

2013-01-24

## Fråga-svar

### Utsätts män för tvångsäktenskap i Afghanistan?

#### Fråga

Är det förekommande att män utsätts för tvångsäktenskap?

#### Svar

Sammanställning av information från olika källor:

UNHCR (2012):

Alongside the risk of abuse is the risk of forced marriage, mentioned by four professionals as a risk faced by returnees who rejoin family structures. One explained that;

when the boys come back they face forced marriage. Their families want to marry them off and the sons often refuse to marry – this is a significant problem. Several boys I know in this position have been beaten by fathers for refusing marriage, and some run away again. This brings great shame – it's a social disaster, and those boys can't come home. Boys who have walked away from an engagement cannot come home without risking their lives (AP8). (s. 41)

Landinfo (2012):

Tvang for menn ved inngåing av ekteskap I si studie av ekteskapstradisjonar viser Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (2009, s. 28-29) til at mange av deira mannlege respondentar meiner dei har blitt utsett for

tvang i samband med inngåing av ekteskap. At også menn blir utsett for tvang ved inngåing av ekteskap, er ein av dei argumenterte årsakene for både vald mot kvinner (menn let frustrasjonen sin gå ut over ektefellen) og polygami (at menn ved seinare ekteskap i større grad sjølv kan velje kven dei vil gifte seg med). Nokon av familiare i studia viser til redsla for at unge ugifte menn skal starte relasjonar til kvinner som familien ikkje ser som passande. At unge menn giftar seg tidleg, kan forhindre desse relasjonane å vekse fram.

Landinfo finn det sannsynleg at også menn, på linje med kvinner, kan oppleve grad av tvang i samband med inngåing av ekteskap, når ekteskapsinstitusjonen primært blir oppfatta som ei avtale mellom to familiar. I kva grad brudgom og brud sjølv kan påverke, vil truleg variere ut frå sosioøkonomiske forhold, grad av tradisjon og konservatisme i gjeldande geografisk område, og mellom ulike familiar. (s. 5)

#### Udlændingestyrelsen (2012):

MOWA stated that young men and women, who are breaking social norms with regard to marriage, including rejecting a forced marriage, are facing huge problems in Afghanistan.

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MOWA explained that to avoid a forced marriage young men and women run away from home.

MoWA stated that according to the law, it is not a crime to run away from home, but many young males and females who run away from their homes end up in prison. MWA has launched a campaign to raise awareness about this issue. (s. 35)

#### Institute for War and Peace Reporting (2012):

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The men whose families foist a wife on them have little choice in the matter, either.

“One of my brothers was killed. We moved out of the area, but even then the people from our village wouldn’t leave us alone,” Najibullah, 22, said. “They came to us and called an assembly at which they said they’d give us a girl plus 800,000 Pakistani rupees [over 8,000 US dollars] as ‘baad’. The assembly forced the deal on us.”

It was decided that Najibullah should marry the girl, so any chance of him choosing his own wife disappeared, and he finds himself living with a woman who is there

only on sufferance. His mother and sisters are always picking fights with her.

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Islamic scholar Maulavi Ataurahman says marriages conducted as part of a “baad” transaction have no place in a Muslim society.

“In Islam, such marriages are unlawful,” he said.

Citing principles set down by the Prophet Muhammad, the cleric said,

“When a boy and a girl are getting married they should both agree to it.... not like Pashtun families where neither the boy nor the girl knows who they’re marrying.”

#### Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (2009):

As well as girls and women, boys and men are sometimes made to marry against their wishes, which can have detrimental consequences for both them and the women they are forced to marry.

A family may also be forced by another family to marry a child against their will. Cultural norms often force individuals to marry their children in a manner that is contrary to their personal desires, and these different forms that a forced marriage can take were identified by a group of young men speaking during a focus group discussion in Bamyan city:

Sometimes forced marriage happens when the father of a boy comes to propose to a girl. If they like the girl, they will threaten the father of the girl if he doesn’t agree. In this situation the father has to accept the proposal even if his daughter doesn’t agree. Sometimes people threaten to kill the father of the girl, and so he has to agree to the proposal.

— Young man (1), Bamyan city

It is also forced marriage when someone brings a woman to [her husband’s] home by force. Another form of forced marriage is when a father and mother marry their daughter to someone when she does not agree with it, or if they bring a girl for their son and he is not willing to marry her.

— Young man (2), Bamyan city

Force can operate in many different ways, including both physical force and the consequences of not fulfilling a request or demand being so dire that no real choice is available — for example, social pressure being exerted to such an extent that there is no option but to comply.

(s. 25)

### **5.3 Boys and forced marriage**

Much has been written about the effects of forcing girls in to marriages against their will; however, there is a dearth of information about the effects on the individual and family when the same happens to boys. Throughout the interviews with respondents, it was very common for men to describe their marriages as forced. Some men were found to have taken out their anger and frustration at having been forced into their marriages on their wives and other family members, pointing to a link between men feeling that they were forced into a marriage and the violence perpetrated against their wives. Similarly (and as explored in Section 8, which focuses on polygamy), being forced into one marriage can lead some men to want to take a second wife of their own choosing. For many, it is not necessarily the woman selected for them that fuels their objection to the marriage but more the timing of the marriage.

Several younger men explained that they had wanted to continue their education or apprenticeships, but their families had insisted they get married. Cases were also found in which the family's fears that their sons would engage in sexually or romantically deviant behaviour had led them to get their sons married earlier than when the boy wanted to or to someone they were not willing to marry. In two families, sons had been married because they were "in love with" or were having some form of relationship with a girl who the family felt was not suitable, and so it was arranged for the boy to marry someone else in the hope that this would stop the relationship. In both of these cases, the men were reported to be abusive and neglectful of their wives, and these boys' family members identified the way in which they had been married as the cause of the current levels of violence in their marriages. (s. 28)

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationsökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

## Källförteckning

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