**Women Rights In Afghanistan**

**Comittee**: UN Women

**Agenda**:  Protecting the Rights of Women in Afghanistan

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**Country**: Finland

Afghanistan has had a turbulent history of women's rights .The government, the killings, the conflict over the land and the Taliban are the main reasons for the abuse and pressure on women. But this was not always the case. At the beginning of the 20th century, women had certain rights, such as the ability to divorce under certain conditions, as well as rights to their father's and husband's property. By the 1920s, Afghan women had already won the right to vote. Afghan women won the right to vote a year before women in the United States. They also gained greater freedom in dress codes and access to education throughout the country. However, these changes were not equally welcomed across Afghanistan, as they provoked conservative reactions. Most of these ended with leaders getting murdered or the governments falling. In the years that followed, some leaders really slowed the process down with offensive and oppressive rules. Unfortunately, the situation has worsened since the Taliban regained power.

Our country values women's rights and strives for gender equality. We were one of the first nations to give women the right to vote, and we continue to rank highly in this regard. In fact, we were ranked second in the Global Gender Gap Index for women's rights. Our country has given women important roles in politics and business. Therefore, we believe that every country should acknowledge the violations of women's and human rights in Afghanistan and take effective steps to address them. Afghanistan requires immediate attention and concerted efforts to promote gender equality, empower women and ensure their full participation in all aspects of society. If the world fails to act, the damage done may take centuries to repair.

Access to quality education is a major problem İn Afghanistan. It's really hard for girls in Afghanistan. In some places it is forbidden to have any kind of education after the age of 8. So we emphasise the importance of providing equal and quality education for all, regardless of gender. In Afghanistan, it is vital to invest in education infrastructure, improve teacher training programmes and ensure safe learning environments for girls and women. We are committed to supporting education initiatives that prioritise girls' education, particularly in underserved areas.

Limited Access to health is also a major problem for women. Restrictions on women not only seriously damage their health, but also deny them access to regular and emergency medical care and violate their sexual and reproductive rights.

We emphasise the need for improved health services for women in Afghanistan. Access to maternal health care, family planning and reproductive rights are essential components of women's well-being. We urge the government to prioritise the establishment of health facilities and programmes that address the specific needs of women.

In conclusion, we firmly believe that the empowerment of Afghan women is crucial for achieving sustainable development, peace, and prosperity in Afghanistan. It is imperative for the international community to stand united in supporting Afghanistan's efforts to safeguard and advance women's rights.