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As it was declared through the Danish media that 5000 of those immigrants who have not been accepted yet or those who have transitory visas will be repatriated back to their country, i.e., Afghanistan. This news was somewhat exciting, but tragic, prompt and unaccountable of the present Afghanistan situation as well. Exciting was in the sense that perhaps peace and tranquility have been established and civil war, annihilation and weapon-ruled government have ended; reconstruction and building up of the country have restarted and racial, lingual, regional, religious and sexual discrimination have ended. However, the case is vice versa in deed. There is no whit difference between the present regime and the one, which was ruling just after the fall of Dr. Najib's government. The sole difference is that ISAF has made a delicate and unreliable peace among the various Mujahidin leaders, which had not been accomplished before. A central government, which is likely to have a command over the whole country, is absent. All the national affairs, whether social or economical are intact and no progress is made in this regard. Unemployment is at its peak and all the ministries have reduced their personnel to one half. It has been three months since the employees haven't received their salaries. Employees' security is so much unreliable that the whole world is witness of the murder of the two prominent personalities of the country, i.e., Dr. Abdul Rehman-Minister of aviation-and Haji Abdul Qadir-vice president and minister of public interest. However, neither the perpetrators have been apprehended nor they have been warned or punished to refrain from such terrorist activities. Just like the post-communist regime, all the Jehadi leaders have taken control over the provinces and have become despots. Those people are elected as provincial governors who have more military power rather than knowledge power. These governors are omnipotents in their won fiefdoms and are by no means under the command of the Central Government or Kabul. They have an arbitrary rule and do what they wish, like General Dostum in Mazar and Ismail Khan in Herat. Employment requirements are not based upon education or experience, but are based upon the extent of access one has to the prevalent Jehadi groups. Even three or four persons are appointed for a post from different authorities, but the occupant of the post would be the one who has the maximum military power in that area. A year has passed since the Taliban regime has lapsed, but no concrete steps in the constitution of a national army and national police have been taken yet. Although for feint and affectation National police has been made, but they are all the former members of united front, who had already proved their brutality and barbarism. Moreover, this department is fraught with Tajiks and no other race is present in it due to which it can't be termed as National police Department. All the ministerial posts including defense ministry, home ministry, foreign ministry and all the other ministries are occupied by the allies of the United Front and no one has the power to dismiss them and supersede them by those who deserve these posts. Bribery, administrative corruption and managerial deterioration have increased immensely. Almost all of the Afghan repatriates from Pakistan were those who had extremely miserable lives in Pakistan. These Afghans would have already repatriated, but they couldn't do so; and when UNHCR provided this opportunity for them then they didn't wait a while. Few of the repatriates who had rather better live and were optimistic for the new government were stunned to see such a disordered and biased government, which comprises only one party, i.e., United Front. The only alternative for them was to immigrate back to Pakistan through thick and thin. Life is not secure even in Kabul. The bomb blast in front of the Pashtani Tijarati Bank, which led to the death of 40 people and injury of several others manifests the fact that how insecure life, is in Kabul. Falling of rockets in several other parts of the Kabul with no earnest investigation about the offenders and no precautionary measures indicates the insecurity of life in Kabul. Nobody can vouch for the personal security of the people during the night and several cases of abduction of former officers (communist regime) and children have been witnessed. Lingual and ethnical prejudices are so much immense that most of the minorities were massacred for instance, take the case of Ozbeks in Balkh, who killed hundreds of Pashtun youth, looted their properties and raped their women. Eighty percent of the Kabul City has been brought into naught, but no considerable steps are taken by either the government or any NGOs to rebuild it. The owners of the houses can't afford to do so as well. Water is scarce and several years lasting drought has adversely affected the health and economical conditions of the people, who just live from hand to mouth. Unlike the communist regime, in which not only Kabul but also its outskirts and suburbs were habitable and had 24 hour electric supply; now only 1/5 portion of the Kabul city is habitable and this small portion also doesn't have electricity during the day and during the night it has electricity by turn. This small portion comprises Wazeer Akbar Khan,

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by which people could warm their homes and if there are any; then they are too expensive for the poor Afghans to afford. The military condition of Afghanistan isn't reliable as well. As we have witnessed several running battles between the tribal locals and the ISAF force in Paktia, Gardeez, Khost and Kandahar provinces. For instance, in Paktia, Pacha Khan, an anti-government Jehadi leader conquered three districts from the government and took their command. Similar incidents have occurred in other provinces as well, like Mazar, Wardak and Logar. In these provinces there have been several conflicts among the different Jehadi Commanders and between the local people and ISAF. The new government did pay considerable attention to education but with the passage of time this fervour became cooler. This is revealed from the fact that in several districts, e.g. Zabul province and Sar Pul four schools had been burnt into ashes by the government opponents and the school teachers along with the students and their parents have been warned not to send their children to school, otherwise they will be responsible for the consequences. It is necessary to mention the regional and municipal services, which are going on. After the soviet forces abandoned Afghanistan, they had already left behind hundred of acres of mine planted land, which took lives of hundreds of people. Although, certain NGOs have done salient services in defusing and detonating these mines, yet so very much is still to be done. In the war between the US and Taliban so much weapons had been used, which had a nasty impact on the health and climate of Afghanistan. The atmosphere of the country is fraught with poisonous gases, which is leading the people towards a number of mental, spiritual, psychological and physical traumas. The hospitals are congested with patients of cancer and poliomyelitis. U.S bombardments also had highly bad effects on agriculture. Several harmful chemicals, which entered the soil, have decreased the harvest yield. In addition to health problems there are other difficulties as well, like drought, over-population of Kabul and other major cities, accommodation for the repatriates and these who don't have homes, lack of medicine which propels the people towards different diseases like malaria, cholera etc, as in Takhar, Baghlan and Badakhshan provinces where majority of the people have fallen prey to such fatal diseases. Moreover, the flood of grasshoppers in the northern areas have ruined the crops, about which WHO and other health organizations are well-informed. This was an abridgement of the present circumstances in our beloved Afghanistan. Now it is kindly requested from the authorities concerned with the Afghan Asylum seekers in Denmark to convey these facts and problems to the higher authorities, so that they don't hasten in this regard and wait until an utterly democratic and multi-ethnic government is established so that the government could reconstruct the country and pave the path for the repatriates to return to their homeland with a new hope and spirit of serving their mother land. However, if Danish authorities don't alter their verdict and expel the refugees to their homeland then in such circumstances if a tragic and lamentable accident happened with the repatriates, then that historical responsibility will be incumbent on Denmark, which would blemish its history. Meanwhile, the repatriation of Afghans is not an issue, which is limited to Denmark, only, but it is an international issue and let the UN take a decision about it. I hope you heed to our views and don't take a prompt decision because "Haste Makes Waste" With Regards,