi's house at midnight in "dahan e Chahar Asiab", of Lal wa Sarjantal district of Ghor province. After several hours of clashes, they killed commander Moradi and his two daughters, Zarin and Tajgul. Moradi's wife was seriously injured and his son Rahat, 16, was injured and hospitalized in Ghor hospital.

Local eyewitnesses in Dahan e Chahar Asiab

village say that Taliban destroyed Moradi's house and looted his properties.

Deploying 100 new forces to Lal wa Sarjantal district

Taliban's cabinet decided to create two battalions in Bamyan and Maidan Wardak provinces after clashes in Balkhab and Gor with Mawlawi Mahdi and Mordi. Though the Taliban say they form the two battalions to prevent the conflict between the villagers and nomads, they have deployed 100 forces to Lal wa Sarjantal district.

At the same time, 8 am.af, an Afghan independent outlet, says that Taliban tend to recruit soldiers from the local people of Bamyan district residents. It adds Taliban have sent a letter to the intelligence of Kahmarid district saying they shall prepare 100 fighters for the Taliban. They shall not include current Taliban members and shall be from the local people.



Remembering the Victims of Lal wa Sarjangle; One of the Injured Persons Cannot Afford His Treatment

Lal wa Sarjangle-18 July 2022

Silk Way Weekly:

Twenty days ago the Taliban forces attacked on Mohammad Ali, a former public uprising commander, in Lal wa Sarjangle. As a result, 8 members of Moradi's family were killed and injured.

The local sources in Ghor say that other members of the victims face mental-physical problems.

Remembering the Victims of June 26

The late Moradi's relatives gathered in his house on 16 July to commemorate him in Ghor. Then they went to the grave yard that Moradi and his two daughters, Ghula Haidar and Asif have been buried. But, Arif is buried in his own village (Shinia).

Moradi's family who have survived the Taliban attack, have hanged a black cloth as the sign of mourning on the wall of their home and beside it, the names, identities, date and place of their martyrdom have been written; Martyr Mohammad Ali Moradi, Martyr Taj Gul Moradi, Martyr Zarin Moradi, Martyr Asif Rezaee and Martyr Arif Sangari. Date of Martyrdom: 26, June, 2022. Place of Martyrdom:

Village of Dahan e Chahar Asiab Giro.

Nobody Helped them

The relatives of Moradi told Jade-Abresham that those members of Moradi's family who have survived the Taliban attack are in a bad financial conditions because Taliban looted their properties. 4 sons and 7 daughters of Moradi and his wife and mother have survived the attack. But, Taj Gul and Zarin were killed in the attack. Two sons of Moradi have escaped to Iran. Moradi's mother and Rahmat, Moradi's son, have been injured due to the attack and have not recovered yet. According to Moradi's relatives, Rahmat's leg has been broken due to gun shot and they cannot afford its surgery.

Ghula Haidar, Moradi's niece, was also killed in the attack. 2 sons, 3 daughters and mother of Ghulam Haidar have lost their family head.

But, Taliban killed brutally Asif and Arif. Taliban first have taken out parts of their bodies and then shot killed them.

3 daughters and 3 sons, wife and mother of Asif and one small child girl and mother of Aref have survived which face economic problems.



Amnesty International: Taliban Deliberately Killed Hazaras in Ghor

18 September

Silk Way Weekly: Amnesty International published the results of its investigations on killing Hazaras in by the Taliban in Lal wa Sarjangle of Ghor province.

The report said Taliban fighters killed six Hazara people on 26 June in a deliberate attack on the ethnic minority group in Afghanistan's Ghor province.

"On 26 June 2022, the Taliban detained and unlawfully, tortured and executed four men during a night raid operation in search of a former security official." The report said.

The report also said that a woman and a 12-year-old girl were also killed during the raid. AI building on target killings of Hazaras in Ghor said that the attack is part of a wider pattern of unlawful targeted killings of people

whom the Taliban perceives as adversaries.

"The Taliban must immediately end this cruel pattern of targeted killings and, as the de facto authorities, ensure the protection of all Afghans," said Agnès Callamard, Amnesty International's Secretary General.

AI report on Ghor target killing was released while Hazaras have been killed deliberately by the Taliban during the last year.

Amnesty International has documented similar extrajudicial executions of Hazara people in Ghazni province in July 2021, and Daykundi province in August 2021.

The Taliban attacked on 26 June on Muradi's house, a former member of public uprising forces, and killed Muradi, his wife, and 12 years, daughter.

Taliban Slaughtered a Former ANSF in Parwan provinces

11 September 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Taliban have detained a former ANSF from Dareh Ghorband and then gave back his dead body to his family.



Local sources said the former ANSF was named Mahram Ali Alizada who has served as the commander of local police in Ghorband.

Taliban detained him on 9 September from Khakriz area of Dareh Turkman and gave his dead body on 10 September to his family in Sihgerd district of Parwan.

Photos of Alizada on social media show he has been tortured severely and then he has been killed.

Kamran Habibi the Taliban police spokesperson for Parwan rejected Alizada's detention.

The Taliban desert court whipped 6 people in Jaghori

Jaghori district -2 October 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources in Jaghori district said that the Taliban desert court has whipped 6 people in Jaghori.

Local sources added that on 2 October accused them of stealing 18 motorcycles and whipped each of them 30 times.

The Taliban desert court whipped them in the public and they had gathered people from different parts of Jaghori to watch the execution process.

Desert court is a common judicial method in the Taliban's judicial system.

One week ago, the Taliban fighters had whipped one man accused of using intoxicants in Ghazni city.



Taliban fired on a wedding ceremony to stop playing music in Jaghori district of Ghazni

Jaghori district of Ghazni -15 July 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Taliban fired on a wedding ceremony to stop playing music in Jaghori district of Ghazni on 14 July.

A local source told Jade Abresham, Taliban ordered the drivers to stop playing music with firing in the air.

According to him, they did not stop music and Taliban continued firing in the air and finally threatened they will shoot directly at the people

if they do not stop playing music.

The beauty salons in Jaghori district of Ghazni have been closed and only one beauty salon is open in Jaghori district and according a local source they have been repeatedly threatened to close the salon.

Taliban are increasingly restricting the freedom of people and they even have interrupted the women in the weddings for their clothes.

Taliban ablaze the houses of Hazaras in Behsud, Maidan Wardak province

October 18, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources reported to Silk Way (Jade-Abresham) weekly that on October 18, 2022 tens of Taliban fighters attacked Takatu and Ablis in Behsud district and harassed the local people.

According to the reliable sources, Taliban members first ablaze the houses of the people, then tortured severely the local people and shot on the hands of some of them.

According to the local people Taliban members

had attacked on the area searching for gnus. Taliban ablaze 3 houses and 20 families were forced to leave the area and some of the have gun to the mountains to save their lives. According to the sources there had been women and children among the people who had been displaced. On the other hand, Taliban did not allow the people to carry those who had been injured to hospitals.

Taliban killed a resident of Mailistan district, Ghazni

November 6, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources in Malistan district, Ghazni, reported to media that Taliban fighters on November 6, 2022, killed a resident of Malistan district.

According local sources, the victim was named Zaman and was student of a religious school or madras.

Local sources said Zaman had come from Ghazi city to Malistan to meet his family. But Taliban killed him in Makank area because they suspect Zaman cooperated with the opposing groups of Taliban. Zaman wanted to come to Ghazni, but Taliban reached to the area and wanted to detain him. He fled the scene and Taliban shot and killed him.

According to the local sources he has been injured due to the gun fire and had hid in straw warehouse, but died due to loss of blood.



Taliban submitted his dead body in Dashan bazar clinic.

Taliban said they had killed Zaman due to suspicion based on a false report.

Before this incident, Taliban had killed a civilian man in Urozgan Khas district, Urozgan province.

The victim was named Ali Madad Sharifi, and while he accompanied his daughter who was a doctor, was killed in Chenarto district of Urozgan province.

Local sources told media, Sharifi accompanied his daughter to Cheka joy village where its residents are mainly Pashtuns, and she served in a clinic there as a doctor.

Ali Madad Sharifi, had gone on somewhere high to contact his family but he was shot and killed while returning from there.



Taliban shot and Kill 11 civilians, 3 children, in Daykondi

November 25, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Reliable sources in Daykondi reported to Silk Way that on November 25, 2022, in an attack on Sheiok Shiber village, Nilli district of Daykondi province shot and killed 11 civilians.

Local sources added that last night, November 24, about 250 Taliban forces came to Sieok district and surrounded house of Hashem Khan's sons, Ehsan Khan, Rahmat Yaqubi and houses of Mohammad Jafari and Haj Haidar's sons, the residents and local leaders of Sieok village. According to the local sources, when the local people got up for morning prayers Taliban opened fire on them and their houses with light and heavy guns.

Eleven people have been killed due to the fire of light and heavy guns. The names of the victims were Amin Ul Allah Mali Sieok, Ebrahim Yaqubi, Mohammad Alam Jafari and his son, 12, Shir Mohammad and his son, 11, Mohamad

Amir Jafari and his son, 12, and 3 other people including one woman.

When Amin Ul Allah Mali, uncle of Ehsan Khan was informed of the conflict, he negotiated with the Taliban and as a result, 5 people have been detained and sent to Daykondi provincial capital. Their names were Ehsan Khan, Rahman Yaqubi, Bashir Haidari, Mahmoud Haidari and Younus Tawakoli.

Local sources added the Taliban attacked the village due to a legal dispute between the villagers, and as one of the villagers had relations with and was influenced on the Taliban, he could satisfy the Taliban to attack these persons.

The Taliban have repeatedly attacked Hazaras after they seized power again and as a result, a number of people have been killed and many others have been forced to leave their homes.



Cultural Crimes; Taliban Rebuilding the Old Bamyan City Contrary to the UNESCO Master Plan

2 August 2022



Silk Way weekly: Videos and pictures published by social media show Abdullah Sarhadi the Provincial Governor of Bamyan opening the reconstruction of Bamyan Old market or Bazare Kohneh Bamyan.

While Bamyan old market is in the red area of Bamyan Cultural Master Plan indicating that no construction is allowed in the area. Bamyan old market is located in front of Salsal statue of

Buddha.

Bamyan Cultural Master Plan was developed in 2007 by UNESCO and cooperation of the former government of Afghanistan.

Local sources had already reported digging activities around Buddha Statue. Media reports and pictures also showed digging around Buddha's Statue.

Taliban have not responded to this yet but, UNESCO had said it would investigate the issue. Buddha's two Statues in Bamyan were exploded by Taliban in 2001. The former government of Afghanistan had taken several measures to reconstruct Buddha's Statues but, did not succeed and these two statues were registered as the world heritage in danger by UNESCO.

There are 8 historical sites including Two Statues of Buddha registered by UNESCO. UNESCO has already warned about any constructions in the historical sites of Bamyan and has said it will delist them if constructions go on in these sites.

Taliban Destroyed Bamyan Historical Plaques

Bamyan: 12 September 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources in Bamyan said that the Taliban destroyed introduction letter of 7 meter Buddha in Dareh Kakrak (One of the important Buddhist centers in the past) on 6 September in Bamyan.

7 meter Buddha and 100 caves were destroyed by the Taliban in March 2001. This act of the Taliban was named as the cultural crime of the century committed by the Taliban.

Local sources also reported that Taliban have destroyed the plaques of the areas of Buddha of Salsal and Shahmama.

Taliban started reconstruction of old Bamyan

market located 100 meters away of Salsal and was harshly criticized by UNESCO.



Taliban forced the cave dwellers of Bamyan to move

Bamyan: 27 December, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Cave dwellers in Bamyan said the Taliban officials have ordered them to leave the caves (Magharas).

In a clip released on social media on 26 De-

ember, Taliban tell these people if they do not leave the caves their mouths will be filled with bullets.

Taliban dug areas around Buddhas of Bamyan

Silk Way: Media reported on 27 March, 2021, That Taliban were digging around Buddhas of Bamyan and they did not allow movement of people in the area.

Pictures published by social media showed signs of digging around Buddhas of Bamyan.

DW quoting the local people reported that Taliban forces were busy digging in Pashti and skirts of Buddhas of Bamyan.

According to DW Taliban forces have dug 15 to

20 meters at the back of Buddhas of Bamyan. According to DW Pakistanis were digging around Buddhas of Bamyan and they could not speak Persian or Pashto.

Two statues of Bamyan were destroyed by the Taliban in 2001.

Abdullah Sarhadi, the current provincial governor of Bamyan, was in charge of destroying Buddhas of Bamyan in 2001.

Silent genocide; some Pashtuns produce heroine in Lal wa Sarjangle district of Ghore province

10 September 2022

Silk Way Weekly: according to the local sources a girl has fallen off the top of mountain while collecting an herb named "Yama" and died in Dahan Barikak village of Lal wa Sarjangle district.

Local sources reported Jade-Abresham(silk Way)Weekly that some Pashtuns have come to Lal wa Sarjangle district operating narcotics production centers.

Local sources said that they produce heroine of Yama herb and that's why Yama price has increased recently.

Heroine is considered as a genocide drug and

due to this its production, selling and maintaining is illegal.

Heroine is the most dangerous drug in the world which caused the death of 22,000 people in 2015.



Genocide of Hazaras by Taliban continue in Afghanistan

Publish date: 4 September 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Genocide of Hazaras by ISIS and other terrorist groups continue in Afghanistan. During the one year the Taliban have seized power in Afghanistan, Hazaras and Shiite community have witnessed several attacks which their responsibility rests on Taliban.

Khedir district in Daykundi-10th of March 2022

The Taliban forces arrested two civilians from Khedir district in Daykundi, a mainly a Hazara populated Province in Afghanistan, and took them to an unknown place on the 10th of March 2022.

According to local residents, the two people named Lal Mohammad Rezayee and Chaman Ali, living in Korga village in Daykundi, have been transferred to security forces in an unknown place.

The local people also said they were civilians and were not working with the former government. However, the Taliban have ordered them to hand over their guns.

The reporter of Jade Abrisham tried to contact the Taliban officials in Khedir district for information, the but Taliban denied Furthermore.

The reports say the prosecutions by the Taliban have increased and they have arrested several people so far.

The locals add that a couple of days ago Sayed Javeed, the nephew of General Sayed Baqir Mortazavi, the former Daykundi Police Chief, and two of his relatives have recently been arrested and tortured by the Taliban. Taliban wanted them to hand over guns to them.

Following those incidents, the Taliban arrested a number of civilians including Ali Mohammad son of Haji Reza, Habib son of Mohammad Hassan, Yasin son of Juma Ali, Amin son of Khan Mohammad, and Mustafa son of Subhan Naebi son of Mr. Naebi forcing them to hand over their guns.

Residents of Daikundi province accuse the Taliban do not treat them well and that they are tortured and harassed by the group.

Local sources in Daykundi confirmed the harassment of the abductees and said the Taliban had taken a civilian named Mohammad Walid Qasim from Sar-e Tagab village in Pato district about 15 days ago. According to the locals, the Taliban had beat him with a gun so much that he died after being severely tortured by the soldiers.

Daikundi residents also complain of illegal

behaviors and harassment by members of the Islamic Emirate.

Daykundi- March 11, 2022

Local sources reported to Jade-Abresham that Taliban have arrested two men, named Mohammad Reza and Chaman Ali, from Korga Village, Khedir district of Daykundi province on March 11, 2022, convicting them having weapons. Furthermore, people from Daykundi province said, Taliban have arrested some civilians, namely Ali Mohammad son of Haji Reza, Habib son of Mohammad Hassan, Yasin son of Juma Ali and Amin son of Khan Mohammad from Nili city and wanted weapons and ammunitions from them. Local sources confirmed illegal arresting of the people by Taliban and said the group have arrested another person named Ali Mohammad son of Qasim from Sare Tagab village, Pato district of this province and told him to hand over his gun to the group. The man has died due to punishment and deep injuries by Taliban.

Bamyan-March 28, 2022

Body of boy, 22, was found Dar e Fuladi of Bamyan. Mohammad Khani rasa, spokesperson of Bamyan chief police told Jade-Abresham, the motives behind this incident was not clear and police had started investigating the issue.

Daykundi- March 28, 2022

Nazir Mohammad, a resident of Daykundi, was murdered in Dahan Qul of Ashterlai district on March 28, 2022. As usual, Taliban investigation department has promised to investigate the incident.

Herat-May 20, 2022

Taliban detained on Thursday May 20, 22 Mohammad Naiem a teacher of a private school in Jabrael Township of Herat. Local sources said Taliban had arrested Mohammad Naiem for criticizing Taliban on the social media.

Before this incident, Taliban had arrested Khalid Amiri, a writer and reporter, and he was sentenced by the military court for a 3-year prison.

Daikundi-11 June 2022

Taliban forces have detained brother of a former national security force from Dahanqul village of Khidir district. Taliban want 60 guns and ammunition to release the man.

Richard Bennet the UN Human Rights



Rapporteur in Afghanistan during an 11-day trip to Afghanistan said living in Afghanistan under Taliban was horrifying, but the international community and the UN only express concerns and they have not taken any serious steps to prevent illegal killings, force moves and retaliate killings by the Taliban.

Bamyan-13 July 2022

Local sources say that Taliban arrested a geology student from Bamyan charge with relations with NRF. Amanullah Rahnawar the detained student is from second part of Behsud district of Maidan Wardak province. Taliban have move him to Maidan Wardak province and there is no information available about him.

Daykundi-30 July 2022

Taliban have detained 3 civilians named Zahir, Noor Mohammad and Mir Afghan from Miramoor district. Taliban have moved these people to Ajristan district.

Daykundi

Local sources in Daykundi told Jade-Abresham that Taliban intelligence in Daykundi has told residents of Barkar district to provide them guns. However, Pashtoons of Ajristan district in Ghazni carry guns openly without having no legal documents.

Local sources added that Pashtoons harbored with Hazaras' areas torture, and kill Hazaras.

Local sources said that Pashtoon armed men from Ajristan district show killed Mohammad from Barkar district in front of his home.

Bamyan

Local sources in Bamyan told Jade-Abresham that Taliban have detained four young men accused of resistance against Taliban.

Local sources added that one of the members of the group who lives in abroad has informed the Taliban of the place and intent of the group. Taliban have detained four young people so far.

Bamyan-27 August 2022

Local sources said that on 27 August, Agriculture director of Taliban in Bamyan and his bodyguards have beaten up a customer in his office.

The customer's name was Gholam Afzali and wanted to apply on merit based for a job vacancy in Bamyan agriculture directorate.

Local sources said that they have beaten up Gholam Afzali illegally and he is not in a good condition now.

Daykundi-31 August 2022

Local sources in Daykundi said that armed men on 31 August attacked on Zawar Ali, Banab and Barkar in Miramor district of Daykundi.

Local sources added that armed clashes occurred when Kochis shot killed a local resident and destroyed the fields of the people.

There are many reports of supporting Kochis by Taliban; the Taliban group want to forcibly move the local residents by Kochis.

Ghazni-01 September 2022

Local residents of Jaghori district said on 1 September that Taliban have started taking ransom from the people in Jaghori. As a result, 10 households have left the district so far.

Local sources say that Taliban are harassing people and have ordered them to give guns to them. Such behaviors show Taliban pursue ethnic cleansing in Jaghori.

Daykundi- August 2, 2022

Taliban detained a-10-year old son of a former security force in Nawmamish of Daykundi and has tied his legs by chains.

Local sources in Daykundi say that Mohammad Zabuli, a former ANSF, had fled to Iran after Kabul fell and returned to Daykundi after hearing the news his son has been detained by Taliban on August 2. Following this, Taliban had surrounded Zabuli's house and detained him after hours of armed clashes. Now, both father and son are in prison.

Daykundi-27 Jul 2022

Taliban detained Mohsen Rezaie, a local community leader, and took him to an unknown place on 27 Jul. Local sources in Daykundi say that Taliban intelligence have detained Taher, a former employee of the US forces, from Kiti district.

Daykundi-27 August 2022

Local sources said to Jade-Abresham that Taliban have severely beaten up a young man named Nematullah from Alqan viallge of Shahrstan district.

They added that Taliban frequently went to the local water canal. According to them, this bothered the local area women and Nematullah had prevented Taliban from going there. As a result, they had beaten up Nematullah.



Taliban killed a young women in West of Kabul

January 13, 2021

Silk Way Weekly: Reliable sources in west of Kabul reported on January 13, 2021 Taliban fighters killed a young woman in west of Kabul. They added that the victim was named Zaiban Abullahi.

Zainab Abdullahi was killed while she was returning from a wedding party accompanied with her family. Their car had been stopped and checked in the police checkpoint and then they had been allowed to go but they were shot and killed after seconds.

The chief police of PD13 confirmed that she had been killed by Taliban fighters.



A girl student killed herself protesting extending girls' school ban by Taliban west of Kabul -25 March 2022



Silk Way Weekly: Local sources say a student girl aged 17 has killed herself in west of Kabul. The local sources say the girl has jumped down from a market in Dasht e Barchi and died in a

move to protest the school ban by the Taliban. This comes as dozens of girl students have protested the decision of the current government to ban girls in grades 7-12 from going to school and have advocated for reopening girl schools. The Taliban Ministry of Education had pledged to open girl schools on March 22, but they closed the school doors on the girls on the same day. The girls returned home sad and concerned as the Ministry of Taliban had announced school ban for girls in grades 7-12 will continue until the next announcement and when their dress is designed according to the Sharia and Afghan cultural values, then the girls would be allowed to attend their classes.

Mysterious killings; dead body of a young girl was discovered in west of Kabul

March 26, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: As an indication of continued murdering of women in Afghanistan, the dead body of a young girl was discovered on March 26, 2022 in west of Kabul.

Local sources added the murdered had occurred on a hill of Omid Sabz Township and the perpetrators were not identified.

A woman was killed in Jaghori Township of Dahst e Barchi

Kabul- Dasht e Barchi- March 29,2022

Silk Way Weekly: The latest round of terrors took place in west of Kabul. Local sources told Jade Abresham, a woman was killed in March 29 in Jaghori Township of Dahst e Barchi. The witnesses told the woman was suffocated in her

house by unknown people. People found the body of a women some days ago in Shahrak Omid Sabz located in west of Kabul and reported the incident to the concerned PD.

Two young girls murdered in Balkh

silk way -6 March 2022

Silk Way Weekly: According to local sources, the bodies of two young girls were found in Tangi Shadian of Balkh province. One of them was shot and the other was suffocated, but both were killed in a mysterious way, the same sources said. The perpetrators of the killings are not yet known, but the bodies were taken to Tangi Shadian by the Taliban.

The media recently reported that several female protesters and civil society activists were killed after being detained by the Taliban in

Mazar-e-Sharif. The group denied this information.



Teenager Girl Found Dead in Kabul

Dasht-e Barchi -7 March 2022



Silk Way Weekly: Photos show the body of a girl with tied hands and feet, abandoned in the garbage.

Witnesses at the scene told Jade-Abresham that the body of this teenage girl was found on March 6, in Dasht-e Barchi area. "The girl, aged between 17 and 18 years old, first has been raped and then has been killed", said one of the witnesses. Local sources confirmed that the girl was killed mysteriously during the night and the residents discovered her body in the garbage of Takamol High School in Dasht-e Barchi. The perpetrators are not yet known, the witnesses added.

A young girl was shot and killed in Sangtakht wa Bandar of Daykondi Daikondi Province

May 22, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources said on May 22, 2022, a young girl was killed by gun shot in Dahan Gharak village of Sangtakht district of

Daikondi province. It is not clear why she has been killed yet.

Dead body of a young girl discovered in Herat

30 July 2022

Silk way Weekly: Dead body of a young woman was discovered on 30 July 2022 in Jebrael PD 13 of Herat.

The dead body of the young girl was found in a sack on the wall of a house and the owner had expressed was not aware of it.

She was shot on the face and killed. The motive and perpetrator of perpetrators are not known yet.

Taliban authorities in Herat had not responded on the news.

Dead body of young girl found in Bamyan

Bamyan -25 June 2022

Silk Way Weekly: The dead body of young girl, 24, was found in well in Shahidan area of Bamyan city.

Local sources say the girl was the main resident of Waras district of Bamyan and lived in Bamyan city. According to the local sources she was kidnapped one month ago in Bamyan.

The press office of Bamyan police chief has confirmed the news saying they had arrested one person in connection to this case. They have not mentioned the motive behind the murder yet.

Mysterious murders and women suicide have increased recently in Afghanistan. A girl killed herself some days ago in Saighan district of Bamyan.

Two days ago, a girl killed herself protesting to forces marriage in Sayed Baba village of Saighan district.

According to the local sources, parents of the girl wanted her to marry her aunt's son by force. As a consequence, she hanged her to say no to forced marriage.

Young woman killed in Bamyan

Bamyan -27 September 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources reported that a young woman was killed at 11am on 25 September by armed men in Bamyan city.

The motive behind the murder is not clear and the Taliban officials have not responded to the incident yet.

After Taliban seized power in Afghanistan the rate of secret killings of women and girls have increased the in the country.

Prior to this incident, several cases of mysterious killings of women and girls have been reported from Bamyan.

Beside the mysterious killings of women and

girls, the rate of suicide has increased among women in Afghanistan too.



Taliban shot dead a woman in Samangan

Samangan-12 June 2022

Silk Way Weekly: On 6 June 2022, the Taliban shot dead a woman aged 30 before the eyes of her children in the Daresuf Paen district of Samangan.

Local sources say Sharifa had a 9-year-old daughter and an 11-year-old son.

According to the local sources, Sharifa's husband is in Iran. Taliban shot killed her charging her for having illegal affairs with another man. The man is a driver who used to bring the shopping of the women from a local village market. The local people say they had no affairs.

The Taliban is the only group that rules beyond the law. Taliban forces are famous in hanging the people and killing them by extra-judicial practices.

Now according to genocide characteristics, attributes and definitions, it shall have been clear to the human rights organizations, United Nation, and especially the International Criminal Court that genocide is ongoing in Afghanistan and the main perpetrators of these cruel crimes are the Taliban.





Kochis took the blood money of a Kochi from residents of Sang Takht and Bandar of Daykondi

Sang Takht and Bandar of Daykondi, June 6 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources said that Kochis supported by Taliban forced the residents of Sang Takht wa Bandar to pay 1,000,000 Afs as blood money.

This Kochi man was killed in a clash between the Kochis and the local people in Siah Chob district, Daykondi in 1983. While a member of the local people was killed in the conflict and the local residents had opened a lawsuit to the Taliban local officials, but they had not paid any

attention to it.

Also, local sources reported that on 9 June, 2022, to Jade Abresham weekly that Mullah Noorjan, commander of armed Kochis, had threatened the local residents of Takato village, Kiti district, to forcibly leave their homes and lands.

According to the reliable resources, Kochis claim that the lands of Takato village belonged to them.

Kochis want the residents of Sangtakht wa Bandar to pay the blood money of a Kochi

Sangtakht wa Bandar-27 August 2022

Silk Way weekly: Kochis want the residents of Sangtakht wa Bandar to pay the blood money of a Kochi who has been killed in 1990 in an armed clash with the residents of Chaharqul village. Taliban has approved the residents of Chaharqul village to pay 2000,000 afs and one AK-47.

According to the local sources, district governor of Sangtakht wa Bandar has approved it and

ordered the residents of the district to fulfill urgently.

Local residents of Chaharqul Miri village are not satisfied with the approval saying the district governor has not investigated the case fairly and they call it an oppressive approval.

The residents of the village they have not been involved in killing the Kochi shepherd.

Taliban detained six Khidir residents

Khedir, July 2, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources in Daykondi reported on June 2, 2022, that Taliban had detained six people, Abdullah, Mulham, Rashid, Ghulam Abbass and Sultan from Ghamqul village of Khedir district.

According to the local residents, 20 Kochis households along with thousands of their ani-

mals on March 2022, ambushed the local area and told the local residents they either shall leave their lands and properties or pay them for using the lands.

However, local residents resisted against Taliban. The primary court of Khedir district ordered detaining 6 residents of the district.

Armed Kochis killed a resident of Miramoor district, Daykondi

Miramoor Daykondi, August 31, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources told media armed Kochis killed a resident of Barkar village of Miramoor district and injured another one. The victims was named Mohamamd, he was first injured with a knife by an armed Kochi and then was shot and killed.

The incident happened while Kochis cattle were destroying the fields of Barkar residents prevent them. As a result, there have been a quarrel between the local people and Kochis, then one of them injured Mohammad with a knife and then shot and killed him.

Taliban and Kochis Alignment; 10 families moved forcibly by Taliban

Daykundi- 23 September 2022

Silk Way weekly: local sources reported on 19 september 2022 that Taliban forcibly moved ten families from Khidir district of Daykondi. Taliban moved forcibly these families for an armed clash one Kochi had with two local residents and he was killed.

In connection to this incident Taliban detained some residents of "Pushtruq" village of Khedir

district and put them under pressure to find and surrender the alleged killer to Taliban.

Local sources also reported that Taliban made the residents of "Pushtruq" village to forcibly move the family of the suspected killer. Taliban also have forcibly moved 10 families of the suspected killer and they have moved to another province.

Blood Money for Naturally Dead people; Taliban Detain 40 People in Khidir

Daykundi-29 September 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources said on September 25 that the Taliban group detained 40 local elders of Khidir district of Daykondi and have taken them to the district office of.

Local sources said that the Taliban fighters have detained these people from Dareh Khodi area because 40 years ago 5 Kochis have been killed in this district!

These people are from "Gham Qul", "Gham Qul Paen", "Khairkhana", "Tibagh" and "Dareh Khodi" villages who according to Kochis claims must be blood money to Kochis.

Local sources said that 5 Kochis were killed 40 years ago in an armed clash between the Kochis and the local people. But as a result of the clash more local people were killed too.

According to the local sources Kochis in close

coordination with the Taliban fighters have forced some residents of Khedir district to collect blood money and they also have forced tens of households to forcibly leave "Gham Qul" village.

The Taliban primary court in a writ of summons has ordered elders of "Gham Qul", "Gham Qu Paen", "Khair Khana", "Ti Bagh" and "Dareh Khodi" villages to come to the district capital of Khidir.

The Taliban local officials in Daykondi have not responded to the issue yet.

Khocis have opened law suits in all central highlands after the Taliban take over.

They claim Hazaras lands belong to them and take blood money from the people for their dead members who have died naturally.

Kochis ordered residents of Nahoor to pay them 11 million and 500 hundred thousand Pakistani Kaldars

October 19, 2021

Silk Way weekly: Local sources said in Nahoor on October 19, 2021, Kochis ordered local residents to pay Kochis 11 million and 500 hundred thousand Pakistani Kaldars as blood money.

Kochis claimed the man was killed in 2014 in Quria area of Khedir district.

Local officials of Taliban in Ghazni issued a

verdict the local people to pay the sum of the money to the Kochis.

Also, Kochis had claimed they had lost 20 guns in the area in the mentioned year.

Kochis had already taken about 1 million and 457 thousand afs from the local people as the blood money of a Kochi killed in 2013 from the residents of Quria village.

Kochis took 1 million and 250 thousand Afs as blood money from Nahoor residents

November 1, 2021

Silk Way weekly: Local sources on November 1, 2021, reported to media Kochis forced the people to pay them blood money of a Kochi who they claim has been killed by the local people.

Kochis had claimed a member of them was killed in 2013 in Barki village of Nahoor district.

According to the local people, Kochis supported by Mawlawi Abdul Ali Barla, a Taliban commander in Qarabagh district, forced the people to pay them 1 million and 250 thousand afs as blood money.

Also, A Kochi has claimed he has been beaten up by the local people in the mentioned year, and Mawlawi Barla has ordered the local people to pay him 100,000 Pakistani rupees.

In addition to that, Kochis have accused Baraki residents that they have destroyed a well water and stolen a motorcycle of Kochis and Mawlawi Barla have ordered them to pay Kochis 270,000 Pakistani Kaldar.

According to the local people, the well was dug by Taliban before they collapse in 2001 and had been destroyed gradually.

A Kochi received 52,000 Kaldar from the people accusing them of damage his teeth

Nahur - Ghazni: October 28, 2021

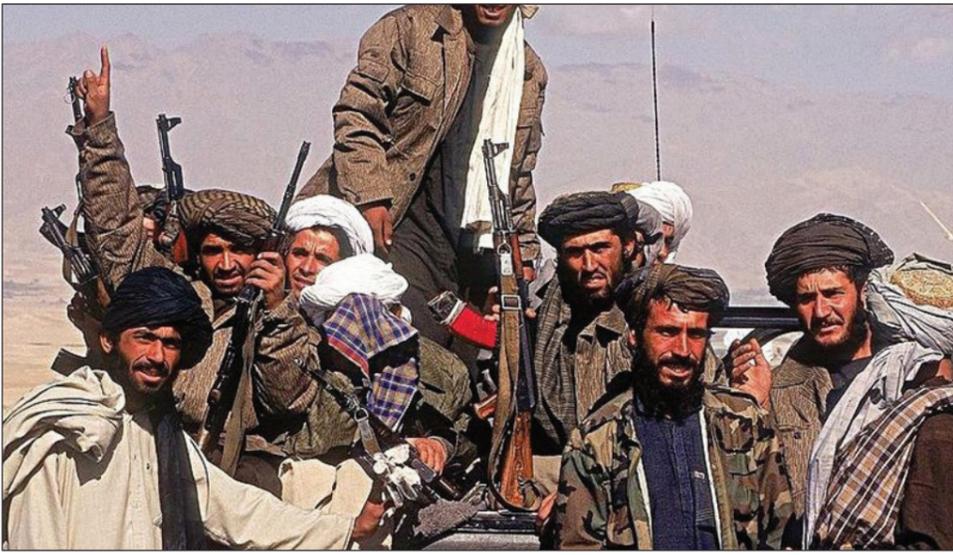
Silk Way weekly: A Kochi in Quria village of Nahoor, claimed Samad, a local resident of Quria, had broken his teeth in 2013. The Kochi man supported by the Taliban received 52,000 Pakistani Kaldar from the local people.

Also, Kochis had claimed 29 sheep of them were

missed and their shepherd was injured in the village.

They made the local people give them 29 sheep and pay 170,000 kaldars for injuring their shepherd. Hence, Taliban summoned the local people to the center of district.





Kochis destroyed Maidan Wardak fields of the local people

May 10, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources said that Kochis on May 10, 2022, there was an armed clash between 4 armed men of local people and Kochis. The reliable sources stated that Kochis contrary to the agreement made between the local people and Kochis, ambushed the fields of the people while armed, with their camels.

As a result, one Kochis was killed and one was injured.

Taliban had approved that only Kochis who have land in Behsud, may settle on their lands without arms.

But Kochis violated the decision and armed Kochis destroyed the land of the people.

Kochis Are Planning to Sieze Jaghori Lands

19 May 2022

Sender: Local Sources in Ghazni

Early morning today, the representative of the people contacted me from Jaghori and said 14 Kochi households along with their cattle have arrived to Kotal Riggardan of Jaghori district. The local people are worried about their fields because when 14 cattle pass from the area and cross their fields, then nothing will be left for them.

As a result, residents of Oliato, Khodidad, Barik and Shoghla have informed the Jaghori district authorities that 14 cattle, each more than 100 goats and sheep, if pass the area will leave nothing of agriculture for the local residents. Because all of their agriculture farms will be destroyed.

Then the local residents decided to send the local influential and representatives of the people along with the deputy chief of police of Jaghori district to meet the representatives of Kochis and share the concerns of the local people with them.

He said, we went to the area and discussed the issue in the presence of the Jaghori police chief with the representatives of Kochis. We asked them where they were going along with 14 cattle and they said they were going to the Mirdina of Malistan district. They said they only wanted to pass from Jaghori and go to their main destination.

The representatives of the people told Kochis, passing through the valleys and agriculture lands of Jaghori residents was wrong. Further, these valleys don't have the capacity of such cattle. Therefore, they will destroy all the crops of the farmers and nothing will be left for them.

It is worth mentioning Hazarajat faces two big challenges this year; presence of armed Kochis in the area and drought. These two challenges threaten seriously the lives and crops of the people.

Finally, Kochis changed their destination by the arbitration of Jaghori district police chief and they decided to go through Nahoor desert to their destination in Malistan district.

In addition to that, some other Kochis came to Shishpar through Nahoor desert and then they will go to Sabznala area. Local residents did not allow them to go through their fields. Shishpar residents had already opened a lawsuit against Kochis. According to the people, the Taliban group, during their first round of rule, had told both sides to present their documents to the Ghazni provincial court. No more Kochis, except 3 households, are allowed to come to the area and use the water of Shah Welaiatmab un-

til the case is finalized.

But this time, after the opposition of the people to the presence of the Kochis in the area, they increased their numbers from 3 to 14 households. Their cattle which include thousands of sheep and goats, pass through the fields every day to drink water. As a result, the people of shishpar have complained to the district government again to prevent Kochis of destroying their fields.

The deputy chief of Police of Jaghori district agreed to accompany the representatives of the Shishpar people to go to the residential place of Kochis to talk with them. Their elder, Pal Mohammad, negotiated with us. The deputy chief of police of Jaghori district shared the concerns of the people with him and reminded him to not bother the local people.

He told the deputy chief of police that, Kochis have not bothered the local people, but the local people have prevented Kochis of entering to the area. He said Kochis have gone to all parts of Hazarajat and have faced no objections, but they have been prevented of passing from Shishpar.

Deputy chief of police said, your lawsuit is going on in the provincial court, unless it is final you are not allowed to enter the area.

Pal Mohammad said the local people may take two actions; they either allow our cattle to drink water passing their fields or allow us to go to Sabznala passing through their fields!

Representatives of the local people said, we have not invited the Kochis to come here because they have come by force.

The deputy chief of police said, Kochis have come this year and the local people will cooperate with them to pass from the area. He took a written guarantee from Pal Mohammad to pass form the area temporarily and shall wait for the decision of the court for further actions.

I told them, Sabznala area belong to the people of Shoghla, Kamrak and Kandly of Maistan district, so just taking the agreement of the Shishpar people to enter the area was not enough.

Then one of the Taliban members told us the Shishpar people must not prevent Kochis to access water using their fields until their case is finalized by the court and it is our final decision! I feel the Taliban are coordinated with the Kochis. They together put the local people under pressure to surrender to them. They will gradually seize the agriculture lands of the local people. Taliban apparently show sympathy with the local people, but they take no action to protect the lives and properties of the local people and they have not been impartial in terms of

the conflicts of the local people with the Kochis and have supported the Kochis.

I would mention one case here. When we had a meeting with Kochis, our phones did not work. The Taliban told one of his soldiers to go to the area which telephones work. When the soldier returned, he told people have fired on Kochis who have been already prevented in Aliato area.

The Taliban commander asked is there anybody from Aliato?

The answer was negative. He was angry and asked, is there anybody from Shighla? He ordered me to assess who has attacked on Kochis. He said all the area must be searched. However, Kochis are armed and fire regularly on the people and no body take action against them.

Armed clashes between Kochis and local residents of Shaikh Ali district

23 May 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources reported in Parwan province reported that there was an armed clash between the local people and Kochis on 23 May 2022;

According to the local people, 10 local residents and 1 Kochi has been injured in the attack.

The clash erupted when Kochis released their cattle on the farms of the local people, but they

prevented Kochis.

Kochis has repeatedly attacked the local people and destroyed their fields in Shaikh Ali district. The armed presence of Kochis is not limited to Shaikh Ali district. Kochis have attacked nearly on all parts of Hazarajat and their ambush have been stronger in Shaikh Ali of Parwan, than other parts of Hazarajat.

Kochis grabbed lands of Jaghato district of Ghazni

July 25, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources said that on July 25, 2022, Kochis supported by Taliban have grabbed their lands in Jaghato district.

The grabbed lands belong to Hazara residents

and they have legal documents of the lands. Kochis are building apartments on these lands now.

Taliban and Kochis took 1 million Afs from Nahoor residents

Ghazni- 27 December, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources in Ghazni reported that the Taliban officials have approved the resident of "Orchogo" and "Ragh" villages of Nahoor district shall pay 1 million afs to a Kochi woman as compensation.

Kochis have claimed that years ago a Kochi woman has been injured by the villagers in these areas.

According to the Taliban decision, local people gathered 500,000 afs and sent to Taliban. But Taliban imprisoned the man who had brought the money and told the local people they will not release him unless they pay another 500,000 afs.

According to the Taliban Commission the residents of "Ragh" village shall be another 1 million afs.

Local sources in Nahoor district also reported that the Taliban officials have confiscated two houses of the local residents and submitted

them to the Kochis.

Ali Hossain and Mohammad Reza yousufi were the owners of the houses and the Taliban fighters have made them to confess that their houses and lands belong to Kochis.

Local sources said that Kochis had no legal documents proving their ownership.

Local sources also reported that Taliban fighters have imprisoned two residents of "Jushan" and "Sabmalam" villages of Nahoor district accused of Killing two Kochis many years ago and taking 600 sheep of them.

The Taliban Commission have detained some residents of these villages to force them to confess the crime.

And also Local sources in Bahaei area of Nahoor district said that Taliban imprisoned 8 innocent people accusing them of murdering a Kochi, and then have taken 1 million of Afghani from them to free them.

Taliban Detained Nahoor District Residents Due to Kochis' Complain

Silk Way Weekly-5 August 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources in Nahoor district said that Taliban detained residents of Saha e Bahaie village due to Kochis' complain.

The local sources added that Kochis' have opened a suit law against Bahaie village residents on 4 August stating that 20 years ago the villagers killed a Kochi and robbed his 900 sheep.

Taliban have ordered the villagers to pay 11,000,000 Pakistani rupees but the villagers have said they will not pay the money unless the Kochis to prove their claim.

The villagers have told Taliban officials that they will act based on evidence but Taliban have imprisoned them.





A Pashtun man took 6 million Pakistani kaldar from the local people as compensation

Malistan – Ghazni: August 30, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local residents in Malistan say that Taliban and Kochis have taken millions afs by force from them so far. According to the local residents of Malistan, Local Taliban in a recent case took 6 million rupees for a claim made by Pashtun resident of Ajrestan district against Malistani residents. Pir Mohammad a Pashton resident of Ajrestan district had complained to the Taliban local Administration that residents of Malistan district had taken his 700 sheep 34 years ago. As a result, Taliban forced the residents of Malistan to pay 6 million rupees to Pir Mohammad. Taliban have taken a huge sum of money under

pretexts such as blood money and theft. Kochis supported by the Taliban have taken millions afs by force from the residents of Nahoor, Malistan and Jaghori districts of Ghazni province. Local residents say Kochis even want blood money for those Kochis who have naturally died as saying they have died on Hazaras lands! A local resident of Nahoor Ghazni who did not want to be mentioned his name due to security concerns, said that more than half of the blood money goes to the Taliban's packets and only a little portion of them are given to the Kochis.

Kochis forced Hazara local residents to pay 27 thousands Afs as the price of two sheep

Nahur – Ghazni: September 19, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: A local resident of Nahoor, Ghazni, told Jade Abresham Weekly, Kochis forced the local people to pay 27,000 afs as the price of two sheep. Kochis claimed many years ago when they ambushed the area of Cheragh Sang, two sheep

of them were stolen. Taliban approved the local people pay 27,000 afs to the Kochis. Also, another Kochi, had claimed one of the local residents had stolen his donkey, and Taliban forced the people to give him a donkey.

Taliban received from the local people of Jaghor 50 to 200 thousand afs

Jaghuri – Ghazni: September 20, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Taliban and Kochis have forced residents of Nahoor, aghori and Malistan districts to pay them blood money and the prices of weapons. Free Afghan media reported that Taliban in the previous month detained some residents of

Luman area in Jaghori and have beaten them up to give them weapons and then have taken 50,000 afs to 200,000 from them to free them. Local sources said that there are now tens of families in Jaghori whose guardians have fled to the neighboring countries fearing Taliban.

Kochis forced the local people to pay 2 milions afs as compensations

20 September 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Local sources in Ghazni, said on 20 September 2022, the Taliban ordered the residents of Urchoghu and Wagh villages of Nahoor, to pay 2,000,000 afs as compensation to a Kochi woman. Kochis had claimed many years ago, a Kochi woman had been injured by the residents of Urchoghu village. According to the Taliban approval, local residents were forced to pay 500,000 to the authorities of Taliban to give it to Kochis. But Taliab detained the person and told the villagers, they imprison the man who had brought the money, and they will not release him unless they pay another 500,000 afs. According to the Taliban approval, residents of Ragh village shall pay another one million afs. Taliban had already had expropriated the

homes of two local residents in favor of Kochis. Mamoor Ali Hossian and Mohammad Reza Yousufi, the owners of the homes, have been forced to confiscate their houses have been the land of Kochis. According to the local people, Kochis have no legal documents for these houses. Taliban had imprisoned a number of Joshan and Sabmalam villages accused of killing two Kochis and taking 600 sheep of them many years ago. Taliban commission had detained and beaten up some of the residents of the village to take the forced confession of them. Taliban had said their commission will soon make a decision and the local people shall accept it.

Taliban ignored complaints of Nahoor district residents

Nahur – Ghazni: June 14, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Taliban had sent a delegation to assess the conflict between Kochis and local people on pastures and grabbing the lands of the local people. According to 8am daily on June 14, 2022, the daily had received a copy of the delegation re-

port confirming Kochis had destroyed the pastures and grabbed the rain lands of the local people. According to the 8 am daily, Kochis were not ready to disarm and bully the people misusing being armed.

Kochis supported by the Taliban took 800 thousands Afs as blood money from Khedir district residents

October 26, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Kochis supported by Taliban took 800,000 afs from the residents of Khedir district as blood money. Daily Etilaato Roz reported on October 26, 2022, it has received a document showing Taliban district governor and judge of the primary court of Khedir district had taken 1,000,000 afs from the local residents. Local sources in Daykondi said, Kochis filed a lawsuit against the local residents claiming that one of their relatives had been killed by Khedir residents. Kochis claimed the man was killed 45 years ago in Paen Dare Khodi district and another Kochi was injured. The district governor of the Taliban and their

judge of the primary court have approved the local people pay 800,000 afs as blood money. But Taliban collected about 1,000,000 afs and paid 800,000 to the Kochis and distributed the remaining money among the district governor and the judge. Also, Kochis had already claimed 5 members of them had been killed in civil war in Khedir district. Then Taliban detained and imprisoned 50 residents of Khedir district. Though these people were released by mediation of Daykondi provincial governor, but the false claims of Kochis in Daykondi and other parts of central Afghanistan in just on the rise.

Kaaj Suicide attack takes lives of many students

west of Kabul -30 September 2022

Silk Way weekly: Suicide bombers attacked Kaaj Educational Center located in west of Kabul at 7:00am on 30 September.

According to the witnesses, the suicide bombers first killed the guards of the Education Center and then entered the classroom where 400 students were sitting for entrance exam practice.

According to the reports, the suicide bomber went off among the girl students.

The injured students have been transferred to Watan, Modern and Mohammad Ali Jinah hospitals.

According to the reports the Taliban fighters have surrounded the area and do not allow anyone to the area.

Local sources have reported that the Taliban have beaten up the families of victims by guns and have forced them to leave the area.

At the same time, Khalid Zadrani the

spokesperson for the Taliban police commander in Kabul said that according to the primary data 19 people have been killed and 27 injured.

The number of casualties according to the people is much higher than the official figures.

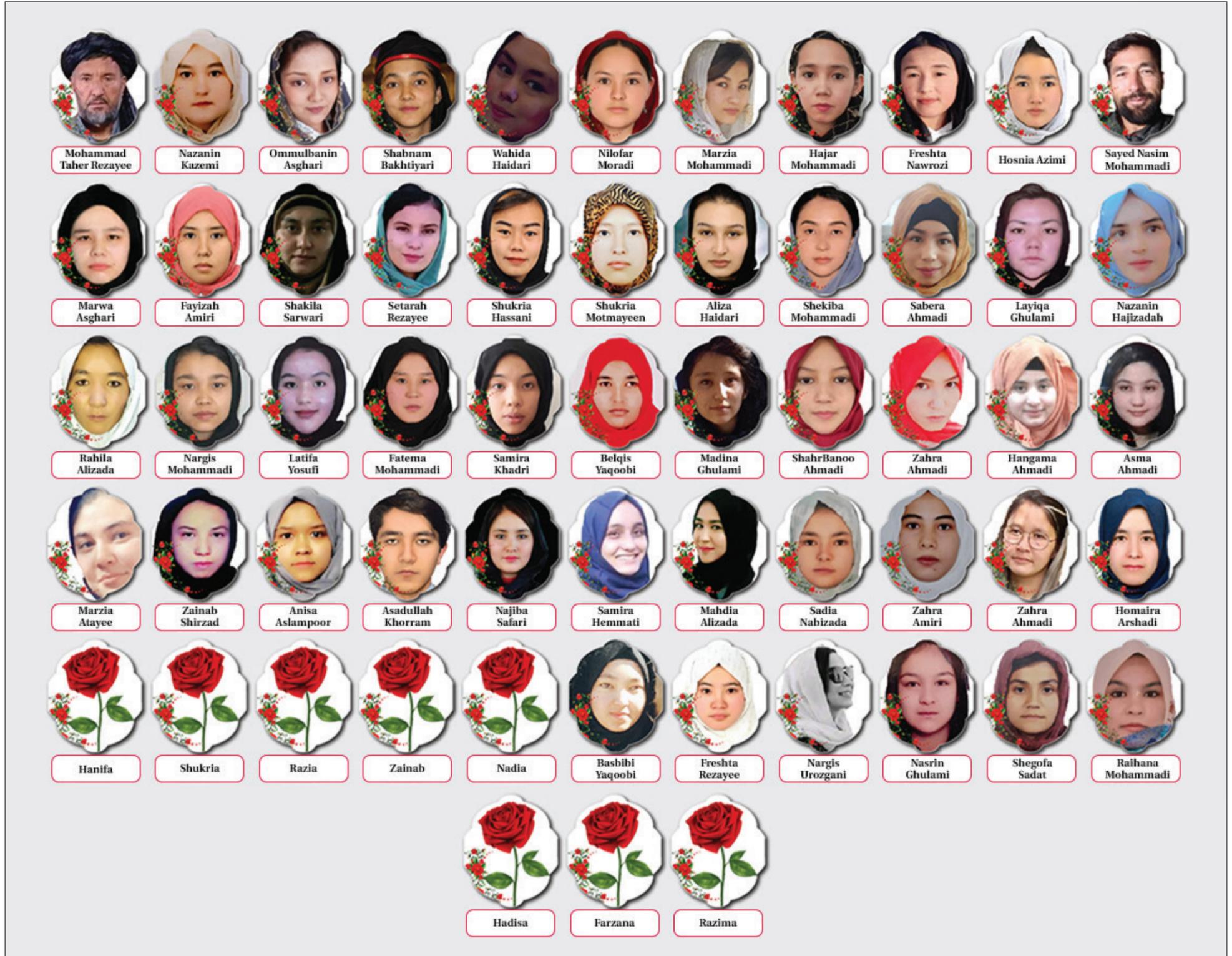
According to the Local sources 58 students have been killed and 126 injured in the attack on Kaaj Educational Center.

UNAMA in its latest report said in the suicide attack on Kaaj Education Center in Dasht

Barchi west of Kabul at least 53 were killed and 110 injured.

No group has accepted the responsibility of the attack yet.

Kaaj is the former Mawoud Education Center which was targeted in 2018 killing 50 students. And then it changed its name from Mawoud to Kaaj.



List of the victims of Kaaj students (September 30, 2022)

No	Name	F/name
1	Freshhta	Abdul Ahmad
2	Nadia	Reza
3	Zahra	Assadullah
4	Hajar	Ghulam Ali
5	Shekiba	Ghulam Rassul
6	Shukria	Sarwar
7	Marzia	Sayed Ali
8	Bahara	Ewaz
9	Belqiss	Mohammad Yaqoob
10	Sayeda	Mohammad Reza
11	Zahra	Mohammad Reza
12	Freshhta	Yunoos
13	Raihana	Reza
14	Shukria	Ghulam Sarwar
15	Latifa	Abdulhussain

No	Name	F/name
16	Shabnam	Bakhtiyari
17	Nazia	Ramazn Ali
18	Samira	Asadullah
19	Zainab	Ali Shah
20	Mahdia	Abdull Karim
21	Shakela	Mehrab
22	Samera	Ali
23	Najeba	Ewaz Ali
24	Waheda	Mohammad Amir
25	Fatima	Abdul
26	Hussnia	Mohammad Anwer
27	Sabera	Ramazan Ali
28	Madena	Laiq khan
29	Nasrin	Mohammad Ewaz
30	Laieqa	Merzahussain

No	Name	F/name
31	Malika	
32	Asma	Mohammad Naeem
33	Hangama	Mohammad Naeem
34	Assadullah	Abdulwaheed
35	Anisa	Mohammad Jawad
36	Setara	Mohammad Zia
37	Humaira	Ramazan Ali
38	Bas be be	Ewaz Ali
39	Nargess	Sakhidad
40	Rahela	Nassrullah
41	Marzia	Bustan Ali
42	Shahrbanoo	Mohammad Amin
43	Fayeza	Abdulazim
44	Shegufa	Sayed Samad Ali
45	Sayed Nassim	Sayed sarwar
46	Mohammad Taher	Hussan Bakhsh
47	Omulbanin	Mir Ahmad
48	Aleza	Nematullah
49	Nelofar	
50	Hanifa	
51	Sediqa	
52	Hadisa	
53	Friba	
54	Taieba	
55	Shafiqa	
56	Razima	
57	Farzana	
58	Nazia	

Contemptuous Treatment of the Survivors of the Victims

Dashte Barchi – Kabul: September 30, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: A number of Afghan protestors' women who wanted to donate blood to the victims of Kaaj Education Center in Jinah hospital were prevented giving blood by the Taliban fighters.

These women say the Taliban fighters have told them they do not get blood from women.

One of the women who was not allowed to donate blood, with sharing a video on the social media said that the Taliban even do not allow the families of the victims to identify their dear ones and to do note blood to them.

At the same time, an audio tape on social media show one women has lost her two children in the suicide attack.

At the same time, some of the survivors of the victims said that the Taliban fighters do not allow them to donate money to their family members.

One of the survivors of the victims reported that he had gone to Jinah hospital to identify his nephew but the Taliban fighters forced him by gun to leave the area.

On the other hand, Taliban have closed the area on the people and do not allow the journalists to approach the area to provide information to the people.

According to the reports the Taliban intelli-

gence has detained some local and international reports while talking film from the area.



UNAMA: In Kaaj Education Center 53 killed, 110 injured

11 Oct 2022

Silk Way Weekly: UNAMA in its latest report on Monday, 11 Oct, said 53 were killed and 110 were injured on Kaaj suicide attack. According to UNAMA 46 of 53 victims were girls and women.

UNAMA had already warned the number of the casualties of Kaaj Education Center may increase.

UNAMA also pledged that its Human Rights Group will continue documentation to prove the facts against the rejections and also facilitate reviewing the documents.

UNAMA said the number of casualties has reached to 43 killed and 83 injured.

According to UNAMA the number of casualties is likely to increase.



Fearing knowledge; Suicide Attackers Targeted Students west of Kabul -30 September 2022

Reported by: **Esmat Altaf**
Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

Suicide attackers on 30 September 2022 targeted Barchi area, an area with mainly Hazara residents, in the west of Kabul between 6 to 7 am.



According to the Local sources 58 students have been killed and 126 injured in the attack on Kaaj Educational Center.

UNAMA in its latest report said in the suicide attack on Kaaj Education Center in Dasht Barchi west of Kabul at least 53 were killed and 110 injured.

According to the students, suicide attackers entered the classroom which has a capacity of 700 students.

The victims included high school graduates, both girls and boys, who were taking a practice university entrance exam when the blast went off after the suicide attackers have broken into the educational center through the female's gate.

Kaaj Educational Center is located in Dashte Barchi, a Hazara and Shiite area, where KEC provides mainly entrance exam trainings.

According to the educational timetable of Kaaj Educational Center, Fridays are mainly allocated to practice exams. Therefore, the numbers of students who attended these classes are more than other days; because many students from other educational centers attend these classes to check their abilities. As a result, the numbers of the casualties are more than what have been announced by the Taliban officials.

Who were the victims?

The victims of this attacks and the previous attacks in this area have some common characteristics:

A. The victims are Hazaras and Shiites; Because Kaaj Educational Center and other similar centers are located in Hazara area. And such attacks have mainly targeted Hazaras.

B. The victims are teenagers and children; Most of the students of these centers are from other provinces. Because the quality of education is very low in the provinces and they come to Kabul to get ready for the entrance exam. But they do not know they may put their lives on getting better education.

Most of the students of entrance centers are students who have newly been graduated from high school.

C. Most of these victims are girls; As the suicide attacker has entered the classroom with a capacity of 7000 students through the female gate, most of the victims are girls.

The suicide attack comes while thousands of girl students are banned from schooling by the Taliban.

The Taliban group has closed the school doors on girl students when they seized power more than one year ago and does not allow girls students above 7 grade to go to school. As a result, they have no options but to attend education centers.

Kaj was formed after the suicide attack on Mawoud Education Center in 2018.

More than 50 Hazara students were killed and 70 were injured in that attack.

It is not the first and nor the last attack on Hazara and Shiite students in Kabul; suicide attacks on Abdul Rahim Shahid, Saydul Shohada, Kawsar Educational Center, Maowoud Educational Center, and other similar attacks prove this claim.

As these killings deliberately target a specific ethnic and religious group, they can be termed structured genocide as the UK government has already warned of the deliberate killing of Hazaras in recent years.

To end this bloody process it needs advocacy at the international level.





Girls Protestors in Kabul; Stop Hazara Genocide!

October 1, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Girls' right protestors rallied on October 1 condemning suicide attack on Kaaj Education Center and Hazara's genocide in Daht Barchi west of Kabul.

Chanting "Genocide is a crime" and "Silence is a betrayal", they urged Taliban take care government to stop Hazara's genocide.

The Taliban fighters as usual suppressed protesting girls and beating them with the barrel of guns, electric shock, and firing in the air.

One of the protesting girls who did want his name to be mentioned, said that one of the Taliban fighters hit with the barrel of the gun on the head of a protesting girl and as a result she is hospitalized now and they have broken the ribs of another girl.

"Taliban hit on the mouth of a girl and broke her teeth; I rushed to clean the blood of the mouth of the girl and another Taliban fighter kicked me and I fell of the ground." She added.

In a video receive by Jade Abresham Weely, it shows a Taliban fighter injures the arm a protesting girl.

Women's rights protesters said that the Taliban fighters had closed all the ways to Dasht barchi in west of Kabul in order to prevent other groups of women to join the rally.

In addition to suppressing girls by violent methods, the Taliban fighters prevented media

coverage of the event. The Taliban fighters prevented media coverage of the rally by firing in the air.

Local sources said that the Taliban fighters have beaten up some reporters and have seized the cameras and equipment of the reporters.

At the same time, a number of Education University girl students rallied in the university campus protesting the suicide attack on Kaaj Education Center.

The rallied chanting "We want security" and "Education is our right."

About 184 students were killed and injured in the suicide attack on Kaaj Education Center in Dasht Barchi, west of Kabul which most of the were girl students.

UNAMA said 53 people have been killed and 110 injured in the attack; "Our Human Rights teams in Kabul help to form precise background for the victims of Kaaj Education Center in Hazara's area." UNAMA said.

According to UANAMA most of the victims have been girl students.

The Taliban have said they will punish the perpetrators. No group has accepted the responsibility of the horrific attack yet.

The silence of the terrorist groups in Afghanistan indicates that the attack has been master minded in one of the Taliban's offices in Kabul.

Taliban fighter prevented rallying Herat University girl students by firing in the air

02 October 2022

Silk Way weekly: Herat university students on 2 October in response to suicide attack on Kaaj Education Center and Hazara genocide.

The protesting students chanting "Stop Hazara Genocide", wanted to rally from Herat University to Herat Provincial Governor's Office but the Taliban fighters prevented them by firing in the air.

One of the students said the Taliban fighters have closed the gate of the university in order other students not to join the rally.

The Taliban fighters prevented rallying of the protesting girls in Dasht Barchi west of Kabul by firing in the air and beating up the protestors and detaining a number of them.

"Protect the rights of all Afghans and avoid using guns to prevent peaceful demonstrations" UNAMA said yesterday. In Kaaj Suicide attack on 30 August more than 100 people, most of

them girl students, were killed and injured.

UNAMA in its latest report said in the suicide attack on Kaaj Education Center in Dasht Barchi west of Kabul at least 53 were killed and 110 injured. Most of the victims are Hazara young women and girls.

Protests against the Taliban take care government has increased recently.

After Hazara women and girls rallied in Dasht Barchi, Education University students also rallied urging the Taliban take care government to stop Hazara Genocide.

At the same time, Lina Alam, Qais Ulfat, Farhad Darya and Aryana Saeed have joined "Stop Hazara Genocide", campaign.

Qais Ulfat, and Aryana Saeed have covered their profiles with a black color.

Darya wrote on his Facebook page, "It shall be announced as national Mourning for Kaaj victims.



Bamyan protesting girls; Taliban shall put an end their suicide culture

2 October 2022

Silk Way weekly: A number of Bamyan girl students rallied in Bamyan university on 2 October in response to Kaaj Education Center Suicide attack and Hazara Genocide.

Protesting girl students chanted "Justice Justice", "Oh the country men Join us", and "Stop-HazaraGenocide", said mass killings in suicide attacks and explosions have changed to a culture in Afghanistan and there is nowhere safe for living in Afghanistan.

"Kaaj genocide as the continuation of the former attacks, is the clear example of Hazara genocide. It is a genocide that its perpetrators are mysterious and they accept the responsibility of the attacks from an unknown place."

The protesting girls in their statement called on the Taliban to take more responsibility to prevent Hazaras genocide and open the doors of

schools to girls.

In part of the statement they said the Taliban shall end to the culture of suicide and explosions in the country.

The protesting student girls in Bamyan called on the UNSC and human rights organization to act decisively instead of issuing statements.



Balkh Girls Protest Dispersed Violently

Mazar-e-Sharif – Balkh: September 23, 2022

Silk Way weekly: Local sources said that the Taliban fighters have detained and taken to an unknown place a number of Balkh girl students protesting the suicide attack on Kaaj Education Center.

Local sources reported that the Taliban fighters have taken the mobile phones of the protesting girls and gave beaten them up.

Balkh girl students reported from Balkh dorm that the Taliban fighters have closed the door of the dorm in order not to join the other protesting girls.

Local sources reported that the Taliban Red

Corps have forced tens of girl students to get on a military ambulance and have moved them to an unknown place.

Local sources reported that the Taliban fighters have told them that these girls will not be released unless their families guarantee them.

Though the Taliban fighters prevented joining the girls to the protest by locking the dorm door and university exit gates, other students' rallied chanting "Stop Hazaras Genocide".

Balkh University girl students had already invited students to join the rally.



Eye in Eye with Taliban; Words against Whips and Gun

Written by: **Ziwa Wafaie**

Translated by: **M. Rezaie**

On the morning of October 3, Mazar city looks as if there has been a coup date in the city. Taliban had positioned a military vehicles on all streets and their fighters were on any corner; in fact, there was no coup date or suicide attack. We had protested Kaaj suicide attack, which killed 58 and wounded 126. I and some other protesting women distributed the notices of protest on social media. We protested the deliberate killing of Hazaras, widespread violations of women's rights, exclusion from vital social structures, and girls' ban from school. The military face of the city showed how much the Taliban feared women.

We had planned to start the demonstration from Balkh University, but the Taliban had discovered it and had surrounded the university and imprisoned the girl students in their hostels. So, we changed our plan. We protected our slogans in our sleeves and could pass the Taliban checkpoints.

It was around 9 O'clock that we started the protest; about 50 women and girls had participated in the protest. 6 Balkh university boy students had participated in the protest as well. After one year of Taliban rule, it was the first time that men were beside us to support us.

We started chanting stop Hazaras genocide on the streets. The streets were full of men, and many of the insulted and belittled us. Taliban were afraid of us as if we had attacked them with guns and artileries

While we only had papers in our hands which our slogans were written on them.

Tens of Taliban armed men had surrounded us in the center of the city. First, Taliban tried to detain the boys but they could escape the scene. A Taliban fighter approached us and asked, what is your problem that you keep shouting on the streets? Then he said, you are women and you shall be at home. I as the representative of the protesters told him, let us read our statement, and you shall listen to our protest as the representative of the government. The Taliban fighter pointed his gun barrel on me, but I started reading the statement denouncing the girl education and work ban and genocide of Hazaras. I had read half of the statement, but the angry Taliban fighter told me, I will fire if you continue reading it. I continued reading some words, but the Taliban commander hit with the gun on my head. I stopped reading the statement as my colleagues begged me to do so. "Don't move" the Taliban fighter said. I had predicted that they will torture and prosecute us. I felt a bitter fear in my throat. "What

is our fault you keep us here and imprison us” I asked. “We had a peaceful demonstration and it is over now. We shall go home right away.” I stated. “You do not know us. We will behead anyone who want to act against us.” One of the Taliban said. “Wait here, beside the road.” He said. After some moments, Badri Unit of Taliban, which its members include the suicides arrived. “Have we used guns and artilleries against you that you asked for Badri troops to be deployed here?” I asked. “We have nothing but some pieces of papers.” I said. “We are the enemy of the prostitutes like you, and you shall die; because all evils are under your feet and you have incited these people to protest.” Another Taliban member said. The Taliban commander told us to go the police department. “No, we go home.” I said. Badri forces approached us, and made us to go the police station while hitting us with the whips and guns barrels. When we were forcibly moved to the police station, we lost our hope to be released. It was where Frozan Safi and tens of other girls were brought here, and some of them were killed and some others are disappeared yet. First, some Taliban members collected our phones. Then, they noted our names, home addresses, and other information on a piece of paper “You are women, and your men are cowards that allow you to be alive.” They repeatedly said.

I felt pain in my head because of the stroke on my head. “Please let us go.” I begged the Taliban commander, we cannot stand on our feet. “Do not say anything, you prostitute, we have a lot to do with you!” One of the Taliban said.

After staying for three hours in the police station, facing psychological torture, investigations, and searching our phones, Taliban released us. They made us to delete all the photos

and videos we had taken from the protest. They took the information of all girls and women who had participated in the demonstration. I had already had the sensitive contacts before going to the demonstration. When I reached home, my mother looked very nervous because I had participated in the demonstration and my phone was off for 3 hours. After speaking with mother, I checked my messenger and it was full of Taliban threats. As Taliban had taken our information from our mobiles, they had detailed information about us.

My brothers came home at night. When they saw me, they asked me why I had participated in demonstration. “I heard you have been detained?” one of my brothers said. “Yes, we our detained for 3 hours.” I replied. “If I was the Taliban member, I would have shot and killed you in order not to dare to do so.” He said, instead of embracing me and sympathizing with me. When I heard this, I my tears started running without anyone notices and felt disappointed too much. I had run out of city form Taliban fear, but where could I go from the Taliban mentality my brother had. I went to my bed room and checked the social media. One of the girls had written on WhatsApp that Mortaza Karimi had been disappeared. He was one of the journalism faculty students who had participated in the demonstration. He is disappeared yet. Hossain Karimi, a simple laborer, had gone to the Taliban police chief office to ask them to release Karimi, they had beaten him up and killed him.

Talban prosecute the protesters after any protests. They gained more information about us from our mobiles’ we are now under prosecution; and our crime is advocating peacefully as our basic right.



Taliban threatened killing Hazara girl students after dismissing them from Kabul University

October 22, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: After condemnation of suicide attack on Kaaj Educational Center, killing and injuring more than 150 students mostly girls and Hazara ethnic members, was widely condemned by various circles a number of students of Kabul University and University of Education also joined the protests to condemn the suicide attack in a demonstration. But Taliban prevented them using various tactics including threatening to torture, dismissing and killing them.

Before the students of public universities demonstrate on October 22, 2022 in Kabul, Taliban poisoned some of them to prevent them from protesting and then they systematically identified the protesting girls and expelled them from the universities.

Taliban have expelled more than 100 girl students from Kabul University, Kabul Medical University and Education University, while the majority of them were Hazara girl students.

Hamida, a fake name, told France International Radio that she had she has witnessed many girl students had been expelled from Kabul university and Kabul University dormitory, which most of them have been Hazara girl students. “Taliban expelled those girls who were poisoned by them or had prevented more poisoning of the girl students.” She said.

One week before expelling the students from Kabul public universities, a number of students had decided to protest suicide attack on Kaaj educational Center. Taliban poisoned the food of the students to prevent them from the protest. As a result, several students were poisoned at the dormitory and some of the hospitalized due to critical health conditions.

“I had not eaten dinner at night. When I had lunch, I was poisoned. When I was moved to Ali Abad hospital and was injected there, I was paralyzed for 2 hours.” Marzia, a fake name, said. Many of the girls were expelled. I had heard Taliban had prepared the list 100 students including me. They have installed security cameras in our rooms and have threatened us if we talk to outsiders about the poisoning issue, they will dismiss us.” Marzai, a fake name, reported.

Another student of Kabul University told Jade Abresham, “Taliban warned us if we talk

to media about the incidents occurring in the university, they would kill us.”

Also, according to the reports, a number of Education University of Kabul, most of them Hazaras, have been expelled from the university.

“At the beginning, a number of Tajik and Pashtun girl students were among the students who had been expelled. But then Ministry of Higher Education of Taliban allowed them to continue their education. However, Hazara girl students have not been allowed to continue their education yet.” One of Kabul University students said. She did not mention the figure, “Many students are expelled from the university. They bring new lists nowadays, and take out university and dormitory IDs of the girl students saying it has been ordered by the University chancellor and we can do nothing about it.” She added.

After the mentioned issue, a number of girls including civil society activists protested against the Taliban decision before the Ministry of Higher Education on October 18, 2022. They called the Taliban decision as cruel and urged them to allow the girl students to return to university in order to continue their education.

But Taliban threatened the protestors and dispersed them harshly.

“Taliban dispersed our gathering threatening us and saying there would be a suicide attack if we continue the protest.” One of the protestors said sharing a video on the social media.

Amnesty International called the Taliban harsh treatment of the girls and women protests as “gravely concerning”, and said “women shall be allowed to have access to education without any limitations”. AI said.

“Taliban after August 15, 2021, have severely limited women’s rights.” AI added.

The Human Rights Organization issuing a statement on October 12, 2022, stated that Afghan women and girls, have protested determinedly to defend their basic rights.

It added that struggles of women have continued during 14 last month contrary to beating ups, detentions, and even kidnapping them by Taliban.

Taliban disrupted protest of Kapisa women violently

October 4, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: Reliable sources in Kapisa said Kaipsa students demonstrated on October 4, 2022 condemning Hazaras Genocide. However, Taliban disrupted the protest violently.

The students chanting join us dear, our wounds will not be cured separately, advocated to stop Hazaras genocide.

Women protestors in Nangarhar; we are Hazara Pashtuns, we will revenge the killers of Hazaras

October 4, 2022

Silk Way Weekly: A number of women and girls protested on October 4, 2022, condemning a suicide attack on Kaaj educational Center.

The protestors condemned target killing of Hazaras chanting “We are Hazara Pashtuns, and we will revenge the killers.”



Food Poisoning; Taliban Poison Hazara girl Students in Kabul University

3 October 2022



Silk Way Weekly: Local sources in Kabul University reported to media that the Taliban have poisoned Hazara girl students in order the not take part in the rallies coined as “Stop Hazara Genocide”.

According to the mentioned source, Hazara girl students had planned to rally in the Kabul Campus condemning the suicide attack at Kaaj Education Center, but they were poisoned.

According to the reports, only Hazara girl

students have been poisoned and other girl students have not been poisoned.

As a result, 12 Hazara girl students have been poisoned and hospitalized.

Prior to this, girl students of Education University had rallied to condemn the terrorist attack on Kaaj Education Center and “Hazara Genocide.”

Girl students of Bamyan and Herat Universities rallied on Saturday, 11 Oct, condemning the terrorist attack on Kaaj Education Center and Hazaras Genocide.

Bamyan girl students in a statement urged the Taliban Take care government to feel responsible in terms of Hazaras Genocide and also open school doors.

Terrorist Attack on Kaaj Education Center Caused Huge Casualties

Two suicide bombers exploded themselves in a test entrance exam classroom with a capacity of 400 students. According to the latest reports, 58 students have been killed and 126 have been injured.



My father calls Nargis involuntary and my mother cries

Reported by:
Ibrahim Mowahid
Translated by:
Ali Dost Shahab



“After Nargis, the house is cold and empty; my mother by facing any Nargis’s sign, she is crying; my small brother doesn’t go to school and disappointed. I feel like all my wings are broken, I don’t know to watch my father’s withered face, either to console my mother’s broken heart.”

Now, more than a month has passed since the deadly event at Kaaj Educational Center, Sharifa – Nargis’s sister – narrates the sadness story losing of her sister and family challenges. She can’t speak normally and hatred squeezes her throat. Sharifa after a sad silence says: “That black Friday morning will never be forgotten. After Nargis, our life has become colorless; It’s like we all dead.”

Among more than 54 students who died in the attack at Kaaj educational center, one of them was Nargis - 18 years old. The girl who had tasted nothing but the bitter flavor of poverty; and never give up, the poverty stop her from learning. She has born in Daikonid and had lived for several years in Herat, then shift-

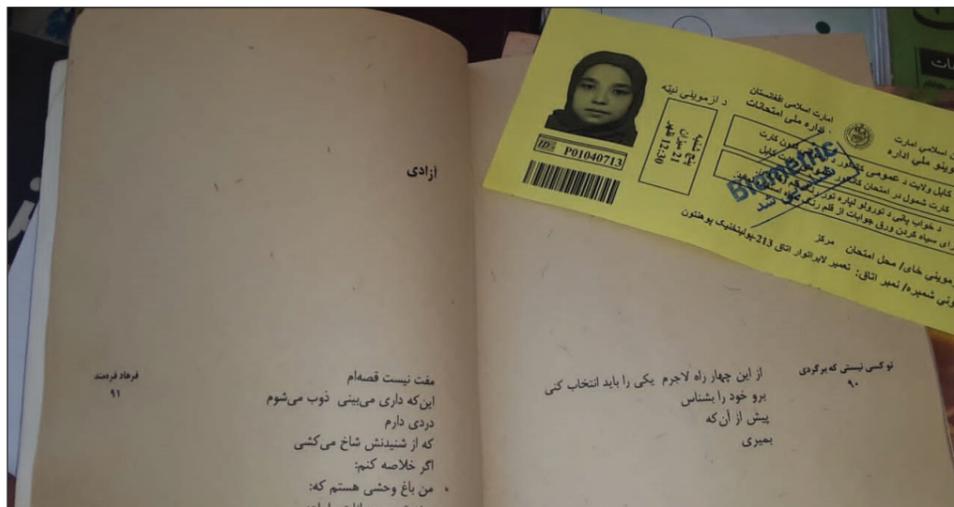
ed to Kabul. “Always Nargis was scoring the first position in school and educational center, once for the first time at Kabul, she has taken the second position and was really upset.” Her sister says.

Sharifa explains that Nargis was young, but her thoughts and concerns were bigger than her age. She was disagreeing with other women and girls’ extreme behaviors and unusual ways struggles, she has known that the school is small for her development and therefore, she was taking preparation with very enthusiastic for entering to the university. “Maybe she didn’t know that she would never see the university.”

Nargis has received university entrance exam card only one day before the Kaaj suicide attack.

An unfinished dream; Nargis wanted to become a Doctor!

Nargis was witnessed deprivation and problems of women in Daikondy and wished to become a doctor for the future. Sharifa says: “In two recent years Nargis become younger and we understood each other better.” She says: Nargis was trying to become a doctor, because she was suffering from the pitiful situation of rural women and for this she dreamed her future as a doctor till to serve for her homeland women.



Zahra Walked 3-Hours a Day on the “Kaaj” Route to Be a Doctor!



Reported by: **Adela Azin Nazari**
Translated by: **Asadullah Jafari “Pezhman”**

The bullet hit her right eye, and a part of her head above the forehead which contained a cluster of bleached hair was removed. Zahra wore the bunch on the left side of her head, and her father always jokingly told her that it had turned to grizzle due to a lot of hard work. The four fingers of her right hand, which loved books, notebooks, and pens, had bruised; her arms had big wounds and her long black skirt, symbolizing the dark days shared by her and her age groups, was half burnt.

“I don’t take my cell phone, dear mom! Don’t worry, I will come back home by eleven o’clock.”

It was the last sentence that Zahra told to her mother. Her mother insisted on Zahra to take her cell phone with her to school. Zahra had only 50 Afghanis that day, “equivalent to half a dollar.” Zahra had taken this cash from his father last night to buy a subscription card for the preparatory entrance (Konkur) exam. She had gone to school early in the morning;

while she was starting to solve the testing questions, the suicide attackers shot and blew them up before the end of the test, ending the lives of Zahra and several others.

It is unclear who brought Zahra to the hospital with half of her head, her body in pieces and lifeless. The terrorists simultaneously killed her and her closest friend - Najiba Safari - and her other friends. If 21-year-old Zahra had the opportunity to continue the life, she would have scored more than 300 points as usual in the last test, which was left only eleven days before the entrance exam. Her goal was to be among 10 top entrance exam students; a high goal that she wanted to realize it by hard work and staying late at nights.

It takes one hour and 30 minutes to reach Kaaj Educational Center from Zahra’s home. Due to economic issues, she walked to KEC every day and she rarely went there by a bus or other transportation means.

Zahra had a sweet wish to wear a white medical gown. She liked to treat patients, and to have a good income and help her parents. Zahra wanted to work more with women patients. A year and a half ago, she started studying at a private university, with a special discount offered to her. In the second year of studying midwifery, the fees were increased. Still, Zahra, who could no longer pay this amount, continued her studies with a discount after receiving high marks in final exams. Her father provided these information; Mohammad Reza Ahmadi

works seven days a week to afford his family. He sometimes does mud work and sometimes works with a cart.

Mohammad Reza was also engaged in construction work on the day of the terrorist crime in Kaj. A few minutes past eight in the morning, he was preparing materials to build a house when Najiba’s brother - one of Zahra’s friends - called him. Najiba’s brother hung up by asking if there was any news from Zahra. Zahra’s father hurriedly called him again and heard from Najiba’s brother that there was an explosion in the school and his sister - Najiba - was no longer alive.

Mohammad Reza visited all the hospitals hoping to find Zahra’s body. He finally, he went to the department of (Forensic Medicine), but the Taliban did not allow him to enter. He recognized Zahra among the pictures of the victims of the suicide attack on KEC.

He struggled a lot to get into the hospital and saw the dead body of his dearest one beside other victims.

On Friday, September 8, 2022, Zahra Ahmadi was resting in the forensic medicine hall next to her classmates.

Her sister Kobra tells about Zahra’s future decisions that will not have a chance to be realized. Zahra had said that morning, afternoon of Friday that she would go to her father’s aunt’s house, and on Saturday, she would go to the library to get the books she needed. After a week and half, she was supposed to take part at the

national university entrance exam (Konkur) so that she might achieve her dreams. But life didn’t give her this opportunity; As a result, she and more than fifty other purposeful students were deprived to achieve their dreams by the terrorists.

Besides her education, Zahra also used to embroider, and of course, she used most of her income to buy her lesson materials. According to her sister, Zahra knew how to sew and had special skills in cooking as well. Zahra was pleasant, calm, and polite. She spent two years of her life in Daikundy province - her hometown - and in her childhood, she was funny. Zahra was successful in her studies at school and always got excellent scores and grades.

More than forty days have passed since Zahra’s death, and her middle-aged mother still cannot believe Zahra’s death. Her mother saw Zahra at eleven o’clock on Friday, September 8, 2022, just as she had promised. But with her eyes closed inside the coffin, not even her bleached hair cluster was visible, and her smiling face was sullen and calm. Now, Zahra’s mother sits next to her picture and books because she has not been able to forget her yet. It was Zahra’s father, three brothers, and 3 sisters miss her. Zahra’s home is still decorated with the announcement of her martyrdom; her books and other mementos are still in Zahra’s former room. And all these memorabilia have become a source of pain and suffering for her survivors.



“Kaaj” library; A Permanent Memorial to the Victims of the Deadly Explosion of the Kaaj!



Reported by: **Adela Azin Nazari**
Translated by: **Asadullah Jafari “Pezhman”**

Yesterday - Tuesday, November 8, 2022 – in coincidence with the 40th day of the terrorist attack on the Kaaj Educational Center, a library named “Kaaj” was inaugurated. The participants of the ceremony lit candles after the library’s opening to commemorate the victims of the terrorist attack.

Khaled Nora, the founder of the library, along with a number of his friends and colleagues, in the first days after the terrorist incident at the Kaaj educational center, planned to establish this library and launched a book collection campaign in the cities of Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, and Herat.

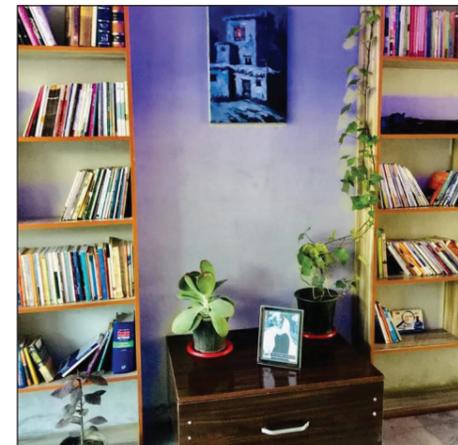
The first book collection campaign for the Kaaj library was started in Mazar-e-Sharif and lasted for ten days; during this period, various books were collected in fields of theoretical and practical sciences. Book collection campaign was also launched in in Kabul and Herat cities. Similarly, until now, many intellectuals (Cultural Scholars) have donated books to the library individually.

Khaled Nora stated that the motive behind opening the Kaaj public library is to increase the book reading habit among the people. “This library has been established to keep the memory of the martyrs of Kaaj alive and to raise the quality of reading among the people, and to make books accessible to low-income people.” He said. “To fulfill the ambitious dream of the martyrs of Kaaj, the small library of Kaaj has provided a regular collection of famous books in the fields of practical and theoretical sciences, to help today’s generation to continue the path of Kaaj martyrs.”

The atmosphere of this library is very intimate, and a flower pot has been placed for each victim of the terrorist event at Kaaj Educational Center. On one of the shelves of this library, there is a picture of Marzia, one of the victims of the Kaaj Educational Center, in which Khaled Nora says Marzia loved books and, most of all, she loved Elif Shafak, a Turkish author. As a result, Marzia’s picture is placed beside a shelf next to the books of her favorite author, Elif Shafak.

In the art section, a picture of Najiba Honarjo has been placed next to her paintings and books. She used to paint and loved arts.

Now, Kaj Library has more than three thousand books in various fields of theoretical and practical sciences. This small library has a collection of books in literature -poetry, novels, criticism-philosophy, natural and theoretical sciences, arts, paintings, films, photography, history, and handicrafts. There are also children’s books - poetry, novels, and informational



- history and theology. Students and all those who love reading may use the books and space according to their need and time. According to Mr. Nora, clients of Kaaj library are children, teenagers, young people, and even adults who come here every day to read and get books.

Suicide attackers, forty days before today, on the morning of Friday, September 30, 2022, targeted the Kaaj educational center in the west of Kabul city. It is said they first shot some students. After that, the attackers blew themselves up in the middle of a classroom where the students were had a preparatory entrance exam.

Kaaj educational center has the most students in the west of Kabul. Every year, many of them enter state universities by getting top and excellent scores in the entrance exam. The attack on this center took place exactly 11 days

before the national university entrance exam (Konkur), and nearly 60 people were killed, and more than 110 were injured. Most victims of the attack were female students.

According to the final results of the National Examinations Administration under the management of the Taliban group, no girl was among the top 10 this year. While in past years, in addition to winning the first score on the general exam, many girls were on the top 10 list. Many social media users believe the reason for the absence of girls in the list of top 10, is the killing of the elite female students, the psychological trauma of the injured students in the Kaaj attack, and the decrease in girls’ interest in education. According to the experts, it is a situation created by Taliban to deprive girls from education.

Angela Kimia; Confrontation of Arts and Fundamentalism



Reported by: **Adila Azin Nazari**

In one of the portraits, there is a sentence on the phone of a girl beside her blood which has a victim of the tyrant hands of the war; a sentence that forms a big tragedy in its time. An era accompanied with stresses and the most fearful moments for tomorrow and history.

A man in one of the portraits looks at the camera while his mouth and eyes are tied up; it is a silent story of difficulties of the life of war migrants in other side of sour waters. And in another portrait, there is a girl wearing a red upper, grey skirt, and holding a def, among the religious and cultural dogma.

They have been created by the painter girl; Angel Kimia who has portrayed the events surrounding her skillfully to show the confrontation and war of the arts with the fundamentalism.

She was born in Herat and has grown up in Kabul. She has felt gender discrimination deeply as her parents did not have a son. Thus she has challenged the social stigma of with paints and pen. “When I was a child, I usually hear the people saying to my parents, you don’t have a son. We wish one your daughters, was a son! And so far”

She has successfully identified her talent longs ago and has tried to learn arts a maturely. When she was a student of journalism, she sometimes when to arts education centers to learn how to portrait her ideas. Now while she is a student, lives in an uncertain condition with no clear tomorrow, and she does not know when and how she could continue her studies.

She remembers the terrorist attack on the biggest and the most popular university of Afghanistan on Aqrab 12, 1399. She remembers well how 20 students were brutally killed and tens of girl and boy students were injured and carry the wounds and sad and frightening memories of that day and the days alike.

Kabul collapse coincided with her fourth year of education while her hands were dancing with brush, paint and painting canvas. It was the biggest event of her life, an event that changed her art and education life, and after that her perspective changed as any artist. “We as artist cannot draw our subjects as we want and as a result we feel limited ourselves.”

In addition to that, people are not much interested to visit their exhibitions, as they are trying hopelessly to afford their basic needs.

According to Angela Kimia, she did not know what to do due to fear after Kabul collapsed. However, she gradually decided to continue her profession as she did before and even stronger than before. “I did not work hard as much hard as much I do now.” She says.

Contrary to the limitations imposed on her work and narrowness in terms of arts, she does not give up and prefers to stand on her commitments. “Contrary to the limitations imposed and narrowness, I believe we must go on with persistence and to not give up. We shall criticize inequalities and tyrannies through any possible means”, Shae says.

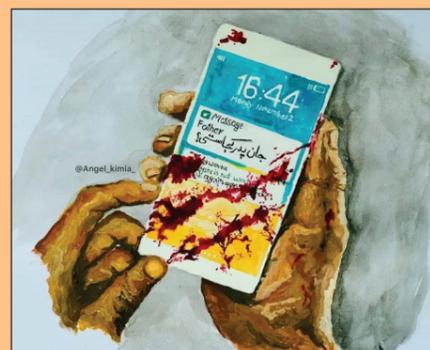
Many artists as Angela Kimia, have closed their offices, have burnt their music instruments or have fled the country. The situation has worsened recently to due house search and some artists have been insulted. The paintings of some of the painters have been destroyed, the music instruments of singers gave been broken or have been hung on the necks and they have been turned around on the streets.

Although Taliban has said artists and cultural activists are free to work in the framework of Islamic principles, and they do not interfere in their activities but their harsh ap-

proach contradicts with their claims.

As such, Afghan women are at the verge of 8 March, the Women World Solidarity Day.

Protests and demands of women were at a higher level in the past years, but they fight for their basic needs at climax of threats nowadays.



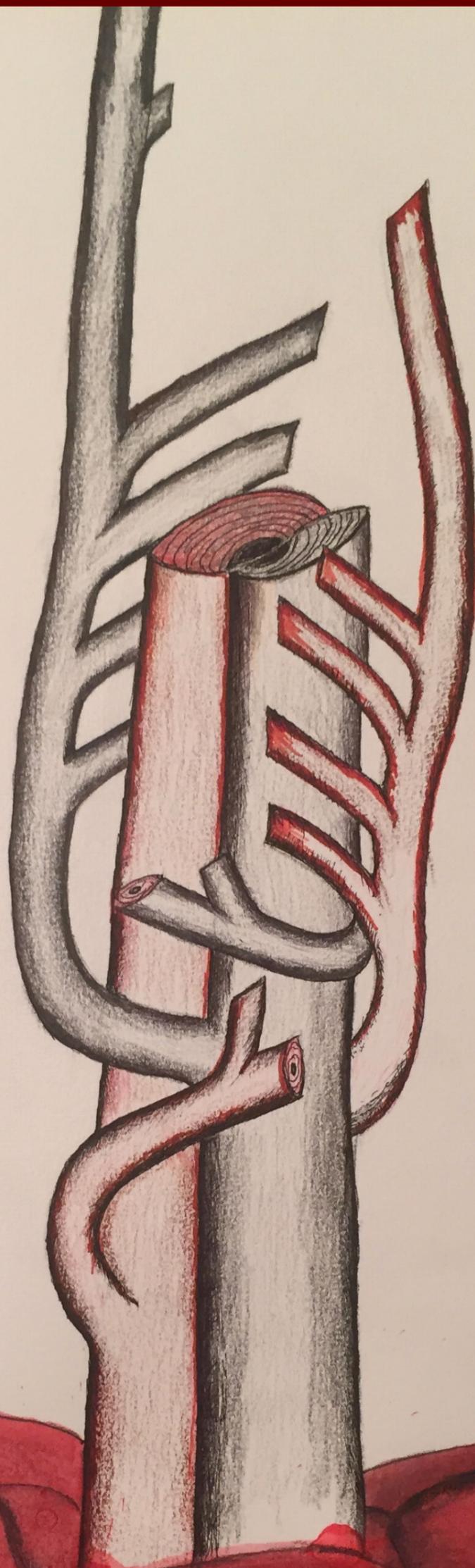
The Lonely Tree in the Arms of Itself

Painted by: Asad Buda

September 4, 2016

I was busy writing short pieces; I was writing the 38th piece. I suddenly received a note; blast in Kabul. The fell off my hand. My heart was taken out of its place. I opened Facebook while fearing bad. It was full of blood and dead bodies. Blood and dead bodies of the pro-Enlightenment Movement in Dehmazang. I was confused and desperate. My emotional energy diminished. And I was throughout to the absolute zero point. I did not know what to do. What shall I do and how to express my opinion? I pressed myself. I took a pen but it was impossible to write. I draw a tree on a piece of paper. Two trees or two halves of a tree are holding each other; Kiss each other. Maybe they are screaming and weeping. I do not know what they are exactly doing. I only know a man in such moments, who feels emotional crisis. Their tongue and expression are disturbed. Exactly, like the soldier, who in the world war, has escaped barely to his mother's arms, needs an arm and needs the warmth of a body. I was alone. Nobody was there to take me in her arms. To kiss me. To shed tears on my face. So, I expressed my feelings in the form of a "tree"; The Lonely Tree in the Arms of Itself.

Asad Buda



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