

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.

Irak – hedersvåld utanför KRG-området

Fråga: Förekommer hedersrelaterat våld i Iraks södra och mellersta provinser? I sådana fall, i vilken utsträckning? Finns härbärgen för hotade kvinnor?

Svar: Även om den mesta rapporteringen om hedersvåld mot kvinnor i Irak handlar om KRG-området, finns information från olika källor om att det också förekommer i de södra/centrala provinserna, dock inte i samma utsträckning som i norr. Enligt några rapporter finns det få eller inga skyddade boenden för kvinnor i södra/centrala Irak (Landinfo m.fl. 2009).

Källor

“An international organisation (B) in Amman knew of very few cases of honour killings from S/C Iraq. However, this has always been a problem more in relation to KRI. The international organisation (B) in Amman knew of no particular programs initiated by the GoI regarding the issue of violence against women [in S/C Iraq]. UNICEF (ISCA) believes that honour crimes take place all over Iraq, but

stated that it had little knowledge of this in S/C Iraq. Honour crimes are much better documented in KRI. However, some NGOs have started to gather information on this also in the S/C Iraq.”

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“7.1.1.1 Shelters and assistance in South/Central Iraq (S/C Iraq)

Ari Rafiq, Manager/Social Researcher; Zhelamo Abdulqadir Maruf, Captain; Naghada Khairlla Pattholla, Sergeant and Flamina W. Fakhry, Sec. Lieutenant, Directorate Combating Violence against Women (DCVW)(15), Erbil pointed out that there are only women shelters in KRI, and none in S/C Iraq. IOM, Amman also stated that it is doubtful if there are any women shelters in S/C Iraq.”

“The UNHCR Eligibility Guidelines states that “In the Central Governorates, there are no official shelters, although some women organisations provide victims with temporary shelter. Such arrangements are, however, not to be considered as a form of effective protection given the lack of prospects for the women in the shelter, the shelter’s unclear legal and financial status in addition to the general intolerance vis- à-vis such institutions and associated security risks.”(16)”
(s.43-44)

Källa: Norge. Landinfo ; Danmark. Danish Immigration Service ; Danish Refugee Council. Security and Human Rights Issues in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), and South/Central Iraq (S/C Iraq). 2009-07-01
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4a5b17ee2.pdf>

"337. Women in all parts of Iraq may be at risk of "honour killing" at the hands of their families for perceived shameful behaviour. "Honour killings" are most frequently committed with impunity given the high level of social acceptance vis-à-vis this type of crimes,, including among law enforcement officials" (s. 195).

Källa: UNHCR's Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection Needs of Iraqi Asylum-seekers.
2009-04-01
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/49f569cf2.pdf>

"On or around 7 April 2007, Du'a Khalil Aswad, a 17-year-old Yezidi girl, was stoned to death in front of a large crowd for an "honour crime" in the town of Bashika near Mosul. She was killed by a group of eight or nine Yezidi men, including relatives, because they believed she had engaged in a relationship with a Sunni Muslim boy" (s.17).

Källa: Amnesty. Carnage and Despair - Iraq five years on. Mars 2008.
<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?docid=47de28dd2>

"During the first three months of the year before ISF operations in Basrah, 35 women were killed. From April to December 37 women were killed, including six honor killings and nine killings from domestic violence. On December 19, the Basrah Police spokesman reported that honor killings had dropped 90 percent during the year compared to 2007 due to the improved security situation. Rand Abdel-Qade was killed by her father on March 16 for befriending a British soldier. Her mother, Leila Hussein was killed on May 17 after denouncing and divorcing her husband. On December 19, national media reported that two women were killed in honor crimes in Basrah."

Källa: US Department of State. 2008 Human Rights Report:
Iraq. February 25, 2009
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119116.htm>