



Women living under muslim laws
النساء في ظل قوانين المسلمين
Femmes sous lois musulmanes
Transnational Feminist Solidarity Network

WLUMML Statement and Demands on the Disastrous Anniversary of the Taliban's Return

We, at WLUMML call upon the international community, human rights advocates, and feminist movements to pursue justice and accountability for systemic, wide-scale and life-threatening discrimination and gender-based human rights abuses against women and girls in Afghanistan through the UN system. Every aspect of women's lives in Afghanistan is controlled and scrutinized through multiple edicts, decrees, instructions and rules designed to subjugate and erase women from the public sphere and public life. The Taliban's gender ideology views women as lesser beings without rights is at the heart of their policies. Their rule and political vision undermine peace and security in Afghanistan, throughout the region and globally.

There is by now undeniable evidence that the Taliban envision a society where the subjugation of women and girls, and violence against them, is normalized, and their intent is to enforce their discriminatory rules through the use of terrifying violence, including torture and other ill-treatment, enforced disappearances, sexual violence and executions. In fact, their regimes' rules are centred on gender discrimination and gender apartheid policies.

The Case for the Legal Recognition of Gender Apartheid

The term gender apartheid was first coined in the 1980s in reaction to the Islamic Republic of Iran's laws that legally made a woman worth half as much as a man, and then applied again when similar policies were used in the 1990s during the Taliban's first period of rule in Afghanistan. Today, there is consensus among human rights experts, Afghan and Iranian women activists, scholars and legal scholars, among others, that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Taliban's policies and behaviour constitute gender apartheid: "the use of the systematic segregation of the sexes imposed through law and policy as a governing ideology" ([Bennoune, 2022](#)).

Apartheid on the basis of race is a violation of the UN Charter, and a convention exists that criminalizes it. As such, perpetrators of apartheid hold criminal responsibility and are subject to prosecution, and UN member states have obligations to respond when other states' practice apartheid, and member states can call upon the UN to suppress and prevent apartheid. Sex and gender-based discrimination and persecution are also violations of international law as stated under the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(UDHR\)](#) and in the [Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women \(CEDAW\)](#), and the [Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court](#) considers persecution on the grounds of gender as a crime against humanity. Yet, gender apartheid, lacks a comprehensive international legal protection framework that protects women and girls from institutionalized gender-based discrimination in Afghanistan, Iran and elsewhere. This has thus limited the range of measures that can be taken to hold perpetrators responsible, as well as measures to compel other states to respond more effectively to women's human rights crises such as in Afghanistan. ***Changing this status quo is necessary to codify gender apartheid as an illegal situation that must end, to provide a much-needed advocacy tool, and to shift the current apathy and inaction in the international community.***

As international legal scholar Karima Bennoune points out, "the concept of gender apartheid offers not only a factually accurate description, and one that carries appropriate stigma, but also an essential mechanism for generating some global legal accountability for the Taliban's return to power – which was a transnationally created disaster... the arsenal of international law must now be enhanced and

fully deployed. This matters most for Afghans, but it is also critical for the credibility of the international law project and the U.N. system going forward.”

What Is Urgently Needed

Gender apartheid, like racial apartheid, must be recognized as an international crime, specifically a crime against humanity. In the international legal system, there are currently established categories of violations that prohibit discrimination and persecution on the basis of sex and gender. Those existing statutes and conventions lay the foundational framework for an international convention to deter and criminalize the crime of gender apartheid. The existing conventions and standards on racial apartheid need to be directly applied to gender apartheid. To achieve this, we call for the following specific actions:

Recommendations for the United Nations and its Member States:

1. We reiterate and endorse the call for the UN to recognize gender apartheid as a crime against humanity under international law. The UN must urgently adopt a comprehensive international framework that safeguards women and girls from institutionalized gender-based discrimination;
2. We call upon the Security Council to adopt resolutions prohibiting any direct aid or assistance in maintaining the Taliban or any gender apartheid regimes;
3. We call for the CEDAW Committee to issue a General Recommendation defining and setting out international obligations to prevent gender apartheid, with reference to CEDAW and to existing international norms and laws on apartheid;
4. The UN and its member states must urgently pass an Optional Protocol to CEDAW that defines and criminalizes gender apartheid, and imputes international criminal responsibility to its perpetrators, and requires other states to suppress as well as to prevent the crime of gender apartheid;
5. Furthermore, we call for the urgent initiation of the development and adoption of a new UN convention that criminalizes gender apartheid.
6. We call for all UN member states, while also working cooperatively within the UN system for effective, concerted action and not merely condemnation, to adopt their own proactive policies and to exert pressure on the Taliban and any regime that uses extreme and systematic gender apartheid, and take every available measure not to condone, ignore or be complicit in gender apartheid;
7. To advocate for the feminist principles and for universalism in human rights to be reflected in existing and emergent international law, as an important tool in reversing the most egregious remaining form of identity-based discrimination in the world today, narrowing the gap between rhetoric and progress for women's human rights.

In solidarity,

Women Living Under Muslim Laws

15 August 2023