

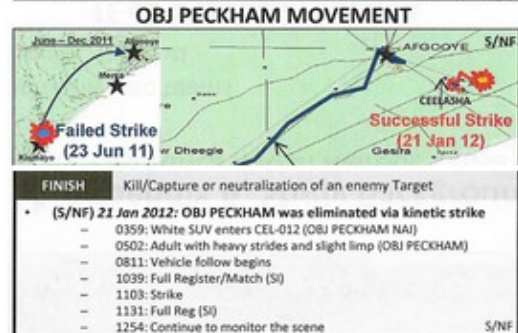
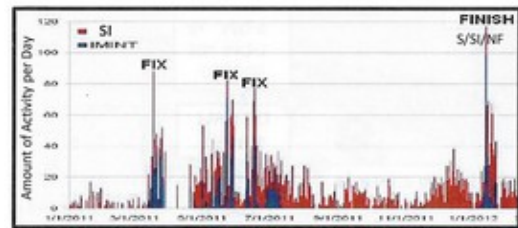
Wie muss man sich die Jagd auf eine Zielperson vorstellen? Hier ein Beispiel:

Es handelt sich um einen Mann namens Bilal el-Berjawi. Die Geheimdienste haben ihn jahrelang beobachtet. Dann hat ihn die britische Regierung seiner Staatsbürgerschaft beraubt.

Als er seine Frau anrief, die in einem Londoner Krankenhaus gerade ein Kind zur Welt gebracht hatte, wurde Berjawi durch die Rakete einer US-Drohne getötet. Man könnte meinen, erst durch den Anruf habe er seine Position verraten, Die Geheimdienste wussten aber schon vorher, wo er sich gerade aufhielt.



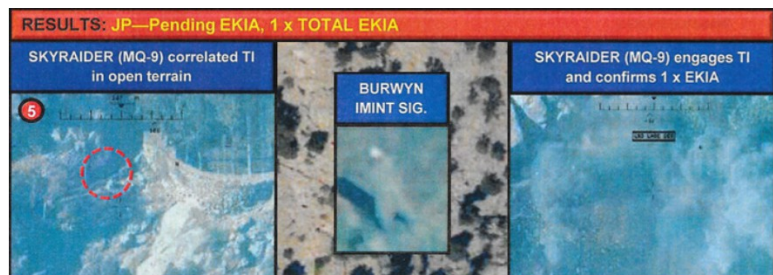
Das war sein Auto.



Jackpot

Wenn es Drohnen-Operatoren gelingt, eine gesuchte Zielperson zu töten, wird diese Person als "Jackpot" (Hauptgewinn) bezeichnet.

Wenn sie statt der Zielperson einen anderen Menschen umbringen, wird diese Person als "Enemy Killed In Action" (im Kampf getöteter Feind), abgekürzt EKIA, eingestuft.



HAYMAKER Operations (01 May – 15 Sep 2012)					
Type	# Ops	EKIA	Detainees	JP	%
Enabled Ops	27	2	61	13	48%
Kinetic Strikes	27	155	N/A	19	70%
Total	54	157	61	32	

EKIA



Im Lauf von fünf Monaten wurden im Nordosten Afghanistans mit Drohnen und Kampfflugzeugen insgesamt 155 Menschen umgebracht. Nur 19 davon waren "Jackpots", 136 mussten als "EKIAS" eingestuft werden.

Das ist eine sehr magere "Erfolgsquote" von wenig mehr als 10 Prozent.

Von 10 Ermordeten waren also 9 Personen EKIAS (und nur 1 Person ein Jackpot).

Touchdown

Die Hellfire-Raketen der Drohnen werden häufig nicht auf Menschen, sondern auf die SIM-Karten ihrer Mobiltelefone abgefeuert, deren Position zu orten ist, wenn sie eingeschaltet sind. Ein auf Empfang geschaltetes Mobiltelefon kann der gejagten Person also den Tod bringen.



Wenn eine Zielperson durch eine nächtliche Razzia oder einen Drohnen-Angriff ausgeschaltet werden kann, wird das als "Touchdown" (Treffer) bezeichnet.

Baseball Card

CAO: 30 OCT 2012
Exp Trgr: SIGINT

OBJ LETHAL BURWYN – QARI MUNIB

Target Data

- **Objective:** 3.1.1: Neutralize Taliban Shadow Leadership
- **Characterization:** Taliban Sub Cdr
 - Exercises command and control over specific portion of organization
 - Reports to senior leaders
 - Has operational autonomy
 - Manages the network and executes guidance
- **Significance:**
 - Qari Munib is a Taliban subcommander operating in Pech District responsible for numerous attacks on CF/ANSF. He is associated with numerous Taliban district shadow governors, relays guidance and provides BDA on attacks to TB officials in Pakistan.
- **Derogatory Reporting:**
 - 30OCT12: Munib planned to inform unidentified associates regarding casualties from a reported attack on 30 OCT on Manogay base. (GQP01135157601267698)
 - 29OCT12: Munib instructed likely Taliban associates to stay busy utilizing PKMs and PKMs. (GQP0113515308464915, GQP01135148823505821)
 - 29OCT12: Munib instructed Taliban associates to likely execute attacks, to including IEDs, for the next two days against an unidentified base. (GQP0113515323257403) (ACODEX/M1/500,EC/PP/293,14042)
 - 19OCT12: Munib prepared two IEDs for upcoming attacks.
 - 30OCT12: Qari Munib planned to pick up his explosives in Marawara District which were sent by [REDACTED] (QUICKSBURG). (ACODEX/M1/500,EC/PP/282,14352)
 - 30SEP12: qari Munib planned to meet with a weapons dealer to buy a PKM. (ACODEX/M1/500,EC/PP/274,2332) 2AUG2012: [REDACTED] (FLATHEAD) coordinated with Qari Munib for an attack that would start the next day intended and was intended to take over three separate districts. (ACODEX/M1/500,EC/PP/215,06432)
- **Ethnicity/Nationality:** Pashtun
- **TOT Line:** JPCL: JTL: Pending Approval Recidivist: N
- **Intelligence Value:**
 - The c/k of Qari Munib would decrease attacks on CF//ANSF in central Kunar. Qari Munib could provide information on other senior TB members in Narang and Pech districts.
- **ID:**
 - Influence patterns of life IOT facilitate C/K opportunities
 - Disrupt C2 network;
 - Reduce popular support to restrict FOM.
 - Post-Op Mitigation: Yes

SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY

Battlefield Geometry

LAST KNOWN LOC: 425XD8636572243

Link Analysis

Auf einer so genannten "Baseball Card / BBC" sammelt das US-Militär alle über eine Zielperson und ihr Leben verfügbaren Informationen, die ihrer Identifizierung und Lokalisierung dienen können.

Das nebenstehend reproduzierte Dia enthält Informationen, die in etwa denen entsprechen, die auf einer Baseball Card gespeichert werden.

Blink

Als "Blink" (Blinzeln) wird die Situation bezeichnet, wenn eine Drohne (aus Treibstoffmangel) die Überwachung einer Zielperson abbrechen muss und kein anderes Fluggerät verfügbar ist, das sie fortsetzen könnte.

Die Überwachung soll aber möglichst lückenlos erfolgen, wie mit einem Auge, das nie blinzelt. Wenn die Drohnen-Kamera nur einen kleinen Ausschnitt der beobachteten Szenerie zeigt, kommt das den Operatoren so vor, als schauten sie durch einen Trinkhalm.

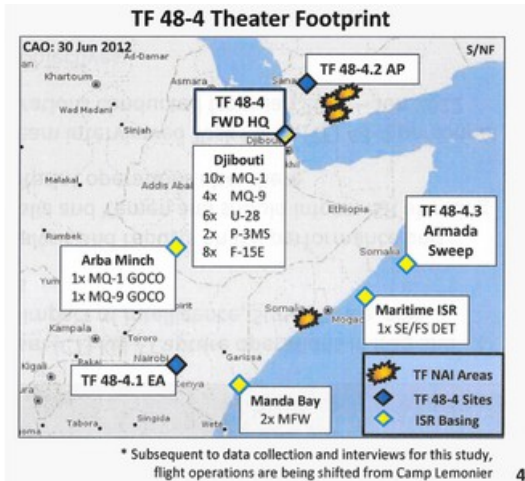


HOA ISR Orbits	<p>Finding: A key factor in Find/Fix failures is the frequent inability to maintain 24/7 persistent stare on active mission areas, especially when ISR is massed for Finishes</p> <p>Recommendation: Support Combatant Command (CCMD) requirements for additional ISR orbits to help prevent "blinking" on HVIs during demand surges</p>
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Footprint

Drohnen können nicht ständig in der Luft bleiben. Sie brauchen "Footprints" (Stützpunkte), wo sie starten und wieder landen können – immer häufiger auch auf dem Kontinent Afrika.

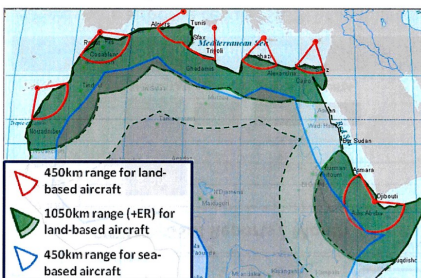
Wo genau tun sie das?



Djibouti, Djibouti, November 2014. Photo: Google Earth

2012 hatte das Joint Special Operations Command / JSOC (s. dazu auch https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Joint_Special_Operations_Command) Drohnen-Basen in Dschibuti, Kenia und Äthiopien. Am Horn von Afrika und im Jemen operierten 11 Drohnen des Typs Predator (Raubtier) und 5 Drohnen des Typs Reaper (Sensenmann).

Transit Ranges from US/NATO Bases*

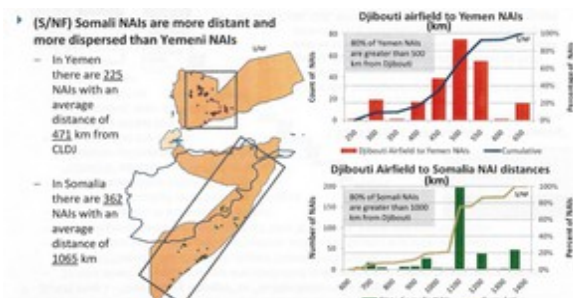


Weil bei dem (in Dschibuti liegenden) Camp Lemonnier (s. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Lemonnier) mehrere Drohnen abgestürzt sind, hat das US-Militär seine Drohnen auf einen abgelegeneren Flugplatz bei Chabelley (s. Satellitenfoto oben), ebenfalls in Dschibuti, verlegt.

Aus der nebenstehenden Grafik geht hervor, wie sich das US-Militär künftig die Überwachung Nordafrikas vorstellt.

Orbits

Das US-Militär hat Probleme mit den "Orbits" (den Anflugbahnen der Drohnen in abgelegene Einsatzgebiete) und nennt das "Tyrannei der Entfernung". Im Vergleich zu den traditionellen Schlachtfeldern im Irak und in Afghanistan müssen US-Drohnen sehr viel weiter fliegen, um ihre Einsatzgebiete im Jemen und in Somalia zu erreichen. Das zeigen die beiden nachfolgenden Darstellungen.



A Visual Glossary

Decoding the language of covert warfare

The Drone Papers / Article №2 of 8

Josh Begley

Oct. 15 2015,

This is a labyrinth with 12 entrances and no exit. It is built on a cache of documents provided to The Intercept by a source within the intelligence community.

Birds

The first bomb dropped from an airplane exploded in an oasis outside Tripoli on November 1, 1911.

While flying over Ain Zara, Libya, Lieutenant Giulio Gavotti leaned out of his airplane, which looked like a dragonfly, and dropped a Haasen hand grenade. It landed “in the camp of the enemy, with good results.” (picture, you can see this and all other pictures in the German translation)

One hundred years later, the bombing is done by pilotless planes. They are controlled remotely, often half a world away. We have come to call them “drones.”

On the inside, people call them “birds.” (picture)

Operators can watch their targets for hours, often from air-conditioned rooms, until they receive the order to fire. When the time is right, a room full of people watch as the shot is taken. This is where they sit. (picture)

Objectives

Most of the time, drone operators are trying to kill someone specific. They call these people—the people being hunted—“objectives.”

What does an objective look like? Here’s an example. (picture)

This timeline was for a man named Bilal el-Berjawi. Intelligence agencies watched him for years, then the British government stripped him of his citizenship.

After calling his wife, who had just given birth in a London hospital, Berjawi was killed by an American drone strike. Some people thought the call might have given away his location, but the drones already knew where he was.

This was his car. (picture)

Jackpot

When drone operators hit their target, killing the person they intend to kill, that person is called a “jackpot.”

When they miss their target and end up killing someone else, they label that person EKIA, or “enemy killed in action.” (picture)

EKIA

Over a five-month period, U.S. forces used drones and other aircraft to kill 155 people in northeastern Afghanistan. They achieved 19 jackpots. Along the way, they killed at least 136 other people, all of whom were classified as EKIA, or enemies killed in action. (picture)

Note the “%” column. It is the number of jackpots (JPs) divided by the number of operations. A 70 percent success rate. But it ignores well over a hundred other people killed along the way.

This means that almost 9 out of 10 people killed in these strikes were not the intended targets. (picture)

Touchdown

Hellfire missiles—the explosives fired from drones—are not always fired at people. In fact, most drone strikes are aimed at phones. The SIM card provides a person’s location—when turned on, a phone can become a deadly proxy for the individual being hunted.

When a night raid or drone strike successfully neutralizes a target’s phone, operators call that a “touchdown.” (picture)

Baseball card

“Baseball cards” (BBCs) are the military’s method for visualizing information—they are used to display data, map relationships between people, and identify an individual’s so-called pattern of life.

This isn’t quite what a baseball card looks like, but they are said to include much of the following information. (picture)

Blink

A “blink” happens when a drone has to move and there isn’t another aircraft to continue watching a target. According to classified documents, this is a major challenge facing the military, which always wants to have a “persistent stare.” (picture)

The conceptual metaphor of surveillance is seeing. Perfect surveillance would be like having a lidless eye. Much of what is seen by a drone’s camera, however, appears without context on the ground. Some drone operators describe watching targets as “looking through a soda straw.” (picture)

Footprint

Drones are not magic. They have to take off from somewhere. Increasingly that somewhere is on the continent of Africa.

But where exactly?

As of 2012, the Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) had bases in Djibouti, Kenya,

and Ethiopia. They operated 11 Predators and five Reaper drones over the Horn of Africa and Yemen. (picture)

After crashing multiple Predator drones near Camp Lemonnier, the U.S. military moved operations to a more remote airstrip in Chabelley, Djibouti. (picture)

Here's a snapshot of how the U.S. views its surveillance capabilities on the continent of Africa more broadly. (picture)

Orbits

The military worries about what it calls the “tyranny of distance.” Compared to the traditional battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan, U.S. drones have to travel farther to reach their “named areas of interest,” or NAIs, in Yemen and Somalia. (picture)

Here's where the U.S. appears to have “finished” people in Yemen. (picture)

Kill Chain

For many years, lawyers and human rights advocates have wondered about the chain of command. How are non-battlefield assassinations authorized? Does it fall within the Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF), or through some other authority?

The documents we have are not comprehensive, but they suggest a linear chain—all the way up to the president of the United States (POTUS). (picture)

Watchlist

As we reported last year, U.S. intelligence agencies hunt people primarily on the basis of their cellphones. Equipped with a simulated cell tower called GILGAMESH, a drone can force a target's phone to lock onto it, and subsequently use the phone's signals to triangulate that person's location.

Here is what a watchlist looks like. (picture)

Find, Fix, Finish

In the end, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) is about continuing a cycle: Find a person, Fix a person, Finish them. But there are two other steps in the process: Exploit and Analyze.

Colloquially referred to as “F3EA,” the cycle feeds back into itself. The whole process amounts to human hunting. As soon as a target is finished, the hunt for a new target begins. (picture)

1. With thanks to Sven Lindqvist's A History of Bombing, which served as a template for this narrative. Additional design and illustration by Evan Bissell.

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