

2013-11-04

Fråga-svar

Somalia. Finns den religiösa grupperingen qadiriya representerad i Mogadishu?

Fråga

Finns den religiösa grupperingen qadiriya representerad i Mogadishu och är dess utövare hotade av muslimska fundamentalister, exempelvis Al-Shabaab?

Svar

Nedan finns en sammanställning av information från olika källor.

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (2013):

Al-Shabaab engages in systemic and egregious violations of religious freedom, and violently implements its interpretation of Shari'ah law in the territories it controls. Somalis accused of committing crimes or who al-Shabaab deems to have deviated from accepted behaviors are punished through stoning, amputation, flogging, and/or detention. With its Wahhabi/Salafi leanings, al-Shabaab views Sufi Islamic interpretations and practices as un-Islamic and has killed Sufi clerics, attacked Sufi followers, destroyed Sufi mosques, and desecrated the tombstones of Sufi saints. It has arrested Sufi clerics and prevented them from conducting classes or attending mosques, and prevented pilgrimages to Sufi shrines.

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (2010):

The majority of Somalis follow the Sufi tradition. Islam arrived in Somalia at the time of the Prophet Mohammed

when several of his followers fled Mecca and sought refuge in the Horn of Africa. Sufi orders and rituals play a significant role in Somalia Islam, principally the Qadiriyyah, Ahmadiyah-Idrisiyyah, and Salihiyah orders. Observance of Islam is stronger in the more settled regions in Southern Somalia, as opposed to the more nomadic areas in the North.

Al-Shabaab views Sufis as apostates, and attacked the Sufi religion and assaulted its followers, including destroying and closing Sufi mosques and attacking and killing Sufi clerics, including those who speak out against al-Shabaab and its interpretation of Islam. In January 2010, al-Shabaab was accused of attempting to assassinate a Somaliland Sufi cleric who was highly critical of the group's use of suicide bombings and interpretation of Islam. Two Sufi clerics from Mogadishu were kidnapped in June 2009. Al-Shabaab members kidnapped another Sufi cleric from a refugee camp in Kenya. The State Department reports that on March 19, 2009 two Sufi clerics in Balad were beheaded by al-Shabaab.

Stanford University (2012):

Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama (ASWJ), which can be translated as "The Companions of the Prophet," is a Sufi paramilitary group created in 1991 to protect Sufis Muslims in Somalia. [3] The group felt that their version of Islam was under attack by the radical Islamist theology of groups such as Al Ittihad Al Islamia (AIAI). ASWJ fought off anti-Sufi attacks by calling for a rejuvenation of Sufism and the union of the three primary Sufi sects in Somalia: the Qadiriyya, the Salihyya, and the Ahmadiyah.

United Kingdom Parliament, House of Commons Library (2008):

There are three main Sufi brotherhoods in Somalia: the Qadiriya, Ahmadiya and Salihya. The Qadiriya is the most numerous and least inclined towards puritanism.¹⁹⁸ Nonetheless, there have been moments of 'home-grown' radical reformism in the past. (s. 64)

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

Elektroniska källor

Stanford University, *Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama*, 2012-07-18,
<http://www.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/109#note4>
(Hämtad 2013-11-04)

United Kingdom Parliament, House of Commons Library, *Interlocking crises in the Horn of Africa*, 2008-11-25,
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/494785752.html>
(Hämtad 2013-11-04)

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), *Annual Report 2010 - The Commission's Watch List: Somalia*, 2010-04-29,
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4be2840d1a.html>
(Hämtad 2013-11-04)

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), *Annual Report 2013 - Thematic Issues: Severe religious freedom violations by non-state actors*, 2013-04-30,
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/51826edc27.html>
(Hämtad 2013-11-04)