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# The Taliban's war on women in Afghanistan must be formally recognized as gender apartheid

Wednesday 16 August 2023, by [NARAIN Vrinda](#) (Date first published: 8 August 2023).

**The Taliban's two years ruling Afghanistan have taught us ordinary human rights initiatives are insufficient to address gender apartheid. We need resolute collective international action.**

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The [second anniversary of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan](#) is fast approaching. Since then, Afghan women have been [denied the most basic human rights](#) in what can only be described as gender apartheid.

Only by labelling it as such and making clear the situation in Afghanistan is a crime against humanity can the international community legally fight the systematic discrimination against the country's women and girls.

Erasing women from the public sphere is central to Taliban ideology. Women's rights institutions in Afghanistan, notably the Ministry of Women's Affairs, have been dismantled while the dreaded [Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice](#) has been resurrected.

The Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission has been dissolved and the country's 2004 constitution repealed, while legislation guaranteeing gender equality [has been invalidated](#).

Today, [Afghan women are denied a post-secondary education, they cannot leave the house without a male chaperone, they cannot work, except in health care and some private businesses and they are barred](#) from parks, gyms and beauty salons.

*A general view of a closed beauty salon in the city of Kabul, Afghanistan, in July 2023. The Taliban has closed all beauty salons in Afghanistan. (AP Photo/Siddiqullah Khan)*

## Women targeted

Of the approximately 80 edicts issued by the Taliban, 54 specifically [target women](#), severely restricting their rights [and violating](#) Afghanistan's international obligations and its previous

constitutional and domestic laws.

The Taliban [appear undeterred](#), continuing where they left off 20 years ago when they first held power. The results of their ambitions are nearly apocalyptic.

Afghanistan is facing one of the world's [worst humanitarian crises](#). About [19 million](#) people are suffering from acute food insecurity, while more than [90 per cent](#) of Afghans are experiencing some form of food insecurity, with [female-headed households and children](#) most impacted.

Gender-based violence has increased exponentially with corresponding impunity for the perpetrators and lack of support for the victims, while ethnic, religious and sexual minorities are suffering [intense persecution](#).

This grim reality underscores the urgent need to address [how civil, political, socioeconomic and gender-based harms](#) are interconnected.

*Mothers and babies suffering from malnutrition wait to receive help and check-ups at an international humanitarian clinic in Kabul, Afghanistan, in January 2023. (AP Photo/Ebrahim Noroozi)*

## **International crime**

Karima Bennoune, an Algerian-American international law scholar, has advocated recognizing gender apartheid as a [crime under international law](#). Such recognition would stem from states' international legal commitments to gender equality and the United Nations' [Sustainable Development Goal 5](#) aimed at achieving global gender equality by 2030.

Criminalizing gender apartheid would provide the international community with a powerful legal framework to effectively respond to Taliban abuses. While the [UN has already labelled the situation in Afghanistan gender apartheid](#), the term is not currently recognized under the [Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court](#) as being among the worst international crimes.

Presenting his report at the UN Human Rights Council, [Richard Bennett](#) — the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Afghanistan — stated:

“A grave, systematic and institutionalized discrimination against women and girls is at the heart of Taliban ideology and rule, which also gives rise to concerns that they may be responsible for gender apartheid.”

Criminalizing gender apartheid globally would allow the international community to fulfil its obligation to respond effectively and try to eradicate it permanently. It would provide the necessary legal tools to ensure that international commitments to women's rights in all aspects of life are upheld.

[Shaharзад Akbar](#), head of the [Rawadari human rights group](#) and former chair of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, has urged the Human Rights Council to acknowledge the situation in Afghanistan as gender apartheid.

She's noted that the “Taliban have turned Afghanistan to a mass graveyard of Afghan women and girls' ambitions, dreams and potential.”

## South African support

A number of Afghan women's rights defenders have also called for the [inclusion of gender apartheid in the UN's Draft Convention on Crimes Against Humanity](#).

Most remarkably, [Bronwen Levy](#), South Africa's representative at the Security Council, has urged the international community to "take action against what (Bennett's) report describes as gender apartheid, much like it did in support of South Africa's struggle against racial apartheid."

Elsewhere, the [chair of the European Parliament's Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, as well as the head of its Delegation for Relations with Afghanistan](#), have described the "unacceptable" situation in Afghanistan as one of gender apartheid.

Whenever and wherever apartheid systems emerge, it represents a failure of the international community. The situation in Afghanistan must compel it to respond effectively to the persecution of women.

Recognizing Taliban rule as gender apartheid is not only critical for Afghans, it is equally critical for the [credibility of the entire UN system](#). As Afghan human rights activist [Zubaida Akbar](#) told the Security Council:

"If you do not defend women's rights here, you have no credibility to do so anywhere else."

The Taliban's brutal two years in power in Afghanistan have taught us that ordinary human rights initiatives, while important, are insufficient for addressing gender apartheid. The world needs resolute collective international action to end the war on women. Not in two months. Not in two years. But now.

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