صداهای زنان برای صلح همه‌شمول و پایدار
د ټول‌شموله او تلپاتې سولې لپاره د ښځو غږونه
Women's Voices for an Inclusive and Sustainable Peace

WOMEN'S PEACE BRIEF – OCTOBER 2022

Afghan Women's Opinions on Women's Political Participation

Summary:

- 2,675 women in the provinces of Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Helmand, Takhar, Bamiyan, Kandahar, Daikundi, Panjshir, Jawzjan, Farah, Faryab, Badghis, Baghlan, Kunar, and Paktia were polled on different possible ways to restore and support women's political participation.

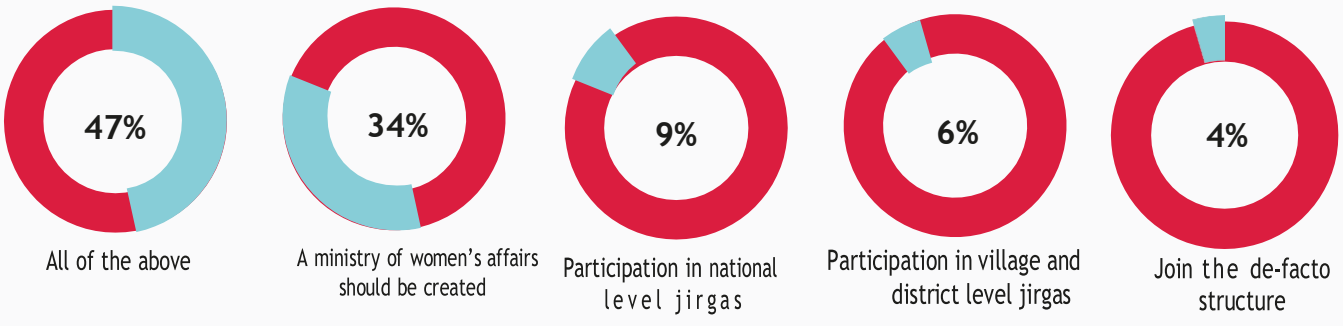
- A plurality of around 47% of survey respondents replied that women's political participation should exist at all levels of government and that the Ministry of Women's Affairs should be restored. 34% believed recreating the Ministry was the best path forward over other options. The rest were divided between whether women should focus politically on national politics orvillage/district-level jirgas.

- A large majority of respondents (around 57%) believed the UN was the best placed actor to facilitate dialogue between women and the Taliban, far outstripping the number of respondents who preferred Muslim majority countries (16%), ulema (15%), or tribal elders (12%).

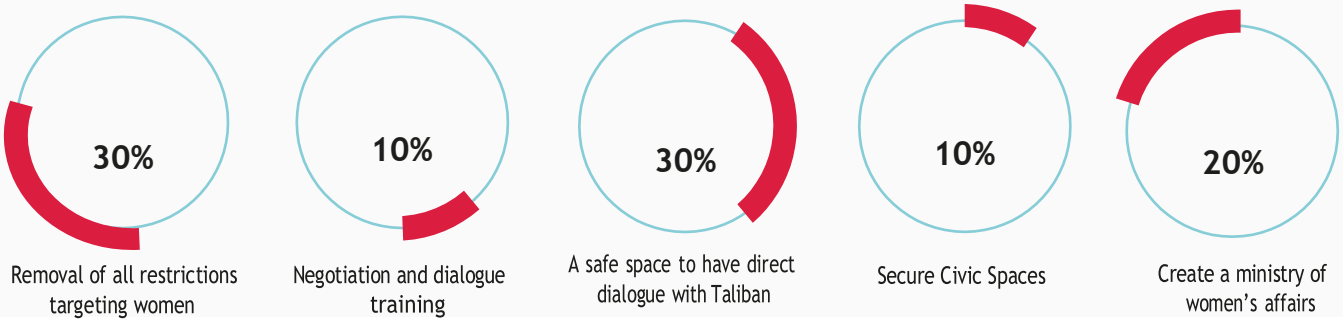
- Women were divided over what would constitute the most ideal kind of support to their political participation, with around 30% saying they would need a safe space for direct dialogue with the Taliban and another 30% saying they would need the removal of all restrictions targeting women. Creating a Ministry of Women's Affairs was the next most popular option at around20%.

- Around 61% of respondents wanted not one but all proposed options to prevent and respond against gender-based violence, including specialized courts, women in the judiciary, bringing back the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law, and centers for medical, psychosocial, and legal support.

Question 1 What form could women's political participation take?

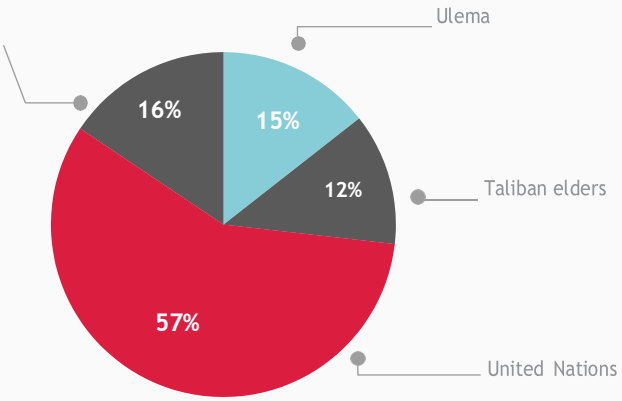


Question 2 What support do women need to facilitate their political participation?



Question 3

Which actor is best placed to facilitate dialogue between women and the Taliban?



Question 4

What is needed to prevent and respond against gender-based violence?

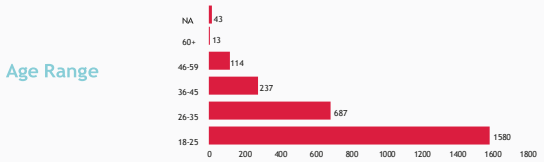
- **11%** centers that provide medical, legal and psychosocial support
- **3%** specialized courts
- **14%** bring back elimination of violence against women law
- **11%** women in the judiciary system
- **61%** all of the above

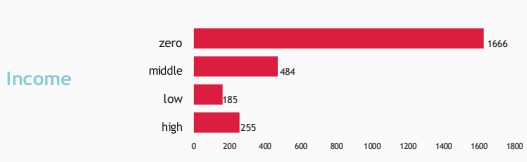


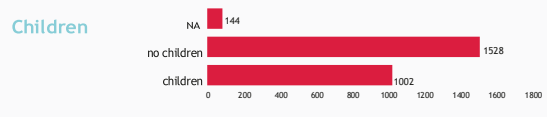
Methodology:

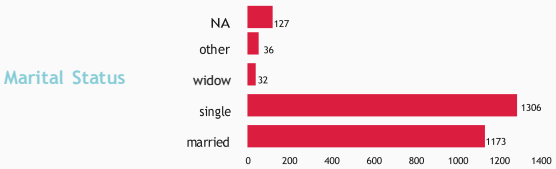
BISHNAW combines a community-based approach with digital survey tools to capture the experiences and opinions of women at the sub-national level in Afghanistan in 'real-time.' It uses three research tools, namely tele-surveys, face-to-face shorthand surveys and focus group discussions, that are triangulated to present a holistic analysis. Its methodology was designed to allow for the inclusion and participation of diverse women representing all demographic and regional backgrounds.











About Bishnaw:

Developed in 2020 by the Organization for Policy Research and Development Studies (DROPS), a think-tank based in Afghanistan with operations in Canada, BISHNAW-WAWRA is a digital platform that captures the voices of women in real-time and on a diversity of issues. Reflected in its name, BISHNAW (means listen in Dari) and WAWRA (listen in Pashto), was developed to ensure that the process of listening to Afghan women is not seen as a one-off event but as an integral part of all national and international discussions on peace, security and development in Afghanistan.