FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEF FOR EVERYONE: WOMEN IN FOCUS

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Freedom of religion or belief (FoRB)

- Article 18 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) & the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Pillars of FoRB

To have / not to have

To change / leave

To manifest / practice

• Forum internum vs. forum externum (inner vs. outer freedom)

Women's Equality

- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Aims for equal rights, freedoms and opportunities regardless of one's gender
- Exposes unequal possibilities for men and women to enjoy fundamental rights
- Identifies underlying structural issues, gender stereotypes, social norms and values that undermine gender equality
- Women's equality should not only be seen as a thematic right, but also a lense through which we see all other rights including FoRB

Misconceptions about FoRB and women's equality

- FoRB only protects freedom from religion
- FoRB only protects conservative and/or patriarchal religions
- State religion vs. FoRB (favoritism)
- FoRB is an obstacle to women's equality
- Confusion around practices *violating* FoRB and practices *protected* by FoRB

Normative intersection of FoRB & women's equality

- Limitations of FoRB (§3 of art. 18 in ICCPR)

 Only forum externum (outer freedom); freedom to manifest/practice

 Requirement: Prescribed by law & necessary to protect public safety, order, health, morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others
- Civil and political rights of women (including women's right to FoRB) are examples of what constitutes as «fundamental rights and freedoms of others»
- Hence, FoRB can never be used to justify to suppress women's freedoms
- Vienna 1993: all human rights are indivisible, interdependent and interrelated

Discussion groups



- 1. Have you ever experienced instances where the right to FoRB and the right to women's equality have been regarded as incompatible? What arguments were used to uphold this view?
 - 2. What are some practices you have heard of that discriminates women, and uses FoRB as a justification for the practice?

- FoRB violations are always gendered
- What is attacked? A person's status, value and role in society
- Women and men are not homogenous groups: type of violations and level of severity will depend on one's socio-economic status, age, race, ethnicity, religious or belief identity, and other factors

• What is men's value mostly related to?

Bread winner

Protector of the family/local community

• What is women's value mostly related to?

Reproductive ability / sexual purity

Symbolic honor-bearers of the whole community

FREQUENT FORB VIOLATIONS EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN

- Sexual violence
- Abduction
- Forced marriage
- Social control, including clothing and appearance
- Discriminatory personal status laws
- Discrimination within religious/belief communities

FREQUENT FORB VIOLATIONS EXPERIENCED BY MEN

- Imprisonment
- Physical violence, torture, death
- Economic limitations and harassment
- Social exclusion

Attacks on women are often

- Hidden
- Complex and multi-layered
- Carried out by mainly non-State actors
- Low risk
- Blends in with general cultural patterns
- Highly effective due to the ripple effect
- More severe for converts and women from religious/belief minorities

Factors contributing to gender-based FoRB violations

- Patriarchal values, attitudes, systems and traditions
- Intersection of social, economic and religious factors
- Discriminatory laws and impunity
- External pressures amplified by disorted response of the religious communities
- Religious fundamentalism

Discussion groups



- I. Which of the violations on women's FoRB presented above do you recognize from your own context?
- 2. What are some main obstacles for women to enjoy full FoRB in your context?