

PAKISTAN: Christians, Hindus and Muslims from Lahore: We need a law against forced conversions

By Shafique Khokhar

Asia News (03.04.2019) – <https://bit.ly/2CRQpFB> – Every year in the country at least 1,000 minority girls are forced to recant their faith and convert to Islam. Christian demonstrator: “It is a disgrace that forcible conversions are not considered a violation of human rights”. Activists of religious groups and civil society also demonstrated in Faisalabad.

We need “a law against the frequent episodes of kidnapping, forced conversions and forced marriages of Hindu women and girls, Christians and other religious minorities”. Pakistani Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and lay activists organized a Protest Camp in Lahore, facing the Punjab Assembly on March 30th, while a similar event took place in Faisalabad (see video) .

The initiative is inspired by the abduction of two Hindu sisters, forcibly converted and forced to marry two Muslim men. The participants affirm: “The minorities are afraid. A law must be passed to eliminate forced conversions “.

The phenomenon is not new and has deep roots in the rigid radical Muslim mentality and patriarchal traditions. According to the most recent surveys, every year at least 1,000 girls are forced to recant their faith and adhere to Islam. In the last 40 days this fate has happened to nine minors belonging to Hindu and Christian minorities.

The protest rally was led by Rwadari Tehreek [*Inter-religious Movement for Tolerance*, ed.], In collaboration with various religious and civil society associations. Activists call for the arrest of Mian Mithu, guardian of Barchundi Sharif in Ghotki district, and Ayub Jan Sarhandi, of Sarhandi mosque in Umerkot district. These are influential Islamic religious leaders, implicated in numerous cases of abduction and conversion, against which no provision has ever been adopted.

Samson Salamar, president of Rwadari Tehreek, says: "This horrible trend leaves minorities in a state of misery, pain, terror and insecurity. All this goes against international standards on human rights and against the Constitution of Pakistan, which guarantees religious freedom to every human being without discrimination ".

Saeeda Diep, president of the *Institute for Peace and Secular Studies*, adds: "Conversions to Islam in suspicious circumstances are a source of grave concern and spread even more terror and anger among minorities, already victims of other discriminatory forms".

According to Tariq Siraj, head of *Human Rights Concern Network*, "we need to launch an awareness campaign in civil society". For Katherine Sapna Karamat, director of Christians 'True Spirit," it is a misfortune that many do not consider conversions extracted by force as a violation of human rights ".

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EUROPEAN UNION: Annual Report of the Parliament Intergroup on FORB

APPG for International Freedom of Religion or Belief (06.09.2018) – <https://bit.ly/2Nz1ZMr> – On 4 September 2018, the European Parliament Intergroup on Freedom of Religion or Belief and Religious Tolerance presented its annual Report on Freedom of Religion or Belief 2017. The report mentions 34 countries of which 19 significantly restrict the right of people to live in accordance with their faith. It also calls for a strengthening of the mandate of the EU Special Envoy for the Promotion of Freedom of Religion or Belief outside the European Union.

The European Parliament Intergroup on Freedom of Religion or Belief and Religious Tolerance (FoRB & RT) is a group of like-minded Members of European Parliament (MEPs) dedicated to ensure that the European Union (EU), in its external actions, promotes and protects the right to freedom of religion or belief as well as religious and belief tolerance.

They state in the introduction “Through this report, we hope

to highlight the practical ways in which the EU can use its influence in the wider world, to promote and protect freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief for all people. In addition, we have included signs of hope, in an attempt to appreciate glimmers of light in otherwise dark places.

“Nevertheless, much of the world’s population is deprived of their right to freedom of religion or belief, thought or conscience. Rohingya Muslims continue to be persecuted in Myanmar, Christians continue to be sentenced to death for blasphemy in Pakistan, Atheists continue to be demonized and non-Hindu’s are step-by-step deprived of their rights in India, to name but a few of the many examples of the persecution of religious or belief communities throughout the world.”

Recommendations

Strengthening the mandate of the EU’s Special Envoy for FoRB

At the institutional level, the Intergroup was and is pleased that one of its main goals – the creation of a separate Envoy for FoRB outside of the EU – has been realized with the appointment of Mr. Figel in May 2016. We have seen him very active in the promotion of freedom of religion or belief outside the EU since his nomination.

However, the formal position of the Special Envoy is weak. It is not a full time activity, and with limited resources. As far as FoRB is concerned, we have recently seen that more and more governments and decision-makers realise the importance of freedom of religion or belief. Within Europe the UK and Denmark both now have Special Envoys on FoRB. And the German government is considering such a position too.

Moreover, it is now ever more widely acknowledged that not only is the role of religion or belief in third countries so important that it cannot be ignored in the EU's external relations, but also that religious and belief organisations and especially their leaders can play a constructive role in the field of peacebuilding, especially through reconciliation, humanitarian assistance, good governance and development policies in general.

Therefore we recommend:

- That starting in the autumn of 2019 the SE for FoRB gets a more visible position, and adequate human and financial resources;
- That the mandate of the SE includes not only the protection of FoRB, but that the SE also becomes the central focus for the EU's external policies in regard of the role of religion or belief, and religious and belief organisations in third countries;
- That therefore the most logical place for the SE is to report directly to the HR/VP since both the work of the EEAS and of the Commission is relevant for the SE's mandate and only the HR/VP brings the two institutions together;
- That the SR on HR and the SE on FoRB discuss their working programmes in such a way that they strengthen one another. And that the SE on FoRB has the full mandate and capacity to do whatever is necessary for the implementation of the EU Guidelines.

EU Guidelines on the Promotion and Protection of Freedom of Religion or Belief

The EU Guidelines were adopted five years ago, and a revision

is neither foreseen nor necessary. The intergroup does see, however, the number of training activities increasing and agrees with the broad approach taken during these training activities, for example, focus on religious and non-religious beliefs, focus on the positive role religious and belief actors can play in realising objectives of foreign and development policies as well as meeting the challenges posed by intolerance and violence based on religion or belief.

Based on these considerations, the intergroup's second group of general recommendations relate to the promotion of the implementation of the EU Guidelines:

- The EEAS should rethink the decision not to publish its Guidance Note. MEPs, MPs and civil society together might provide a useful source of ideas for improvement, but they can only deliver if they can respond to a public document;
- The current format of training sessions on FoRB literacy is well-balanced and attracts ever more attention from within the EU-delegations and Member State embassies. The EEAS should continue to invest in these sessions, and could usefully work together in this respect with the FoRB Learning Platform developed by NORFORB;
- Although it is good to see that the Heads of Delegation will be offered a special session on FoRB during their annual meeting in Brussels, the session should be extended in time, so that stakeholders, including representatives of the intergroup, can contribute;
- The EU Guidelines protect all religions or beliefs. During the training sessions, this should be emphasised, calling for particular attention for those religious and belief communities, who are less vocal. For example, because their religion or belief doesnot have a hierarchical organisation or the adherents are less known and less organised. Delegations and embassies

should also reach out to those religious and belief communities, whose religions or beliefs are abused by extremists for advocating violence and terrorism;

- Training sessions should, in particular, focus on relations with religious leaders. While it is not up to diplomats to get involved in theological discussions, they should not shy away from engaging with these leaders in order to strive for commonly held policy objectives, such as peace-keeping and reconciliation, good governance, respect for the environment and humanitarian relief.

European Parliament

In the past, the intergroup's annual reports did not contain recommendations for Parliament itself, but considering the growing interest in FoRB and the increasing activities of both the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Vice-President responsible for the Art. 17 Dialogues, this year a number of recommendations seem relevant to be included:

- The Art. 17 Dialogues should, whenever they relate to the promotion of FoRB literacy, be integrated into the EEAS training activities, the activities of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and the intergroup itself. Too often, these Dialogues are stand-alone activities and their outcomes are not widely known, let alone discussed in parliamentary committees and networks;
- Whereas the intergroup welcomes the initiative taken to adopt during this mandate a report on FoRB, it should not become a fig leaf for not acting through other ongoing parliamentary activities, such as in the context of the Parliament's delegations with third countries. Once the plenary has adopted the Resolution based on the report, it should also find a way of checking its

- implementation by all EU institutions and Member States.
- Instead of formulating only general recommendations on the protection of FoRB, Parliament should try to be more targeted when it comes to the relations with individual third countries.

Many of the country specific recommendations included in the report are meant to stimulate EU-delegations and Member State embassies to become active. In its contacts with the EEAS, the Commission, representatives from third countries and with civil society, Parliament should highlight the need for country-related FoRB literacy.

Read the full report