As international human rights law states, the right to have pre-empt violence impacting persons belonging to religious minorities is a religious freedom concern. Moreover, the situation of religious minorities around the world becomes considered and discussed only in the context of an ongoing armed conflict or after human rights violations or abuses have occurred. The resolution on the designation of this International Day on Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence based on Religion or Belief, the second United Nations resolution on Religion or Belief, is broadly recognized in the preventive contexts, the issue of persecution, the participants in partnership with the Permanent Missions of Brazil, Canada, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, United Kingdom and United States will organize a meeting on the topic of advancing the safety and security of persons belonging to religious minorities, also by early warning and preventive mechanisms. The meeting is organized on the newly-established International Day, 2019. Bearing in mind the victims and survivors of religious persecution, the participants are called on to limitations. Subjecting a person to coercion which would impair this right is explicitly prohibited under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Any form of persecution, violence and discrimination, which can constitute early warning of situations of armed conflicts, mass murders (persons targeted by extremist armed groups in Syria, Iraq, Nigeria, Yemen, and so on).
Even more so, as persons belonging to religious minorities are targeted in pre-conflict situation and experience disproportionate levels of marginalization and direct persecutions, which then fuel conflict situations. Therefore it is of utmost importance to consider the risks posed to them and identify relevant protection measures, which can later on act as early warning and preventive mechanisms. This should take into account a broad set of indicators which will analyze the level of human rights protection, including indicators on freedom of religion or belief, right of peaceful assembly, the right of freedom of expression, and the right of freedom of association, rights of persons belonging to minority group or women's rights. The discussion will then serve to share recommendations on effective early warning monitoring mechanisms as well as to identify their best ways of implementation. Finally the discussion will explore the role of the Security Council and the wider United Nations system in this regard. Member States are encouraged to share their perspectives and approaches to the problem as well as present commitments to strengthen protection of religious minorities and recommendations on suggested way ahead.