



Afghanistan: The Situation of the Hazaras During One Year of the Taliban Rule

August 15, 2021 – Aug 15, 2022



Dedicated:

- To all those who seek justice,
- To all mothers and fathers awaiting the trial of the perpetrators of the deaths of their children,
- To all children who wish to see the killers of their parents brought to justice.

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Introduction

August 15, 2021, was a turning point in the current political history of Afghanistan, especially in the last 20 years. Although the change of governments through violence has a long history, the situation last year was a lot different due to the direct presence of the international community which caused the collapse of the republic and the reemergence of the Taliban regime for the second time in Afghanistan. The Taliban are a terrorist group that has been on the sanctions list in the United Nations and a lot of other countries, and their leadership has been under the scrutiny of a lot of the world's intelligence agencies. The Afghan people have a very bad impression of the Taliban reign between 1996-2001. During this time the Taliban took a very extremist religious approach to governance and did not give a change to their military-political opponents. During the period, the Hazaras as an ethnic group who believe in Shiism (Jafari and Ismaili sects) were brutally oppressed and faced genocide.

With their reemergence to power in August 2021, the people of Afghanistan are facing increasing political, economic, security, and social hardships, and like their previous round the Hazaras and Shias (Shiites) are being continuously the victims of the Taliban rule. Numerous reports that are issued by credible national and international foundations show that the Hazaras live in a far different and worse situation than the other ethnic groups in Afghanistan. Genocide, forced displacements, barring education, social insecurity, and terrorism, facing the marauding Taliban-backed nomads on their lands, targeted killings, and the disappearance of the Hazaras have been a daily occurrence.

The international human rights organizations, and the national and international media despite limitations on getting the information have reported and documented the situation which shows the dire circumstance of the lives of the Hazaras in Afghanistan. Bolaq Analyst Network as an impartial, independent, and professional foundation concerning the importance of the issue, has taken part of its main task to document the genocide of Hazaras, and parallel to this is gathering and documenting all the information about the social, political and security issues against the Hazaras from day one the Taliban takeover. We strive to document and record whatever takes place against the Hazaras under Taliban rule. This does not mean that the Taliban and other terrorist groups' activities against other ethnic groups in different parts of the country are not important or we ignore them. We would like to document and report all the inhuman activities that have taken place in Afghanistan, but economic and personnel limitations have largely prevented us from doing so, and when these obstacles are removed, we are committed to expanding our professional activities throughout Afghanistan. In this regard, we invite all individuals and foundations who share our views to cooperate and we welcome all their cooperation.

In this research, we have tried to analyze all that has taken place against the Hazaras during one year rule of the Taliban over Afghanistan so that a real picture of the situation in Afghanistan will be realistically reflected for all of us and future generations.

In the first part of this research, we have tried to present the generality of the research in detail. In the second part, the findings of the research are explained in three chapters: The first chapter will deal with the political, social, civil, and cultural situations; in the second chapter the security situation will be dealt with; in the third chapter, the social security will be explained and in the third section with the findings of the research in view, suggestions and addendum are mentioned.

First Section: Generalities

The Objective and the Need for Research

The main objective of the research is the continuation of the Bolaq Analyst Network's important mission of documenting the genocide of the Hazaras in Afghanistan and to a limited part in Pakistan.

The second objective is to give impartial and documented information to the people of Afghanistan and the world about the real current situation in Afghanistan so that they will review their policies and decisions based on this and other research in dealing or engaging with the Taliban. We strive to present the information and whatever has taken place or is taking place concerning the Hazaras in Afghanistan objectively and professionally.

Afghanistan, under the Taliban is among the most restrictive societies in getting information. The media are forced to censor, the international reporters are threatened and detained, and the human rights organizations either do not have access to or are intentionally prevented from obtaining the information. Under such circumstances, it is vital to have unbiased and professional research about the situation. The people of the world should not be kept in the dark about the situation in Afghanistan due to information censorship while the Taliban and other terrorist groups who share their views will continue to take Afghanistan on the path of terrorism, which will create opportunities and ground to threaten the world community by way of Afghanistan.

The Objective of the Research

The main objective of the research is to raise the situation of the Hazaras as one of the most vulnerable people under Taliban rule from August 15, 2021, to August 15, 2022.

Question of the Research

The main questions raised for the research are:

Is the claim by the Taliban for providing security real?

Are the Hazaras as an ethnic group with different political and religious views safe under the current government?

Will the Hazaras have an opportunity to have a normal life?

Assumptions of the Research

The following assumptions are raised in the research:

The political, civil, and social activities of the Hazaras are severely limited under the Taliban. Hazaras feel more insecure and lack hope under the Taliban than at any other time.

Hazaras have been the victims of insecurity due to terrorism and face religious and ethnic discrimination under the Taliban.

Background of the Research

In this regard, there has been scattered research carried out by media, human rights, and social organizations at different times during the last year. This research is a continuation of the others as practical and relatively comprehensive research is about a specific issue at a specific time.

Method of the Research

Regarding the method, this research is both qualitative and quantitative and its content is based on the library search as well as interviews and fieldwork by distributing questionnaires to 124 people in Kabul, Ghazni, Bamiyan, Parwan, Balkh, Dai Kundi, Maidan Wardak, Herat and Kandahar provinces.

Obstacles and Challenges

We cannot claim that all events taking place in the Hazara communities in Afghanistan, especially the security events, are thoroughly covered in this research because many obstacles and challenges were facing this research:

- Shortage of manpower for collecting information.
- Lack of recording centers in the government as well as private foundations.
- Censorship of information by the Taliban.
- Lack of reporting of violent social crimes and organized crimes.
- Fear of the victims sharing the information because of revenge or persecution by the Taliban.

The Research Team

The research is carried out by the members of the Bolaq Analyst Network that includes the following:

Analysis of the Data and the Writing of the Research

- Ali Tay-Mirkesh¹, who has nearly 20 years of work experience with Afghan official institutions, has a higher education to a master's degree in law and a bachelor's degree in security and law studies.

Team members

- Akram Gizabi and Reza Javid (Translation)
- Ahmad Fayyazi, Ali Danish, Arifa Batul and Asif Yousufi (Data collection)
- Habib Paiman and Qasim Loman (Moderator)
- Hasanat Bayani and Zainab Sabery (Correction and proofreading the Dari text)

¹ Due to security concerns, his pseudonym is mentioned here.

Section Two: Findings of the Research

Chapter One: Political, Religious, Civil, and Cultural Activities

The Situation of the Political Parties and Political Activities

During the last twenty years, twenty-seven political parties were established in which the Hazaras had a prominent role both in the leadership as well as their rank and file and were politically active according to the governing political laws of the country. However, by coming to power of the Taliban, a directive (no. 2176) was issued in March 2022 by the department in charge of the political parties in the ministry of justice. The directive officially abolished the activities of the political parties. At the same time, the leadership of almost all political parties, fearing the Taliban's revenge, have fled the country. Only a handful of the leaders of political parties have stayed in the country without being officially active in the framework of their parties.

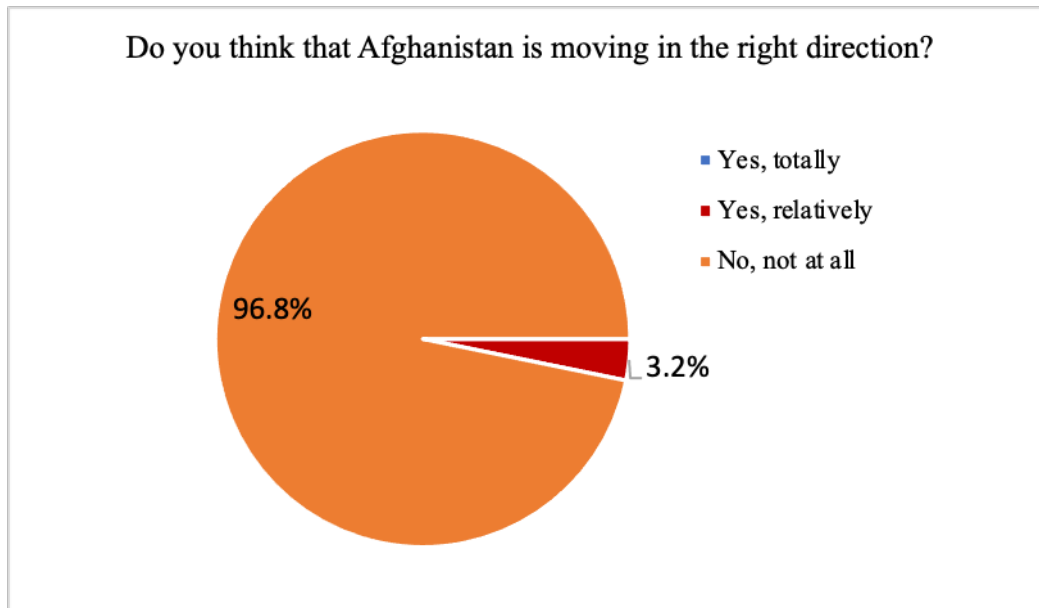
At the same time, the leadership of almost all political parties, fearing the Taliban's revenge, have fled the country. Only a handful have stayed in the country without being officially active in the framework of their parties.

One of the Hazara political activists still in Afghanistan (Due to security reasons we do not mention his name) says: The political activity in Afghanistan at the moment is limited to programs supporting the Taliban, any individual or organization that tries to raise a voice in opposition to them will be detained, crushed or eliminated. He considers the current situation very complicated and dangerous for all the people, especially the historically oppressed people, and believes that the current situation will end up in the total social and political marginalization of the Hazaras and other ethnic groups that share the same destiny. He adds the situation is so dire that last year we were not able to hold the anniversary of the martyrdom of Abdul Ali Mazari and other political events among our people.

At the same time, a lot of the monuments remembering Abdul Ali Mazari, the only powerful political leader of the Hazaras were destroyed all over Afghanistan including Bamiyan by unknown people and the Taliban.

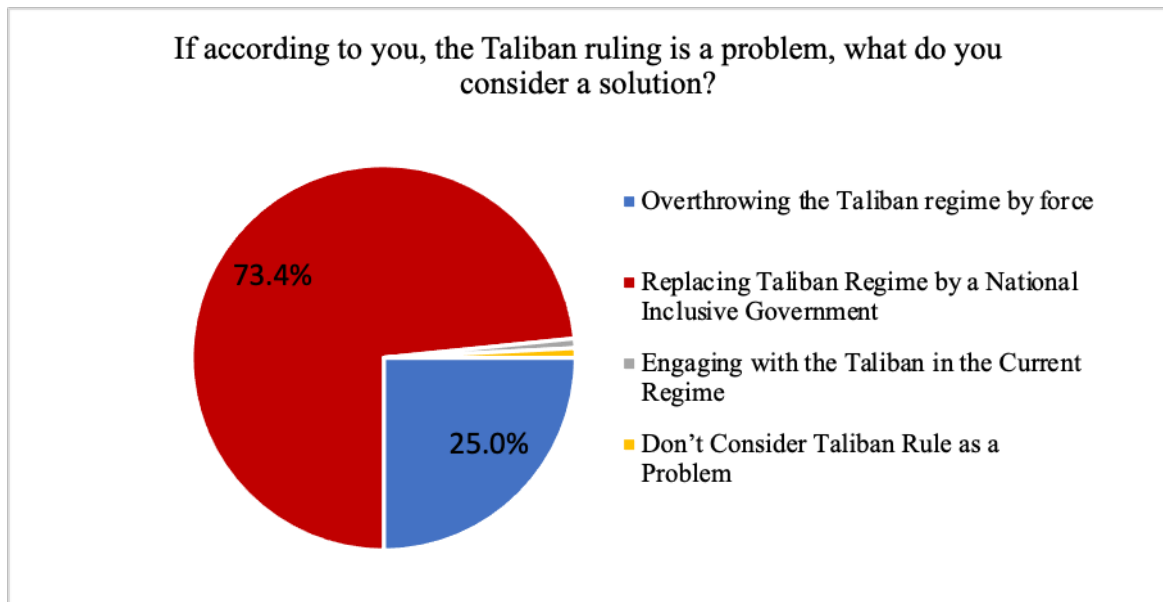
According to the findings of this research, 96.8% of the respondents have said that Afghanistan is not moving in the right direction, and only 3.2% of the respondents believe that the country is in the relatively proper direction.

First Question: Do you think that Afghanistan is moving in the right direction?
(Based on 124 responses)



According to the findings of this research, 99.2% of the respondents consider the Taliban regime a problem in Afghanistan and 73.4% believe that the Taliban regime should be replaced by a national inclusive government². At the same time, 25% of the respondents believe that the Taliban regime should be overthrown militarily, and 0.8% think that the Taliban in its current form and shape should be engaged.

Question 5: If according to you, the Taliban ruling is a problem, what do you consider a solution? (Based on 124 Responses)



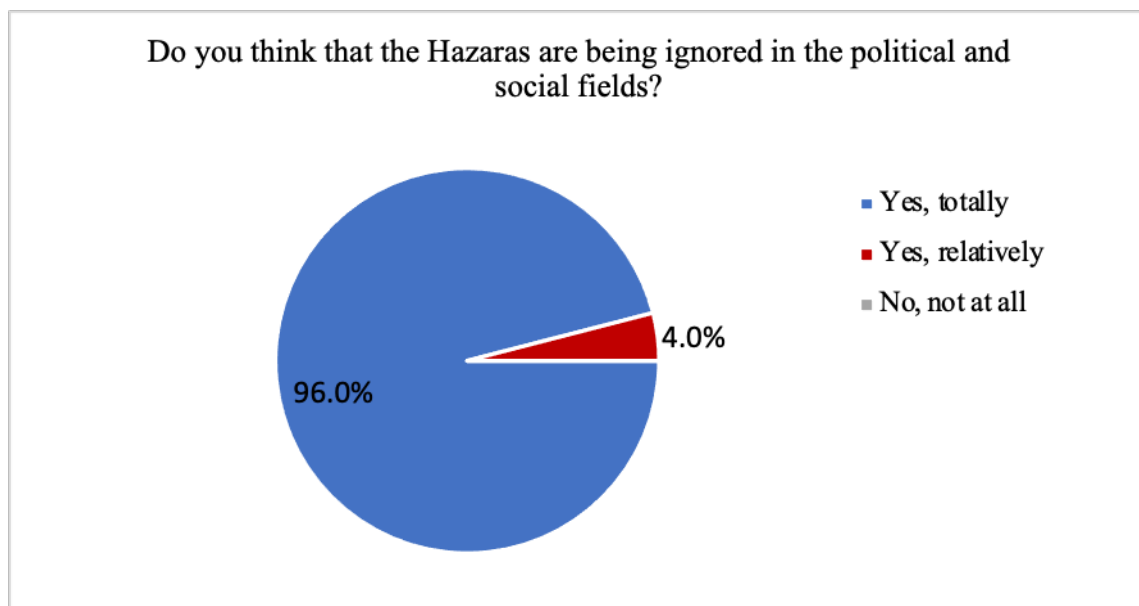
² National all-inclusive government in this research is meant to be a government based on the will of the people through a free and transparent election with the participation of all citizens without discrimination and a workable administration system.

Presence in the Government

According to the findings of this research, the Hazaras have no position in the decision-making of the Taliban regime. The findings show that only two positions in civilian capacity (Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry and Deputy Minister of Health) are Hazaras. In the rest of the ministries, they are not present even in step 2 or 3 as civilian directors. There are no Hazaras in the security and defense positions (In the Ministries of Defense and Interior and the General Directorate of Intelligence) in leadership or management positions.

Among the 34 governors, 34 police commanders, 34 intelligence directors, and their deputies of provinces and of the seven army corps in the country, there is no Hazara or a Shia Hazara. All the 124 interviewees, both women, and men believe 100% that the Hazaras are being ignored by the Taliban, and 96% of them believe that the Hazaras are being ignored completely in the political and social fields. Only 4% think that the Hazaras are somewhat ignored.

Question 4: Do you think the Hazaras are being ignored in the political and social fields?
(Based on 124 Responses)



The Situation of the Education

With the coming to power of the Taliban in Afghanistan, the educational situation has become extremely limited, and the education of girls above secondary and high school has been completely stopped. The Hazaras who had given great importance and priorities to education and unsparingly supported the schools and universities have endured greater damage to their values.

Zainullah³ one of the principals of a girls' school in Ghazni says: “The closure of girls' schools in this province has caused a lot of girls to get depression and anxiety.”

He says the girls that cannot go to school have no work engagement, and there are chances that they may be subject to domestic violence and forced underage marriages.

Fatima (not her real name) is one of the teachers in Bamiyan. She says the girls in Bamiyan during the last 20 years had very high hopes and were trying very hard to go to schools and

³Due to security concerns we use a different name.

universities and were supported by their families, but the current situation has made them extremely disappointed.

Zainab, an eleventh-grade student in one of the schools in Kabul, says, since her family has no opportunity to earn a living, she is forced to work for 10 hours daily weaving carpets. She says it looks like we should not expect the girls' schools to resume functioning especially not as before.

Roya Himat, who was an eleventh-grade student in one of the girls' schools in Jaghory, now living in Quetta, Pakistan says, "since I wanted to reach my goals in education I was forced to leave Afghanistan and enroll in one of the girl schools in Quetta." She is worried about her education due to legal obstacles in the host country.

The findings of this research show that the Taliban have turned the Faiz Mohammad Kateb library in Dawood village of Jaghory district into a military base. This library was built by the local people adjacent to a school by the same name. The library serves about 80,000 inhabitants of the region.

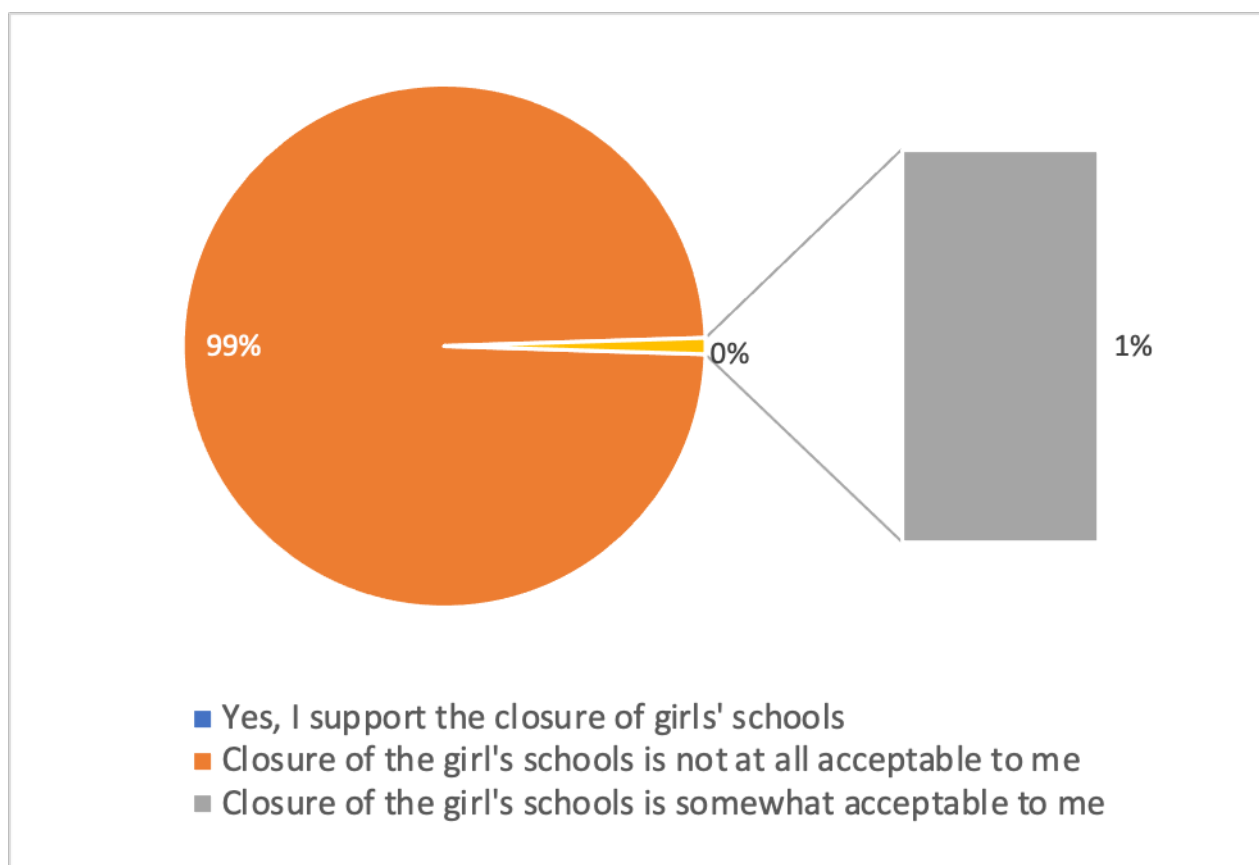
The findings of the research in the districts inhabited by Hazaras can be generalized to include all of Afghanistan, where all girls' schools beyond sixth grade are closed and the cultural activities of girls are curtailed or limited.

No	District-Province	No. of Girls' School Closed	No. of Students Between 6-12 Grades Deprived of Education ⁴
1	Yakawlang, Bamian	15 Girls' High School, 3 Co-Educational	2520 Girls
2	Yakawlang 2, Bamian	4 Girls' High School, 2 Co-Educational	840 Girls
3	Waras, Bamian	7 Girls' High School, 31 Co-Educational	5320 Girls
4	Panjab, Bamian	9 Girls' High School, 10 Co-Educational	2660 Girls
5	Shiber, Bamian	2 Girls' High School, 2 Co-Educational	560 Girls
6	Center of Bamian	7 Girls' High School, 10 Co-Educational	2380 Girls
7	Jaghori, Ghazni	26 Girls' High Schools, 16 Co-Educational	5600 Girls
8	Turkman Valley, Parwan	5 Girls' High School	700 Girls
9	Malistan, Ghazni	10 Girls' High School	3350 Girls

Based on the Bolaq Survey Team and interviews with 124 men and women inside Afghanistan, 100% of the interviewees are opposed to the closure of girls' schools, and 99% of them are against the Taliban's decision to close girls' schools from 8 to 12 grades and only 1% have said that the closure of schools is tolerable for them.

⁴ Since the girls' schools are closed, the number of student girls is taken for the previous year.

Question 6: Is the closure of girls' school acceptable for you?



The Situation of the Civil Protests

The Hazaras were the most important ethnic group in civil activities in the past 20 years. They had registered a considerable number of civil foundations in the country and as such were actively taking part in the protests, and gatherings seeking justice. As an example, one can mention the unprecedented protests of the Hazaras against the nomad intrusion in central Afghanistan in 2007 and also the killing of 31 Hazara passengers in Zabul province by the terrorist group in 2015, the enlightened movement in 2016, and several protests in Bamian and other provinces. With the coming to power of the Taliban in Afghanistan, some limited civil protests took place by the women in Kabul and Bamian all of which were suppressed by the Taliban and their activists were detained.

Bamian, famous as the city of civil activities, was not host to any organized civil protests last year. This opportunity is denied to the people of Afghanistan and only the pro-Taliban people can go out to the streets and will not be suppressed. So far, the fate of 11 Bamian women protesters that were arrested is not known, and the other Hazara women protesters that were active in Kabul have either been forced to leave the country or are silently waiting at home for the Taliban's prosecution.

Arefa Batool Fatemi, one of the women civil activists for the political and civil rights of women in Afghanistan who had taken in several protests against the Taliban policies and was forced to leave Afghanistan, says: “The Taliban suppress all programs critical to their politics and programs without any thinking and subject the participants to violence and detention.

This action of the Taliban caused the women's movement for justice in Afghanistan to face a challenge.

She adds, that the reaction of the Taliban to all protesters especially the Hazara girls were very violent and insulting. They consider us (Hazaras) as infidels and believe that we protest to threaten their religious values as they believe. During the protests, we noticed the Taliban insult to our ethnicity. She adds: “The absence of political supporters and international backing of the Hazaras have caused the Taliban to become bolder in their suppression of the Hazaras.”

Muslim (not his real name), who was at the vanguard of civil activities in Bamian during the last 20 years and has now abandoned civil movement, says: Due to the ruling policies in the country and the Taliban-thinking that considers civil protests as animosity to themselves, there is no spirit of the civil and protest activities among people because they fear suppression and revenge.

The findings of this research show that the Taliban on August 13, 2022, tried to disperse the women protesters using live fire and violence and kept the demonstrators for hours under detention. They insulted the Hazara women using offensive language and making fun of their appearances. Monesa Mobarez, one of the protesters, said in an interview with Afghanistan International TV that the Hazara girls were insulted because of their ethnicity⁵.

The Situation of the Media

The Taliban regime has issued serious restrictions on media activities. This attitude has forced those in charge of the media to avoid the Taliban's revenge and leave the country. Although the Afghan media during the last 20 years have not been registered or active on an ethnic basis, the Taliban have different policies, even ethnic with the owners of some of the media. The owners of Zhouwandoon and Shamshad TV live in Afghanistan without any fear and some of the media activists due to close tribal and intellectual thinking with the Taliban are freely active in the country and have become their tribune. But some of the media, due to the relation of their managers with other tribes including the Hazaras or their democratic or anti-Taliban thinking, were forced to either stop their activities or continue electronically. A lot of journalists during the coverage of the civil protests of women in Kabul or other reportings were detained, and the Hazaras among them have claimed that the Taliban treatment of them was very different than those of others.

Mohammad (not his real name), a journalist who was detained during the coverage of women's protests in Kabul, says there were a number of journalists on the scene, but the Taliban were arresting those who did not speak Pashtu.

He also adds: During the interrogation, due to us being Hazaras, the Taliban's attitude towards us was very different than that to those other detainees. They were insulting us on an ethnic basis and while beating us, were threatening to kill us whereas they did not have the same treatment as our other colleagues. The Taliban arrested Mizra Hassani, the managing director and owner of the local radio station Radio Aftab, which was broadcasting in Nili city

⁵ Demonstration of Women in Kabul: Interview with Monesa Mobarez, a women activist.
https://www.afintl.com/video/ott_5a9baa0b74944835b60b798c05a042ec

of Daikundi Province nearly 11 months ago from the 12th district of Herat city and so far, no news of his fate.

In an interview with AMU TV, Mr. Hassani's wife said: "Until two months ago, they had no news of him, and as recently as last week, they managed to visit him in the Taliban's intelligence prison. But the Taliban are yet to say when he will be released." According to her, the Taliban have said that their investigation is ongoing and that no one has the right to meet with Mr. Hassani during this time. Hassani was severely tortured in the first days of his detention in Herat⁶.

Meanwhile, the personnel of Tamaddun TV, whose programs are based on the Shia sect of Islam, said that on April 1, 2022, they were ordered by the Taliban to stop showing foreign serials with religious contents⁷. Mohammad Rahmati, Tamaddun TV director wrote on his Twitter on this day: "The directory of the media department of Taliban intelligence in a contact with Tamaddun TV forbid any foreign film or serial even with the Islamic content." Meanwhile, other TV stations such as Rah-e-Farda and Negah which in addition to news, used to broadcast cultural programs centered on Hazara people cannot broadcast those programs now due to imposed limitations. The Rah-e-Farda TV stopped its program and it was taken out of the satellite connection. The daily papers, Our Afghanistan Newspaper, and Outlook that were being financed by Sarwar Danish the former second vice president have been stopped and all printing and sound media whose managers were Hazara men and women are either completely stopped or are inactive inside the country.

The Situation of Religious Activities

Hazaras in Afghanistan are divided into three sects. There are Jafari Shia, Ismaili Shia, and Sunni Hazaras. Although there have not been any real censuses taken in Afghanistan, the majority of Hazaras are Jafari Shias. Terrorist groups such as the Taliban, ISIS, and believers of Deobandi, Salafi or Wahabi and their followers in parties and foundations such as the Reform Association, and Hizbut Tahrir are all in animosity toward Shias and they have tried to seriously harm them.

Although the Taliban have not officially announced a ban on the religious activities of the Shia Hazaras (Jafari and Ismaili), their attitude shows that they are trying to impose limitations on the religious activities of the Shias. In March 2022, the Taliban members closed a Shia Mosque in Kabul⁸. Also, last year in the first days of Taliban ascendance to power, they stopped the Muharram anniversary of the killing of Hussain the grandson of prophet Mohammad in several provinces of the country. Taliban have also taken off the 10th Muharram holiday from the calendar. The Shias all over the world observe that day in mourning for the martyrdom of Hussain. Bolaq Analyst Network has obtained a video that the Taliban military units in the city of Ghazni have taken the flags of mourning which are a symbol of the ceremonies of Moharram from the main street in a very demeaning manner replaced them with the white flag of the Taliban.

⁶ A Look at the situation of the media in Dai Kundi, Mirza Hassani Still in Taliban Custody.
<https://amu.tv/14116/>

⁷ Taliban have forced the media not to broadcast foreign serial even with Islamic content.
<https://www.bbc.com/persian/afghanistan-60940312>

⁸ Taliban closed a Shia Mosque in Kabul.
<https://www.dw.com/fa-af/%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86-%DB%8C%DA%A9-%D9%85>

The Taliban also, in an unprecedented manner, have eliminated the subject of the Jafary jurisprudence from the curriculum of the faculty of religious studies at Bamian university and has forced the students to instead learn the Hanafi version⁹.

According to the findings of this research, the Taliban, in the latest action, have eliminated the 10th of Muharram, Ashura¹⁰, as a public holiday and made it a normal workday. This day, since time immemorial, has been a public holiday. This action of the Taliban can be interpreted as an act against Hazaras and Shias in Afghanistan and an example of genocide. Also, the Taliban have imposed new limitations on the Muharram anniversary celebrations held every year by the Hazaras and Shias in several cities, including Mazar-e-Sharif. In the latest case, the Taliban officials in Mazar-e-Sharif have ordered all stalls set up for serving water and juice to the public to be closed and the commemorative flags to be taken off from public places. They have also forbidden the Hazaras from holding their anniversary events on the ground of Ali Mausoleum (called Rouza Sharif)¹¹. In the past, the 10th day of Muharram was held every year in the Rouza, and most of the people of Mazar-e-Sharif would take part in the process.

Also, according to the finding of this research, the Taliban, on August 8, 2022, which coincides with Muharram 20th, prevented Hazara mourners from entering the center of Ghazni city. According to the local media, the Taliban have fired on people in Towhidabad and Khowja Ali, injuring two people and beating two elders severely¹². The Taliban in Zabul province stopped the commemoration of Moharram completely¹³. Hazaras and Shias in this province are a minority, but the previous years they always commemorate Moharram in the city of Qalat and also in Dai Chopan district.

According to this research, the authorities in the girls' dormitory in Kabul university had closed the Mosque to stop the commemoration of Ashura. In previous years, the commemoration was held normally. When the girls wanted to open the gate to Mosque, there was a skirmish and some girls were detained. Sabera (not her real name) says, "we went to the authorities several times to get permission for the Mosque but they refused saying that the permission should be given by the director of the university. The director who had ordered the closure told to go ahead with our program, but he was not serious." Sabera says they tried to hold the commemoration in the hall of the dormitory when its director ridiculed them calling them unbelievers and stopped the process which ended up in violence. Another girl says they are afraid that the university authorities may dismiss them from the university.

⁹ Elimination of the Shia jurisprudence from the Bamian university curriculum. Taliban should respect the people's beliefs. <https://www.etilaatroz.com/144949/elimination-of-teaching-jafari-jurisprudence-from-bamyan-university-taliban-should-respect-peoples-opinions/>

¹⁰ Ashura is the 10th day of the month of Muharram. On this day in the 61st lunar year, Imam Hussain the grandson of Prophet Mohammad together with some of his family and associates were martyred by the Kofeh army under Omar bin Saad. Shias every year start a commemoration process that ends on the 11th or 13th day and in some places continues till the next month. The peak of the commemoration is the 10th and this day is a holiday in the calendar of Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and some other countries.

¹¹ The Taliban have prevented the Ashura commemoration to be held in Rouza. <https://8am.af/the-taliban-prevented-the-ashura-ceremony-from-taking-place-in-sakhi-mosque-in-mazar-e-sharif/>

¹² Taliban in Ghazni injured a few mourners and prevented people from entering the center of the city. <https://8am.af/the-taliban-injured-several-mourners-in-ghazni-and-prevented-a-gathering-in-the-city-center/>

¹³ Taliban in Zabul prevented the commemoration of Ashura. <https://8am.af/the-taliban-in-zabul-province-prevented-the-ashura-ceremony/>

The Situation of the Cultural Programs and Historical Monuments

The Hazaras had created wonderful circumstances for the cultural programs during the last 20 years, but with the advent of the Taliban, all those circumstances are eliminated.

The Hazara community was hosting several cultural festivals all over Afghanistan, but with the Taliban's ascendance to power, these festivals were canceled.

- Festival of Almond Bloom in Dai Kundi
- Festival of Potatoe Bloom in Bamian
- Festival of the Silk Road in Bamian
- Festival of the Dambora (Hazara String Instrument) in Bamian
- Festival of Culture Day in Jaghory,

Programs of poetry night and celebrations of cultural events in private universities, educational centers, and cultural centers in Kabul that due to music and other artistic events such as theatre, photo exhibitions, paintings, and film shows with women's presence were considered incompatible with religious beliefs of the Taliban and forbidden.

Amir Folady, one of the initiators of the Festival of Silk Road in Bamian, is in New Zealand. He says: "Due to severe limitations imposed by the Taliban, there are no cultural programs held in Bamian. Cultural limitations are increasing daily and Bamian being the most important center of such activities is mostly affected by these limitations." He adds: "The festival of the Silk Road was designed to revive the local games, music, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, the Taliban considered these activities as Western culture and they are trying to stop them." Folady says the minister of Vice and Virtue of the Taliban recently traveled to Bamian and emphasized reviving Islamic culture instead of the Western one. One of the founders of Jaghory Culture Day, whose name we cannot reveal, talks about the cancelation of culture day this year and says: "Taliban as a whole and especially those who are known as Taliban in Jaghory are against the programs of Culture Day. Setting serious limitations on cultural programs was the reason that we could not hold Jaghory Culture Day this year." Meanwhile, the director of Vice and Virtue in Jaghory has in a gathering criticized the abundance of schools and lack of enough madrassas in the district. He has accused the people of forgetting Islamic values. This could be a red light for all the programs that are held for the revival of the cultural values of the people. In Maarefat high school in Kabul which was considered the vanguard of the promotion of democracy and cultural programs in western Kabul, there is no talk of democracy or human rights. The Frances DSouza¹⁴ auditorium is no longer the host of cultural, philosophical, and poetic programs. The managers and the management of the school have changed and the former manager for fear of Taliban revenge has fled the country.

Meanwhile, the findings of the research show that the Taliban authorities in Bamian, contrary to the advice of UNESCO and other foundations active in the preservation of the historical sites, have ordered the renovation and reconstruction of the old Bamian Bazar and started work on July 31, 2022. Laeq Ahmady, a Ph.D. candidate in archeology and professor at Bamian university wrote: "The Taliban action is in line with the destruction of one of the world heritage which is priceless." He believes the Mulla Sarhady¹⁵ has been sent by the Taliban purposefully to complete the destructive projects of the historical monuments.

¹⁴ The auditorium in Maarefat high school was named in 2017 after Frances de Souza, a British politician and scholar for her contribution and support of the high school. The auditorium was one of the valuable centers for holding cultural and political and social debates in Kabul.

¹⁵ Mawlawi Abdulla Sarhady is from the province of Zabul and was appointed governor of Bamian. He was a key figure during the previous Taliban administration in the 1990s and had an important role in the destruction of the Buddhas of Bamian. Concerns about the excavations around Buddha: Preserve the historical Bamian heritage.

Also, the reports of the local media say that the Taliban on their own in search of treasures started excavations around Buddha and the preserved areas in April 2022¹⁶.

The Taliban in an unprecedented act have announced the Nawroz celebration forbidden and eliminated the traditional holiday and Persian new year from the calendar. Nowroz is rooted in the Hazara culture, and every year it is celebrated as a historical and cultural in their calendar.

Chapter Two - The Security Situation

Social Insecurities

Although, on the surface, the city and surrounding areas inhabited by the Hazaras have relative security, in reality, deep down, there is serious insecurity. The difference between the republic and the existing rule is that in the former, people had access to social media and civil protest as well as taking their cases to the government institutions, but in the present condition, there is no place to seek justice or lodge complaints. Unlawful detentions by the Taliban, interrogation and even extortion have become a serious issue but because of the fear of revenge, the victims are not willing to report their grievances to any source. According to the findings of this research, ten people in the 13th district of Kabul have been detained and interrogated on suspicion of having a relationship with Alipoor's¹⁷ Resistance Front, and the fate of two of them is unknown; 17 people were detained in Mazar-e-Sharif on suspicion of connection with Mawlawi Mehdi¹⁸ and 11 Hazaras girls in Bamian were taken on charges of opposing the Taliban in a public gathering and their fate is not known. Also, the finding of this research shows that eight people in Jaghory were detained on suspicion of having a relationship with the previous government, brutally tortured, and after extortion and people's assurances were released. These are the cases of extrajudicial arrests by the Taliban.

Kasem (not his real name), one of the detainees in Ghazni, says he was arrested on the wrong information provided by the Taliban informers and charged with having arms at home. He had no government jobs and he is a shopkeeper. He says, he was severely tortured and was told to produce the weapon. He was detained for a week and was released after paying 500,000 PR and the guarantees by the elders.

Another person was accused of transporting money from Kabul to his province (we cannot reveal his province) for the previous government, was detained several times, and after paying a considerable amount of money and the elder's assurances, was released.

Hussain (not his real name), who has a jewelry business in Kabul, was kidnapped twice and each time was released after paying a ransom. He was afraid to be interviewed, saying that he

¹⁶ There are concerns about the excavations at the foot of Bamiyan Buddha, save the cultural heritage in Bamiyan <https://www.afintl.com/202201308241>

¹⁷ Alipoor was a former anti-Taliban commander who fought for the security of his people against the nomad intrusion as well as the Taliban insurgents who had made life unbearable for the people in central Afghanistan. With the demise of the republic, he fled the country.

¹⁸ Mawlawi Mehdi Mujahid is the only Hazara commander among the Taliban who, for a short while, became chief of intelligence in Bamian province. After this post, he was summoned to Kabul and was said to have been offered deputy Kabul mayor and deputy minister of Urban Planning, but he did not accept the positions and went back to his birthplace in the district of Balkhab. Mawlawi Mehdi because of his opposition to the Taliban decision on June 23, 2022, became the target of arrest and a large force was sent to Balkhab for his suppression. There was three-day fighting and the Taliban forces entered the district according to different human rights organizations about 30,000 people have left their homes and taken to the mountains. A lot of his supporters were brutally murdered by the Taliban in cold blood. The victims of the Taliban onslaught have been scattered in different places including Bamia, Samangan, and Mazar-e-Sharif, and cannot return to their homes because of Taliban persecution.

has not reported the case anywhere because there is no source nowadays, and he and his children are confined to his house. If he goes out for an important task, he takes a couple of people from home to accompany him.

Also, the findings of this research based on the local media show that a number of Hazaras have been killed in different criminal attacks, and some of the cases have been direct Taliban attacks that later were categorized as unintentional¹⁹.

Terrorist Cases

The Taliban during the last two decades have been one of the main culprits of the terrorist attacks against Hazaras and Shias in Afghanistan. Mazar-e-Sharif, Balkh; Yakawlang, Bamian; Mirzaolang, Sar-e-Pul; and Kundipusht, Zabol provinces; the destruction of Bamian Buddhas; martyrdom of Abdul Ali Mazari, the greatest political and military asset of these people; the murder of Shukria Tabassum along with several others in Zabol province; the Hazaras do not have a good impression of the Taliban during their first reign and several years of fighting against the government forces. Hardly any Hazaras exist who do not remember the massacres in explosions in educational institutions; explosions in Mosques and sports clubs; explosion among the protesters of enlightened movement in Dehmazang square; the attack on a maternity hospital in Barchi, West Kabul, and tens of other cases. With the reemergence of the Taliban, it was assumed that some of the attacks would diminish. But contrary to that a serious security vacuum has emerged in the Hazara-Shia community and the Taliban and their fellow terrorist organizations using this vacuum have found more opportunities to target Hazaras.

Sadiq (not his real name) who unbelievably survived an explosion on a bus was riding in Dashte Barchi with serious injuries, says after that event whenever he goes out he feels that there is explosive material in his surroundings that would go off any minute.

The mother of one of the victims in the explosion in Abdur Rahim Shaheed high school in western Kabul who could hardly speak of her son said she raised her son in poverty and hardship. She had hopes that with his graduation from high school, she would have a better life, but the explosion took his life. She said her son was in twelfth grade and had said a lot of times that he wanted to be a doctor.

According to this research, there have been at least 18 terrorist attacks in Hazara Shia areas in 8 provinces of the country, in which 222 Hazara-Shias were killed²⁰. These attacks have taken place directly because the victims were Hazara-Shias which could be one of the main reasons for genocide. According to the findings of this research, Kabul has been the site of the majority of the attacks against Hazaras. It is noteworthy that these are not the total attacks that have been carried out against the Hazara-Shia population during the one-year reign of the Taliban and there is a probability that we did not have access to more attacks.

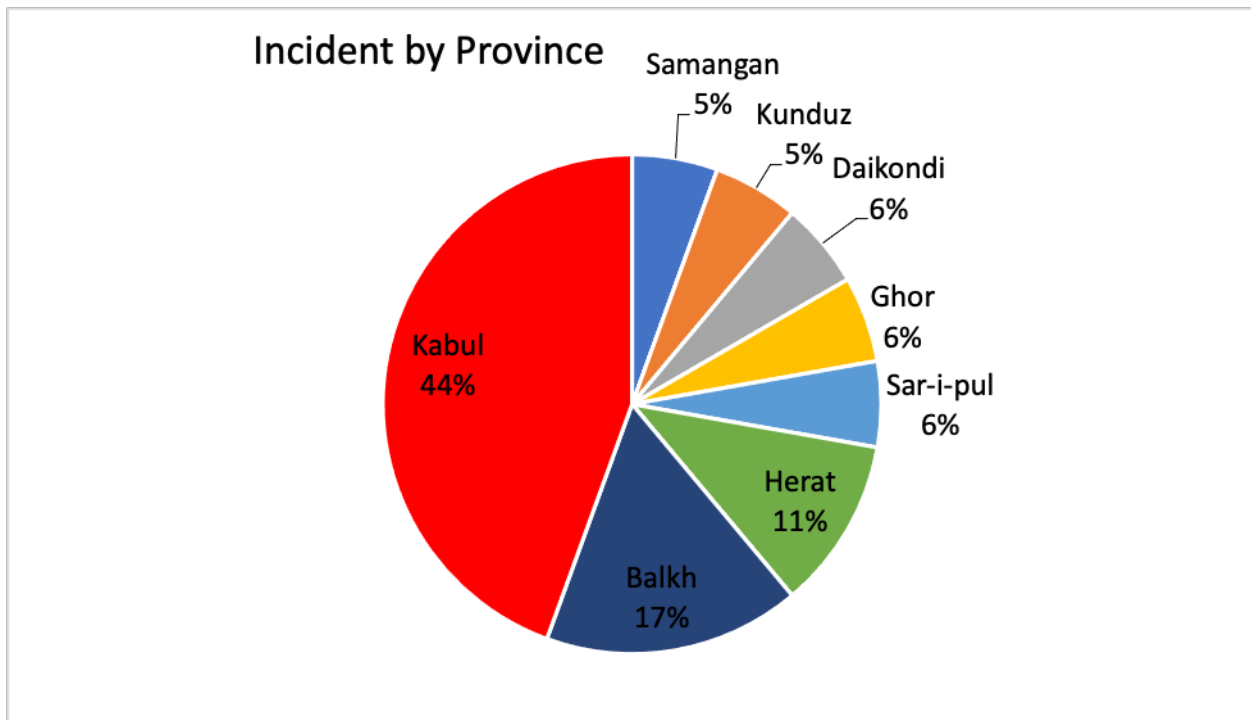
Based on the findings of this research, as is shown in the figure, in Kabul 44% and Balkh, 17% were the scenes in most of the attacks that were carried out against Hazara-Shias and

¹⁹ Hazara Genocide, a Review of the Killing of Hazaras During the Taliban Rule.
<https://www.etilaatroz.com/143912/the-genocide-of-the-hazaras-an-overview-of-the-turn-of-the-hazara-massacre-during-the-taliban-regime>

²⁰ Unfortunately due to the serious limitations imposed by the Taliban on the media and access to information, the current statistics is the lowest figure of the explosions and does not include killing of people individually. This figure is definitely larger and requires more research.

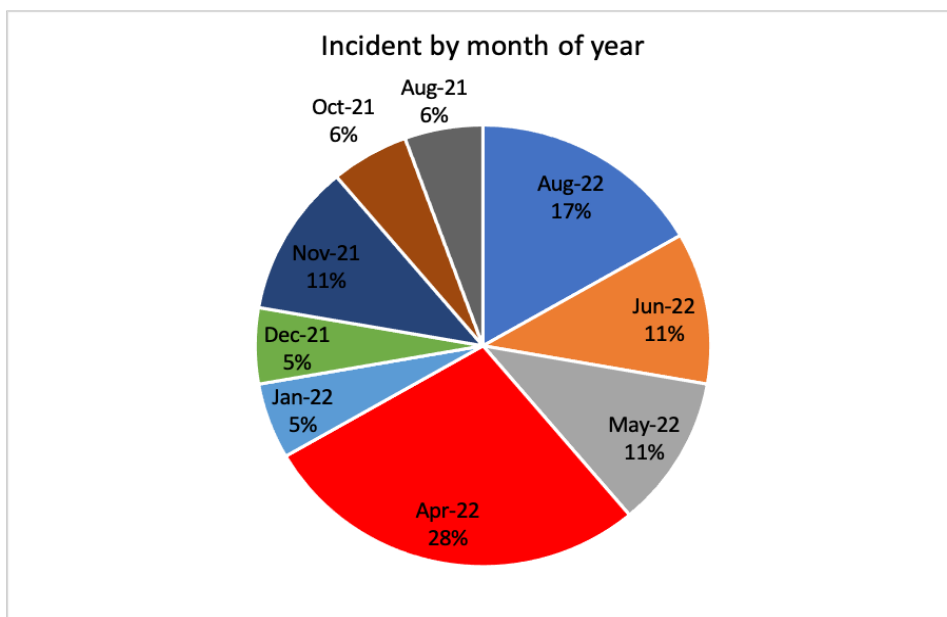
Herat 11% is the third province. Based on the Hazara demographic, these cities hold a considerable population of Hazaras.

Figure 1: Terrorist attacks according to the provinces



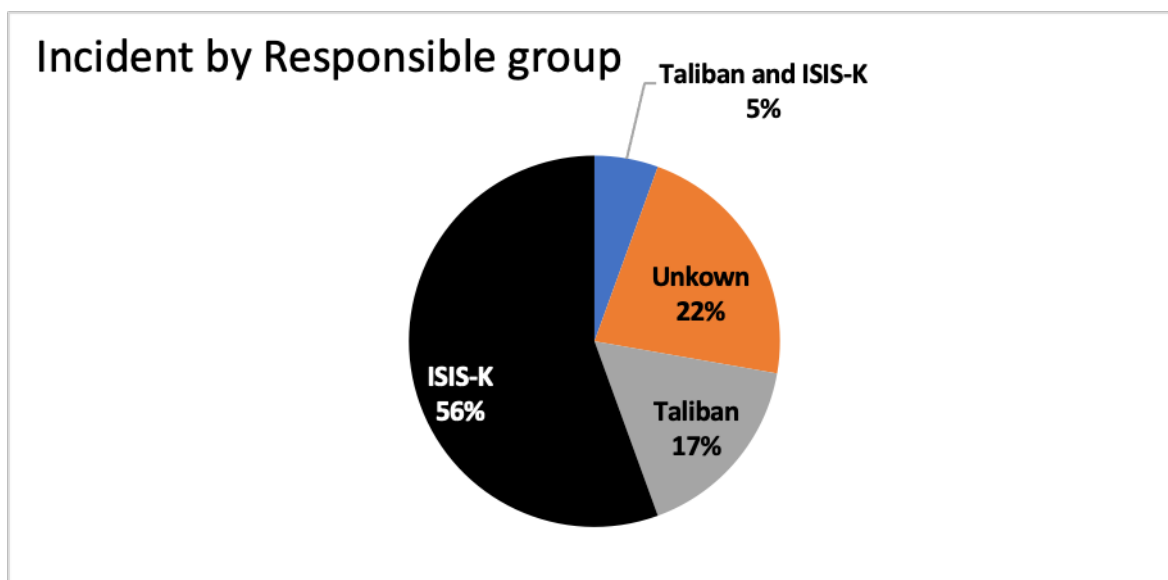
Based on the findings of this research 45% of the attacks on Hazara targets were taken place during the months of April and Aug of 2022 and the rest of the 55% attacks were registered in other months. The statistics show that with the progress of the Taliban rule in Afghanistan, the terrorist attacks on Hazara targets increased.

Figure 2: Terrorist attacks based on the months of 2021- 2022



According to the findings of this research, as seen on the chart, 56% of the terrorist attacks were carried out by ISIS-K, and about 17% by the Taliban. This is despite the fact that the Taliban always deny the existence of ISIS-K in Afghanistan. If it is assumed that ISIS does not exist in Afghanistan, then the terrorist attacks are carried out by the only ruling group, which is the Taliban. Of the rest of the terrorist attacks, about 22% are not claimed by any group.

Figure 3: Terrorist attacks based on the perpetrators²¹



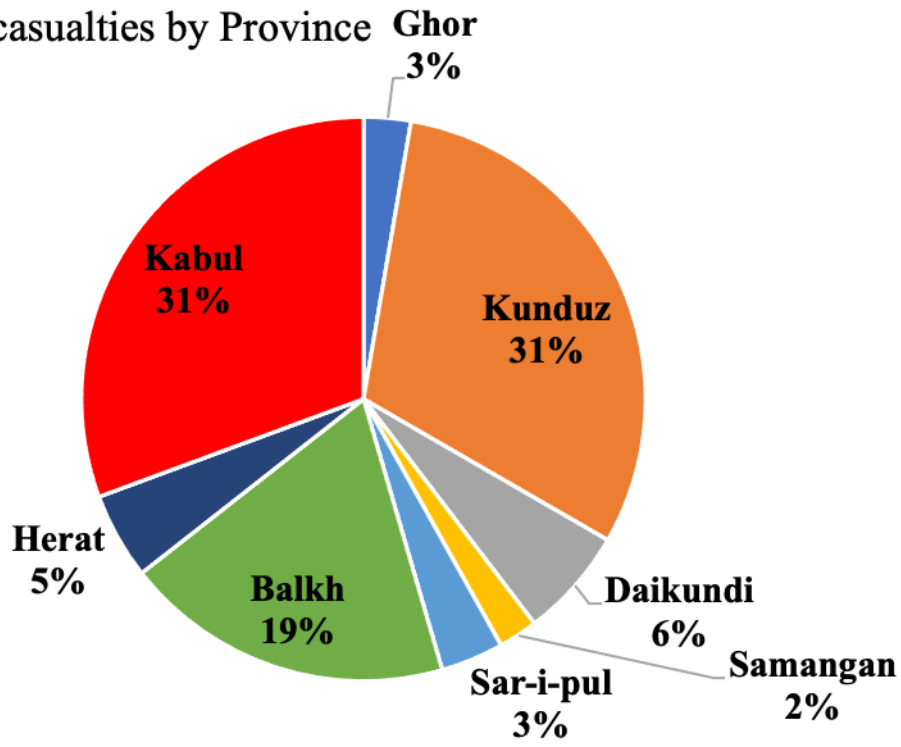
According to the findings of this research, 222 Hazara-Shias are killed in different terrorist attacks and most of the victims, about 31% of the total, were from Kunduz, 19% from Balkh and 31% were from Kabul provinces. The rest of the victims were from Dai Kundi, Herat, Sar-e-Pul, Samangan, and Ghor provinces.

According to this finding, last year under the Taliban rule on average, 1.64 days a Hazara was killed in terrorist attacks.

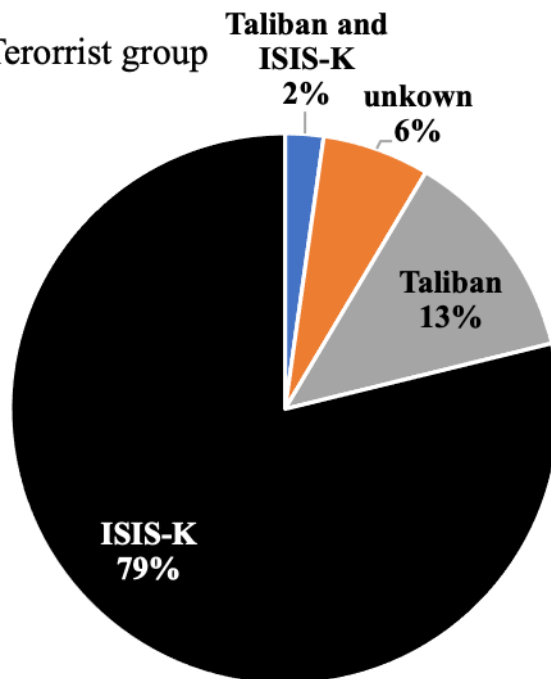
Figure 4: Distinction of the attacks based on the number of casualties and the provinces.

²¹ Recognition of the perpetrators is made based on the formal claims or eyewitness accounts.

No of casualties by Province



Casualties by Terrorist group



Date of the incident	Location of the incident	Responsible group	No of casualties
26/6/2022	Chahar Asyab- Ghor province	Taliban	6
22/1/2022	PD 13, Haji Abas, Herat City	ISIS-K	5
1/4/2022	PD 9, Jebrail, Herat City	ISIS-K	6
23/8/2021	Khedir District, Daikondy province	ISIS-K	14
8/10/2022	Kunduz city	ISIS-K	68
24/5/2022	PD 13, Naqhash, Dashi Barchi, Kabul city	unknown	4
17/11/2021	Pd 13, Dashti Barchi, Kabul city	ISIS-K	2
19/4/2022	Mazar shrif City	unknown	8
19/4/2022	Pd 13, Dashti Barchi, Kabul city	ISIS-K	17
25/6/2022	Balkhab District, Saripul province	Taliban	8
19/4/2022	Darah-i- Suf District, Samangan province	Taliban and ISIS-K	5
13/11/2021	PD 6, Mahtab qhala, Kabul city	ISIS-K	4
17/12/2021	Pd 13, Dashti Barchi, Kabul city	unknown	2
25/5/2022	Mazar shrif City	ISIS-K	6
21/4/2022	Seh Dukan- Mazar Sharif City	ISIS-K	28
05/08/2022	Sar-i-Kariz, PD6, Kabul City	ISIS-K	27
06/08/2022	Pul-i-Sukhta,PD6, Kabul City	ISIS-K	12
13/08/2022	Pd 13, Dashti Barchi, Kabul city	NO INFORMATION	NO INFORMATION
		Total No of Incident	18
		Total No of Casualties	222 person

Forced Displacement

The Taliban regime is a reminder of the historical displacement of the Hazaras from their ancestral lands. After the forced displacement of Hazaras during the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman and other times in history, now is the Taliban's turn after some years.

Based on the findings of this research during one year of the Taliban rule, at least 2000 families have been displaced in five provinces of Dai Kundi, Uruzgan, Balkh, Hilmand, and Kandahar²² and have been forced out of their homes and belongings. Although in a few cases with the mediation of the elders and under pressure from the media and the international foundations some families managed to return to their houses, the legal dispute against the people which according to them are based on forged and illegal documents will continue in courts.

Also based on the findings of this research according to the human rights foundations and local media about 30,000 people have left their homes²³ because of Taliban reprisals and are living in surrounding provinces without any help²⁴.

²² Human Rights Watch: Taliban have distributed the land of the forcedly displaced Hazaras to their supporter. <https://www.etilaatroz.com/132284/taliban-distribute-hazara-and-shiite-displaced-lands-to-supporters/>

²³ Daily Noon Briefing Highlights: Somalia, Afghanistan, <https://www.unocha.org/story/daily-noon-briefing-highlights-somalia-afghanistan>

Problem of Nomads

Nomadism is a serious problem among the local inhabitants and the nomads. The nomads claim ownership of some of the lands in Hazara inhabited regions. But the local population believes that this is a false claim and is based on the forged and discriminatory documents which are issued for the usurpation of their lands and pastures.

Although this issue existed in the past years, with the advent of the Taliban in the late 1990s and now, it has intensified. The nomads, with the direct support of the local Taliban commander last autumn and this spring and summer, have gathered in Hazara inhabited areas of central Afghanistan with huge flocks of animals.

Our findings show that after years for the first time, the nomads have appeared in different parts (Hutqool, Angory, Dawood, Zeerak, Muhajereen, Loman, Busaid, Baba, Hicha, and Damarda) in Jaghory, Malistan, and Karabagh of Ghazni province and have caused the destruction of agriculture and horticulture of the local people. At the same time, the nomads, for the first time have, gone to Turman Valley, Shaikh Ali, and Surkh-o-Parsa of Parwan province; Panjab, Waras, Shiber districts of Bamian province; Shahrستان, Khedir, and Pato districts of Dai Kundi province; and Laal-o-Sarjangal of Ghor province and have created great problems for the economy and social lives of the people.

Also, like in previous years, the intrusion of the nomads in Nahor district of Ghazni province; Daimirdad, Behsud1, Behsud2, Sanglakh and Sar-e-Chashma and Jalriz districts of Maidan Wardak province, and the northern provinces have created crises.

Mohammad Ali (not his real name) from the Jaghory district shared a video with Bolaq about the intrusion of nomads in his home village; says nomads without mercy, leave their animals on people's land and have no fear of the consequences. He says although the local people tried to prevent the nomads from entering their lands, but due to the nomads' close relations with the Taliban, they were not successful. On the other hand, one of the participants of this research from Jaghory said, the Taliban, the nomads, and the local people have come to an agreement that the nomads will not return to the area in the future but there is no guarantee that they will not because the nomads are revengeful.

Land Grab

According to the findings of this research, the Taliban, under the pretext of settling the nomads in the Jeghatu district of Ghazni province, have usurped some land from the people and are distributing it to unknown people²⁵. Also, according to the claims made by some individuals in Mazar-e-Sharif, the Taliban have forced a lot of people from their homes in Wali Asr township. This issue has not been resolved yet. The Taliban are trying to force the inhabitants of the townships and distribute the area to their supporters.

Ghulam Sakhi (not his real name), one of the inhabitants of Sajjadia township in Mazar-e-Sharif says the people in Wali Asr township bought the land many years ago and built homes

²⁴ United Nations: More than 27,000 people are displaced in the fighting in Balkhab.
<https://www.independentpersian.com/node/251756/%>

²⁵ The lands of the Hazara inhabited areas in Ghazni are being distributed among the Taliban members.
<https://www.independentpersian.com/node/243291/%D8%B3%DB%8C%D8%>

on it and the previous government provided some services for them, such as electricity, roads but now the Taliban based on the claims of a few unknown individuals with unrecognized documents are forcing the people to leave their houses without any compensation.

Also, according to the findings of this research based on the reports of the social media and eyewitnesses in the area, the Taliban have usurped the lands in the Sariab district of Ghazni province and distributed them among their supporters.

The local people claim that the Taliban are abusing their power and forcibly distributing lands to their supporters without any legal documents in the Sariab area. It is said these people are generally nomads.

Targetted Killings and Disappearances of the People

Despite many efforts, we were not able to interview the victims of the violence for telling their stories, but the unofficial findings of this research show that a lot of the former security personnel, media and civil activists, and human rights defenders who are arrested by the Taliban and their fates are not known. Among those are Mrs. Alia Azizi, the director of the women's prison in Herat, and the 11 Hazara women protesters in Bamian. In the latest case, 17 Hazara residents of Mazar-e-Sharif who were originally from Balkhab district were picked up on July 20, 2022, and their fate is unknown.

According to the findings of this research, on July 26, 2022, the Taliban arrested and beat five members²⁶ of Mohammad Moradi, a former commander of the local defense force in the previous government, and took them to an unknown place and their whereabouts is not known.

Meanwhile, unknown armed men during the days have killed three young Hazaras in Kabul, Herat, and Ghor provinces. Dr. Talib Hussain Shirzad, who was about 27 years old and originally from the Jaghory district, was chief of the nursing department in a government hospital. Dr. Shirzad was picked up in western Kabul, and the next day on July 30, 2022, his body was found in a different part of the city with bullet wounds. Also, Dr. Rasoul Mohammadi 25 year old from the Lal-o-Sarjangal district of Ghor province, was killed by unknown armed men on August 1, 2022. At the same time, Sajjad Hussaini, about 20 years old, a resident of the Jebrail township in Herat was kidnapped by unknown men, and a few days later, his body was found near the Firozkoh district of Ghor province.

On August 4, 2022, the Taliban, without due process, executed Mohammad Zaboli, a police official in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, in front of his son. After this incident and similar incidents, a large number of police officials in the previous Afghan government have been forced to leave their homes and hide elsewhere or leave the country.

²⁶ Mohammad Moradi was one of the commanders of the local militia working for the national security of the Islamic Republic. He was killed on May 25, 2022, together with some members of his family in his home in Chahar Asiab village of Laal-o-Sarjangal district in Ghor province. He believed in Taliban amnesty and did not go out of the country.

Chapter Three – Social Condition

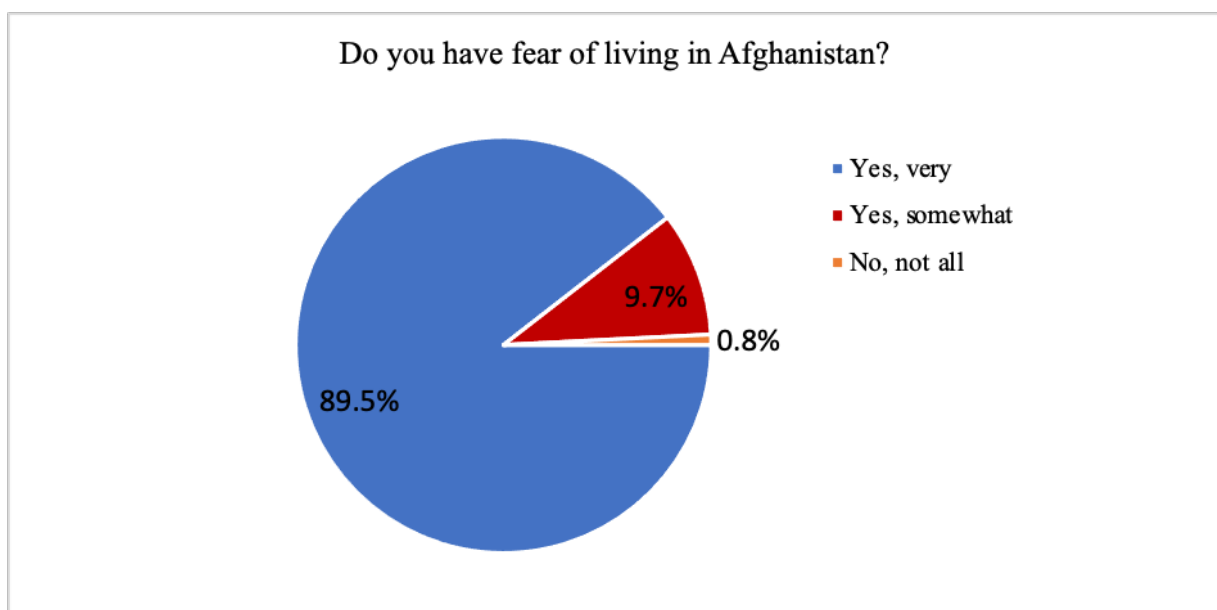
Fear and Hopelessness for Future

Fear, uncertainty, and hopelessness for the future are the governing condition for all the people of Afghanistan. Our findings show that the Hazaras as an ethnic group, have a lot of fear and hopelessness for the future.

In response to the question, do you have a fear of living in Afghanistan? 99% of the respondents answered positively, and among them, 89% chose the option of “very,” 9.7% of the respondents chose “somewhat fear,” and only 0.8% chose the “negative answer.” This shows that the level of fear among Hazaras in Afghanistan is alarming.

Question 2: Do you have fear of living in Afghanistan?

(Based on 124 responses)

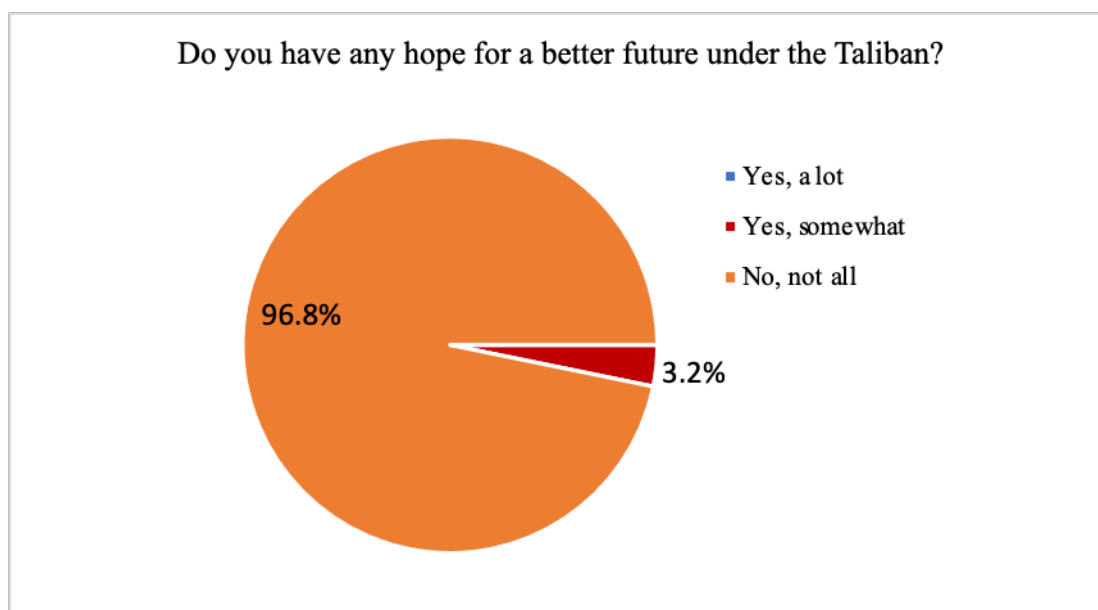


For knowing the hope of Hazaras in the future, in answer to the question, with the Taliban presence, do you have any hope of a better future?

100% of the respondents answered negatively, 96.8% believe there is no hope for a better future, and only 3.2% have relative hope for the future.

Question 3: Do you have any for a better future under the Taliban?

(Based on 124 responses)



Immigration and leaving one's country have been a familiar phenomenon for the people of Afghanistan, especially the Hazaras, for many years. But the forced migration of Hazaras took place after the great massacre of them by Abdur Rahman from 1890-1891. Despite meager economic and agricultural resources, the most important reason for Hazara migration was their safety and survival. This process, unfortunately, after the reign of Abdur Rahman, during the civil war of 1992-1996, the first round of Taliban reign in 1996-2001, and their resurgence on August 15, 2021, have increased considerably. According to the current analysis, although there are no accurate statistics, at least one million Hazaras during one of the Taliban's rules have been forced to leave the country through illegal means to go to Iran or Pakistan. Unfortunately, due to the Iranian policies in recent times, despite the Hazaras' security predicament, they are forced to return to their country for lack of legal papers.

Aqeel (**not his real name**), a young Hazaras who worked for the international foundations and was not able to leave the country in the evacuation process and is now living in Iran, says he has obtained a six-month temporary residence in Iran. He says four months have passed and is afraid the Iranian police may arrest and send him back to Afghanistan.

Mohammad Reza, another young Hazara who was working in the former national police, says he managed to reach Turkey through the smuggling route. He adds that he faced a lot of problems. In Turkey, there are no active foundations to help the refugees and the Turkish police daily detain tens of Afghan youth and, after holding them for a few days in detention centers, send them back to Afghanistan. He has managed to register with the Turkish immigration office and obtained a document as a refugee, but he is worried about when his case will be accepted by the countries that accept asylum seekers. He is also worried that the Turkish police may arrest and send him back to Afghanistan, where he, as former police and a Hazara, will face the wrath of the Taliban.

Khaliq (**not his real name**), who was an active member of the provincial council of one of the Hazara inhabited provinces that managed to flee to Pakistan after the fall of the republic, says it has been about a year that he is waiting for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and has not received any response from them. He says it has been one year since our uncertain life here; there is no hope; IOM is moving very slowly; living expenses are very high and he has no income to live on. On the other hand, it is not possible to return to Afghanistan.

Nader Ali (not his real name), who is one of the former military officers and a Hazara was recently deported back to Afghanistan, says he is not able to return to his home because the people know him and will report to the Taliban of his presence. He says the Taliban have gone to his house several times asking for him. He says the Taliban are asking his family for his weapon and he has no weapon because before leaving he had submitted his arm. He is trying to find some money and leave Afghanistan again because there is no reason for him to live under Taliban rule.

During the process of evacuation of the vulnerable people from Afghanistan, the Hazaras due to several reasons such as discrimination by the Taliban guards at the airport, the harsh attitude of the translators of the international forces in the airport, lack of contact with their international co-workers were not able to go out of the country, despite having the proper documents.

Hamid (**not his real name**), who was one of the top officials of the former government and an associate of the international foundations, has taken refuge in a neighboring country to avoid the Taliban's wrath. He lives with family and, despite having supporting documents from his international friends, has not been able to secure a visa.

He says one of his coworkers has sent an invitation to the UK, but the embassy is not willing to issue a visa for him and his family.

Hamid who has worked in sensitive positions in the former government says the Taliban due to the false information given to them by their informants believe that he has weapons in his position.

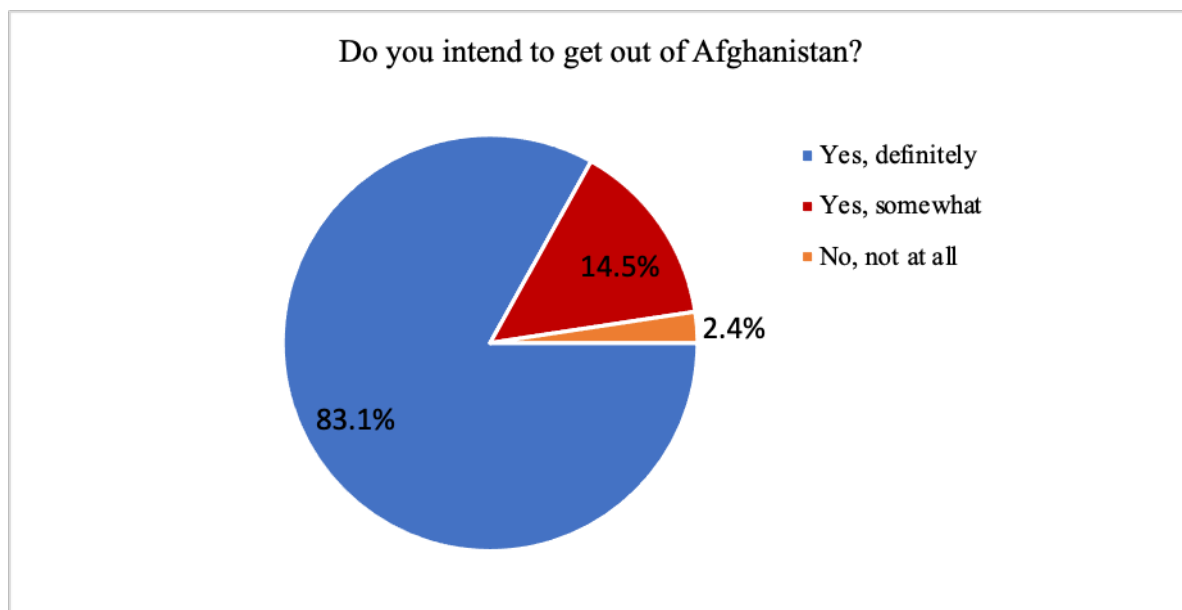
At the moment, more than 300 Hazaras who have worked with the international forces in Afghanistan have staged a sit-in in Islamabad, asking the Western countries for their help. Abdul Majid (**not his real name**), one of the former members of the security forces that had closely worked with the Polish forces in Ghazni province, says during the evacuation, he was not able to connect with his Polish co-workers. Since he was working with the security forces and cooperating with the Polish army, he could not live in Afghanistan and had to leave the country through illegal means.

Most of the people in Afghanistan think that the international forces acted hastily in evacuating the vulnerable people. As a result, a lot of people who had the documents with them are left behind and living under threat from the Taliban or in uncertainty in the neighboring countries.

In the survey with 124 people, 83.1% responded that they are trying to get out of Afghanistan. Only 2.4% have said that they have no intention of getting out of Afghanistan and 14.5% others said “yes” to some extent. It can be said that close to 98% of the respondents are thinking of getting out of the country.

Question 7: Do you intend to get out of Afghanistan?

(Based on 124 responses)



Third Section: Suggestions and Addendum

Suggestions

According to the findings of the research and a correct understanding of the real situation of Hazaras in Afghanistan, we can mention the following as suggestions for the improvement of the current situation:

1. In the Political Section

- So long as a federal all-inclusive national system with a diffused federal parliamentary arrangement based on the will of the people of Afghanistan is not in place, the pressure on the Taliban should be kept,
- Necessary travel limitations should be kept on the leadership of the Taliban by the United Nations,
- Countries of the world should not arrange the presence of the Taliban in important international gatherings without a change in the Taliban system,
- The killing of the Hazaras should be accepted as a genocide by the international community,
- To pressure the Taliban to change their attitude two alternatives of political negotiations between the Taliban and the people of Afghanistan should be considered, and if the political and civil initiatives do not give a result, military action with the help of the international community for the removal of the Taliban should be taken as a last resort,
- The world should not negotiate or come to an agreement with a given ethnicity or a special group without the active and effective presence of all the ethnic groups with different political thinking.

2. In the Educational, Civil, and Cultural Sector

- Concerning the serious limitations put by the Taliban inside Afghanistan, and for the preservation of the cultural and social values of the people especially the Hazaras that are in danger, efforts should be made to hold grand celebrations outside the country with the help of the human rights foundation,
- Educational and learning grounds should be prepared for the girls outside Afghanistan with the foundations and countries committed to human values (Bolaq Analyst Network with extensive relations inside Afghanistan can cooperate in this regard with interested parties),
- Campaign for the human rights of the women of Afghanistan worldwide should be continuous and supported,
- The world community and the United Nations should put pressure on the Taliban to stop all anti-cultural activities for the destruction of historical monuments and records,
- The world should not sacrifice the human rights of the Afghan people to politics and ignore them,
- The Hazara community as the most civil ethnic group in the last 20 years should be under the serious protection of the human rights foundations and the protective countries,

- The Taliban should respect the religious and cultural values of the Hazaras and should remove all enforced limitations.

3. Immigration

- The Hazaras, due to their ethnicity, have suffered historical suppression and the world should seriously consider their requests for asylum,
- Considering the dangerous conditions of Hazaras inside Afghanistan, countries that support human rights and accept immigrants should take a humane look at the asylum applications of the Hazaras that go to those countries,
- We suggest that countries that support human rights and accept immigrants should take a humane look at the requests of the considerable number of Hazaras who have been living in Indonesia for more than ten years, as well as those in Greece, Turkey, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Syria, and other countries despite their registration with the United Nations.
- Considering the dire situation of the Hazaras in Afghanistan, countries that support human rights and accept immigrants should help the safe passage of the very vulnerable Hazaras, otherwise will see the continuation of the genocide of these people (Bolaq Analyst Network can work with the cooperating foundations to prepare the ground in this regard with the interested foundations and countries).

4. In the Security Sector

- Countries of the world should put pressure on the Taliban to provide security for the Hazaras as the group under serious genocide and should take practical, effective, and responsible steps.
- Given the fact that the Taliban cannot provide security for the Hazaras, to the prevention of total genocide of the Hazaras, the United Nations must send a special force to provide the security of these people,
- Taliban should declare their policies toward the solution of the nomads and Hazaras,
- Taliban should not confiscate and usurp the Hazara lands based on false information and forged documents.

Addendum

Pictures related to the report of the research.



Attempting to save the life of one of the injured in the terrorist explosion at Abdul Rahim Shahid School, PD 13 of Kabul city (photo from social media)



The scene after the explosion in a Shiite mosque in Kunduz city (Photo by AP)



The scene after the explosion in the Shiite Mosque in the Se- Dukan area of Mazar-e-Sharif (photo from BBC Farsi website)



Mothers of Hazara students who went to the hospital to find their children after the attack on two educational centers' in Dasht Barchi area of PD 13 of Kabul city. (Photo from BBC Farsi website)



A city car carrying Hazara citizens caught fire after a mine explosion in the PD 6 of Kabul city (photo on social media).



A city car carrying Hazara citizens caught fire after a mine explosion in the PD 6 of Kabul city (photo on social media).



A city car carrying Hazara citizens caught fire after a mine explosion in the PD 13th of Kabul city, and people are trying to save the lives of the victims (photo on social media).



The number of people killed in Taliban attacks on Balkhab district of Sarpul province. (Photo from Etilaatroz Daily)



One of the hundreds of families who were forced to leave their homes after the Taliban attacked Balkhab district. (photo from social media).



Images of the number of Hazaras who have been killed in terrorist explosions and targeted killings. (Photo from Etilaatroz daily).



Invasion of nomadic cattle herds in agricultural and horticultural areas of Hazara (photos on social media).



Photos of the family of Mohammad Moradi, a former member of the Afghan government police forces in Ghor province, who were massacred by the Taliban. (Photo from Farsi Independent).



Displaced children and families from the Taliban attack on Balkhab district (photo from social media)



Torture and beating of Hazara journalists by the Taliban in Kabul (photo from social media).



Destruction of the ancient areas around the Bamiyan Buddha after the Taliban ordered to build a market in the protected area (photo by Memaarpress).

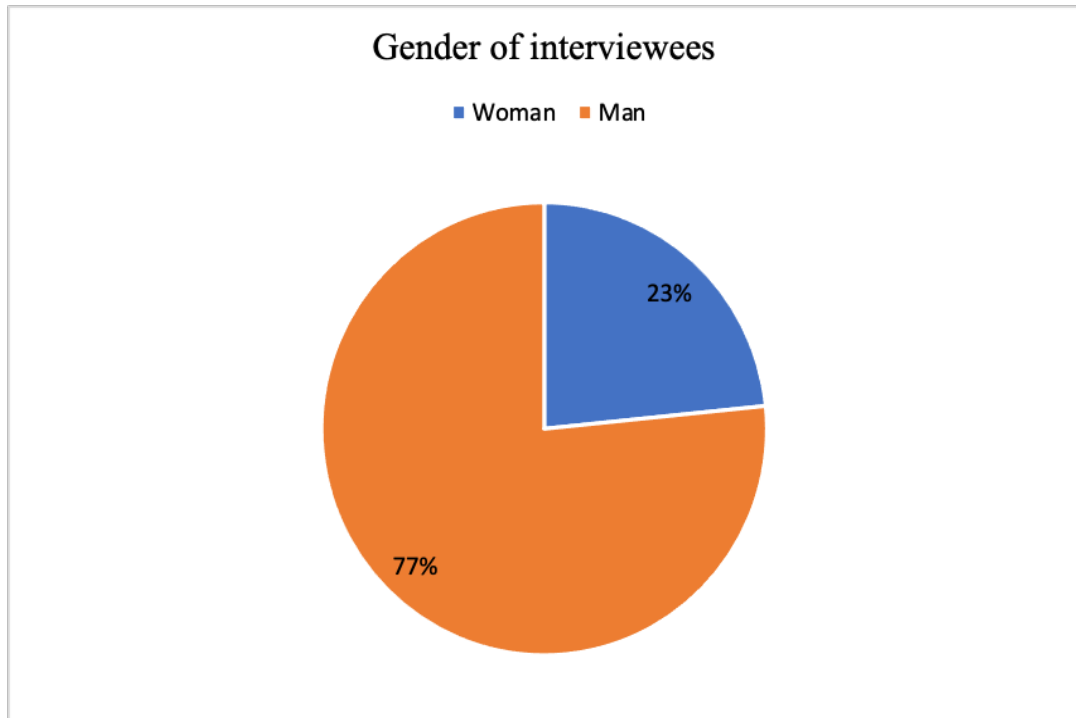


Alia Aziz, the head of the women's prison in Herat province, was arrested by the Taliban after the Taliban entered the city and has since disappeared. (Photo from social media)

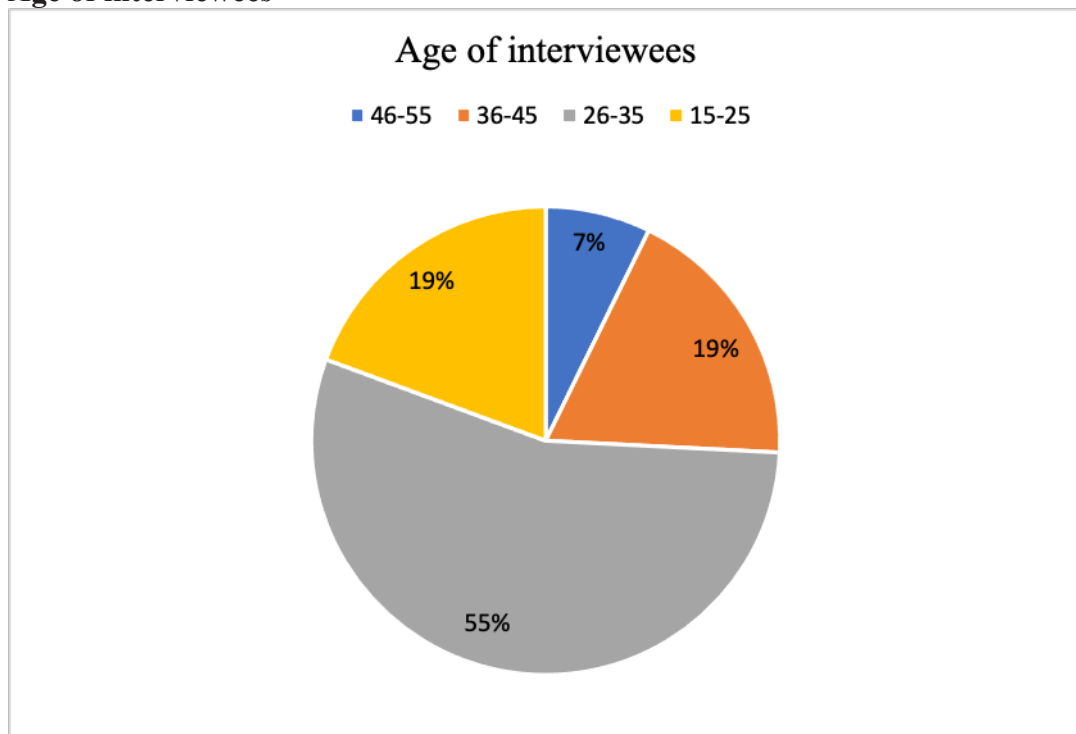
General information about people participating in the research survey.

The 124 participants in the survey were generally Hazara or Shiite from the provinces of Kabul, Ghazni, Bamiyan, Parwan, Balkh, Daikundi, Maidan Wardak, Herat, Kandahar, and Sar-i-pol.

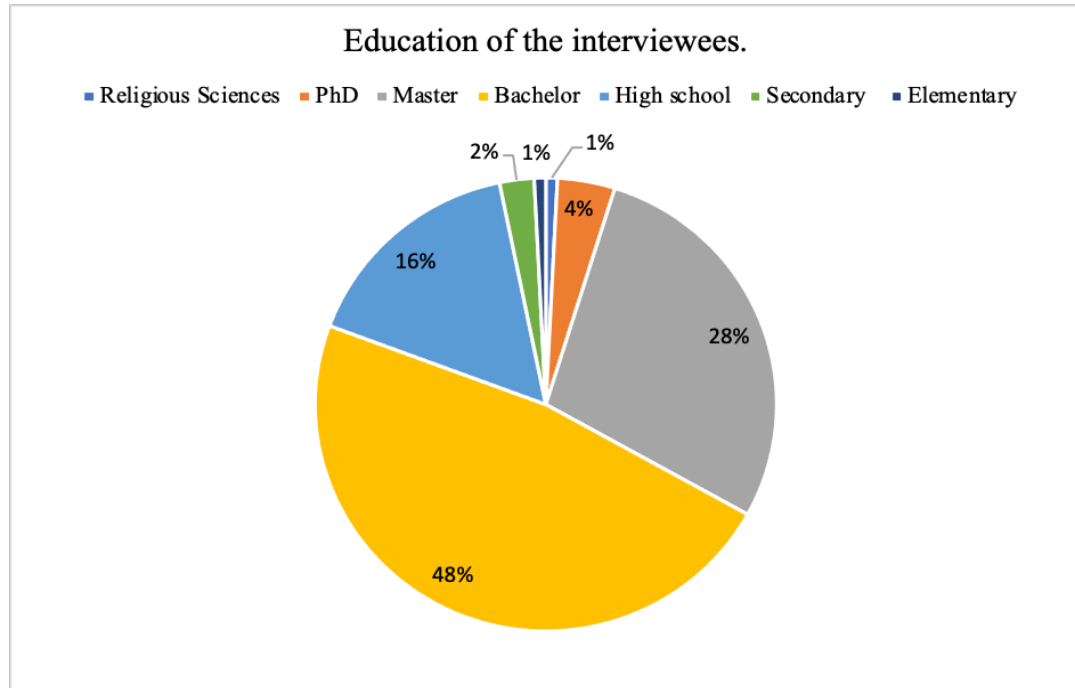
a- Gender of interviewees



b- Age of interviewees



c- Education of the interviewees



Questions of research survey

Question 1: Do you think Afghanistan is moving in the right direction?

- Yes, totally
- Yes, relatively
- No, not at all

Question 2: Do you have a fear of living in Afghanistan?

- Yes, very
- Yes, somewhat
- No, not all

Question 3: Do you have any hope for a better future under the Taliban?

- Yes, a lot
- Yes, somewhat
- No, not all

Question 4: Do you think the Hazaras are being ignored in the political and social fields?

- Yes, totally
- Yes, relatively
- No, not at all

Question 5: If, according to you, the Taliban ruling is a problem, what do you consider a solution?

- Overthrowing the Taliban regime by force
- Replacing Taliban Regime by a National Inclusive Government
- Engaging with the Taliban in the Current Regime
- Don't Consider Taliban Rule as a Problem

Question 6: Is the closure of girls' school acceptable for you?

- Yes, I support the closure of girls' schools.
- Closure of the girl's schools is not at all acceptable to me.
- Closure of the girl's schools is somewhat acceptable to me.

Question 7: Do you intend to get out of Afghanistan?

- Yes, definitely
- Yes, somewhat
- No, not at all

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