

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

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Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda av Migrationsverkets landinformationsenhet under en begränsad tid. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

Bestraffning av desertörers familj i Eritrea

Fråga:

Bestraffas desertörers familjemedlemmar i Eritrea, och i så fall hur?

Svar:

Home Office (2009) citerar Eritrea Daily angående fängslade föräldrar vars barn deserterat:

The parents were jailed for failing and in many cases even for simply refusing to pay an arbitrary punitive fine of 50,000 Nafka imposed on them for not disclosing the whereabouts of their children who were being sought out for conscription in the military. (s. 33)

Human Rights Watch (HRW) (2009) om kollektiv bestraffning av familjer genom orimliga böter eller fängelse:

The Eritrean government collectively punishes the families of those who desert from national service with exorbitant fines or imprisonment. (s. 2)

(...)

The repressive apparatus required to keep so many unwilling people conscripted and mobilized is extensive: summary executions, brutal punishments, reprisals against families (s. 25)

(...)

Evaders are detained in terrible conditions, and heavy penalties are imposed on the families of those who evade service or flee the country (s. 41)

HRW citerar en f.d. officerare som hade till uppgift att gå till desertörers hem för att hitta dem, eller annars ta en familjemedlem till fängelse:

The Administration gives the order to take family members if the national service member is not around. If you disappear inside Eritrea then the family is put in prison for some time and often then the child will return. If you cross the border, then [your family] pays 50,000 Nakfa (s. 45)

Enligt Amnesty International (2005)(observera publiceringsdatumet) så handlar det om fäder, mödrar eller andra familjemedlemmar över 18 år som blivit arresterade och frisläppta mot borgen och mot garanti att de ska hitta desertören:

Those arrested were the fathers, mothers or other relatives of men or women over the age of 18 who have either failed to report for national service since 1994, failed to attend the compulsory final school year at Sawa military training camp, abandoned their army unit, or left the country illegally. The relatives have been accused of facilitating their evasion of conscription or flight abroad. Officials reportedly offered them release on bail of between 10,000 and 50,000 nakfa (US\$660 to US\$3,300), if they guaranteed that they would produce their missing relative.

US Dept. of State (2010) hävdar också att det handlar om föräldrar, men nämner även familjemedlemmar utan att precisera:

Security forces continued to detain and arrest parents of individuals who evaded national service duties or fled the country, along with their family members; there were reports that such parents were either fined 50,000 nakfa (\$3,333) or forced to turn their children in to the government.

UNHCR (2009) nämner också att familjemedlemmar, men även släktingar, riskerar förföljelse och att bli tvungna att ersätta desertören i militärtjänst - "substitute service" – eller böter och fängelse. Enligt UNHCRs rapport handlar det mest om föräldrar, och särskilt fäder när det gäller tvångsrekrytering för att ersätta desertören. Medlemmar av kärnfamiljen riskerar enligt UNHCR också att bli ifråntagna licenser och att tvingas lägga ner sina affärsverksamheter:

Family members and relatives of draft evaders and deserters may also be at risk of persecution due to the practice of substitute service and/or punitive fines and imprisonment, and could be considered, in this respect, as a particular social group. Since 2005, the Government has instituted measures to address the widespread evasion of and desertion from military service, including: arrest of family members, mostly parents, of children who have not reported to the military training camp at Sawa for their final year of high school or have not reported for national service; imposition of fines on families of draft evaders; forced conscription of family members, particularly the father, of the draft evader; and withdrawal of trade licenses and closure of businesses held by members of the nuclear family of a deserter/draft evader (s. 19-20)

Källor

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