

2011-10-28

Landinformationsenheten

Fråga-svar

Staden Gaalkacyo i regionen Mudug samt gränsen mellan Puntland och centrala Somalia

Fråga

Information önskas om staden Gaalkacyo i Somalia. Gaalkacyo en delad stad där en del tillhör Puntland och den andra de södra och centrala delarna av landet. Vilka delar av staden Gaalkacyo tillhör Puntland? Information önskas även om de olika stadsdelarna i Gaalkacyo.

Svar

Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) (2010) skriver om gränsen mellan Puntland och södra/centrala Somalia och Somaliland.

District and regional administrative jurisdictions of Puntland are lacking clear delineations; yet even the State's borders with its neighbours from the north and southcentral are still undefined, as a participant from Galkayo recalled: "Let alone the lack of internal jurisdictions, Puntland borders with south-central and Somaliland are not clear. You don't know where your jurisdiction ends as a State and where the other one starts." (s. 18)

Galkayo – an important crossroads

Another area requiring careful attention is the complexity and volatility of Galkayo town and its administrative and social interactions among the various communities living or transiting in this important junction. Galkayo constitutes the epicentre of much of the social, economical and political troubles in the Mudug region as two distinct and often feuding administrations exist. (s. 34)

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit- Somalia (FSNAU) (2010) ger i sin rapport en detaljerad beskrivning av Gaalkacyo (norra och södra Gaalkacyo) vad gäller olika samhällsfunktioner i staden såsom skolor, vägar, sjukhus, skolor och marknader m.m. Information finns också till viss del om i vilken del av staden en viss plats eller byggnad finns. Det finns även uppgifter om vad de olika stadsdelarna heter och var de ligger.

Galkayo is the capital of the Mudug region in central Somalia, although control of parts of the town are disputed by Puntland and Galmudug authorities. (s. x)

Galkayo is located on the politically contentious border between Puntland and Somalia. The city itself is also divided along a north-south partition, with the northern part of the town being claimed by Puntland administration and the southern part by Galmudug authorities 2. Both administrations consider themselves to be federal divisions with the larger federal state of Somalia. The division of the city is based on two major clan affiliations; the Darood in the northern part of the town and Hawiye in the southern part of the town. Inter-clan tensions tend to flare over competition of businesses and resources. Recently, violence erupted in October 2009, during the assessment period for this study, between factions over control of the main market of Galkayo. (s. 6)

Further, the town of Galkayo is divided into quarters, the Israac, Garsoor, Wadajir, and Horumar, with a total of sixteen sub-sections. Before the civil war there were only three sections, but after the civil war the town expanded, adding the Israac section. The Israac quarter lies northeast of the town, Garsoor lies northwest, while Wadjir and Horumar lie southeast and southwest respectively. In general, poorer populations live on the outskirts of town because low-cost housing was not available in the town itself. However, some of the richer populations also live on the outskirts of town because of the availability of land to build large houses with gardens; additionally the Horumar quarter considered a more wealthy section of Galkayo town. The main market of the town is located in the center and adjoins the four quarters. (s. 6)

There is only one main wholesale market in Galkayo called Bangiga, which is situated in the central part of the town and which supplies three retail markets (Iskashato, Suq Yare an Asha Gelle). Although the town is divided into two distinct parts (south and north), the markets are centrally located, allowing access to customers from both sides. (s. 23)

A long tarmac road passes through the main part of Galkayo. This road connects, through the town, northern and southern parts of Somalia. The condition of this road, while not excellent, it is passable all of the year. (s. 38)

Somali Community Safety Framework (2011) beskriver en s.k. ”green line” som delar staden i en nordlig och en sydlig del. Se *Map 2: Map of Galkayo District, with Approximate Location of “Green Line” Separating Puntland and Galmudug* (s. 9) och *Map 3: Galkayo Town, North and South and known administrative subdivisions*. (s. 14)

The division line between North and South, referred to as the “green line” is a particularly lawless area. One interview source identified Warshed Galey as the most insecure zone of Garsoor Ward, due to drug dealing and the presence of firearms, which occasionally leads to violence. The notion of Warshed Galey, and Garsoor 1 subdivision more broadly, as a particularly insecure zone in Galkayo town was reinforced during an interview with a Puntland based peacebuilding organisation, who identified it as a "refuge area" in which perpetrators could commit violence but authorities of both sides of the green line were unable to control.¹⁵ The main marketplace serves as the only area in which daily interaction between the two communities occurs, leaving little room for any attempts at increasing social cohesion and peace.

While the average citizen can cross the green line, political and community leaders are unable to do so as clan lines run parallel to administrative ones, serving as a stumbling block for reconciliation and political unity. Xenophobia between the two clans can be seen in daily life, particularly for those who come from the less economically and structurally stable south, and even though most seem to agree that the level of possible interaction between the two clans has increased steadily since the 1993 MPA. This form of xenophobia indicates that while "crossing the line" is not an issue on a one-off basis, deeper levels of interaction are much less open. Few neutral spaces remain where the communities pragmatically do meet. They include the airport, and the main market. (s. 10f)

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) (2005) beskriver gränsen mellan norra och södra Gaalkacyo som ett ingenmansland.

But with no authority other than the militia and no law other than the gun, a dispute between two clans has escalated to the point where people from the southern part of Galkayo cannot venture north and vice versa. A 'green line'—in reality more like a small no-man's land—is guarded by opposing militia and splits the town into two halves.

Kartor

En karta över Gaalkacyo är publicerad av UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2009).

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4a1a5772.pdf>

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA (2010) har publicerat en karta över Gaalkacyo där de olika områdena i staden finns markerade.

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4cdba70a2.pdf>

Vy över Gaalkacyo publicerad hos Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN).

An aerial view shows a part of Galkayo, Putland, Somalia. Galkayo is located in south-central Somalia with a 'green line' separating Galkayo South and Galkayo North.

<http://news.irinnews.org/Photo/Details.aspx?ImageID=201105190654220391>

Karta över Mudug-regionen publicerad av Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit-Somalia (FSNAU) (augusti 2005).

<http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/Somalia-Mudug-Region.pdf>

Karta över distrikten Gaalkacyo och Goldogob i Mudug-regionen publicerad av Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit-Somalia (FSNAU) (juni 2005).

<http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/Somalia-Mudug-Region-Galkayo-and-Goldogob-Districts.pdf>

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda av Migrationsverkets landinformationsenhet 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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