

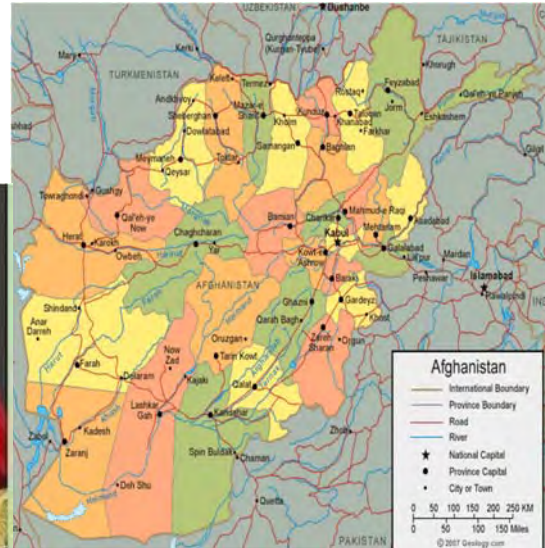


Feminine Solidarity For Justice Organization(FSJO)

TOPIC: WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Presenter: Liah Jawad Ghazanfar

Occupation: Director of (FSJO)
And member of Civil Society & Women's Human Rights.



WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN:

Key Topics:

- Achievements and general situation in Afghanistan:
- Women's Political Participation
- Challenges and constrains remaining for Afghan women
- Women and Peace Process and negotiation with the Taliban:
- And Recommendations for Afghanistan Government, The United Nations , And for donor & international community



A. Achievements and general situation in Afghanistan:

After Collapsed of the Taliban regime, the international community committed for the reconstruction of Afghanistan, And in 2001 the Bonn Conference was held for this reason, in which the donor community came together to find ways for the reconstructing of Afghanistan. For this reason the international community, donors, Afghan Political groups, Civil society members& women sat together and made a strategy for the Afghanistan's future,



3

CONTINUE.....

In 2002 and 2003 Afghanistan Government Signed some international Conventions & Law, Including: CEDAW, ICC, Children Rights, International Human Rights law and etc.

In 2009 the National Action Plan(NAPWA) for Afghan women was approved by Afghanistan government.

In 2010 the Elimination of Violence Against women was approved by the Afghanistan president and Minister's Council.



4

B. Women's Political Participation:

In January 2002 the drafting process & public consultation of the constitution Started and in January 2004 the Afghan New Constitution was approved by more than 500 representative of people in which 89 of them were Women.



Afghanistan Parliament

In this constitution the women rights are guaranteed, women and men are entitled of equal rights.

And Afghan new constitution also states that 25% of the parliament members should be women.



5

C. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINS REMAINING FOR AFGHAN WOMEN

Women in Afghanistan have become increasingly vulnerable to the long-term effects of militarization and the pervasive culture of Violence.

During the years of Conflict in Afghanistan, Women were targeted by different armed groups and used as a military tool.

Women were raped, kidnapped, forced into marriages, forced to leave their homeland. And etc...



6

CONTINUE.....

After the US military invasion and collapse of Taliban regime the women in Afghanistan were hopeful that the new government and international community would pay considerable attention to their situation , but unfortunately did not happen.

The culture of impunity in Afghanistan is supporting and encouraging the criminals to continue violating the afghan's human right. And because of lack of Accountability and culture of impunity the women who are the victims of domestic or other types violence do not have access to justice.

Even though Afghanistan is a member party to CEDAW convention but it has failed to protect women at the society and judiciary, and it is the failure of international community and UN that couldn't put enough pressure on Afghan government.



7

D. WOMEN AND PEACE PROCESS AND NEGOTIATION WITH THE TALIBAN:

The national peace and reintegration program which was developed and is being implemented to reintegrate the armed groups, raised serious questions from the civil society member& women groups about the prospects of Human rights in particular women's right.

After the collapsed of Taliban regime there have been some advances in respect for women's rights and gender equality, and these achievements may go under question because of the reconciliation with armed groups,

High Peace Council



8

CONTINUE.....

The Taliban in Afghanistan have had a terrible record for Human rights abuses both in government and as insurgents, such as denial of education, employment, freedom of movement, political participation, targeted and killed civilians and etc.

The High Peace Council which was established by Afghanistan Government in OCT-2010 has 70 members but only nine of them are women who are extremely under pressure and are not engaged in many peace and negotiation talks with the Taliban



9

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Afghan government should:

- Make sure that the reconciliation talks should not result in impunity for serious violations of human rights and war crimes.
- Human rights, including women's rights, must be guaranteed and monitored in all reconciliation strategies.
- Afghan women, civil society and human rights organizations are meaningfully represented in the planning stages and during the reconciliation talks.

The United Nations should:

- put pressure on Afghan government and Peace High Council on fair representation of women and their engagement in all peace and reconciliation talks.
- To ensure that the international human rights law and the 1325 UNSCR is fully implemented during any peace negotiation or process in Afghanistan.



10

CONTINUE.....

The donor and international community should:

- make sure that the Afghan government is fully committed to the strengthening the rule of law and accountability for the past human rights violations during the reintegration of the Taliban
- As a donor to the reintegration program should pressure the Afghan government and conditionality on the use of the fund based on maintaining accountability, human rights, women rights and other international human rights standards.
- make sure that the Afghanistan women and civil society groups are fully and meaningfully represented and are part of the monitoring mechanisms of the peace negotiations.



Women Victims expressing their feelings for Peace



Afghan Police Women



Afghan Women football team



Sitara Achekzai, high member of the provincial council and law maker assassinated by the Taliban



Malalay Kakar, high rank female police officer, assassinated by the Taliban



Afghan Women member of Parliament

THANKS A LOT FOR THE ATTENTION

**Wish a peaceful future for
Afghanistan with Justice!!!**

