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Fråga-svar

Iran. Ahl-e Haq

Fråga

Information om den religiösa gruppen Ahl-e Haq, bland annat verksam i Iran, efterfrågas. Hur är den religiösa läran uppbyggd? Riskerar medlemmar att diskrimineras eller förföljas?

Svar

1. Bakgrundsinformation om Ahl-e-Haq

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada skriver om Ahl-e Haq (även kallad Yarsan eller Yaresan), vars religiösa lära är nära besläktad med yezidiernas tro.

Se *Iran: Practices, leadership and special religious celebrations of the Ahl-e Haq faith; whether members of the community are treated differently by Islamic officials than other Kurdish individuals*, 1 October 1998,

IRN30150.E. <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aab324.html>

(Hämtad 2013-04-29)

Artikel om Ahl-e Haq:

Anthropologist, 12(2): 87-93 (2010)

Belief System of Sahneh Ahl-e-haq Sect of Iran,

Rahim Farrokhnia and Haghighi Reza

<http://www.krepublishers.com/02-Journals/T-Anth/Anth-12-0-000-10-Web/Anth-12-2-000-10-Abst-PDF/Anth-12-2-087-10-604-Farrokhnia-R/Anth-12-2-087-10-604-Farrokhnia-R-Tt.pdf>

(Hämtad 2013-04-30)

2. Om situationen för medlemmar i Ahl-e Haq

Amnesty International (2012):

Religious freedoms, such as restrictions on communal prayers for Sunni Muslims, including on building mosques in large cities, are also restricted. At least one Ahl-e Haq shrine was reportedly destroyed in 2011 by Iranian officials, who also blocked attempts by worshippers to rebuild it¹¹.

Persecution of religious minorities, including converts to Christianity, Baha'is, dissident Shi'a clerics and members of the Ahl-e Haq and Dervish communities has increased since the 2009 presidential elections¹². (s. 47)

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The Iranian Constitution recognizes only Islam, Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism. Religious minorities not recognized under the Constitution, such as the Baha'is and Ahl-e Haq, are particularly at risk of discrimination and persecution. Sunni Muslims, Sufis and dervishes and Shi'a Muslims who oppose the state view of the theological basis of the Islamic Republic of Iran are also liable to persecution, (s. 69)

Danish Refugee Council et al. (2013):

[footnot 5] AIIS [Amnesty International's International Secretariat] explained that a portion of one document obtained by AIIS, issued by the Province of Tehran's Department for Education and Training states that:

22- It is essential that all Heads of schools/ institutes identify students and staff affiliated and belonging to subversive and non-subversive sects (Feragh e Zalleh and non-Zalleh) including: Christians, Zoroastrians, Jews, Baha'is, Ahl-e Haq, Sunnis, foreign nationals⁵ and to report [on] them individually on the form provided, [including] their details and to send back the form to this office, confidentially. (s. 9)

Human Rights Activists News Agency (2011):

Iranian security forces have blocked the reconstruction of Sayed Farokh Shrine located in the village of Khobyaran Jalalvand, Kermanshah Province. This shrine belongs to

a religious minority commonly known as Ahl-e Haqq (Yarsan).

According to a report by Human Rights Activists News Agency (HRANA), a group of Ahl-e Haqq followers funded and planned a construction project in order to rebuild the Shrine of Sayed Farokh, but Iranian security forces interfered and stopped their plans.

The Shrine of Sayed Farokh is located seventy kilometres south of Kermanshah. Iranian government totally destroyed this shrine in the summer of 2011 and even prevented the local residents from collecting the debris.

The rural district of Jalalvand consists of approximately 60 villages. The vast majority of residents in these villages are the followers of Ahl-e Haqq. In recent years, Iranian government has prevented Jalalvand's residents from practicing their faith in order to pressure them into embracing the denomination of Shi'a.

Reports indicate that pressure on the followers of Ahl-e Haqq has significantly increased. Last week, another member of Ahl-e Haqq community, Sayed Mirza Hussani, was summoned to the Intelligence Agency and threatened to stop observing religious rituals belonging to his faith.

UN News Service (2012):

Mr. Bielefeldt [Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief] also called for the protection of other religious minorities such as the Baha'is, Yarsanis, Dervishes and other religions, faiths or beliefs not recognized by the Iranian Constitution.

The International Federation for Human Rights och Iranian League for the Defence of Human Rights (2011) uppger följande:

Followers of the Ahl-e Haq and Al-e Yassin orders have been suppressed and some of them even executed. (s. 22)

Se även: International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran, *Death Row Inmate Abruptly Transferred, Imminent Execution Feared*, 2012-06-28
<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2012/06/younes-aghayan/>
(Hämtad 2013-04-30)

UN Human Rights Committee uppger att medlemmar av Ahl-e Haq har arresterats och fängslats/avrättats. Se *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Addendum : Communications to and from Governments, 18 June 2010*; s.124

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4c29a7372.html>

(Hämtad 2013-04-29)

För ytterligare information om Ahl-e Haq, se följande respons:

ACCORD - Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation: *Anfragebeantwortung zum Iran: 1) Diskriminierung und Übergriffe gegen die religiöse Minderheit der Yaresan oder Ahl-e Haq; 2) Konzepte der Seelenwanderung und Epochenlehre der Yaresan [a-8105]*, 2012-08-03

http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/224900/332503_en.html

(Hämtad 2013-05-02)

Konsulterade källor

Sökning har gjorts i följande databaser och söktjänster:

Lifos

Ecoi.net¹

Refworld²

Dow Jones Factiva³

Google

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

Källförteckning

Amnesty International, *"We are ordered to crush you". Expanding repression of dissent in Iran*, 2012-02-28

¹ <http://www.ecoi.net/about>

² <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain>

³ <http://www.dowjones.com/factiva/index.asp>

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4f50acd57e.html>

(Hämtad 2013-04-29)

Danish Refugee Council; Udlændingestyrelsen (Danmark); Landinfo (Norge), *Iran - On Conversion to Christianity, Issues concerning Kurds and Post-2009 Election Protestors as well as Legal Issues and Exit Procedures*, februari 2013

<http://www.nyidanmark.dk/NR/rdonlyres/A8C2C897-1CA9-49D1-BA32-EC3E599D646D/0/Iranendeligudgave.pdf>

(Hämtad 2013-04-30)

Human Rights Activists News Agency, *Security Forces Block Reconstruction of Ahl-e Haqq's Shrine*, 2011-12-10

<https://hra-news.org/en/security-forces-block-reconstruction-of-ahl-e-haqqs-shrine>

(Hämtad 2013-04-29)

The International Federation for Human Rights; Iranian League for the Defence of Human Rights, *Submission to the Human Rights Committee on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Compliance with ICCPR. Third periodic reports of States parties: Iran*, september 2011

http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1930_1332153348_fidh-iddhi-iran-ccpr103.pdf

(Hämtad 2013-04-29)

UN News Service, *UN experts voice concern over situation of religious minorities in Iran*, 2012-09-20

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/505c20e82.html>

(Hämtad 2013-04-29)