The Outcome of Afghanistan’s Membership in UNHRC

By Abdul Nasir Mowahhidi

A fghanistan is a landlocked country located between South Asia and Central Asia. Afghanistan is bor-

ded by Pakistan on the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan in the north; and China on the north-west. Its territory covers 652,090 square kilometers. With this geographical location, Afghani-

stan has a particular strategic importance - which drew the attention of the major powers of some countries in the past. It is for many decades that Afghanistan is wrestling with civil conflict and war. For many years, Afghan chil-

dren have been born and bred up amidst war and violence. Hence, the history of challenges which will put pressure on Afghans and put them in an unwanted path. Afghan people are traumatised by the deadly nightmares for the past seventeen years, the violation of people’s rights was wide-

spread within this time.

Within the past years, one would hardly ever hear good news. The news were rife with delapidated with and tragic issues. Despite this fact, it is believed to us who are in the right path since we carry out our daily activities hope-

fully in a time that terrorist groups create catastrophe every-

day - inflicting indescribable suffering upon the people of the land - and seek to press challenges before the National Unity Government (NUG) at national and international level.

The membership of Afghanistan in the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a major achievement for Afghan nation and state. In short, it is a good news for a country whose rights are so deserving and violations which vis-

ions will go numb to see that a child is cleaning the bloodstain of their parents, grandparents or siblings.

These children are most likely to ask themselves the reason behind the death of their innocent and loved, had they been with them and hoping to do their hard practices of mankind, each child will be traumatised by the gory pictures and thick bloodstains split with gull. Such ghastly pictures will haunt children for years. Imagine the small hands of a child cleaning the bloodstain of innocent victims from the surface of walls. In short, heart-hearted children clean the blood which was shed by some-

hearted individuals in mesoqat.

This incident reflects one more fact; that is to say, the image of virtue against vice. In fact, the hero and villain do not necessarily belong to mov-

ies or shows but also in real life. Hence, stereotyping a nation on the basis of their religions, faith, and beliefs will be against a sacred风俗. For instance, a number of Muslims are treated with contempt in some coun-

tries since religious extremists who claim to be Muslims carry out terrorist attacks. Now it is hoped that the world will know that Muslims bear the brunt of terrorism. They are killed in sacred place (Masjid) while worship-

ping the Creator. Afghan Ulama Council (the council of religious scholars) condemned the Friday’s suicide attack in Shia Mosque and called it against virtue.

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trusted in the hands of this body.

It is the purpose of this international community debates through the means of a common, moral language in a peaceful and honest manner to settle the human rights. Considering the activities of the Independent Human Rights Commissions in the world, the meaning of the word human rights will be more clearly explained.

This is not the first time that Afghanistan’s Human Rights (UDHR) have stressed the rights of mankind such as property, education, religion, and so on. Human rights and the basic and fundamental rights of mankind that all mankind are en-

trusted are highlighted in the body of this human. It is the duty of the United Nations Human Rights Council to continue to take the lead in the fight against terrorism. The UNHRC is a United Nations System and responsible for promoting the human rights in the whole world.

The UNHCR is the successor to the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). In its 47 sessions so far, many member states have attended the UNCHR for more than 20 years. The General Assembly


generally established the UNHRC by adopting a resolution on March 15, 2016, as a new body to replace the UNCHR. The UNHRC addresses human-related situations in all

By Hajjatullah Zia

I t is the international Humanitarian Law (IL) seeks to protect the rights and dignity of civilians, wounded soldiers, and war prisoners - whose rights are being violated in one way or another. Based on IL, warring sides have the right to stop the whole of those who violate human rights.

On both sides of the conflict, the soldiers of the State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) continue to target Shia mosques. The Islamic Republic of Iran and its regimes in neighboring countries are the major sponsors of evil in the region. In one of the recent attacks, around 50 Afghan soldiers were killed in a Taliban-claimed assault on a military base in the southern province of Kandahar. An American official confirmed 104 cases of people who were illegally detained and subjected to torture in a series of centers in Rwanda.

The vast majority of those individuals were tortured. The attackers not only violated their dignity but also their rights. For instance, a country is not allowed to execute any individual, but the UNHRC and the perpetrators. However, people’s rights and dignity are violated on a large scale and all over the globe. Prisoners are tortured, the wounded in action are killed, and civilians are massacred or emprisoned. The indiscriminate killings of non-combat-

ants are war in war-time countries since terrorism never observe international instruments nor religious or moral principles.

After all, a number of states also violate the rights of pris-

oners and prisoners. For instance, in January 2017, the Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that Rwanda military torture prisoner systematically and accuses judges of being complicit in the creation of a culture of impunity for the armed forces. HRW said that torture was being used as a tool of political con-

fessions, often on fabricated charges, in a series of centers around Rwanda claiming that Rwandan officials use tor-

turing for political reasons. To make matters worse, the guards, in a series of centers around Rwanda, have beaten and tortured prisoners. The UNHRC will reduce human rights violation on the other hand. Afghanistan will be condemned for torture in 

the future.

From the above, it can be said that Rwanda has been accused of torturing prisoners.

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tinues up to 2015, and it also criticized the Rwandan An-

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