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ECOSOC 3: Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Research Report

Topic 1: Stressing the right to education for women in Afghanistan.



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Introduction

Throughout many years the world countries have made critical efforts on education and gender equality. As the main source of development, all people have the right to receive education as it is not just for knowledge but for personal and social wellbeing. Education is known to improve beings and nations as it provides new solutions and creates platforms for needed reforms.

With rising economic difficulties, governmental changes, humanitarian and social issues, Afghanistan is in need for rapid development. Even in the 21st century, gender equality hasn't been fully gained and in Afghanistan equality is nowhere near perfection. Being home to 43.4 million people, education and human rights carry significant roles. As the value of education is neglected by the government, Afghanistan faces greater challenges. Followed by the change of government in August 2021, women have continuously lost their positions in society. Whether in the workplace, schools and community spaces, in speaking and clothing women face restrictions and are being closely pressured by the government.

Backed with Islamic regulations, The Taliban has declared a ban on education for women. According to their recent ban, girls are not allowed to receive secondary education. It is crucial to restore education for women as it has and will continue to affect the country with long lasting harm and all development up to this point will be for nothing.

Definition of Key Terms

Gender Apartheid: Refers to a systematic domination and discrimination faced by one of the sexual identity groups. Being completely against human rights, gender apartheid results in unfair treatment specified to a gender and the neglect for gender equality. Demonstrated in many forms such as restrictions to basic needs namely health care and education as well as education and employment opportunities; gender apartheid reveals a damaged system built on gender inequity.

Human Rights Violations: According to the UN, human rights are “*rights inherent to all human*

beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.¹ Therefore human right violations are when basic rights such as equality and freedom are breached. This term is crucial for this issue since refusing to provide education for women is a clear human rights violation.

Taliban Policies: Indicate laws and principles set by the Taliban. The most notable aspect of these policies is that they are strictly originated by an orthodox interpretation of Islam and are not built upon human rights. Taliban Policies promote censorship, silencing, public punishment, restrictions in education, full control over the society, thus they have led to extreme human rights violations.

Educational disparities: Point to inequality in the distribution of several academic opportunities and resources such as but not limited to teachers, technology and textbooks. It is crucial to highlight that educational disparities are faced by mistreated and oppressed groups such as women and people with different races. Educational disparities result in increased crime poverty and suicide rates and essentially social inequality. It is significant to bear in mind that educational disparities are actively manifested in Afghanistan.

Discrimination: Signifies as *“treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of race, gender, sexuality etc.”*² based on the Cambridge English Dictionary. Discrimination is a sign of unjust and unequal societies mostly seen in LDCs (Less developed countries) and nations with active discrimination require valuable support and swift growth.

Religious justifications: Represent the support some actions or decisions receive from religion. Even if that act is clearly harmful, with religious rationalisation people turn unjust behaviours into legitimate actions. The Taliban serves as a notable example of the use of religious justification, as their operations and policies are based on their specific interpretation of religion. Because of that fact, no one can oppose to their unjust bans and hurtful laws. By making their matters religious, they ensure minimum resistance and maximum power in Afghanistan.

Misogyny: Is the ideology that men are superior to women. It is a general belief that revolves around the hatred of women and is promoted daily by patriarchal governance. The prejudice and mistreatment of women are originated from misogyny and the continuation of such actions result in catastrophes namely in gender inequalities, increased violence, social exclusion and being underdeveloped.

Background Information

Education plays a pivotal role in society, being one of the key indicators for happiness and peace. All forms of learning are known to improve beings physically and mentally. Education allows citizens to have success and meaning in life creating more job and development opportunities. With high and focused education, it has been proven that the chance of having a reliable income

¹ United Nations. “Human Rights” <<https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/human-rights>> (date of access: 15.12.2024)

² Cambridge Dictionary. “DISCRIMINATION| English Meaning” <> (date of access: 15.12.2024)

and thus achieving a good career is greater. It is important to note that, education enlightens young people on the right way of behaviour, increasing peace³. Knowledge permits students to learn from others' past mistakes and failures and create a better world for the upcoming generations. Education contributes on the mind and has historically opened many windows for worldwide development and discoveries. It has been the source for innovative and thoughtful minds and stable economies. With increasing environmental and humanitarian crises, the need for strong, motivated, cooperative and productive people has enhanced more than ever. Education inspires people that nothing is impossible and paves the way for better societies nations. As Nelson Mandela once said, "*education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world*".

Consequently, for living in a patriarchal society, women have faced many challenges related to their gender. In 2024, with the continued efforts for human rights and equality, apparent steps have been taken yet unfortunately populations are still far from living in an equal society. The violations of women's rights are perceived in many ways, having both physical and mental effects on women. Child marriage being one of the rooted violations, forcing 650 million women to be married as children, is a significant example and a grave issue that needs immediate attention for the well beings of women thus societies. Emphasising the intensity of women's rights violations, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report in 2016 has indicated that 71% of the victims for human trafficking are girls and women⁴. Since women continuously become victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, the risk of poverty and economic instability in nations is more likely to occur.

Located on one of the most meaningful trade roads of Asia, Afghanistan lies as a landlocked nation in South-Central Asia. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is home to many mountains and deserts. Having gone through a civil war from 1978 to 1992 and foreign invasions, the recent governmental switch and the fall of their capital Kabul, civilians are faced with serious humanitarian issues. With increasing educational restrictions and child marriages the population count of Afghanistan increases every year⁵.

Regarding the issue of women's education, it is most beneficial to start from the events in 1978. Since 1973, Sardar Mohammad Daoud had been ruling Afghanistan. During his time of ruling, Afghanistan's relationship with The Soviet Union worsened as Daoud's efforts for minimising dependence to the Soviet Union increased. Even though he overthrew the king and declared that Afghanistan was to become a republic, his actions were alarming for many Afghans. His way of ruling only appeared as a republic since only members from one specific party had the opportunity to be in power and resulted the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan⁶ to

³ Shuaibi, Abdulghani. "The Importance of Education" <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260075970_The_Importance_of_Education >

⁴United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). "Almost a Third of Trafficking Victims Are Children, UNODC Report." *UNODC*, 9 Dec. 2016, https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2016/December/almost-a-third-of-trafficking-victims-are-children_-unodc-report.html?ref=fs1

⁵ Exactly 44.624 million people , 48.3% women, 51.7% man, live in Afghanistan.

Country Meters Info. "Afghanistan Population" < <https://countrymeters.info/en/Afghanistan> >

⁶ The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan had split in 1967 as the Khalq fraction and the Parcham

organise a coup. In 1978 with the leadership of Nur Mohammed Taraki, Daoud was assassinated.

The new president of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammed Taraki signed a “friendship treaty”⁷ with The Soviet Union which was expected to last 20 years. With the rising number of Russian troops in Afghanistan, Taraki ruled only 1 year and was overthrown in September of 1979. Three months after his fall, Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan overlooking their recent treaty. A war began between Soviet troops and the Soviet-backed government against the Muslim rebels called The Mujahideen. The murder of Hafizullah Amin became the starting point of the war. Babrak Karmal, being the president during that period was not able to gain the popularity Soviet’s wished he would and for the decade there were significant disasters for both sides. For the Mujahideen, the war had an Islamic meaning as well, a matter of jihad. With the assistance of foreign nations notably the United States the matter grew until in 1989 when Soviet troops left Afghanistan.

Even if the war had ended, the Afghan Government was visibly in conflict with the Mujahideen’s. When Najibullah’s government fell in 1992, the Afghan Civil War broke out. Including the battle of Kabul, Afghan citizens were in the home of chaos and were losing more of their rights each day. The war was brutal with severe actions such as “*executions, imprisonment, sexual violence, abduction of women, and forced marriages.*”⁸

This war was special for the current situation in Afghanistan since during the war in 1994, the evolution of the mujahideen the Taliban was created. Characterised by extreme religious actions, The Taliban ruled Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001. The name Taliban came from the word “student” since the founders were students from Pakistani and Afghan madrassas. Emphasising the need of Islamic ruling and justice, The Taliban based their entire ruling according to *Sharia* (Islamic law). The law implemented by the Taliban was misogynistic and was illustrated for men. Torture and executions as well as harsh restrictions for women increased. Later, Osama Bin Laden and The Taliban were accused of various assassinations and violent acts including those targeting the Pentagon, World Trade Center and New York. United States of America started the invasion in Afghanistan in 2001. British troops remained in Afghanistan until 2014⁹ yet the United States continued their attack. After 18 years of war, peace talks were initiated and finally in 2020, the U.S withdrew their forces.

With the withdrawal, Taliban seized the opportunity to regain power in Afghanistan. In mid-August 2021, The Taliban declared to be a provisional government for Afghanistan. Since then, The Taliban has enforced restrictions on women and girls, justifying their actions as being in

faction. The two factions joined forces against Daoud and was responsible for the coup in 1978. <
<https://www.hrw.org/legacy/backgrounder/asia/afghan-bck1023.pdf>>

⁷ History.com Editors. "USSR and Afghanistan Sign Friendship Treaty." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 5 Feb. 2020, <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/ussr-and-afghanistan-sign-friendship-treaty>

⁸ European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA). "Past Conflicts (1979–2001)." *European Union Agency for Asylum*, 2024, <https://euaa.europa.eu/country-guidance-afghanistan-2024/712-past-conflicts-1979-2001>

⁹ Imperial War Museums (IWM). "What Was the British Role in Afghanistan?" *Imperial War Museums*, <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/what-was-the-british-role-in-afghanistan>

accordance with their interpretation of Islamic law. The Taliban has led Afghanistan to be in deep poverty and economic instability. As their restrictions on women intensify, the nation stands on the brink of disaster.

In the 21st century, it is expected that individuals recognise the importance of gender equality. Both women and men are essential for societal development and should be treated equally. However, this is not the case in Afghanistan. Taliban has imposed strict laws against women, most in where women lose their freedom. There are strict dress codes and increasing forced child marriages in the nation. Women lack the protection they need against the laws, since they are the victims of misogynistic violence. A significant change in work conditions and education has also been seen. As previously mentioned, Afghanistan forbids girls to receive education in secondary and higher-level schools. It is a historical fact that women have achieved marvellous things throughout their research. The women in Afghanistan are forbidden to be a part of the judicial system as prosecutors, lawyers and judges. They are expected to work from home and if they must go out of their homes, they must have a male companion.

As the UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay has stated “*Today, Afghanistan is the only country in the world to prohibit access to education for girls over the age of 12 and for women.*”¹⁰ That is the reality of at least 1.4 million Afghan girls. Even if the educational ban started out as temporary, on 22 March 2023 (the expected date for the reopening of schools), citizens understood that it was not. According to a joint report from the UN Women, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and The International Organisation for Migration (IOM), approximately the 69% of females have been in a more intense feeling of anxiety, depression and isolation¹¹. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) stated that the lack of secondary education for women in Afghanistan resulting in the loss of 500\$ million for the Afghan community.¹² This ban is currently one of the leading sources for humanitarian crises, gender inequality, poverty, increased forced marriages and economic instability in Afghanistan.

Major Countries and Organisations Involved

United States of America – The nation is historically one of Afghanistan’s most influential nations. Reminding that USA conducted an invasion in 2001, the relationships between them are not extremely well. However, as the United States and Afghanistan have signed a peace agreement, they are not in conflict. For the issue of education in Afghanistan, the United States of America have been against “Taliban’s excuses for reversing their commitment to the people of Afghanistan”¹³. The nation is ready to support and protect the young girls that have lost the right of education especially with the economic power they hold. The United States Agency for

¹⁰UNESCO. "Afghanistan: 14 Million Girls Still Banned from School by De Facto Authorities." <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/afghanistan-14-million-girls-still-banned-school-de-facto-authorities>

¹¹UN Women. *Summary Report: September 2023 Women’s Consultations*. UN Women, Sept. 2023, https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/summary-report_september-2023-women-consultations.pdf

¹²UNICEF. "Depriving Girls of Secondary Education Translates to Loss of at Least US\$500 Million for Afghanistan." *UNICEF*, 9 Jan. 2025, <https://www.unicef.org/rosa/press-releases/depriving-girls-secondary-education-translates-loss-least-us500-million-afghan>

¹³U.S. Department of State. "Women and Girls’ Education in Afghanistan." *U.S. Department of State*, 16 Jan. 2025, <https://www.state.gov/women-and-girls-education-in-afghanistan/>

International Development have had several projects and have made remarkable results. According to their report, “USAID- funded scholarships are helping at least 390 female students enrol in higher education, including 150 scholars pursuing a two-year midwifery degree.”¹⁴

Pakistan- As Afghanistan’s neighbouring country in the south and east, Pakistan holds great relations and is essential to be recognised for the issue of education. As Pakistan and Afghanistan are significant trading partners¹⁵ for each other, their deep ethnic and cultural bonds have strengthened their relations. Pakistan is one of the major nations that have contributed to Afghanistan’s development notably in education, health and agriculture. While discussing the issue, the fact that many Taliban leaders are graduates of The Darul Uloom Haqqania Madrassa, or the “university of jihad” should not be overlooked.

China- The People’s Republic of China is one of the world’s most developed countries and is Afghanistan’s neighbour. Their geographical proximity has led strong diplomatic relations between the nations. Because of their close placement, China is deeply concerned that any discontent in Afghanistan will reflect on the nation as well. It is a security concern for China since the increasing conflict, and rebellion in Afghanistan will affect the lives of the Chinese population and the stability of the Chinese government. China have officially acknowledged the Taliban as the government of Afghanistan unlike many western nations and have emphasised their willingness for economic support. The EU has recognised that China’s interests also rely on the rich natural resources of Afghanistan¹⁶. With larger investments China has assisted Afghanistan since before Taliban foreign support was a substantial part of Afghan economy and with the rise of Taliban, many nations ceased their support. It is also important to add that China have been strategically keeping a neutral view on the women’s rights crisis and are showing an option to the Taliban for neglecting the activities and requests made by foreign nations. Regarding the issue of girls’ education, China is one of the only countries that can convince Taliban and must be engaged with the solutions during the debate.

Qatar- The State of Qatar have been an ongoing supporter of Afghanistan. With the increasing issue of education, Qatar remains actively supportive for the protection of women and children and for gender-equal education. Qatar is a Muslim nation thus it is crucial for the solutions regarding Afghanistan’s strict and misogynistic policies. Qatar have hosted the Doha Forum with the title of “*Education for Her, Progress for All*”¹⁷ highlighting the issue of girls’ education while

¹⁴ “USAID Afghanistan Education Fact Sheet.” *United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*, April 2023, <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2023-04/April%202023%20USAID%20Afghanistan%20Education%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>.

¹⁵ The bilateral trade of these countries in 2023 was US\$ 1.861 million. Afghanistan.” *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan*, <https://mofa.gov.pk/afghanistan>.

¹⁶ *European Parliament*. “EU Relations with Afghanistan.” *European Parliamentary Research Service*, 2023, [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/747434/EPRS_BRI\(2023\)747434_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/747434/EPRS_BRI(2023)747434_EN.pdf).

¹⁷ *Catar: La Puerta de Afganistán para Occidente.* *AMU TV*, <https://amu.tv/75691/>.

also creating a platform for awareness. Qatar is known as the mediator¹⁸ between western nations and Afghanistan, Qatar plays an undeniable role for the proposals concerning education.

EU - The European Union consists of 27 nations in Europe. With the aim of spreading and ensuring peace, The EU has organised projects for the humanitarian needs of the Afghan society. The total budget for their projects is € 268.3 million making them extremely important for the development and peace of Afghanistan¹⁹. The areas of the projects are primarily education and health. The EU holds great influence over nations including Afghanistan and continues to be a part of the protection of women's rights.

Germany- The Federal Republic of Germany have been one of the main contributors for education and humanitarian aid²⁰ in Afghanistan. The most valuable aid Germany has provided was the “*Empower Future Female Afghan Leaders (EFFAL) scholarship programme*” created by the collaborative efforts the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). The programme has helped displaced Afghan students, notably girls, to receive education and knowledge. According to BMZ, “*The programme has received around seven million euros in funding and will finance up to 5,000 scholarships between 2023 and 2027.*”²¹

UNICEF- The United Nations Children's Fund is known for their continuous and life changing efforts for children. Their declaration about education in Afghanistan has shown the sensitivity and distress of UNICEF in the issue. Their research has shown that “*An estimated 3.7 million children are out-of-school in Afghanistan – 60% of them are girls.*”²² Their psychological and educational aid for girls have been beneficial yet not effective enough to solve the issue all together.

Save The Children- The non-governmental organisation has turned its focus on the Afghan issue of education. Since August 2021, Save the children has been reaching to students, conducting

¹⁸ Catar: La Puerta de Afganistán para Occidente." *Universidad de Navarra*, <https://en.unav.edu/web/global-affairs/catar-la-puerta-de-afghanistan-para-occidente>

¹⁹ European Union Monitor. *Council Decision on Measures Addressing the Situation in Afghanistan*. 2024, <https://www.eumonitor.eu/9353000/1/j9vvik7m1c3gyxp/vlppmqaluqp6?ctx=v9pjq8ja4z2>.

²⁰ Germany has contributed with an addition of €600 million. **Federal Foreign Office (Germany)**. *Afghanistan: Germany Provides Additional Support for Refugees*. 2024, <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/laenderinformationen/afghanistan-node/luas-afghanistan-2487772#:~:text=Germany%20is%20providing%20an%20additional>.

²¹ **Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)**. *Empowering Future Female Afghan Leaders through Higher Education*. 2024, <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/higher-education-and-science/empower-future-female-afghan-leaders-200476>

²² **UNICEF** *Afghanistan. Education* in *Afghanistan*. 2024, <https://www.unicef.org/afghanistan/education>.

mobile schools and providing academic resources for Afghans, particularly those that are displaced. The good feature of this organisation is that it not only focuses on education but also the aid for health, nutrition, water, sanitation, livelihoods and child protection. With their activities, they have impacted 2.5 million people in 3 years²³. Their efforts have also been present for Afghan women that are only secondary school graduates. The organisation has supported these graduates to become students and prepared them to the university exam; motivating girls that there is no limit to what they are capable of.

Malala Fund- As of 2017, the Malala Fund has been working to enhance the lives of Afghan girls, primarily in education and knowledge. Partnering with other organisations, the Malala Fund members have launched the Afghanistan Initiative 2024 for raising awareness and creating other options for learning such as online courses. They have shown their commitment by revealing that their financial support for organisations working on the issue is more than \$1.5 million²⁴.

Relevant UN Resolutions

1. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2681:

Issued on 27 April 2023, it is one of the key attempts in solving the ongoing issue of women's rights and education in Afghanistan. Significant for the development in Afghanistan, this resolution aims to address economic and humanitarian issues. Featuring solutions directly on the unavailability of education to girls and restricted working opportunities for women, it holds great value for the much-needed equality in the nation.

It is essential for all member states to keep in mind clause 2 *“calls for the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women and girls in Afghanistan, calls upon the Taliban to swiftly reverse the policies and practices that restrict the enjoyment by women and girls of their humanitarian rights and fundamental freedoms including related to their access to education, employment, freedom of movement, and women's full, equal and meaningful participation in public life, and urges all States and organisations to use their influence, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to promote an urgent reversal of these policies and practices”*²⁵ while creating their beneficial solutions in the conference as it is a critical clause for women's education.

2. The United Nations Human Rights Council Statement of 2023

Though it is not a resolution, the statement made in Geneva, 20th of March 2023 plays an undeniable role in the realisation of the issue all around the world. As the statement was made 1

²³ **Save the Children.** *Afghanistan: Eighteen Months after Ban, Classroom Doors Must Open for Secondary School Girls.* 2024, <https://www.savethechildren.net/news/afghanistan-eighteen-months-after-ban-classroom-doors-must-open-secondary-school-girls>.

²⁴ **Malala Fund.** *1,000 Days of Grants: Supporting Education for Girls Worldwide.* 2024, <https://malala.org/newsroom/1000-days-grants>.

²⁵ **Security Council Report.** *Letter Dated 25 October 2023 from the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations Addressed to the President of the Security Council.* UN Document N2312149, 25 Oct. 2023, <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/N2312149.pdf>.

month before the previously mentioned Security Council resolution, it can be said that it led United Nations members one step closer to the series of solutions about women's education. Emphasising that Afghanistan is currently the one and only nation to forbid their female population to attend secondary and higher-level schools, a higher awareness about the gravity of the issue was achieved. Highlighting that the statement includes a historical and clear explanation of Taliban's activities about women thus objectively delivering the situation in Afghanistan, the statement contains innovative solutions for the ongoing issue.

3. *The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Draft Resolution:*

Adopted in 1998, The draft resolution focuses on the "Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan". Since the Taliban was Afghanistan's government from 1996 to 2001, Afghan women faced many restrictions just as they do now. With solutions regarding the promotion of human rights, the encouragement for non-governmental organisation to continue their efforts and the establishment for a task force, the resolution aims to combat human rights violations including educational limitation in Afghanistan. Clause 3 is a comprehensive clause for women's rights and it "*Strongly urges all of the Afghan factions to end discriminatory policies and to recognise, protect and promote the equal rights and dignity of women and men, including their rights to full and equal participation in the life of the country, freedom of movement, access to education and health facilities, employment outside the home, personal security, and freedom from intimidation and harassment, with special respect to the implications of discriminatory policies for the distribution of aid;*"²⁶.

4. *The United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution 57/3:*

Adopted during the 57th session of The United Nations Human Rights Council, on the 9th of October 2024, A/HRC/RES/57/3²⁷ contains measures not only for the education for women but all humanitarian crises in the nation. It has been one of the most inclusive resolutions for the matter. In general, the resolution has condemned Taliban's actions that violate human rights. For the role of women and equal education, Clause 6 request the reversal of Taliban's law emphasising that they create a system based on discrimination.

Previous Attempts to Address the Issue

United Nations Resolutions:

- As mentioned before, the United Nations has been working continuously about the issue in Afghanistan and have produced several well thought resolutions. More resolutions do not mean more solutions since the solutions are illustrated in similar manners and aims. Because of the lack of enforcement mechanisms, the Taliban has repeatedly ignored their requests. Almost all resolutions have requested for a change in policy regarding women

²⁶ **United Nations.** *Commission on the Status of Women: Agreed Conclusions and Resolutions.* UN Women, <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/afgresd.htm#>*

²⁷ **United Nations.** *Security Council: Letter Dated 16 May 2024 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations Addressed to the President of the Security Council.* UN Document G24/191/58, 16 May 2024, <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g24/191/58/pdf/g2419158.pdf>.

education yet none of them have been effective considering that the issue remains with little development.

- The delegates are welcome to expand their understanding from relevant UN resolutions before coming up with solutions for the debate.

New Education Opportunities:

- Many non-governmental organisations found underground and online education an effective way to grapple with the issue. Though their idea was effective, it was not enough to solve the restriction of education for girls. Secret schools were able to be implemented in limited places due to security risks and that demotivated many teachers and students to participate in them. The solution would have been effective if the population in the issue was smaller however that has never been the case for Afghanistan.

Civil Protests:

- Women in Afghanistan have expressed their discontent and frustration with their inability to access education and be an active part of society. Their organised actions however have not been proficient and harmful. The women expected understanding and awareness instead they faced violent actions by the Taliban including torture, arrests and silencing.

Proposed Solution

- **Cooperation:**

All member states, especially the nations mentioned above, have a high interest from their own perspective in Afghanistan, as a country, in which all human rights, including equality are fully considered and protected. That is the reason why all member states refrain from individual actions and act in coordination with each other. This way, the necessary pressure on the leaders of Afghanistan will be created.

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