

2012-02-29

Fråga-svar

Guinea. Fulani och Malinke

Fråga

Hur ser det ut i dagsläget när det gäller de etniska spänningarna mellan Fulani och Malinke i Guinea?

Svar

Situationen i samband med presidentvalet 2010

US Department of State (2011-04-08) rapporterar om etniskt våld i samband med presidentvalet 2010:

Election-related violence, which occurred sporadically during the year, was largely drawn along ethnic lines between Diallo's Peuhl supporters and Conde's supporters--mostly Malinke, Soussou, and residents of the Forestier Region. Deaths and injuries resulted from the violence.

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On November 16 and 17, following the November 15 announcement of Conde's victory, violence again erupted between supporters of Diallo and Conde. Mobs of youths and men armed with rocks, sticks, iron bars, knives, machetes, and, in a few cases, small swords and hammers attacked supporters on both sides of the ethnic-political divide. However, in Conakry, HRW documented considerably more attacks by Peuhl youths on members of communities they believed supported Conde than the reverse. Conakry residents described being attacked in their homes, dragged out of their cars and beaten, singled out for abuse due to their ethnicity at informal checkpoints, and, in at least three cases, raped.

Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) (2011-03-21) om etniska motsättningar under presidentvalet 2012:

While the elections won by Condé were markedly freer and fairer than any held previously, they were marred by ominous outbreaks of violence between the Peul and Malinké. Condé and his party, the Rassemblement du Peuple de Guinée (RPG), faced persistent accusations from opponents of playing the ethnic card and mobilizing a coalition to block the political advancement of the Peul, in this case represented by defeated candidate, former prime minister Cellou Dalein Diallo, leader of the Union des forces démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG) from the Peul heartland of Fouta Djallon, or Moyenne Guinée.

Situationen efter presidentvalet 2010

International Crisis Group (ICG) (2011-09-23, s. 19) uppger att politiken i Guinea, fortfarande efter presidentvalet 2010, är etnifierad:

The two initial problems that had such a marked impact on the presidential election, mistrust of electoral institutions and the ethnicisation of politics, are still present.

Human Rights Watch (2011-12-21) rapporterar om etniska spänningar under 2011, bland annat på grund av presidentens handling eller passivitet i vissa frågor:

The largely free and fair election that brought Condé to power in 2010 was widely viewed in Guinea as having the potential to end over 50 years of authoritarianism, human rights abuse, and corruption. But over the past year, there have been new security force abuses, including killings, a concentration of power in the executive, weak implementation of the rule of law, and a worrying rise in ethnic tensions, Human Rights Watch said.

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Ethnic and political tensions remain high, notably between Guineans from Condé's Malinké ethnic group and the Peuls, many of whom supported his opponent in the 2010 election, raising concern for violence between members of the two groups. National and international observers maintain that actions or inaction by Condé's government have significantly exacerbated this tension. These include the failure by the government to discipline members of security services for ethnic slurs against the Peul; discriminatory appointment practices which has resulted in the appointment by the president of a

disproportionate number of individuals from the Malinké ethnic group; and the, at times, partisan use of the security services and judiciary to restrict and punish members of the political opposition for exercising their right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

Reuters (2012-02-10) nämner att presidentvalet 2010 återuppväckte spänningar mellan peul (fulani) och malinke:

But age-old ethnic tensions are still simmering.

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Conde and Diallo drew support essentially on ethnic lines and the election rekindled ethnic tensions. Conde is from the Malinke ethnic group, like 35 percent of the population; Diallo is a Peul, a group making up some 40 percent.

Voice of America Press Releases and Documents (2011-12-29) rapporterar att parlamentsvalet som skulle ha ägt rum 29 december 2011 är framflyttat till ett obestämt datum på grund av djupt rotade politiska och etniska oenigheter.

IRIN (2011-12-06) säger att ett år efter presidentvalet fortsätter politiken i Guinea att vara etniskt splittrad:

Politics remain ethnically divisive in Guinea a year after violent clashes marred a bitterly divided Presidential election. Analysts and civil servants say more concerted reconciliation efforts between ethnic groups are needed on the part of the President and opposition leaders to avoid another pitched battle in upcoming legislative elections.

Enligt IRIN säger en forskare från ICG att situationen blir värre och inte bättre (ibid).

US Department of State (2011-11-04) uppger att befolkningen i Guinea är politiskt och etniskt splittrad, men att läget för närvarande är lugnt:

The population is politically and ethnically divided, but the political atmosphere is currently calm.

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.

Källförteckning

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