

2014-11-14

Fråga-svar

Libyen. Milisgruppen Haras al- Shabi och dess verksamhet

Fråga:

Information om milisgruppen Haras Al Shabi (Civil Guard, Popular Guard);

Vad var det för grupp?

Hur var den organiserad?

Hur utbredda och omfattande var deras aktiviteter på olika håll i landet?

Finns uppgifter om gruppen har begått brott mot mänskliga rättigheter?

Svar:

Sammanställning av information:

Human Rights Watch (2011-09-14):

During a visit by Human Rights Watch to the region shortly after pro-Gaddafi forces had fled the area on July 6, the new authorities in towns near al-Qawalish furnished the names of 173 missing men, including 81 from al-Qal'a. Villagers and investigators from the ad hoc regional council for the Nafusa mountains

said the fate of the missing was not established until rebels captured a Gaddafi loyalist whose mobile phone contained a video clip showing the bodies of men, bound and blindfolded, lying in a forest clearing. Relatives of many of the missing from al-Qal'a told Human Rights Watch they recognized some of the dead in the video, and recognized the location as a forest behind a Libyan Scouts base on the western edge of al-Qawalish.

Although it remains unclear which forces were in command of the Scouts base, former detainees interviewed by Human Rights Watch said the majority of the soldiers at the base belonged to the **“Civil Guard” (Haras al-Sha’bi)**. Graffiti around the base identified their unit as the “Storm Forces.” The Civil Guard is a paramilitary group with a relationship to the revolutionary committees of the Gaddafi government.

Daily Mail (2011):

Nisreen Mansour al Forgani is a pretty 19-year-old. She was also a serial killer for Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

One of her mother's friends, a woman called Fatma al Dreby, was the leader of the female branch of Gaddafi's Popular Guards militia – and this, it seems, was the fateful factor.

Last year, Nisreen left college intending to look after her mother, who was sick with cancer. Instead, Fatma recruited her for the Popular Guards

‘All the girls in the Popular Guards were raped. The men sexually assault the female recruits and then train them in weapons. We have had four women in here as patients, all trained as snipers like Nisreen.

Blouin News (2013):

A few days ago, the same court in Misrata sentenced Masnour Al-Daw Gadhafi to death for his role in the civil war. He belongs to the Gadhafi family and was a top security chief of one of Libya's most-hated security bodies called the Popular Guard. He also had been captured by rebels.

Physicians for Human Rights (2011):

They drove to a building, and Omar could hear the sound of the sea. Qaddafi forces began to interrogate him, and they accused him of giving 225,000 Libya Dinars (\$180,000 USD) to the revolutionary forces and of transporting anti-Qaddafi forces to Tunisia. (Omar named his three accusers, who were all part of the civilian militia – Popular Guards or Harrass al Shaabi under the command of Mansour Daw – and subsequently captured after the fall of Tripoli). (s. 29)

Home Office (2012):

8.29 The United Nations General Assembly Security Council report of 13 January 2012 into *Conflict-related sexual violence* looked at the situation in Libya during the recent uprising:

“In their testimonies, men who had been arrested and detained between March and June 2011 at the Abu Salim prison and detention facilities such as the Salah-al-Din Centre for Criminal Interrogation, the Maetiga detention centre, the Bojamil Centre of Interior Security and the Gheryan military battalion, reported being subjected to torture and ill-treatment, as well as to sexual assaults, threats of rape against them and their families, and rape, including anal rape with an automatic weapon, electric shocks to their genitals, and having acid thrown on their private parts by the former Qadhafi security forces, including the prison director of the Abu Salim prison, members of the Subhan battalion in Gheryan and auxiliary security agents belonging to the President of the Popular Guard, Mansour Dowd. They had also been threatened with death for failing to confess. The men noted the presence of female

and child detainees, and did not rule out the possibility that they were also being raped and sexually abused. (s. 66)

Human Rights Watch (2011-08-19)

Libyan government forces appear to have executed 10 protesters following an anti-government demonstration in the town of Bani Walid on May 28, 2011, Human Rights Watch said today. Earlier on that day government forces fired on apparently peaceful protesters, killing at least two and wounding 10, in the government-controlled town about 170 kilometers southeast of the capital, Tripoli. After the protest a rebel sympathizer apparently killed a government paramilitary commander and two bodyguards.

One witness said that members of the Revolutionary Committees and Civil Guard [*Haras el-Shabi*] were among the forces that fired on the demonstrators, as were some members of Internal Security in civilian clothes.

Human Rights Watch (2011-06-29):

Libyan government forces mistreated medical staff and patients during an unlawful six-week occupation of a hospital in Yafran, a town in Libya's western mountains, Human Rights Watch said today.

The failure to respect and protect the hospital violated international humanitarian law. The failure to respect and protect the hospital violated international humanitarian law.

Hospital staff told Human Rights Watch that the hospital was initially occupied by a paramilitary group known as Haras al-Shabi (the Civil Guard),

UN Human Rights Council (2012):

The Commission interviewed a number of former detainees and family members. Those held in the detention centre had mainly been arrested on 18-19 August 2011 in Tripoli. One man was arrested with his son by masked men. Another witness interviewed by the Commission was a former administrative officer with the External Security Agency (Amn al-Kharaji). He was arrested, seemingly at random, on the street by a group of the Popular Guard (Al-Haras Al-Sha'abi). (s. 72, section 188)

Arbitrary arrests were conducted on a large scale in Tripoli, especially following demonstrations...They said that they were from the Popular Guard, although the interviewee later learned that others in the group were from Military Intelligence...The men covered the son's eyes using his T-shirt and tied his hands, put him in the vehicle and took him to the criminal investigation department (CID) in the Salahadeen military camp in Tripoli. There, he was reportedly beaten and locked in a cell with eight other persons. (s. 92, section 274)

The Commission met a young man who had participated in anti-government demonstrations in Tajoura, a Tripoli suburb, in early March 2011.⁴⁹⁶ He related that the Popular Guard (Al-Haras Al-Sha'abi) attacked the demonstrators using sticks and tears gas and arrested the interviewee along with nine others. The interviewee told the Commission how Qadhafi forces blindfolded them and transported each in a separate car to Abu Salim prison. His captors reportedly put him in an interrogation room and they started to beat him. A short time later, two older men entered the room. They tied his hands and legs, laid him down, insulting him and then they raped him. Afterwards they burned his genitals using a cigarette lighter and beat him further. (s. 108, section 343)

In Al Ghezaya itself, considerable destruction and some civilian casualties were reported to the Commission as having occurred during its occupation by Qadhafi forces. Units mentioned as having been stationed in Al Ghezaya included a legion of the Popular Guard led by [053].⁸⁴⁴
(s.153, sektion 566)

Ghadaffis säkerhetsstyrkor:

Asylun Research Consultancy (ARC) (2013):

Role of the Police and Security Apparatus

The Qadhafi regime maintained an extensive security apparatus of police and military units, multiple intelligence services, local “revolutionary committees,” “people’s committees,” and “purification committees.” The result was a multilayered, pervasive surveillance system that monitored and controlled the activities and everyday lives of individuals. In theory military and internal security forces were under direct civilian control through the Jamahiriya, or “sovereignty of the masses” system. In practice an inner circle of elites close to Qadhafi wielded total control. The police and ISO shared responsibility for internal security. The armed forces and External Security Service were responsible for external security. During the conflict and in the 10 weeks after the fall of the regime in October, there was no coherent or effective national police and security force. The collapse of state institutions led to a security and institutional vacuum. The tasks of policing during and after the conflict often fell to self-constituted decentralized militias which often exercised police power largely without training, supervision, or accountability. There were no known automatic judicial mechanisms for investigating abuses by new postrevolutionary security forces. There were reports that emerging security institutions lacked control in the militia-dominated environment and did not always respond to societal violence. (section 3.1)

För ytterligare läsning om paramilitära grupper och säkerhetsstyrkor:

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), *The Libyan Uprising: An uncertain trajectory*, 2011, -06-20, sid 24-26, kap. Paramilitary forces and Internal Security Agencies,
http://csis.org/files/publication/110620_libya.pdf

Revolutionary Committees:

BBC News Africa (2013):

...the much feared "revolutionary committees" - groups of regime loyalists who enforced Gaddafi's power.

International Crisis Group (2013):

With the 1977 establishment of so-called revolutionary committees, the ordinary judicial system itself was brought into line. These committees – whose decisions superseded legislation – enjoyed police functions, including the power to arrest regime opponents and manage detention centres. (s. 11)

Human Rights Watch (2012):

Gadaffi created Revolutionary Committees, an extensive surveillance system, that mobilized citizens to support his political agenda. (s. 19)

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

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http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/90_1331559999_ukba-2012-03-07-coireport-libya.pdf (Hämtad 2014-11-14)

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<http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/06/29/libya-gaddafi-forces-occupy-hospital-terrify-patients-and-staff> (Hämtad 2014-11-05)

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http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1366284021_140-trial-by-error-justice-in-post-qadhafi-libya.pdf (Hämtad 2014-11-04)

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