

Girl's education in Afghanistan


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Historical Facts on Female Education in Afghanistan

- The access to higher education was extremely reduced after the fall of the communist regime led by Najibullah in 1992;
 - In the era of Mujahideen government (1992-1996) access to higher education became very limited.
 - During the Taliban's regime(1996-2001) the situation went from worse to worsen, women were banned from education, and female education fell to 0%
- 



Improvement after the Taliban Regime

- The schools reopened, and new schools were built in every part of the country;
- Teacher training colleges were introduced in every province as well as to some of the districts.
- The circle of universities expanded to almost every province with an increment of private universities



The School System



GRADE 1-12

As the girls grow older their access to school decreases and girls usually quit after the secondary level because they get married. Moreover, the literacy rate of women as compared to men is lessened than one-third of that of men and except Kabul where it is just above 40

HIGHER EDUCATION

As compared to primary, secondary, and high school the inequality in gender is greater in higher education and the reason is that they are not provided with the opportunities to carry on their higher studies.

The main obstacles



EARLY MARRIAGE

-World Bank report (2005), early marriages in Afghan culture cause **both social and legal hurdles**.

-1970 Law **banned married female from high school education throughout the country until September 2003**

POVERTY

The poverty of families still is a gigantic obstacle in the education of children's, especially in the rural areas and among **girls**.

Also, poor families may not afford to enroll every child and they prefer to enroll boys.

LACK OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS AND FAMILY SUPPORT

-The number of female teachers at (Grade 1-12) had reached 32.91% in 2013 and in the rural provinces is less than 5% female teachers. There are no female teachers in almost 80 districts out of 364 districts.

-The situations and circumstance in Afghanistan have made most of the parents not to send their daughters to school.



THE CURRENT SITUATION

(AFTER THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE

AMERICAN TROUPES IN AUGUST 2021)

ESSENTIAL SERVICES ARE ON THE BRINKS OF COLLAPSE

More than half of the population, 24.4 million people, need humanitarian assistance, including 12.9 million children.

VARIOUS FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND ABUSIVE BEHAVIOURS, SUCH AS HONOUR KILLINGS, DOMESTIC ABUSE, AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

CHILD LABOUR AND EARLY MARRIAGE

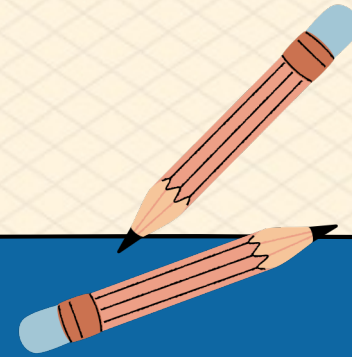
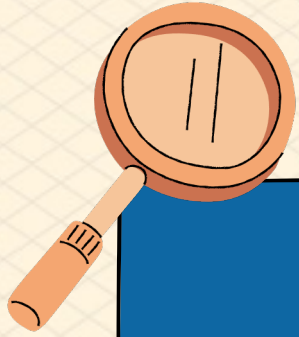


NO EDUCATION FOR GIRLS



The Taliban have effectively banned girls from secondary education in **Afghanistan**, by ordering **high schools to re-open only for boys**. The edict makes **Afghanistan** the only country on earth to bar half its population from getting a **secondary education**.

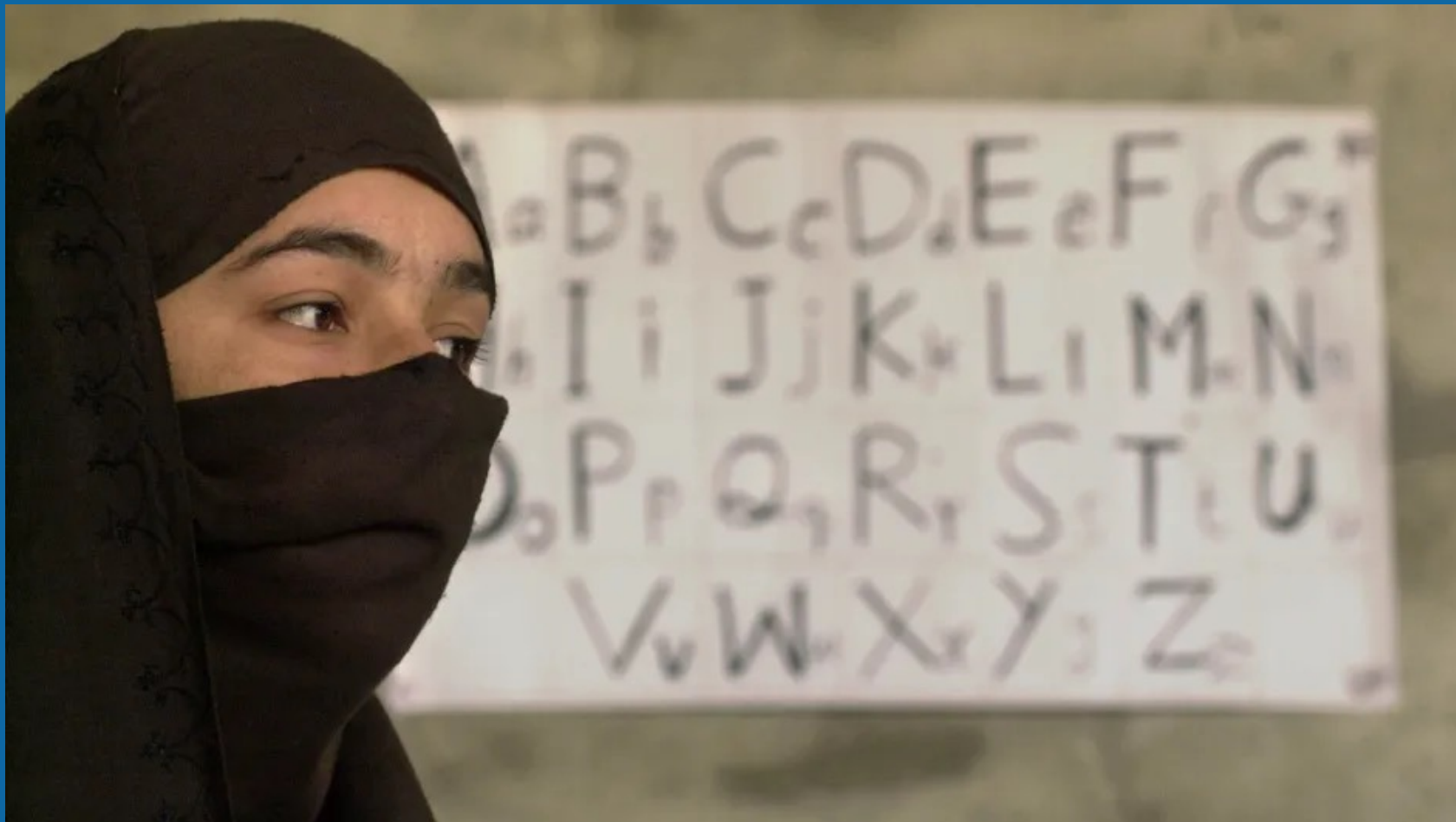
AFGHANISTAN'S SECRET GIRLS SCHOOL DEFYING THE TALIBAN

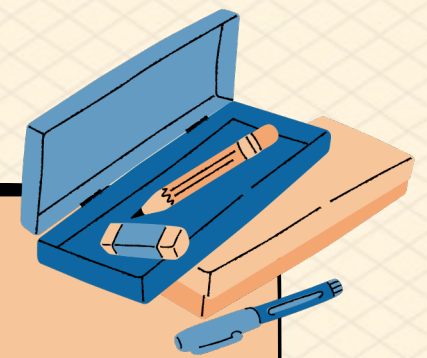


In Afghanistan secret schools are being set up to educate girls. These girls are attending lessons secretly risking their lives every day

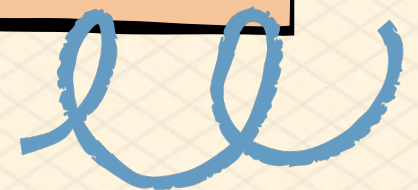
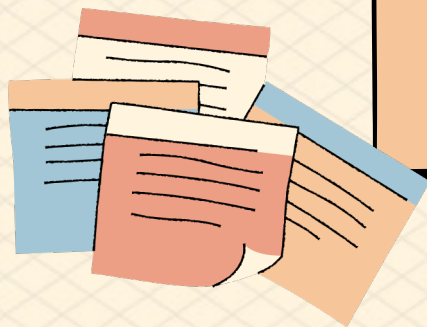


The denial of the right to study can be a motivation to be recognized as a refugee?





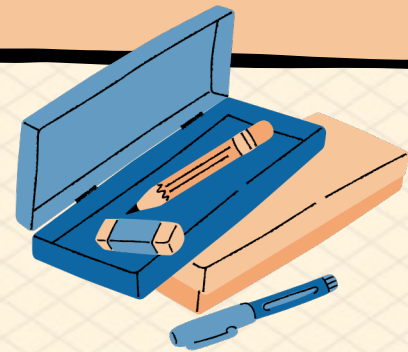
All children and adolescents have the right to education. Basic education must be compulsory and free for all. States must facilitate secondary education by providing adequate information and they must make higher education also prepare them to live as responsible citizens who know how to respect others and the natural environment.



International recognition of the right to education



- Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966);
- Art. 28 and 29 of International Convention on the Rights of the Child and Adolescent (1989);
- Article 22 " The Contracting States shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education. " Geneva Convention on the Protection of Refugees (1951);
- Article 5 of the 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- Article 10 of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which commits States parties to take all necessary measures to eliminate all discrimination between men and women in the field of education.



European recognition of right to education

-Article 2 of the Additional Protocol (Paris, March 20, 1952) to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

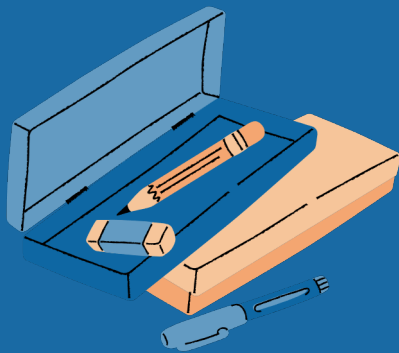
-Article 7 of the European Social Charter, adopted in Turin on October 18, 1961 by the member states of the Council of Europe, further expanded the scope of definition of the concept of the right to education;

-Article 14 of Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 7 December 2000.



The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, also known as the Istanbul Convention, is an international treaty against violence against women and domestic violence, approved by the Council's Committee of Ministers of Europe on 7 April 2011 and opened for signature on 11 May 2011 in Istanbul.

The treaty aims to prevent violence, promote the protection of victims and prevent the impunity of the perpetrators. It was signed by 45 countries and on 12 March 2012 Turkey became the first country to ratify the Convention.



Article 60 - Gender-based asylum applications

1 .The Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that violence against

women based on gender can be recognized as a form of persecution under the terms of Article 1, A (2) of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and as a form of

serious harm giving rise to complementary / subsidiary protection.

2 .The Parties ensure that a gender-sensitive interpretation is applied to each of the grounds

of the Convention, and that in cases where it is established that the fear of persecution is based on either or

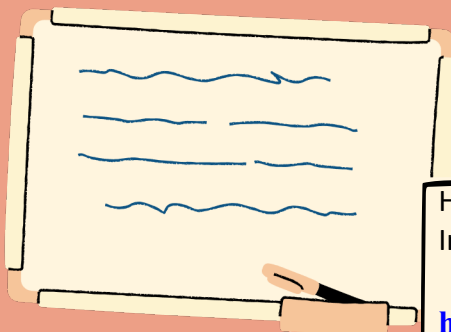
more than these reasons, asylum seekers are granted refugee status, depending on the instruments

relevant applicable.

3. The Parties shall adopt the legislative or other measures necessary to develop procedures for

gender-sensitive reception and support services for asylum seekers, as well as guidelines based

on gender and gender sensitive asylum procedures, including on granting refugee status and request for international protection.



H. U. Mashwani, (2017), Female Education in Afghanistan: Opportunities and Challenges, International Journal for Innovative Research in Multidisciplinary Field, 3 (11), 43-49.

<https://www.unicef.org/afghanistan/children-afghanistan>

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<https://choramedia.com/podcast/voci-dall-afghanistan/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=osuunm_DaSs&list=LL&index=3&t=159s

- International Convention on the Rights of the Child and Adolescent (1989);
 - Geneva Convention on the Protection of Refugees (1951);
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965);
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966);
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948);

 - Additional Protocol (Paris, March 20, 1952) to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

 - Additional Protocol (Paris, March 20, 1952) to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

 - Additional Protocol (Paris, March 20, 1952) to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

 - Istanbul Convention (2011).
- [-https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2021-002076_IT.html](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2021-002076_IT.html)

