

## 4.4.7. Violence against women

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Gender-based violence is widespread in Afghanistan.<sup>[1423](#)</sup> Even before the Taliban takeover there was a high prevalence of incidents of gender-based violence,<sup>[1424](#)</sup> but the issue is reportedly on the rise.<sup>[1425](#)</sup> Violence against women and girls takes place ‘inside and outside of their homes’,<sup>[1426](#)</sup> in both the ‘public and private sphere’.<sup>[1427](#)</sup> Specific groups of women are at higher risk of gender-based violence, including women headed-households, widows, girls forced into early marriage, internally displaced and returnees, women with disabilities, as well as religious, ethnic, sexual and gender minorities.<sup>[1428](#)</sup> Even though the de facto authorities claimed to effectively combat violence against women,<sup>[1429](#)</sup> UNAMA has recorded several incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls, including murders; so-called honour killings; child marriages; forced marriages; rape; domestic violence and suicides because of domestic violence.<sup>[1430](#)</sup> UNAMA recorded cases where de facto officials intervened to prevent violence and forced marriages, however, it also documented cases in which de facto officials were accused of being perpetrators of forced marriage, enforcing forced marriages, and encouraging a victim to stay in a marriage in which she was physically abused.<sup>[1431](#)</sup>

The fear of social shame to be punished for ‘immoral’ behaviour of female family members led men towards repression and violence against women,<sup>[1432](#)</sup> with honour killings increasing according to an anonymous source interviewed by ACCORD.<sup>[1433](#)</sup> Afghan human rights lawyer Humaira Rasuli found in a research study that, among women exposed to domestic violence, 57 % were facing violence by husbands and other family members, while in 43 % of the cases, perpetrators also included unidentified people and de facto MPVPV enforcers in the streets, workplace, and other public places.<sup>[1434](#)</sup> Because of a culture of silence and out of fear of being stigmatised, women survivors of sexual violence rarely report sexual abuse and rape.<sup>[1435](#)</sup> Reportedly, several women who were detained have been subjected to sexual violence by the de facto authorities.<sup>[1436](#)</sup> Former female detainees face social stigma,<sup>[1437](#)</sup> rejection by their families and report continued harassment and intimidation, including by the Taliban.<sup>[1438](#)</sup>

Even though there are no official data,<sup>[1439](#)</sup> sources noted that the prevalence of child, early and forced marriages has been high and on the rise.<sup>[1440](#)</sup> Early and forced marriages of girls have reportedly increased since the Taliban takeover<sup>[1441](#)</sup> due to factors such as the economic and humanitarian crisis, the lack of education and employment prospects, and families’ belief that securing a spouse for their daughters would protect them from being forced to marry a member of the Taliban.<sup>[1442](#)</sup>

Corporal punishments inflicted by de facto courts for both men and women have increased under Taliban rule,<sup>[1443](#)</sup> including many cases related to *zina* (adultery or ‘running away from home’).<sup>[1444](#)</sup> Women and girls are disproportionately affected by the criminalisation of adultery as they are much more likely to be accused of *zina* (sex outside of marriage), often based on little or no evidence. Situations of women fleeing forced marriage or domestic violence and crimes of rape are frequently mischaracterised as adultery or other moral crimes.<sup>[1445](#)</sup>

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