



Women For
Afghanistan



Advancing
Accountability
for Afghanistan
Women 2025



HearUs
Summit
2025
Report

Report

**Pathways to Justice: Creating a Road Map to the All-Tools Approach to Advancing
Accountability for Women of Afghanistan
(HearUs Pre-Summit Workshop)**

Followed by

**Advancing Accountability for Women of Afghanistan: Catalyzing a Political Space and
Accountability for Afghan Women
(3rd HearUs Summit, 2025)**

11 & 12th December 2025

Venue: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union, and Cooperation of Spain.

1. Executive Summary

In the face of escalating restrictions and the erasure of women from public life in Afghanistan, women and girls from Afghanistan have continued to organize, lead, and demand accountability. A major milestone in this collective effort was the All-Afghan Women Summit held in Tirana, Albania, from September 11–13, 2024. Co-hosted by the governments of Albania and Spain, co-sponsored by Switzerland, and organized by Women for Afghanistan (WFA), the Summit was the largest global gathering of Afghan women’s networks since the fall of Kabul. It was particularly important for bringing together a sizeable group of women from within Afghanistan, as well as those in exile and the diaspora, thereby strengthening the legitimacy of the Afghan women’s movement. The Summit identified key strategic priorities for Afghan women and led to the 12th Tirana Declaration. This milestone was built on continued international support for Afghan women, including the HearUs initiative launched in 2022, which has since evolved into an annual summit and sustained advocacy process to create political space, advance accountability, and translate political commitments into coordinated action.

As part of HearUs 2024, Spain and Women for Afghanistan ([WFA](#)) co-hosted a post-summit conference in Madrid, led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union, and Cooperation. The conference brought together Special Envoys for Afghanistan, Feminist Foreign Policy and Gender Equality Ambassadors, UN representatives, and civil society organizations to advance two key priorities of the Tirana Declaration: strengthening Afghan women’s political agency and promoting accountability for the Taliban, including through legal pathways.

Building on that momentum, the **HearUs Pre-Summit Workshop 2025**, titled “Pathways to Justice: Creating a Road Map to the All-Tools Approach to Advancing Accountability for Women of Afghanistan,” and the **HearUs Annual Summit 2025**, titled “Advancing Accountability for Women of Afghanistan: Catalyzing a Political Space and Accountability for Afghan Women,” were convened as part of a strategic partnership between the Ministry, CASA Asia, and Women for Afghanistan.

The one-day Pre-Summit Workshop brought together 45 participants for focused, expert-level discussions aimed at developing concrete, action-oriented recommendations. This was followed by the HearUs Annual Summit, which convened 135 participants, including Afghan women and men from civil society, justice and human rights experts, accountability specialists, survivors, feminist foreign policy leaders, UN representatives, special envoys, and international and Spanish civil society organizations, creating a broad and inclusive platform for dialogue, coordination, and collective action.

The Workshop and Summit featured expert-level discussions and consultations focused on strengthening coordination across international legal and normative accountability mechanisms, mainly the four mechanisms including the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the Human Rights Council’s newly adopted investigative mechanism, and the global campaign on gender apartheid. Through structured expert exchanges and solution-oriented dialogue, participants assessed the rapidly deteriorating situation in Afghanistan, evaluated international commitments, and

developed concrete, action-oriented recommendations to advance accountability and long-term protection for Afghan women and girls. and a youth-centered fireside dialogue, reinforcing accountability as a central pillar of the international response and ensuring that Afghan women's voices and survivor perspectives remain at the core of justice efforts. The workshop speakers and panelists developed and presented a set of recommendations on the main day of the HEARUS summit, which was held on the 12th of December 2025.

On the second day, these recommendations were presented to participants of the summit including, 32 participant which were; ambassadors and diplomats from EU, France, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Chile, Morocco, Pakistan, Australia, Tunisia, Finland, as well as the UN human rights rapporteur on the situation of women and human rights in Afghanistan, representative of CSOs and 105 Afghan women and men leaders and activists that attended the summit making the foundation for sustained accountability and meaningful change. Another important milestone in this process was when H.E. José Manuel Albares Bueno, Minister for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Spain, announced during his keynote address at the HearUs Summit that the Ministry would designate a room in honor of Afghan women. This commitment was formally realized on **8th January 2026**, symbolizing international recognition of Afghan women's ongoing struggle for justice and equality and Spain's enduring support for their rights.

Background and Context

People in Afghanistan continue to face grave, widespread, and systematic human rights violations under Taliban rule, including policies and practices that amount to gender persecution. These violations include killings, arbitrary detention, and pervasive violence against women. More recently, the Taliban issued a new Criminal Courts Procedure Regulation, signed in January 2026, consisting of a preamble, three chapters, ten sections, and 119 articles. This regulation functions as a law that divides society into four categories: the general public, elites, tribal elders, and merchants; the middle class; and the lower class. The regulation assigns different punishments based on these social categories.

Alarmingly, the regulation indicates that certain offenses, such as animal abuse, can carry harsher penalties than violence against women, including physical abuse by a husband. Moreover, over the past four years, restrictions have deepened, with 253 orders and decrees banning women from all aspects of life. The Vice and Virtue Law, issued on July 31, 2024, has silenced women in public life, excluded them from education and employment, and further marginalized their voices in justice and accountability processes.

In response to this worsening situation, Afghan stakeholders, including civil society actors, women human rights defenders, professionals, and survivors, alongside international partners and supportive governments, have sought to strengthen accountability efforts through multiple mechanisms. The scale and severity of the violations underscore the need for an "all-tools" approach to accountability, emphasizing the simultaneous use of international judicial

mechanisms, UN bodies, and normative and political initiatives to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive pursuit of justice.

There are different pathways to creating accountability; however, there is no required coordination or momentum. The summit aimed to create that momentum and provide space for coordination among different actors. In November 2024, Spain, together with Chile, Costa Rica, France, Luxembourg, and Mexico, formally referred the situation in Afghanistan to the International Criminal Court, requesting an investigation into crimes committed against women and girls by the Taliban. Spain has also demonstrated strong support for proceedings at the International Court of Justice, particularly those addressing the institutionalized system of gender apartheid and other serious violations of international law.

Within this broader accountability landscape, HearUs has emerged as a sustained international advocacy platform focused on advancing justice for Afghan women and girls and providing space for different actors in the area of accountability to share best practices and plan in a cohesive approach. The process has prioritized coordination across accountability mechanisms, including a pathway to create a roadmap that will operationalize the four accountability mechanisms, long-term protection frameworks, and translate political commitments into practical action. The HearUs Pre-Summit Workshop and the 2025 Annual Summit were convened in this context to deepen expert engagement, promote synergy across initiatives, and ensure that accountability remains a central and sustained priority in the international response to the crisis in Afghanistan.

2. Objectives of the Summit

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union, and Cooperation, together with Women for Afghanistan (WFA), convened the HearUs Summit once again. This Summit focused on strengthening pathways for justice and accountability, with particular attention to the “All tools” approach proposed by UN special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan. This includes a specific focus on current mechanisms, such as the discussion around stronger accountability mechanism being considered by human rights organizations and UN expert groups. Key topics included the inevitable mechanism, updates on the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** and the **International Court of Justice (ICJ)** in addressing the voices, experiences, and struggles of Afghan women.

The Summit aimed to strengthen international political space for Afghan women’s rights, advance coordinated accountability mechanisms at both national and international levels, operationalize the four accountability pathways identified through the HearUs process, and amplify the voices of youth and survivors in shaping a just and inclusive future for Afghanistan.

3. Part One: Inaugural Session

For the pre-Summit Workshop, the inauguration session opened with welcoming and introductory remarks by **Ana María Alonso Giganto**, Ambassador-at-Large for Feminist Foreign Policy at the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She emphasized the importance of international

accountability mechanisms in challenging systems of repression and ensuring that perpetrators of gender-based violations are held responsible. She highlighted how coordinated legal and political tools can make accountability systems more effective and responsive to the rights of Afghan women and girls. This was followed by **José Pintor Aguilar**, Director General of Casa Asia, who welcomed participants and reaffirmed Casa Asia's strong commitment to supporting Afghan women and advancing justice through international cooperation. The session concluded with remarks from **Katharina Samara-Wickrama**, WFA Board Member, who outlined the mission and long-term commitment of Women for Afghanistan (WFA) to advocate for the rights of Afghan women and girls, and emphasized WFA's role in helping operationalize accountability processes through coordinated legal, political, and normative pathways.

In the following day, the 3rd HearUs Summit officially opened with a high-level inaugural session that brought together senior government officials, United Nations representatives, and Afghan women leaders to set the political and moral tone of the Summit.

The opening keynote was delivered by **H.E. José Manuel Albares Bueno**, Minister for Foreign Affairs, European Union, and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Spain, who reaffirmed Spain's strong commitment to protecting Afghan women's rights and emphasized the importance of coordinated international accountability mechanisms. He highlighted Spain's leadership in creating political space for Afghan women and reiterated the country's continued support for justice, gender equality, and international legal action.

The minister expressed Spain's support for Afghan women and highlighted their courage: 'No one will stop you because you have chosen the most difficult but also the most courageous path. You decided to speak out when they wanted to silence you, you chose to claim your rights when they wanted to discriminate against you, and you decided to organize yourselves when they intended to separate you'¹.

The minister recalled that, from the moment the Taliban regime was restored, Spain was at the forefront of condemning it and, among other actions, supported the creation of international mechanisms for justice, such as the independent mechanism for investigating human rights violations in Afghanistan within the European Union and the United Nations Human Rights Council.

This was followed by a keynote address by **H.E. Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile and former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**, who provided a powerful overview of the deteriorating human rights situation in Afghanistan. She underscored the urgent need for robust international accountability mechanisms and stressed the importance of sustained political engagement to address systematic gender-based persecution and other grave violations.

The inaugural session continued with remarks by **Richard Bennett**, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, who elaborated on the worsening

¹ https://www.exteriores.gob.es/en/Comunicacion/NotasPrensa/Paginas/2025_NOTAS_P/Albares-recibe-en-el-Ministerio-a-medio-centenar-de-mujeres-afghanas-en-la-conferencia-HearUs-2025.aspx

conditions for women and girls and emphasized the necessity of an All-Tools Approach to accountability, including the use of international courts and UN mechanisms.

The session concluded with an address by **Mrs. Fawzia Koofi**, President of the Board of Women for Afghanistan (WFA), who reaffirmed the central role of Afghan women in shaping justice and accountability efforts and highlighted WFA's long-term commitment to advocating for the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan.

The session closed with a networking coffee break, allowing participants to engage informally before the thematic panels commenced.

4. Part Two: High-Level Panel I-Understanding the Newly Adopted Investigative Mechanism: Next Steps for Operationalization

The establishment of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Afghanistan (IIM-A) represents a critical opportunity to advance justice, preserve evidence, and lay the groundwork for future accountability. Its effectiveness, however, will depend on sustained political will, adequate financial support, cooperation among UN Member States, and meaningful engagement with civil society. To fulfill its mandate, the IIM-A requires transparent operations, strong professional standards, survivor-centered approaches, and long-term resource mobilization. The recommendations below outline key actions required of all stakeholders to ensure the mechanism responds effectively to Afghanistan's urgent need for justice.

Recognizing the importance of the IIM-A, Women for Afghanistan led two dedicated discussions on the first day of the workshop. The third panel, titled *“Next Steps for the Recently Adopted Resolution (The Investigative Mechanism),”* was moderated by Maryam Gardiwal, Women's Rights Advocate, and featured Professor Dr. Dorothy Estrada-Tanck (UN Working Group on Discrimination against Women and Girls), Hamid A. Formuli, Batol Gholami, and Tatiana Kotlyarenko. The discussion examined the newly adopted investigative mechanism, focusing on operationalization, funding requirements, the role of civil society, and the engagement of Afghan human rights defenders in documentation, evidence collection, and advocacy. The panel concluded by identifying key recommendations to strengthen the mechanism and advance accountability efforts.

On the second day, following the inauguration session and keynote speeches, the Summit opened with a high-level panel dedicated to the IIM-A and the next steps required for its effective implementation. The session began with a keynote address by Isabelle Rome, Ambassador for Human Rights at the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, who underscored the mechanism's importance as a cornerstone of international accountability and emphasized States' responsibility to ensure its full and effective implementation.

Building on the first day's technical discussions, Maryam Gardiwal presented the key recommendations developed by experts, outlining priority actions, institutional responsibilities, and funding considerations necessary to operationalize the mechanism in a timely and effective manner. The high-level panel brought together Julia Koch de Biolley (EEAS, EU Head of Task

Force for Equality), Dr. Haroon Mutasem (Humboldt University of Berlin; Consultant at Rawadari for the People's Tribunal for Women of Afghanistan), and Nigara Mirdad, an Afghan diplomat. Moderated by Mrs. Shinkai Karokhil, former Ambassador of Afghanistan to Canada, the discussion reinforced the need for strong institutional coordination, sustainable resourcing, and meaningful engagement with Afghan civil society to ensure the IIM-A becomes an effective, survivor-centered accountability mechanism.

The discussion underscored strong international commitment to humanitarian action and to the Independent Investigative Mechanism, highlighting its essential role in collecting and preserving documentation, particularly regarding violations against women and girls. Participants emphasized that the mechanism's effectiveness depends on sustained political support, adequate resources, and long-term commitment.

The establishment of the Independent Investigative Mechanism by the Human Rights Council was described as a major achievement in the current global political context. It was noted that the mechanism was created by consensus following sustained civil society advocacy, with support from the European Union and engagement across regions. Participants stressed that Taliban policies reflect systematic and institutional violations that disproportionately and deliberately target women and girls. The mechanism was therefore emphasized as permanent, with immediate priorities focused on ensuring its full operationalization through sufficient funding, qualified staffing, and strong political backing.

Within this framework, accountability was described as a multifaceted and complementary process. While judicial mechanisms cannot guarantee immediate justice, they are recognized as critical platforms for amplifying women's voices and ensuring that their experiences are heard. People's tribunals are highlighted as particularly important in this regard, serving both as spaces for truth-telling and recognition and as preparatory processes that contribute to evidence-building, legal groundwork, and future formal accountability. Participants stressed that listening must be accompanied by concrete follow-up actions and sustained engagement. The Independent Investigative Mechanism (IIM) on Afghanistan, adopted by the Human Rights Council on October 6, 2025, adopted by consensus among member states, with strong sponsorship and leadership from the European Union.

To be effective, the mechanism must be fully integrated into the broader UN human rights system, working closely with Special Procedures and treaty bodies to convert documented violations, particularly gender-based persecution, into actionable findings. It should also complement existing accountability avenues, including the ICC, the ICJ, and universal jurisdiction by producing high-quality evidence packages and legal analyses that support future prosecutions.

The centrality of women's voices and the meaningful involvement of victims and survivors were repeatedly emphasized as fundamental to accountability. Civil society engagement at all stages was described as essential, marking a shift from earlier practices toward more inclusive, credible, and survivor-centered accountability processes.

Participants further emphasized that accountability mechanisms must be clearly linked to the Taliban's objectives, including humanitarian assistance and international engagement, and that any cooperation must remain conditional on respect for human rights, particularly the rights of women and girls. Global and regional organizations were encouraged to actively support the mechanism, promote its use by states, and align policies with accountability efforts, while ensuring that engagement never translates into silence on violations.

The role of the Afghan diaspora was highlighted as critical, particularly in relation to documentation, testimony collection, people's tribunals, and the preservation of collective memory. Diaspora-led efforts were described as vital for breaking repeated cycles of impunity, especially when supported by coordinated action, legal expertise, protection measures, and international backing. Participants also noted persistent challenges in trust, cultural sensitivity, and security in documentation work, emphasizing the need for ethical practices and robust protection frameworks.

In conclusion, Afghan women's leadership was reaffirmed as central to all accountability efforts. Key priorities identified included finalizing the Terms of Reference, recruiting qualified and diverse staff, adopting survivor-centered and **trauma-responsive approaches**, strengthening coordination with other accountability mechanisms, mobilizing sustainable financial resources, and raising awareness among Afghan women through accessible communication. The Independent Investigative Mechanism was ultimately framed not only as a legal instrument but also as a broader commitment to justice and the future of Afghanistan.

The discussions led to the adoption of recommendations, which were finalized on the first day of the workshop and presented at the HearUs Summit. The following points outline the recommended steps: on the first day of the workshop

Adopted Recommendations on Newly Adopted Investigative Mechanism:

The panel concluded with the following key recommendations and suggested next steps to strengthen the mechanism's mandate, operational capacity, and survivor-centered approach:

Ensure Strong, Independent, and Fully Resourced Mechanism:

1. The UN, particularly the 5th Committee, OHCHR, and the Secretary-General's Office, must urgently allocate the approved budget, hire a highly competent and context-aware team (including expertise in gender issues, children's rights, and minority rights), and avoid the secondment of underqualified staff.
2. Establish a consultative body composed of 5-7 survivor leaders, with lived experience and professional expertise, including women's rights activists, and subject-matter experts, with a clear mandate to support the full implementation of the mechanism. This would ensure that a victim and survivor-centered, gender and culturally-sensitive, human rights-based, and trauma-informed

approach is integrated into the mechanism and would facilitate trust for victims and witnesses, sending a message that “nothing about us is without us.”

3. The mechanism must develop neutral and independent case-selection criteria, free from political pressure or creating hierarchy among victims, and ensure full contextual understanding of Afghanistan by engaging Afghan expert advisors. The Trust Fund must be operationalized immediately to receive voluntary contributions and support rapid scale-up.

Guarantee Meaningful, Transparent, and Ongoing Engagement with Civil Society, women and human rights groups inside Afghanistan and International Civil Society:

4. Victims and civil society must be continuously informed, consulted, and meaningfully included from drafting the Terms of Reference to shaping operational procedures. Clear consultation platforms must be institutionalized, ensuring Afghan voices guide the mechanism’s trajectory. CSOs, in return, should transfer documentation, identify victims and witnesses, and help ensure their safe engagement with the mechanism.

Secure Sufficient, Unconditional Funding and Sustained Political Support from Member States:

5. Member States, especially the EU, Spain, Luxembourg, France, Switzerland, and Nordic countries, must provide adequate voluntary financial contributions, free from conditions that influence staffing or case selection. States must also publicly and politically support the mechanism’s mandate, oppose efforts to narrow its scope, and support the expansion of its investigative capacity, ensuring it fulfills criminal-law standards.

Facilitate Access, Protection, and Safe Participation for Victims, Survivors, and Witnesses:

6. States must provide visas, safe pathways, and protection measures enabling victims and witnesses to cooperate without fear. The mechanism must establish secure communication channels, anonymity options, and risk-assessment protocols. States holding evidence should cooperate fully and grant access immediately. Without robust protection and safe engagement, victims, especially Afghan women and minorities, cannot safely participate.

Build Strong Coordination Channels Between the Mechanism and Other Accountability Bodies:

7. The mechanism must establish formal collaboration mechanisms with existing international accountability bodies, human rights documentation groups, universal jurisdiction prosecution units, and survivor-led initiatives. This includes evidence-sharing frameworks and alignment on standards. Such coordination ensures efficiency, avoids duplication, and strengthens pathways toward future prosecutions and reparations.

Empower Civil Society to Support Documentation, Evidence Transfer, Victim Engagement, and Awareness-Raising:

8. CSOs both national and internationals should support the mechanism by transferring documentation (e.g., AIHRC conflict mapping report), identifying witnesses, and conducting community outreach. International CSOs should train smaller Afghan CSOs in safe documentation methods, digital security, and evidence-collection standards. Civil society must also work to manage expectations, raise public awareness, and continue advocating for the mechanism's funding and expansion, ensuring it becomes an effective, survivor-centered accountability tool.

9. Develop a shared vision and create a strategic and comprehensive plan that clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of all participating actors, including funding arrangements. Coordinate resource-mobilization efforts for a holistic model, with the IIM-A at the center and strong linkages to other relevant areas. Encourage creative, innovative approaches to funding.

10. Ensure that among the members of the IIM-A, there are people with strong expertise in gender. In this line, we recommend that the IIM-A recalls that gender-based violence and gender-based human rights violations and crimes are based on broader patterns of discrimination that make such violence possible, treating discrimination both as a violation in itself and as the context that obstructs the full realization of the whole spectrum of human rights, as is so evident in Afghanistan. **(The full version of reaccommodation is in the WFA website)**

5. High-Level Panel II-*Accountability Mechanisms, Global Commitments, and Creating Synergies: The Afghanistan Case at the ICC and ICJ; Next Steps*

On the first day, the discussions were structured around two thematic panels focusing on international accountability through the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC). Each panel was moderated and brought together legal experts and accountability practitioners to assess progress, challenges, and next steps.

The first panel, *“The ICJ Case on Afghanistan, Its Commitments under CEDAW and the Way Forward,”* was moderated by Horia Mosadiq and featured Belquis Ahmadi, Yasmin Waljee, and Zarifa Yaqobi. The panel examined the status of the ICJ case concerning Afghanistan's obligations under CEDAW, its potential impact, and ways Afghan women, civil society, and international actors can support the process. Discussions emphasized that the effectiveness of international justice mechanisms depends on sustained political will, leadership, and coordinated engagement by Member States, while also noting the ICJ's limitations in enabling broader civil society participation.

The second panel, *“The ICC Case and Building Synergies for Justice,”* was moderated by Zia Moballeghe and brought together Carlos Castresana, Parwana Ibrahimkhil Nijrabi, Farukhliqa Unchizada, alongside a representative of the ICC. The discussion focused on updates to the ICC case on Afghanistan, options to expand investigations, and the importance of political support,

cooperation by States Parties, and adequate resources to ensure effective accountability for grave international crimes, particularly gender-based persecution.

Across both panels, participants stressed the need to move beyond expressions of concern toward concrete judicial, diplomatic, and legal action. The sessions concluded with the identification of key recommendations to strengthen international legal responses and advance justice for Afghan women and affected communities.

On the second day, the two panels were merged into a single discussion to consolidate outcomes and advance recommendations. The first day's recommendations were presented by Horia Mosadiq and Zia Moballegh, moderators of the expert-level panel held on 11 December. Their presentations highlighted key priorities, coordination needs, and strategic directions to strengthen accountability mechanisms and advance global commitments.

The subsequent panel discussion was moderated by Hamid A. Formuli and featured Marianne Mikko, Sakhi Bayramli, and Zarqa Yaftali. The panel reflected on international legal obligations, accountability pathways, and the role of civil society, with a focus on advancing justice for Afghan women and girls.

The discussion highlighted that the situation of Afghan women constitutes systematic gender persecution amounting to gender apartheid, with de facto authorities remaining legally bound by international law, including CEDAW. Emphasis was placed on enforcing these obligations within defined timelines, ensuring women's participation in decision-making at all levels, and pursuing international legal avenues, including potential referral to the ICC.

Participants stressed the urgent need to track perpetrators, preserve evidence, and pursue multiple, complementary accountability pathways, recognizing that justice requires sustained political commitment and long-term engagement. Severe restrictions on women's access to healthcare, exacerbated by the absence of female professionals, were identified as life-threatening violations requiring immediate legal and humanitarian responses.

The discussion further underscored the centrality of women's leadership beyond survivor narratives, calling for safe spaces, protection mechanisms, and the consistent inclusion of women as experts and decision-makers. Particular emphasis was placed on the protection and support of Afghan judges and legal professionals, who uphold the rule of law yet remain largely unprotected, and whose safety and capacity are essential for any future justice process.

In concluding reflections, participants emphasized the need for long-term, multilayered strategies combining legal action, political pressure, economic leverage, and humanitarian support. Strengthening women-led initiatives, supporting women in exile, and amplifying Afghan women's voices beyond victimhood narratives were highlighted as priorities. The importance of challenging extremist interpretations of religion and reclaiming Afghan women's narratives was stressed. Protection and safety for women, including judges and legal professionals who uphold the rule of law, were identified as urgent concerns, with a clear call for sustained international commitment, recognizing that accountability is a long-term process requiring endurance and consistency.

Recognizing that accountability is a long-term process that requires endurance and consistency, the recommendations developed on the first day of the workshop were adopted. The following points outline the practical recommendations:

Key recommendations were developed under the following panels:

Advance International Legal Action

1. Demonstrate strong and coordinated political commitment to enable international justice mechanisms to function effectively.
2. Provide sustained leadership, adequate funding, and long-term engagement to support institutions, including women-led CSOs tasked with investigating violations and advancing accountability.
3. Recognize and address limitations within the current international justice framework, including barriers such as the ICJ's restriction of participation to Member States.

Moving the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Case Forward

6. Advance the ICJ case against the Taliban by taking decisive steps to move proceedings forward, recognizing that the window for negotiation has closed due to the Taliban's refusal to engage in good faith and that concrete legal action is now required.

Strengthening Domestic Pathways for Accountability

7. Build on positive precedents such as Australia's sanctions on four Taliban leaders and encourage other states to adopt similar tools for investigating, prosecuting, and sanctioning individuals responsible for crimes against humanity.
8. Facilitate access to universal jurisdiction mechanisms by supporting activists, victims, and civil society actors in navigating domestic legal systems abroad.

Reinforce Engagement with the International Criminal Court (ICC)

9. Ensure robust political support for the ICC investigation. States Parties to the Rome Statute must actively back the ICC's work on Afghanistan, including investigations into gender persecution, crimes against humanity, and other grave violations. Political commitment, cooperation, and adequate financial resourcing are essential to prevent impunity.
10. Strengthen the implementation of ICC decisions. Member States must take concrete steps to enforce ICC arrest warrants and decisions through local, regional (including EU), and international mechanisms. Without strong implementation, the Court's mandate cannot be realized.

Utilize Targeted Sanctions and Accountability Tools

11. Apply Global Magnitsky–style sanctions and impose targeted sanctions on Taliban leaders and enablers responsible for atrocities, corruption, and gender persecution. These measures remain among the few tools capable of disrupting abusive power structures.
12. Impose substantial fines and penalties for violations of Taliban-related sanctions, and ensure that a significant percentage of the revenue generated is allocated to survivor reparations and for financing accountability and investigative mechanisms.

Key recommendations were developed under the following panels:

Increase Access to Information on the ICC Afghanistan Situation

1. Public awareness and accessible information about the Afghanistan case at the ICC are extremely limited, negatively affecting the participation of victims and affected communities. All relevant stakeholders, including international organizations and civil society, should strengthen outreach and communication efforts to ensure that survivors and communities are adequately informed and engaged.

Ensure Meaningful Inclusion of Afghan Women and Survivors

2. The panel highlighted the essential role of survivors and human rights defenders in all stages of the ICC process. Accountability efforts cannot progress without their voices, leadership, and meaningful participation. The panel stressed the importance of ensuring the active engagement of victims, survivors, and activists throughout justice processes. This requires political and financial support, as well as platforms that enable victims to participate meaningfully, take ownership of their narratives, and ensure their voices are central to accountability efforts.

Expand the Scope of ICC Investigations and Perpetrator Accountability

3. Participants called for the ICC to broaden its investigation to include additional perpetrators responsible for crimes against humanity and other serious violations in Afghanistan. Expanding the scope of accountability is essential to address the full range of abuses committed by Taliban officials, such as the minister of education, higher education, vice and virtue.

Strengthen International Support for ICC Implementation

4. The panel stressed that effective implementation of the ICC’s decisions—including arrest warrants for key perpetrators—requires concrete steps to enforce ICC arrest warrants. Without strong implementation, the court's mandate cannot be realized. Member states should employ all available measures at local, regional (including the EU level), and global platforms to facilitate cooperation, promote enforcement, and uphold the ICC’s decisions.

Facilitate Access to Justice Tools Under Universal Jurisdiction

5. Governments should actively assist activists, victims, and civil society organizations in accessing domestic legal avenues available under universal jurisdiction. This includes providing clear information, legal pathways, and protection for those seeking justice beyond Afghanistan.

Prioritize Documentation of Violations and Facilitate Learning from International Experiences

6. The panel emphasizes the urgency of documenting human rights violations to prevent the loss of evidence. It calls for continued support to local documenters. It encourages the incorporation of lessons from other transitional justice contexts, such as Argentina and South Africa, to strengthen Afghan-led approaches to justice and accountability.

6. High-Level Panel III-Campaign on Gender Apartheid: What Is Possible and How to Create Cohesion

On the first day, the fourth panel, titled “*Campaign on Gender Apartheid: What Is Possible and How to Create Cohesion*,” focused on advancing a global campaign against gender apartheid in Afghanistan and strengthening unified advocacy among civil society, international partners, and UN Member States. The panel was moderated by Tahmina Salik and featured Ewelina Urszula Ochab, Sonia Ahmadi, Zarqa Yaftali, Qazi Anwar, and Nilofar Soyar.

The discussion emphasized that the Taliban’s systematic exclusion of women and girls constitutes a comprehensive system of domination meeting the emerging definition of gender apartheid. Participants highlighted the absence of gender apartheid as an explicitly recognized international crime as a critical accountability gap and stressed the urgency of advocating for its inclusion in the forthcoming Crimes Against Humanity Convention. The need for cohesive messaging, coordinated legal advocacy, and sustained international engagement was underscored.

A powerful testimony was shared by a woman panelist who recounted her imprisonment by the Taliban for her activism, underscoring the severe personal risks faced by Afghan women resisting these policies. This testimony reinforced that Afghan women are not passive victims but active agents of resistance, continuing to demand their rights despite repression. The panel concluded with the adoption of key recommendations to strengthen global cohesion, amplify international action, and advance accountability for gender apartheid.

On the second day, following the afternoon coffee break and networking session, the Summit [FK2] continued with a **High-Level Panel on the Campaign on Gender Apartheid**, focusing on what is possible and how to build cohesion among global advocacy and legal initiatives. The panel discussion, moderated by Najia Haneefi, brought together Metra Mehran, Ewelina Urszula Ochab, Parasto Yari, Farah Naz Mustafawi, and Wazhma Tokhi.

The session was introduced and set in motion by Tahmina Salik, moderator of the expert-level panel held on 11 December, who presented Group Four's recommendations for coordinated advocacy and advancing international legal and political action against gender apartheid.

The discussion opened by emphasizing that Afghan women are not silent victims but active agents of resistance, continuing to demand their rights through public protest, digital advocacy, and civic engagement. Concern was expressed that the growing normalization of violations risks erasing Afghan women's agency and weakening international responsibility to respond.

Participants stressed that Afghan women remain at the forefront of resistance efforts and have played a decisive role in preventing international recognition of the Taliban while pushing for legal accountability. Significant gaps in international law were highlighted, particularly regarding the normalization of gender apartheid, alongside the urgency of mobilizing state support for codification efforts in the coming years.

The discussion noted increasing international momentum toward recognizing gender apartheid, while underscoring that further legal steps are required to secure its formal codification under international law. The importance of sustained, coordinated initiatives and the use of complementary legal pathways was emphasized, with lessons drawn from past failures to codify comparable international crimes.

Attention was also drawn to the importance of documenting Afghan women's resilience and resistance to ensure it is preserved as part of historical record and collective memory. Participants emphasized that women's struggles must be recognized and recorded as an integral part of accountability and justice efforts.

The need for greater cohesion within Afghan and international advocacy movements was identified as a critical priority. Participants called for unified messaging, trust-building, and strategic coordination, stressing that fragmented approaches weaken impact and that elevating women's voices is essential to sustaining global attention.

The discussion concluded by highlighting the stark gap between Afghan women's resilience and the limited international response. It was stressed that Afghan women are calling for solidarity and action, not charity, and that failure to act risks rendering global human rights commitments meaningless. Participants called for explicit recognition of the situation as gender apartheid and for concrete international action to follow.

Campaign on Gender apartheid, what is possible, how to create cohesion?

A diverse group of women and men, including campaigners, lawyers, human rights advocates, and civil society, convened for high-level discussions on "*Pathways to Justice: Creating a Roadmap to an All-Tools Approach to Advancing Accountability for the Women of Afghanistan.*" The conversation was focused on how to create cohesion on the campaign to codify gender apartheid, and what is possible?

Growing evidence from Afghanistan, as indicated in some credible UN reports, shows the systematic subordination of women and girls through policies designed to dominate, segregate, and erase them from public life. The UN special rapporteur stated this repression amounts to crimes against humanity and gender apartheid.

The panel concluded with the adoption of key recommendations and suggested next steps to create momentum and create a path for the campaign:

Codify Gender Apartheid as a Crime Against Humanity:

1. States should champion the formal inclusion of gender apartheid "as a crime in the crimes against humanity treaty currently before the UN General Assembly Sixth Committee, as well as through other pathways, ensuring that international law reflects the reality of the institutionalized and systemic oppression of women in Afghanistan.

Strengthen the ICC Investigation into Afghanistan:

2. Member States and international actors should fully support the ICC's ongoing investigation into Afghanistan, including through cooperation, evidence-sharing, and political backing, and encourage the Court to examine the Taliban's systematic gender-based persecution as conduct amounting to gender apartheid under existing legal frameworks.

3. Expand Educational and Humanitarian Access for Afghan Women and Girls: The international community should invest in independent schools, remote and digital learning initiatives, scholarship programs in neighboring countries, and vocational training, ensuring Afghan girls and women continue to access education despite Taliban restrictions.

4. Protect and Support At-Risk Afghan Women and Human Rights Defenders: Governments and international institutions should provide relocation pathways, emergency protection mechanisms, and dedicated funding for Afghan women human rights defenders at risk, enabling them to continue their advocacy safely.

7. Fireside Chat-Education as a Means of Creating a Just Society in Afghanistan: Youth Voices from Inside Afghanistan to Exile

Given the key role of youth in the current situation in Afghanistan and the continued denial of girls' access to education, the summit allocated a dedicated space for youth-led groups. The Summit continued with a Fireside Chat titled "***Education as a Means of Creating a Just Society in Afghanistan: Youth Voices from Inside Afghanistan to Exile,***" moderated by **Rahela Hashim Sidiqi**. And the panelists were **Fatima Amiri, Aziza Akrami, and Women's Rights Activists from Herat province in Afghanistan**. The session focused on education, youth leadership, and the lived experiences of Afghan women. The speakers emphasized the urgent need to hold de facto authorities accountable to keep their promises and reopen education institutions,

as the closure has multiple effects on Afghanistan, including the disruption of the health system due to a lack of adequate doctors and nurses.

One of the session's speakers opened with the testimony of doctors, nurses, and students from Herat. According to a woman from Herat who shared her experience from inside Afghanistan, on November 6th a directive was issued stating that women could no longer enter government institutions without wearing a burqa. Officials quickly went to hospitals, schools, and other public offices to enforce the rule. Female doctors, teachers, and schoolgirls were told they must wear a burqa at all times, and women without one were stopped at the gates. For many, the decision felt sudden, unexpected, and deeply unfair, as women were simply trying to do their jobs and continue their education.

The reaction in schools was immediate. At one girls' school, the gate was closed and more than 200 students were denied entry because they were not wearing burqas. The girls gathered outside and began protesting, chanting "Down with the burqa" and demanding their right to education. Their actions showed courage and determination, even at a young age.

The situation in hospitals was even more serious. Doctors warned that the rule affected their ability to care for patients, and some faced consequences for raising concerns. In one tragic case, a woman in labor was denied entry to a hospital because she was not wearing a burqa. By the time her family found one and she was admitted, she had lost her baby and fell into a coma. This incident deeply affected the community and showed how such restrictions can become life-threatening.

Community leaders, school principals, local elders, and women activists continued to raise concerns with the authorities. After several days of public pressure and discussions, the directive was withdrawn, and women were again allowed to enter hospitals, schools, and government offices without a burqa.

As the woman from Herat explained, this experience showed the strength and solidarity of women, teachers, doctors, students, activists, and mothers, and demonstrated that collective, peaceful action can still create change, even in very difficult circumstances.

The other speaker shared her personal journey as a survivor who lost one eye, lost friends, and continues to live with trauma caused by the current situation. She spoke about her efforts to continue her education and to contribute actively to the Afghan diaspora community.

She explained that she and many others are not speaking only for themselves, but on behalf of women inside Afghanistan and the difficult realities they face since the Taliban returned to power. She recounted the day her school was closed, the loss of her opportunity to attend university, and the deaths of friends who shared her dreams and lost their lives simply because they were women. She stressed that cats and dogs now have more rights than women, who are not even allowed to walk freely outside. She explained that media control makes it difficult to know what is happening, but that Afghan women themselves know and are connected, receiving daily messages from women inside Afghanistan who are crying and seeking help. She emphasized that it is the responsibility of those who can speak to transfer the voices of women inside Afghanistan. She

concluded that speaking is not enough, as rights continue to be taken away, and that action must follow words.

She further shared that she volunteers with various schools, teaches online daily, and starts her classes before attending school herself. She appealed directly to the international community to support Afghan women in every possible way and urged that the current situation and regime must not be normalized. She stressed that it will take many years to recover what has been lost and that the longer the Taliban remain in power, the more is destroyed.

The Youth Activist and Afghan Youth Representative to the UN addressed the lack of agency faced by Afghan women and girls and emphasized her dream to speak on behalf of others. She shared that she is engaged in testimony collection and that 440 responses were collected in the previous month alone. She highlighted common narratives around exclusion and lack of opportunity and warned of the broader crisis facing a generation of 20 million people experiencing hopelessness. She stressed that erasing women from society would create devastating development losses for Afghanistan as a whole.

She outlined three key pillars for action:

- **Investment:** providing access to women-led organizations, funding, and space.
- **Inclusion:** ensuring women are included now as qualified visionaries in discussions and platforms, not only in the future. She described youth initiatives, such as the “Friday Talk” podcast, that encourage young men and religious leaders to speak up in support of women’s rights.
- **Protection:** emphasized as a critical pillar.

She emphasized the importance of cooperation between international and local actors, urgent support for women who continue to work inside Afghanistan, and investment in women-led organizations. She called for stronger collaboration between women in exile and women inside Afghanistan. She concluded by thanking men who support women’s rights, noting their important social influence. She encouraged men to use their spaces to speak out against discrimination, create opportunities for women, support employment, and become part of the solution.

The Fireside Chat concluded with key messages urging that young people must not be excluded from spaces and opportunities, that women’s education must be prioritized, and that the international community should strengthen partnerships with women’s organizations working to repair the situation in Afghanistan. The session reaffirmed that education, inclusion, and accountability are central to sustaining Afghan women’s resilience and shaping a just future for Afghanistan.

8. Results and Outcomes of the Two-Day Workshop and Summit

The pathways toward justice were the workshop's overall goals: to create a roadmap for the All-Tools Approach to Advancing Accountability for Women of Afghanistan and to identify concrete steps, coordination mechanisms, and accountability tools. As a result of the discussion, concerted

recommendations were made based on the input of the panel of experts and the contributions of participants. The most valuable aspect was the testimony of survivors, which clearly articulated what they want as a solution to the current situation.

The two-day HearUs process produced concrete and action-oriented outcomes, grounded in a shared sense of unity among Afghan and non-Afghan participants, and significantly strengthened international coordination on accountability for Afghan women and girls. Through collective engagement over both days, participants worked to develop steps toward accountability. The first day's technical workshop facilitated in-depth expert discussions that resulted in a comprehensive set of concrete recommendations to operationalize the four accountability mechanisms. These recommendations were subsequently presented on the second day of the Summit, where international stakeholders and Afghan participants engaged in practical, solution-focused exchanges to refine priorities, clarify roles, and advance coordinated implementation pathways. The event, "Catalyzing Political Space: Advancing Accountability for Women of Afghanistan," provided a platform for Afghan women to discuss their challenges and lead the process with support from the international community.

As part of political space surrounding the Summit, a significant institutional milestone was achieved with the official designation of a dedicated room to honour the resilience and strength of women and girls in Afghanistan. This room was inaugurated in a ceremonial event attended by the esteemed President of the Board of Women for Afghanistan (WFA), Mrs. Koofi alongside six other prominent women leaders and activist. The inauguration was graced by the presence of H.E Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón and H.E José Manuel Albares, the Minister for European cooperation and Foreign Affairs of Spain. This act is not merely symbolic; it represents the establishment of a formal and sustained political platform for Afghan women within the sphere of international diplomacy, emphasizing their crucial role and the urgent need for their voices to be heard.

Throughout the workshop and the broader discussions during the Summit, a long-term foundation was laid for implementing collaborative actions aimed at supporting Afghan women. Participants engaged in dialogues that focused on operationalizing four key accountability mechanisms and all tool approaches, including the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Court of Justice (ICJ), newly adopted Investigative mechanisms, and the Gender-Apartheid Campaign. These initiatives span across legal, political, and normative domains, providing a comprehensive framework to ensure that the rights and needs of Afghan women are prioritized and effectively addressed in future international dialogues and action. This collaborative effort marks a pivotal step towards creating a more inclusive and equitable environment for Afghan women on the global stage.

The practical steps that have been proposed and undertaken after the two-day event:

The participants agreed to go beyond general statements and lead to practical action. Working and developing a clear and comprehensive roadmap to guide implementation based on the recommendations of expert panels, define responsibilities, set timelines and milestones, and ensure coordinated and measurable follow-up. The roadmap should create synergy among actors and outline concrete next steps.

This roadmap must be supported by **strong accountability tools and approaches**, which include comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanisms, review processes, and, where applicable, investigative or fact-finding structures. These tools are essential for ensuring transparency, effectively tracking progress, and translating commitments into real, measurable outcomes. They serve as critical instruments in assessing the implementation of the roadmap and creating trust among stakeholders. Furthermore, the necessity of securing adequate resources was emphasized as a fundamental requirement for implementing the roadmap and its associated accountability mechanisms, particularly in light of the current economic challenges. Without sufficient resources, the viability and effectiveness of these initiatives could be compromised, underscoring the importance of prioritizing funding and support to advance the objectives outlined in the roadmap. Ultimately, a concerted effort to maintain accountability and provide the necessary resources will pave the way for meaningful and lasting change.

Participants stressed that **women leaders and women survivors** must be meaningfully included at the center of consultation and decision-making processes. A **trauma-sensitive approach** should guide all engagement to ensure safe, respectful, and inclusive participation. At the same time, the **constructive role of men** in supporting gender equality, accountability, and inclusive processes was also recognized as important (P2-Panel 1)

To underline the important role of the **international community**, calling for meaningful political, technical, and financial support to strengthen local and national mechanisms, particularly those related to accountability. The roadmap should establish a coordination mechanism that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, including **Member States, civil society, and the media**, in supporting oversight, transparency, and implementation.

Overall, participants emphasized that real progress depends on moving from discussion to action through a practical roadmap, inclusive participation, sustained cooperation among stakeholders, and effective accountability mechanisms.

9. Participants' Reflections and Feedback

The HearUS 2025 Summit received overwhelmingly positive feedback from participants: 96.5% expressed satisfaction, and 89.7% found it relevant to their professional or personal interests. A strong 93.1% indicated they would recommend the summit to peers. Content-related elements such as agenda structure, session quality, and networking opportunities were rated highly, with over 90% positive feedback across these areas. Participants particularly valued the meaningful discussions, impactful sessions, and opportunities to make new professional connections, with

82.2% reporting that they made new contacts. Logistical components (accommodation, flights, transportation, and meals) received moderate satisfaction, with average ratings ranging from 2.83 to 2.97. Participant reflections highlighted appreciation for the summit's purpose and execution, while also offering constructive suggestions for improvement, especially regarding speaker diversity, earlier agenda sharing, stronger coordination, and more actionable outcomes.

10. Acknowledgments

Women for Afghanistan (WFA) extends its sincere and profound appreciation to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union, and the Cooperation of Spain for hosting and co-organizing the HearUs Summit and for its outstanding political leadership and logistical support. WFA is especially grateful to H.E. José Manuel Albares Bueno, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain, for his leadership and for the historic designation of a conference room in the name of Afghan women.

WFA also expresses its deep gratitude to H.E. Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile and former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to Richard Bennett, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, for their powerful keynote interventions and sustained advocacy in support of Afghan women and girls.

Our sincere thanks go to all panelists and moderators across both days of the workshop and Summit for their expert contributions, thoughtful analysis, and commitment to advancing accountability mechanisms. We also acknowledge Ambassador **Ana María Alonso Giganto** for her continued leadership on feminist foreign policy and gender equality, and for her personal commitment to organizing and supporting the HearUs process.

WFA further thanks the media partners for amplifying Afghan women's voices globally, the rapporteurs and documentation teams whose work made the final report possible, and all Afghan women and men participants who shared their lived experiences, expertise, and resilience. Finally, we extend our deepest appreciation to the Women for Afghanistan team, whose tireless commitment, coordination, and leadership ensured the success and lasting impact of this two-day process.

7. Media Coverage [FK6]:

Media Coverage Report: HearUs 2025 Madrid

HearUs 2025, a high level summit centered on accountability and the rights of Afghanistan women and girls, took place on 12 December 2025 in Madrid, Spain, hosted at the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with Women for Afghanistan (WFA). The event drew attention from both Afghanistan and international media, focusing on human rights, diplomacy, and gender issues.

Narrative Themes in Media Coverage

Reports highlighted HearUs 2025 as a key platform for human rights and accountability for violations against Afghanistan women, including references to international legal mechanisms and

justice frameworks. Media coverage repeatedly emphasized Spain’s firm political stance, quoting José Manuel Albares, who reaffirmed that Spain will not recognize the Taliban regime as long as it remains in power. Central to the event was the amplification of Afghan women’s voices, with activists and delegates given space to share lived experiences and address policymakers directly. Several outlets framed HearUs 2025 within a broader context of international efforts as a Powerful tribune by the Ministry of foreign affaris with women for Afghanistan organizations' key efforts. Notably, the Spanish foreign minister also announced plans to establish a dedicated room named in honor of Afghanistan women within the Ministry, symbolizing long term institutional recognition and solidarity with their struggle.

Spain Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Spain Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) published official press notes and statements about the HearUs 2025 conference, outlining agenda priorities, Spain’s policy commitments, and the delegation lineup. These official communications served as primary verification points for the media outlets listed below.

The HearUs 2025 conference in Madrid got broad media coverage, with reporting by more than 30 media outlets, like International Tv of Spain, Afghanistan International, 8AM Media, BBC, Deutsche Welle, AMU TV, Tolo News, El País, Europa Press, Servimedia, The Diplomat in Spain, SWI swissinfo, Prensa Latina, ABN Tv, Eltat Roz, Independent Farsi, Ansar Press, Dyar Tv ,Rukhshana Media,, as well as additional amplification through institutional and partner platforms linked to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and civil society networks.

Table: Verified Media Coverage of HearUs 2025

Media Outlet	Link to Coverage
Afghanistan International	https://www.afintl.com/en/202512121504 https://www.afintl.com/en/202601084526 https://www.afintl.com/202601088129 https://www.afintl.com/202601080588 https://www.afintl.com/202512192557
8AM Media (English)	https://8am.media/eng/womens-meeting-in-madrid-afghanistan-under-the-shadow-of-repression-and-global-silence/

8AM Media (Farsi/Dari)	<p>https://8am.media/fa/one-of-the-rooms-at-the-spanish-foreign-ministry-headquarters-will-be-named-after-afghan-women/</p> <p>https://8am.media/fa/one-of-the-rooms-at-the-spanish-foreign-ministry-headquarters-will-be-named-after-afghan-women/</p>
BBC	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/DSNdyaUj3aP/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA%3D%3D&at_ptr_name=facebook_page&at_medium=social&at_link_origin=BBC_Dari&at_campaign=Social_Flow&at_bbc_team=editorial&at_format=link&at_link_type=web_link&at_campaign_type=owned&at_link_id=3585D8E2-D841-11F0-80CD-B1D0604F6F27</p>
AMU TV (Farsi)	<p>https://amu.tv/fa/215613/</p> <p>Pashto: د اسپانیان د بهرنیو چارو وزارت د افغان ښځو او نجونو په نوم یوه څوڼه پرانیسته آمو ټلويزیون</p> <p>https://amu.tv/fa/220242/</p>
Rukhshana Media	<p>https://rukshana.com/spain-supports-afghan-women-we-do-not-recognize-taliban/</p>
Rukhshana Media	<p>حمایت اسپانیا از زنان افغانستان؛ طالبان را به رسمیت نمی‌شناسیم - رسانه رخشانه</p>
DW TV	<p>حمایت اسپانیا از تلاش‌های بین‌المللی برای پاسخگو کردن طالبان</p>
El País (Spain)	<p>https://elpais.com/planeta-futuro/2025-12-13/afganistan-es-un-test-para-saber-si-el-mundo-se-opondra-a-la-persecucion-de-genero-sostiene-la-onu-en-una-cita-con-mujeres-afghanas-en-madrid.html</p>

Europa Press (Spain)	https://www.europapress.es/nacional/noticia-albares-garantiza-mujeres-afganas-espana-no-reconocera-taliban-mientras-siga-gobierno-20251212115937.html
Servimedia (Spain)	https://www.servimedia.es/noticias/albares-afirma-mientras-sea-ministro-jamas-habra-reconocimiento-gobierno-taliban-afganistan/1412191509
The Diplomat in Spain	https://thediplomatinspain.com/2025/12/01/exteriores-acogera-el-12-de-diciembre-la-conferencia-hearus-de-mujeres-afganas/
SWI swissinfo.ch	https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/el-gobierno-esp%C3%B1ol-promete-a-las-mujeres-afganas-que-jam%C3%A1s-reconocer%C3%A1-al-r%C3%A9gimen-talib%C3%A1n/90627816
Tolo News	https://x.com/TOLONews/status/1999552400626188373?s=20
Independent Farsi	https://x.com/IndyPersianAfg/status/1999792761361277409?s=20
Prensa Latina	https://www.prensa-latina.cu/2025/12/12/canciller-espanol-recibe-a-grupo-de-mujeres-afganas/
Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Official)	https://www.exteriores.gob.es/es/Comunicacion/Noticias/Paginas/Noticias/Exteriores-acogera-la-conferencia-HearUs-2025.aspx
Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Official)	https://www.exteriores.gob.es/en/Comunicacion/NotasPrensa/Paginas/2025_NOTAS_P/Albares-recibe-en-el-Ministerio-a-

	medio-centenar-de-mujeres-afganas-en-la-conferencia-HearUs-2025.aspx
ABN	https://x.com/afbnpashto/status/1999728481249173931?s=20
Ansar Press	Spain Hosts Dozens of Afghan Women at "HearUs 2025" Conference
Etlat roz	وزیر خارجهی اسپانیا: هرگز طالبان را به رسمیت نخواهیم شناخت - اطلاعات روز
Deyar Tv	https://t.co/0f8acJweoL



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Workshop
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Workshop
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Minster with women from
Afghanistan, Hear US 3 Summit
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