# **Gender Amid Insecurity**



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#### Summary

- The Role of Transition in Women's Security
  - Women are symbolically targeted in first line of attack
- Effects of Uncertainty on Women's Security
  - Hysteria and Conservatism
- Impact of the EVAW law debate on Women's Security
  - Politicizing the secular –religious divide

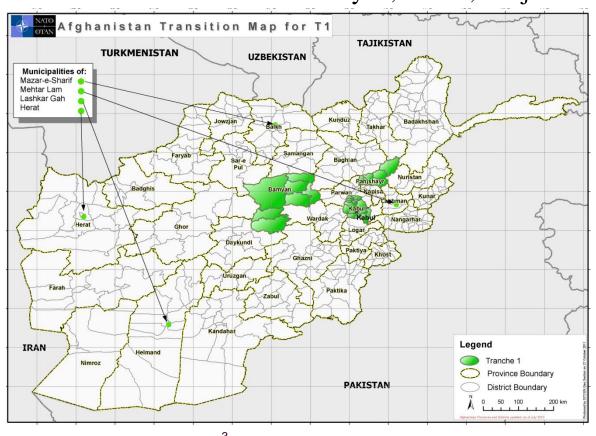


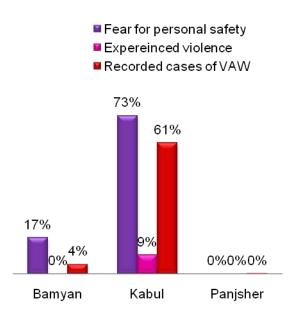




### Transition and Women's Security

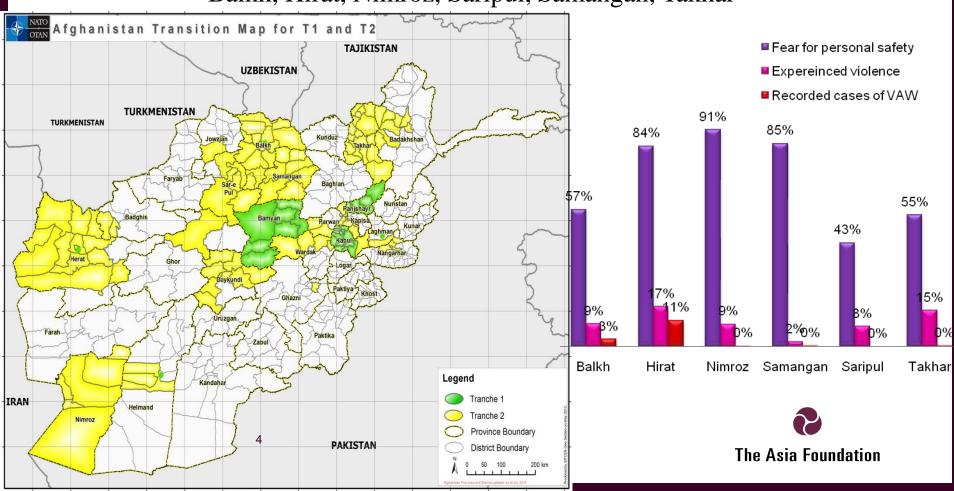
First Tranche Transitioned Provinces, March 2011: Bamyan, Kabul, Panjsher



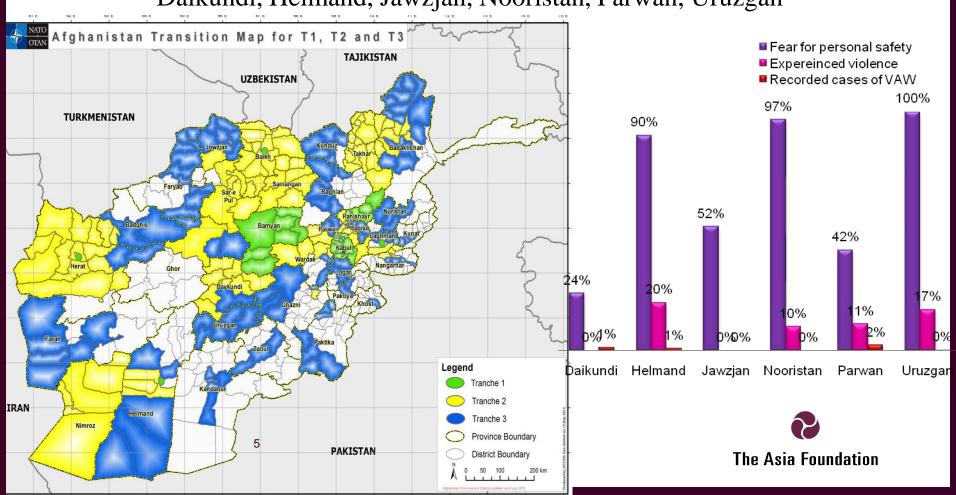




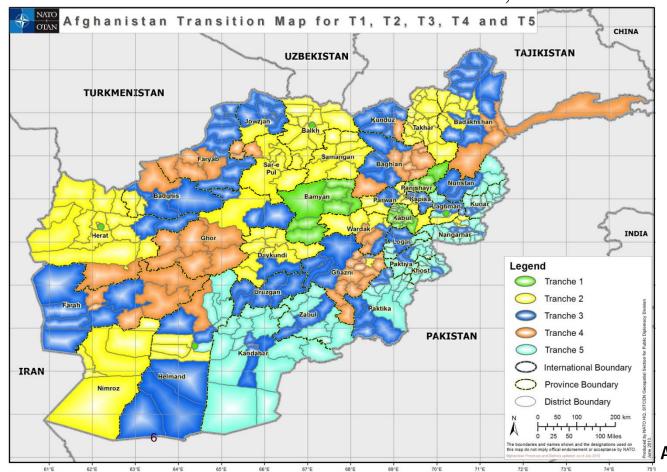
Second Tranche Transitioned Provinces, November 2011: Balkh, Hirat, Nimroz, Saripul, Samangan, Takhar



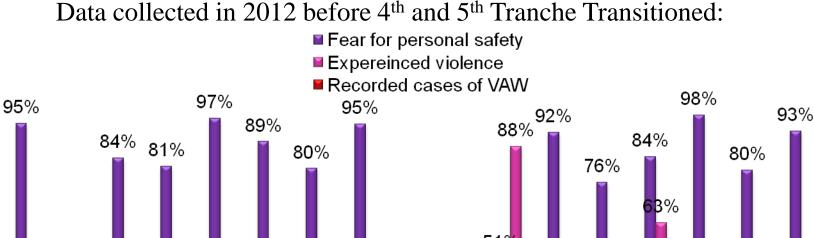
Third Tranche Transitioned Provinces, May 2012: Daikundi, Helmand, Jawzjan, Nooristan, Parwan, Uruzgan

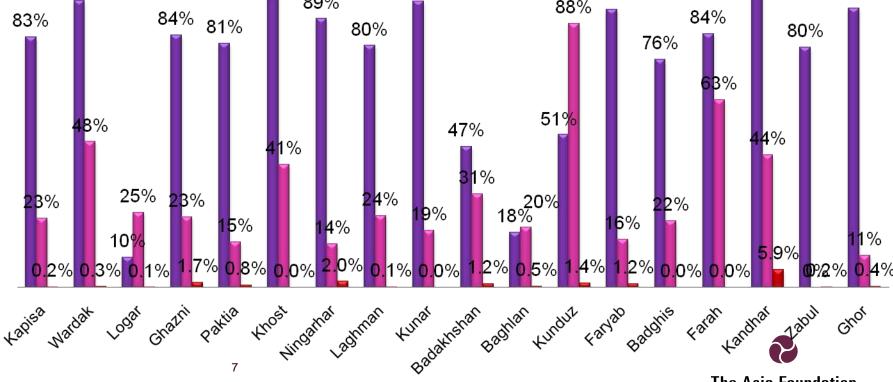


Fourth Tranche Transitioned Provinces, December 2012 & Fifth Tranche Transitioned Provinces, June 2013









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# Uncertainty and Women's Security

- Conservatism
  - Anticipating Taliban/experiencing threat
    - Local Taliban verses External (Ramadhan initiative)
  - Reactionist behavior against women
    - eg. Men in parliament pressuring women
    - Laws—EVAW and Quota
- Hysteria—Mental health (90% of population, MoPH est)

Threats heard –parliament, women candidates, schools eg. Girls schools-23 schools across the country, no poison



# **EVAW law and Women's Security**



#### Conclusions

- Afghanistan is deeply religious (99% want Sharia, 74% think Religious leaders should be consulted)
- Trend towards Conservatism—making concessions anticipating Taliban
- Changing laws
- Threats and Attacks on women and girls persons & institutions as transition progresses
- Will security stabilize? At what cost to women?







