

2015-07-10

Fråga-svar

Dagestan. Myndighetsskydd, islamister, vidarebosättning och sjukvård

Fråga

- Vilka möjligheter finns till myndighetsskydd i Dagestan?
- Hur behandlas personer som har samröre eller misstänks ha samröre med islamistiska grupper i Dagestan av myndigheten?
- Vilka möjligheter har personer från Dagestan att bosätta sig i Ryssland?
- Hur fungerar sjukvården i Dagestan och vilken typ av vård finns det för barn som lider av psykisk och fysisk utvecklingstörning och PTSD i Dagestan?

Svar

Rätts- och säkerhetssektorn i Dagestan

United States Department of State (US DOS, 2015b):

While there were no known legal constraints to effective host government law enforcement and border security related to counterterrorism, attempts at judicial reforms have had little success due to a lack of political will and institutionalized corruption within law enforcement entities. Ethnic or clan ties in certain regions can make policing and prosecutions difficult. Important cases are often moved to Moscow or other regions to ensure a judge is not influenced by a clan.

Jamestown Foundation (2015b):

Russian economist and North Caucasus expert Denis Sokolov asserts that the decay of state institutions has already caused the government to retreat from certain areas of public life in the North Caucasus. Village communities in Dagestan, for example, rely on sets of informal rules and regulations that effectively have the sway in their societies.

Jamestown Foundation (2015a):

The Federal Security Service (FSB) and local special police units operate jointly when arresting a suspected militant or a supporter of the insurgency. The local police sometimes do not even know who they are arresting until the last minute. This shows the distrust that Russian federal government agencies have of the local government structures. The local police and anti-extremism units most often simply look on as people from outside Dagestan conduct the operations in the republic.

Bertelsmann Foundation (2014):

With regard to the fight against terrorism and the situation in the northern Caucasus, the security forces have decided at least implicitly that “stability” trumps the local population’s basic human rights. This view is supported by the fact that human rights violations at the hands of Russian security forces are rarely investigated and rarely punished. (s. 10)

International Crisis Group (ICG, 2013):

Distrust in institutions tasked to ensure rule of law is even higher than that for regional authorities’ commitment to good governance. (s. 32)

Widespread unlawful practices, corruption, and insufficient competence permeate the police in the North Caucasus, substantially undermining effectiveness and trust. National police reform in 2010-2011 had little effect on professionalism in the region. (s. 34)

The statistics do not inspire confidence in the official investigative authorities. While the North Caucasus has the most terrorist and insurgency-related incidents, it reports the fewest (after Stavropol Krai) of all other crimes. In the last three years, Chechnya averaged eight cases of bribery annually, despite numerous allegations of that offence and embezzlement of budget funds. This is partially because, as the Dagestan president said, “people do not turn to the law enforcement agencies, because the experience of those who have had the contact is, unfortunately, negative”. Many serious crimes, especially high-profile and political killings and those possibly involving security forces are not investigated. (s. 37)

Dispute resolution based on Sharia and adat – customary law – occurs unofficially in Chechnya and Dagestan. Chechen authorities insist there are no Sharia courts in the republic. The canonical department of the Spiritual Board of Muslims of Dagestan, imams and knowledgeable local people use Sharia. (s. 44-45)

Amnesty International (AI, 2013):

... the rule of law – in the North Caucasus at least – is illusory.
(s. 16)

Hur behandlas personer som har samröre eller misstänks ha samröre med islamistiska grupper i Dagestan av myndigheten?

Det finns två nyligen publicerade rapporter, ett fråga-svar framtaget av Lifos och en rapport från Human Rights Watch, som på ett utförligt sätt besvarar frågan.

Migrationsverket, Lifos. Center för landinformation och landanalys inom migrationsområdet, *Dagestan. Rebeller, kvinnor, våldtäkt och myndighetsskydd.*, 2015-05-26,
<http://lifosintern.migrationsverket.se/dokument?documentSummaryId=34961>

Human Rights Watch (HRW), *"Invisible War" - Russia's Abusive Response to the Dagestan Insurgency*, 2015-06-18,
<http://lifosintern.migrationsverket.se/dokument?documentSummaryId=35059>

Vilka möjligheter har personer från Dagestan att bosätta sig i Ryssland?

Rörelsefrihet

US DOS (2015a):

Although the law gives citizens the right to choose their place of residence, all adult citizens must carry government-issued internal passports while traveling domestically and must register with local authorities after arriving at a new location.

Freedom House (2015):

The government places some restrictions on freedom of movement and residence. Adults must carry internal passports while traveling and to obtain many government services. Some regional authorities impose registration rules that limit the right of citizens to choose their place of residence, typically targeting ethnic minorities and migrants from the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Danish Immigration Service (2015):

Russian citizens can live anywhere in the federation for three months without registering their residence as long as they keep a train or bus tickets or other documentation for arriving not more than three months ago. (s. 81)

Diskriminering

US DOS (2015a):

Officials often singled out persons with dark complexions from the Caucasus as well as individuals who appeared to be of African or Asian origin for document checks. There were credible reports that police arbitrarily imposed fines on unregistered persons in excess of legal requirements or demanded bribes.

The law prohibits discrimination based on race, gender, language, social status, or other circumstances, but the government did not universally enforce these prohibitions.

During the year hostile rhetoric and propaganda against some groups disseminated through state-run media outlets contributed to discrimination and xenophobia. The escalation in anti-immigrant and anti-LGBT rhetoric created an atmosphere in which nationalist groups could attack these persons with impunity, sometimes with police collusion.

The law prohibits discrimination based on nationality, but government officials increasingly subjected minorities to discrimination. There was a significant rise in xenophobic societal violence and discrimination against minorities, particularly persons from the Caucasus and Central Asia, dark-skinned persons, Roma, and certain foreigners.

Freedom House (2015):

Immigrants and ethnic minorities – particularly those who appear to be from the Caucasus or Central Asia – face governmental and societal discrimination and harassment.

Danish Immigration Service (2015):

A journalist specialized in the North Caucasus region (B) stated that the level of discrimination, xenophobia and racially motivated violence against persons from the North Caucasus has declined in the past years and is directed much more towards migrants from the countries in Central Asia. (s. 80)

The perception of Chechens in Russia has improved after the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi. Furthermore, the current situation in Ukraine has created a new enemy and that has moved the focus away from the people of the North Caucasus. However, the general

attitude among Russians towards people from the North Caucasus can move in both a negative and a positive direction, and it would be easy for the Russian authorities to provoke a negative attitude towards people from the North Caucasus if it would be politically opportune to do so. (s. 80-81)

Minority Rights Group International (2014):

Reported instances of day-to-day discrimination often relate to employment and housing. (s. 8)

There are alarming levels of xenophobia in Russia. Instances of hate crime, particularly perpetrated by neo-Nazi groups, have resulted in injuries and murders. The victims tend to be, again, persons originating from Central Asia and the Caucasus. (s. 9)

The data can only be based on reported cases. Many more cases might remain unreported to the police and human rights NGOs. Persons belonging to vulnerable ethnic groups often refrain from seeking the help of the police when physically attacked, for fear of further illtreatment, or because they are in a condition of illegality due to the absence of documents. (s. 9)

Persons belonging to certain ethnic groups, particularly those who are visually conspicuous (of non-Slavic appearance) are routinely subjected to a plethora of rights violations. The most vulnerable are Roma and migrant workers, particularly those not in possession of legal documents to live and work in the region of Russia where they reside. This group also includes stateless persons and Russian citizens who have lost their documents or failed (or were unable) to register locally. The absence of documents places these persons in a condition of heightened vulnerability and defencelessness in counteracting possible police abuse – ranging from arbitrary detention, to intimidation, violence, threats, illegal searches and the extortion of bribes. (s. 10)

Hur fungerar sjukvården i Dagestan och vilken typ av vård finns det för barn som lider av psykisk och fysisk utvecklingstörning och PTSD i Dagestan?

Allmänt om sjukvård i Dagestan och Ryssland
ICG (2015):

Health care is worst in the eastern Caucasus. /.../ In Dagestan, migrants from the mountains strain facilities in the plains. In the last two decades, these eastern republics experienced an outflow of the ethnic-Russian population, which had supplied many specialists, doctors and nurses ... (s. 21-22)

But throughout Russia, many rural dwellers lack basic health care. This is chronic in Dagestan, where the health ministry says patients

often must go to clinics in the capital for even simple treatment, because 80 per cent of equipment in rural medical institutions is outdated. Rural hospitals lack specialists, and their professional competence is low. (s. 23)

The growing Islamist Salafi movement has influenced attitudes toward health care. Numerous Islamic medical centres have been set up in Dagestan. As trust in state medical services declines, mothers are avoiding having their children vaccinated and turning to alternative remedies known as IslamBio. This trend is criticised not only by doctors, but also within the Salafi community, whose scholars want to fit modern medical care into their view of Islamic law. (s. 25)

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Tyskland. Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) (2014):

In the Russian Federation medical care is provided both by the state and by private medical institutions. The majority of current medical institutions are run by the state; however the private sector is developing rapidly. Nevertheless, the situation with the health care in Russia is quite difficult: it is insufficiently financed from the state budget - at the half of the amount required, according to the Minister of Health.

About 80 percent of state medical institutions are financed from the regional and/or municipal budgets which do not have enough financial resources for it and cannot secure a high-level medical care. Medical equipment is usually obsolete; basic medical institutions are understaffed, as only 60 percent of the required staff is employed. As a result, the quality of free of charge medical service decreases. (s. 8)

In general all Russian citizens – both those covered by OMS and members of other insurance systems - buy medicines at their own expense. However, there are special groups that are provided with free medication. /.../ The list of diseases giving patients the right to obtain free medicines is determined by the Ministry of Health. It includes: ... mental diseases; ... schizophrenia and epilepsy; ... cerebral spastic infantile paralysis ... To obtain medical assistance, a passport, obligatory medical insurance policy (OMS) or voluntary medical insurance policy (DMS) are required. (s. 9)

Om utvecklingsstörning och PTSD
Islam.ru (2013):

The Nadezhda Rehabilitation Center for disabled children has opened in Makhachkala (Dagestan) ... The center will be used to organize recreation, health-improvement and social rehabilitation ... The center will work with 210 patients at a time.

I en rapport av norska Landinfo som handlar om sjukvård i Tjetjenien och Ingusjien, finns information om ett center för barn med utvecklingsstörning som enligt uppgift ska ta emot barn från hela republiken. Norge. Landinfo (2012):

Treatment available for children with physical disabilities or special needs is not particularly extensive and only includes a few institutions. There is a rehabilitation centre for children in Grozny, the republican centre for medical and psychological rehabilitation of children. The centre opened in 2009 and has 120 beds. The centre also offers treatment for children with cerebral palsy and uses specialists from China who use acupuncture as a form of treatment. The centre receives financial support from the Akhmad Kadyrov fund (Ibragimov 2009a; Grozny-inform 2011). In Grozny there is also a psycho-neurological children's hospital (Children's house no. 2) which treats children with cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome and autism. According to information about the hospital provided to the Austrian country of origin information unit in Grozny in 2011, the centre only rarely admits children suffering from mental trauma. Patients come from the whole of the republic and mainly from poor families who live under difficult social conditions. Children up to the age of ten are treated at the centre. The average stay at the clinic is three months but there are also children who stay for longer periods of time. The majority of the children are in-patients but some children stay only during the day. Treatment at the centre is free of charge. The centre has about 120 staff: paediatricians, neurologists, psychiatrists, physiotherapists, speech therapists, masseurs, nurses and teachers (BAA 2011). There is also a school/treatment centre for deaf children or children hard of hearing and a school/treatment centre for blind/visually impaired children. Both are located in Grozny (Barnehus.ru, year unknown). (s. 18)

Om Ingusjien, men även övriga regionen, skriver Landinfo (2012):

As in the rest of the region, mental illnesses are kept hidden as they are associated with the shame of having a family member who is mentally ill. People do not usually approach the health service for treatment for mental illnesses and the mentally ill are often kept closed off from the rest of the society. There is a general lack of understanding in the local communities about this type of illness (WHO, email December 2010).

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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