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Fråga-svar

Ryssland. Organisationen Shariat Jamaat

Fråga

Information om organisationen Shariat Jamaat (även benämnd som Vilayat Dagestan)

Svar

Global research (2014):

Vilayat Dagestan, formerly known as Shariat Jamaat, was created during the Second Chechen War. It calls for an Islamic state in Dagestan and is responsible for killing hundreds of civilians, military and security personnel, and government officials.

Center for Strategic and International Studies (2014):

... The Dagestan Vilayet ("front" or "organization"), also known as Jamaat Shariat, is one of the strongest militant groups in the North Caucasus and has been responsible for many high profile terrorist acts, including a bombing during a military parade 2002, the murder of a police official in Dagestan in 2005, and the death of the head of the Dagestan Interior Ministry in June 2009. It is considered to be a part of the Caucasus Emirate (CE), 'which is led by Doku Umarov, a self-styled jihadi of Chechen origin who leads a movement that has replaced the national separatist and Sufi-oriented Chechen Republic of Ichkeriya (ChRI) project with efforts to create an Islamic state across the North Caucasus. (sid. 5)

Central Asia-Caucasus Institute (2012):

February 11, Daudov managed to escape from the scene. However, he later died from injuries he sustained during the attack and on February 14, his dead body was found on the banks of the Gubden-Ozen River about two kilometers from the village. Daudov, who only joined the insurgents four years ago, succeeded Israpil Validzhanov, who was killed at a checkpoint not very far from where Daudov died, in April 2011. He was the seventh Emir of Dagestan's Shariat Jamaat to be killed since 2006 and his death will most likely have no more than a marginal effect on the overall situation in Dagestan.

On March 6, roughly three weeks after the death of Daudov and his companions, a female suicide bomber detonated an explosive device outside a police checkpoint in the village of Karabudakhkent, about five kilometers north of Gurbuki. ...

Three days later, on March 9, a Mi-8 military helicopter was severely damaged and forced to make an emergency landing after being hit by small arms fire in the same area. Shortly thereafter, the security forces launched a special operation in the region and between March 14 and 17, reports about kilometer-long convoys of armored personnel carriers and military vehicles entering Dagestan began to appear in the local media.

Kavkazcenter (2011):

A month ago, the Czech police arrested eight foreigners from the Islamic group Jamaat Shariat. Books on religious issues, drugs and weapons were found during the house searches. Five of them are directly accused of supporting terrorism.

Central Asia-Caucasus Institute (2011):

Although the death of Validzhanov and other high ranking militants is a considerable setback for the Shariat Jamaat, ... Local Jamaats have the ability to continue their activities independently from the central leadership and experts have described Dagestan as a republic where the resistance movement has become embedded in society. The Salafi beliefs are slowly becoming a more accepted part of Dagestani society and the number of Salafi practitioners appear to be increasing.

Schweizerische Flüchtlingshilfe (2009):

... Wie auch in Tschetschenien und Inguschetien ist die ökonomische Lage desolat, und sogar die offizielle Statistik weist eine Arbeitslosigkeit von über 50 Prozent aus.¹⁴ Islamistische Terrorgruppen wie Shariat Jamaat haben entsprechend wenig Probleme, mit ihrer Propaganda Nachwuchs unter den vielen jungen Arbeitslosen und durch Sicherheitskräfte Traumatisierten zu gewinnen.(sid. 3)

BBC News (2009):

Last week, Dagestan's Interior Minister, Adilgeri Magomedtagirov, was shot dead at a wedding reception in Makhachkala. The leader of the Jamaat Shariat rebel group on Thursday issued a statement on its website claiming responsibility for the killing.

Radio Free Europe (2009):

Any detailed account of Shariat's evolution is problematic, given the secrecy under which the resistance operates throughout the North Caucasus and the difficulties inherent in trying to separate rumor, myth, and official Russian propaganda from fact. The moderate Chechen resistance website chechenpress.org published on August 8, 2006, a list of 18 attacks perpetrated by militants in Daghestan between late December 2001 and the end of 2004. Those attacks included the killings of three senior Daghestan Interior Ministry officials in September 2002, March 2004, and December 2004, and of republican Nationalities Minister Magomedsalikh Gusayev in August 2003.

The Shariat spokesman did say, however, that most of Shariat's fighters are young, and that they come from diverse social groups and professional backgrounds, including students, teachers, doctors, former bureaucrats, and some religious figures. He said there is an uninterrupted stream of volunteers who wish to join the resistance, but that "we cannot take them all." He did not give any indication of the ethnic makeup of the resistance, but given that its former leaders include an Avar (Maksharipov), a Kumyk (Melikov), and a Lak (Khalilov), it is reasonable to infer that Shariat treats members of all Daghestan's ethnic groups as equals. The spokesman also admitted that some Shariat members come from outside Daghestan, and even outside Russia. In October 2006, Daghestan's Interior Ministry claimed to have apprehended a citizen of Georgia, identified as Akhmed Gamzatovich Gasanov (possibly a member of Georgia's fast-dwindling Avar minority), who had allegedly been a member of an "illegal armed formation" since 1999.

International Crisis Group, ICG (2008):

The North Caucasus (Russian) Republic of Dagestan has avoided large-scale violence despite its proximity to Chechnya but is now suffering from escalating street warfare. Several hundred local and federal security forces, administrators, politicians, ministers and journalists have been killed since 2003. The militant Islamist organisation Shariat Jamaat is responsible for much of the violence. Some of its leaders fought in Chechnya, but its extremist propaganda is also attracting unemployed Dagestani youth. This home-grown extremism, espousing jihadi theology and employing

terrorist methods, is a new phenomenon. Police efforts to end the street war have been ineffective and in some instances counter-productive. While supporting loyal local elites, Moscow can help halt the increase in violence if it implements an efficient anti-corruption policy and reintegrates youth into the economic and political system.

Shariat Jamaat has little difficulty recruiting young Dagestanis who are unemployed, traumatised by cruelty endured in jail and motivated by propaganda promoting jihad and armed resistance. ... (sid. 3)

C. SHARIAT JAMAAT'S GROWING INFLUENCE

Although multiple Islamist organisations operate underground in Dagestan, Shariat Jamaat is the only one clearly affiliated with the Unified North Caucasian Front created by Abdul Khalim Sadulaev, Maskhadov's successor, in May 2005 to spread armed resistance throughout the entire region. It has claimed responsibility for attacks on senior political figures, most notably the the republic's interior minister in February 2007.³⁸ It is not the first organisation of its type in Dagestan, however. Bagaudin formed the Dagestani Jamaat in 1990 and received significant external assistance for it.³⁹ According to a spokesperson, Shariat Jamaat was created in 1999 by only a few dozen people and did not receive external financing.⁴⁰ Jennet Jamaat, which was set up in 2002 by Rasul Makasharipov, is a reactivation of Islamist groups from the 1990s and especially active in creating Sharia mini-states in the Kadar zone. It merged with Shariat Jamaat in 2005. (sid.8-9)

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.

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