

**SOGIESC OPPORTUNITIES IN THE 37TH HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL SESSION
(26 FEBRUARY – 23 MARCH 2018)**

This report contains weekly updates on SOGIESC issues mentioned in the reports that will be presented during the 37th Human Rights Council Session.¹

The objective of this report is to identify opportunities for engagement or participation at the Human Rights Council.

The structure of the report is based on the Items of the agenda of the Human Rights Council.

¹ **Searched key words:** Sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, sex characteristics, LGBTI, SOGIESC, HIV, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex, homosexual, sexual minorities, same-sex and sex.

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AGENDA OF THE 37TH HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL SESSION

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE 37TH HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL SESSION (26 FEBRUARY – 23 MARCH 2018) AS OF 1 FEBRUARY 2018 (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

	WEEK 1 26 February		WEEK 2 5 March		WEEK 3 12 March		WEEK 4 19 March	
MONDAY	9.00 – 12.00	ITEM 1 Opening of session High-level segment (HLS)	9.00 – 12.00	ANNUAL FULL-DAY MEETING: RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (res. 7/29 & 34/16)	9.00 – 12.00	ITEM 4 - IDs with: - SR on DPRK - SR on Islamic Republic of Iran - FFM on Myanmar (oral update)	9.00 – 12.00	General debate on ITEM 6 ITEM 7 - ID with SR on OPT - HC/SG reports
	12.00 – 15.00	HLS (cont'd)	12.00 – 15.00	ITEM 3 - Clustered ID (cont'd) Clustered ID with: - SR privacy - SR sale of children	12.00 – 15.00	IDs with: - FFM on Myanmar (cont'd) - SR on Myanmar	12.00 – 15.00	General debate on ITEM 7 General debate on ITEM 8
	15.00 – 18.00	ANNUAL HIGH-LEVEL PANEL: HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING (res. 16/21)	15.00 – 18.00	ANNUAL FULL-DAY MEETING: RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (res. 7/29 & 34/16)	15.00 – 18.00	IDs with: - Enhanced ID on Eritrea	15.00 – 18.00	General debate on ITEM 8 (cont'd) ITEM 9 - Reports of Ad Hoc Committee, IGWG on DDPA and HC on HRC res. 34/32 - General debate on ITEM 9
TUESDAY	9.00 – 12.00	HLS (cont'd)	9.00 – 12.00	ITEM 3 - Clustered ID (cont'd) Clustered ID with SRSGs: - violence against children - children and armed conflict	9.00 – 12.00	HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DISCUSSION: HUMAN RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (res. 36/20)	10.00 – 13.00	General debate on ITEM 9 (cont'd) ITEM 10 - High-level ID on human rights situation in the Central African Republic - ID with IE on Mali
	12.00 – 15.00	HLS (cont'd)	12.00 – 15.00	ITEM 3 - Clustered ID (cont'd) ITEM 3 - Clustered ID (cont'd) Clustered ID with: - SR disabilities - IE albinism <i>accessible</i>	12.00 – 15.00	ITEM 4 ID with COI on the Syrian Arab Republic	13.00 – 15.00	BREAK
	15.00 – 18.00	HLS (cont'd)	15.00 – 18.00		15.00 – 18.00	ID with Commission on South Sudan	15.00 – 18.00	ITEM 10 - ID with IE on Mali (cont'd) - ID on HC report on Libya
WEDNESDAY	9.00 – 12.00	HLS (cont'd)	10.00 – 13.00	ITEM 2 - HC annual report (presentation only) ITEM 3 - Clustered ID (cont'd)	9.00 – 12.00	ITEM 4 Oral update by COI Burundi and HC on DPRK and Eritrea, followed by General debate on ITEM 4	9.00 – 12.00	ITEM 10 - ID on HC oral report on Ukraine - Enhanced ID on HC oral update on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
	12.00 – 15.00	General segment ITEM 3 - Clustered ID with: - IE foreign debt - SR adequate housing	13.00 – 15.00	BREAK	12.00 – 15.00	General debate on ITEM 4 (cont'd) ITEM 3 ID with SR minorities	12.00 – 15.00	- Enhanced ID on HC oral update on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (cont'd)
	15.00 – 18.00	HIGH-LEVEL PANEL: 70th ANNIVERSARY OF UDHR AND 25TH OF VDPA (res. 35/1) <i>accessible</i>	15.00 – 18.00	ANNUAL DEBATE: RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (res. 7/9 and 31/6) <i>accessible</i>	15.00 – 18.00	ITEM 5 - Report of Forum on Minority Issues - Report of Social Forum - SP annual report by CC chair - General debate on ITEM 5	15.00 – 18.00	ITEM 2 - HC/SG country reports or oral briefings (Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Sri Lanka) followed by General debate ITEM 10 - Other HC/SG country reports or oral briefings (Afghanistan, Cambodia, Haiti, Yemen) - HC annual presentation on technical cooperation - Presentation of Report of Board of Trustees of Voluntary Fund Technical Cooperation followed by

	1 March		8 March		15 March		22 March	
T H U R S D A Y	9.00	ITEM 3 - Clustered ID (cont'd)	9.00	ITEM 2 - ID with the HC	9.00	General debate on ITEM 5 (cont'd)	9.00	ITEM 1 Decisions and conclusions
	-		-		-		-	
	12.00		12.00		10.00		12.00	
					10.00			
	12.00	Clustered ID with: - SR human rights defenders - SR torture	12.00	ID with the HC (cont'd)	12.00	UPR outcomes Czechia, Argentina	12.00	Decisions and conclusions (cont'd)
-	-		-		-			
	15.00		15.00		15.00		15.00	
	15.00	ITEM 3 - Clustered ID(cont'd) Clustered ID with: - SR terrorism - SR cultural rights	15.00	ITEM 3 - Report of IGWG on transnational corporations - HC/OHCHR/SG thematic reports - General debate on ITEM 3	15.00	UPR outcomes Guatemala, Switzerland, Republic of Korea	15.00	Decisions and conclusions (cont'd)
-	-		-		-			
	18.00		18.00		18.00		18.00	
	2 March		9 March		16 March		23 March	
F R I D A Y	9.00	ITEM 3 - Clustered ID(cont'd) ITEM 3 Individual ID with: - SR freedom of religion	10.00	General debate on ITEM 3 (cont'd)	9.00	DEBATE ON PROMOTING TOLERANCE IN CONTEXT OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (GA res. 72/157)	9.00	Decisions and conclusions (cont'd)
	-		-		-		-	
	12.00		13.00		12.00		12.00	
	12.00	ITEM 3 Individual ID(cont'd) ITEM 3 Clustered ID on joint study on transitional justice with: - SR truth and justice - SA prevention of genocide	13.00	BREAK	12.00	ITEM 6 - UPR outcomes Benin, Pakistan, Zambia	12.00	Decisions and conclusions (cont'd)
-	-		-		-			
	15.00		15.00		15.00		15.00	
	15.00	ITEM 3-Clustered ID(cont'd) Clustered ID with: - SR environment - SR food	15.00	General debate on ITEM 3 (cont'd)	15.00	ITEM 6 - UPR outcomes Japan, Ukraine, Sri Lanka	15.00	Decisions and conclusions (cont'd) - Appointment of mandate holders - Adoption of session report
-	-		-		-			
	18.00		18.00		18.00		18.00	

ITEM 1: ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

ITEM 2: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND REPORTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

- [A/HRC/37/3 Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)

6. Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity

34. The OHCHR-led Free and Equal campaign continued to promote equal rights for and fair treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons globally, reaching hundreds of millions of people through media and national-level events in Albania, Brazil, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Guatemala, Mongolia, Peru, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. New campaign videos and factsheets launched in 2017 helped to raise awareness of bullying of LGBTI youth and the importance of culture and tradition being open to LGBTI persons.

35. The Office issued a report containing a set of standards of conduct for business on tackling discrimination against lesbian, gay, bi, trans and intersex persons, building on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and reflecting inputs from businesses and civil society organizations in all regions. The report was launched at events in New York, Mumbai, London, Paris, Washington D.C., Hong Kong, Geneva and Melbourne. In the first 10 weeks, 42 major companies announced their support for the initiative.

36. In Haiti, OHCHR conducted training for United Nations staff members, the Haitian National Police and civil society organizations on monitoring and reporting on human rights violations related to sexual orientation.

- [A/HRC/37/3/Add. 1 Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner in Guatemala](#)

37. Structural problems, including discrimination, poverty, violence and other human rights violations, are displacing people within Guatemala and in some cases forcing them to migrate. The lack of land tenure security, especially for indigenous peoples, has led to patterns of forced evictions and their consequent internal displacement. Various types of discrimination and violence have also led to the internal displacement of people in search of protection, including youth, women, children, LGBTI persons, indigenous peoples, and small entrepreneurs victims of extortion. There is, however, no comprehensive policy in place to address the situation of displaced persons, including victims of forced evictions, as the State does not recognize the issue of internal displacement.

38. In 2017, the Unit for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Guatemala (UDEFEUGUA), a non-governmental organization, registered 438 attacks against human rights defenders, including 12 deaths. The organization adds to the number of deaths the 41 girls who died in the Hogar Seguro Virgen de la Asunción (see para. 10 above). Defenders most affected by attacks were those engaged in issues related to land, territories and natural resources. Women and LGBTI human rights defenders were subject to particular forms of attacks on the basis of their gender, sexual orientation or gender identity, which is not always taken into account in registration or protection responses. Impunity for attacks against human rights defenders and journalists continued.

49. LGBTI persons continued to face systemic discrimination and violence. In 2017, 15 cases of killing of transgender women, several in the context of extortion and violence by organized crime, were documented by the non-governmental organization OTRANS. The State continued to record such cases as deaths of men, resulting in a lack of visibility of gender identity and sexual diversity, and hindering investigations and the development of preventive measures.

50. Discrimination based on sexual orientation was evident in bill 5272, “on the protection of life and family”, submitted to Congress in March, which states that “no one is obligated to accept conduct and practices that are not heterosexual as normal”. In November, bill 5395, on “the gender identity of transgender persons”, was presented for the full recognition of gender identity. Both bills were still under consideration as at December 2017.

51. The Presidential Commission for Coordinating Executive Policy in the Field of Human Rights (see para. 41 above), together with civil society organizations, has been developing a public policy on LGBTI persons. In November, on the occasion of his visit to Guatemala, the High Commissioner and the Ombudsman launched the national Free and Equal campaign for LGBTI equality.

82. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urges the authorities of Guatemala to implement his previous recommendations as well as those of United Nations human rights mechanisms, in consultation with civil society. In particular, the High Commissioner:

(a) Urges Congress and the executive to advance with structural reforms and policies to address exclusion, discrimination and inequality, in particular for indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, persons with disabilities, women, children, migrants, and displaced and LGBTI persons, in consultation with the groups affected, including through the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant recommendations of regional and international human rights mechanisms.

(t) Urges the Presidential Commission for Coordinating Executive Policy in the Field of Human Rights to adopt a public policy on the rights of LGBTI persons and the authorities to develop measures to prevent killings and other attacks against transgender persons, including through prompt and thorough investigation, and the recognition of gender identity.

- [A/HRC/37/3/Add. 2 Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Honduras](#)

58. The bodies and processes for the investigation of attacks against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons must be strengthened. According to the non-governmental organization Catrachas, between 1 January and 30 December, 34 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons were killed, with charges being brought in only seven of those cases.

76. While reiterating previous recommendations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urges the Government and/or institutions to take concrete steps towards eliminating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including by tackling violence, and to ensure the prompt and effective investigation and prosecution of crimes committed against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

- [A/HRC/37/3/Add. 3 Annual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Colombia](#)

5. There has been a high level of resistance to the implementation of the Agreement in various sectors of society, including among political and economic actors, the legislative and judicial bodies, as well as civil servants. For example, during the referendum process, the advancement of LGBTI and women's rights within the Agreement were used to leverage opposition to the Agreement, which has had a chilling impact on previous gains related to these rights.

9. Fourteen of the murdered defenders were women, which doubles the percentage of women defenders killed in comparison to last year. Three of the victims were from the LGBTI community. The categories of defenders most affected by attacks were community, indigenous, peasant, Afro-Colombian and union leaders.

- [A/HRC/37/20 United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture - Report of the Secretary-General](#)

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

23. The contexts and crises in which torture takes place have become more complex in recent years, resulting in an increasing number of victims, including children and adolescents, indigenous people and minorities, human

rights defenders, political opponents and journalists, migrants, people with disabilities and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. The need for redress and rehabilitation is pressing.

- [A/HRC/37/24 Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Iran](#)

2. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender and intersex persons' rights

51. OHCHR has received reports of continued discrimination, harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention, punishment, and denial of rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex individuals. Such concerns have been noted by human rights mechanisms, and NGOs continue to document instances of human rights violations.

52. The Islamic Penal Code criminalizes same sex relations between consenting adults, which is punishable by the death penalty. Those who engage in acts of affection between members of the same sex can be punished with 31 to 74 lashes. Various forms of other punishment have also been reported to have been carried out against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex individuals. In March 2016, the Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern that children identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex individuals had been subjected to certain "aversion treatments", such as electroshock therapy, forced provision of hormones, and forced medication. The Iranian authorities noted that allegations of persecution and forced treatments are unfounded.

53. The Secretary-General recalls that international law is clear in affording the protection of human rights for all people. The reported treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals violates their dignity and their rights to non-discrimination, integrity, privacy, liberty, equality before the law, and the absolute prohibition on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment, as enshrined in international law.

- [A/HRC/37/81 Conclusions and recommendations of special procedures - Report of the Secretary-General](#)

II. Thirty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council

11. At the thirty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council, 19 special procedures mandate holders, including the holders of 16 thematic mandates and three country mandates, presented their annual reports as follows:

Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

ITEM 3: PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF ALL HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

- [A/HRC/37/25 Right to access to justice under article 13 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)

C. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

16. The Convention seeks to eliminate multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities on the grounds of impairment, sex, age, ethnicity, indigenous background, sexual orientation and gender identity, among other elements of their identity. Read together with article 6, article 13 reinforces the right to access to justice for women and girls who face specific barriers. In addition, in conjunction with article 7, the Convention addresses the specific situation of boys and girls with disabilities, recognizing the right to express their views in all matters affecting them and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to do so (arts. 7 (3) and 13 (1)). Targeting multiple and intersecting discrimination beyond the grounds of age and sex should help to address the specific challenges that persons with different types of impairment face, including persons with albinism, deaf persons, deafblind persons and persons with psychosocial or intellectual impairments. Additionally, persons with disabilities who are migrants, refugees, indigenous people, people living in rural areas, poor people, intersex persons and others face specific forms of exclusion that should be considered in the administration of justice and by all judicial mechanisms and actors.

- [A/HRC/37/27 Summary of the discussions held during the seminar entitled “Exchanging national experiences and practices on the implementation of effective safeguards to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment during police custody and pretrial detention” - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)

B. Implementation of practical measures to prevent torture and ill- treatment

21. Mr. Baldan outlined the human rights training offered to police in Brazil. He spoke of the need to change police culture and believed that human rights needed to inform all aspects of police training to entrench ethical values. He underscored that there was no contradiction between civil liberties and community safety, and urged that military police not be used to deliver civilian police functions. Police instructors should receive regular training on human rights issues. Giving examples from the Sao Paulo Academy of Police, he described how members of the community of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons were invited to meet fortnightly with police trainees to share their experiences. He also said that Sao Paulo police chiefs had to attend mandatory training on human rights before promotion, and a postgraduate course in human rights had been developed for civilian, military and federal police, municipal officials and criminal lawyers. He spoke of the need to build more knowledge-sharing between academia and the police. Regarding specific safeguards, he underlined that a detainee’s lawyer should be present during the initial interrogation at a police station in order for a case to proceed. He underscored that federal police should take over whenever there was doubt about the integrity of the local or State police. He also called for routine searches of police stations and police cars for objects that could be used to inflict torture on detainees.

- [A/HRC/37/34 Principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)

C. Vulnerable situations associated with a person’s identity, condition or circumstances

16. As they move, some migrants are more at risk of human rights violations and abuses than others. Some will experience discrimination due, inter alia, to their age, gender, ethnicity, race, nationality, religion, language, sexual orientation, gender identity or migration status. Some experience discrimination on several and often intersecting grounds. People who are living in poverty, including because they are subject to discrimination due to their economic position, are particularly at risk of human rights abuses in the context of migration. Generally, pregnant or nursing women, persons in poor health (including those living with HIV), persons with disabilities,

older persons and children, including unaccompanied or separated children, are specifically at risk because of their physical or psychological condition.

- [A/HRC/37/34/Add.1 Principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights – Addendum](#)

II. The Principles and Guidelines

Principle 2

Counter all forms of discrimination against migrants.

1. Elaborate and implement human rights-based legal measures that protect migrants from all forms of discrimination regardless of their sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, ethnicity, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, social origin, disability, nationality, migration or residence status, age, their motives for seeking to cross international borders, or the circumstances in which they have travelled or are found. Protect migrants from multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination throughout their migration. Ensure that legal provisions to prevent discrimination apply across all aspects of migration governance.

Principle 8

Uphold the right of migrants to liberty and protect them from all forms of arbitrary detention. Make targeted efforts to end unlawful or arbitrary immigration detention of migrants. Never detain children because of their migration status or that of their parents.

3. Avoid the immigration detention of persons who have specific needs or who are particularly at risk of exploitation, abuse, sexual or gender-based violence, or other forms of violence. Such people include, inter alia, pregnant and nursing women, older persons, persons with disabilities, survivors of torture or trauma, migrants with particular physical or mental health needs, LGBTI individuals and stateless persons.

8. Detaining authorities should be made aware that drawing a detained migrant to the attention of a consular authority without that person's knowledge and informed consent may put him or her at risk (for example, irregular migrants and LGBTI individuals).

Principle 13

Safeguard the right of migrants to an adequate standard of living.

3. Migrants should not be obliged to stay in closed shelter facilities, jails or immigration detention centres, whether these are operated by government or private actors. Residential facilities for migrants should not restrict migrants' day-to-day movements unnecessarily. It is not permissible to restrict the movement of women, children, LGBTI migrants, persons with disabilities, or other groups of migrants on the grounds that they might face sexual, gender-based or other violence or harm inside or outside a facility. Take steps to avoid and prevent migrants – especially women, children, LGBTI migrants and persons with disabilities – from being de facto restricted in their movements due to fear of sexual, gender-based or other violence or harms, inside or outside the facility.

Principle 19

Improve the collection of disaggregated data on the human rights situation of migrants while protecting personal data and their right to privacy.

2. Disaggregate data on the human rights situation of migrants, by age and sex and by other relevant variables as required, such as migratory status, religion or belief, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity, or minority status.

III. How international law informs the Principles

Principle 2

Counter all forms of discrimination against migrants.

Regional norms

Article 21 (1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union affirms: “Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.”

- [A/HRC/37/36 Summary report of the annual full day of discussion on women’s human rights - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)

A. Statement by the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights

5. The Deputy High Commissioner also emphasized that intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination also affected women and girls, and that those women and girls were disempowered based on age, ethnicity, social and migratory status, poverty, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity. Women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination were particular targets of intimate and public violence.

C. Interventions by representatives of Member States, observer States and other observers

51. Many delegations expressed concern over the continuing lack of access for women and girls to sexual and reproductive health services. Several delegates emphasized the importance of realizing sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls, including access to comprehensive sexual education and safe abortion, as essential elements for achieving Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5. Delegations stated that 40 per cent of the world population lived in countries with restricted access to abortion and that the need for family planning of 220 million women worldwide had not been met, resulting in 20 million unsafe abortions each year. Complications during childbirth and pregnancy were the second leading cause of death for girls aged between 15 and 19. The respect and fulfilment of sexual and reproductive health rights enabled women and girls to claim other rights. Delegations noted that harmful social and cultural norms presented a discriminatory barrier to the enjoyment by women and girls of their sexual and reproductive health rights, undermining their dignity and well-being. Delegations also emphasized that women and girls should have autonomy over their own lives and bodies, which should be guaranteed through choice and access to comprehensive sexual education, information and sexual and reproductive health services. Some delegates highlighted the heightened risk of discrimination and exclusion faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, resulting in the denial of their enjoyment of the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights.

D. Responses and concluding remarks

53. Ms. Halonen commented on the way in which States could ensure the accessibility of good quality health systems, including service provision on sexual and reproductive health. She highlighted three points: (a) budget analysis to ensure sufficient resources were allocated for the health system; (b) the empowerment of health workers; and (c) adoption of a multi-stakeholder approach, involving all relevant actors. She stressed the crucial role of national and local governments, the need for States to work with civil society and the private sector, and the need to place the individual at the heart of designing health-care systems. In her concluding remarks, Ms. Halonen called for further cooperation between a wide range of United Nations entities. She also commented on

the importance of demystifying the stigma surrounding mental health, the protection of sexual and reproductive health and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

54. Ms. Lustemberg reflected on the experiences of Uruguay in ensuring respect for the sexual and reproductive health needs of women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in health systems. She shared the actions taken by Uruguay in that regard, including: (a) the adoption of legislation guaranteeing sexual and reproductive health rights in both public and private health services; (b) the establishment of interdisciplinary teams in health-care institutions, which delivered confidential services to all users; (c) providing basic and free contraceptive services in public health structures; (d) accrediting health-care institutions that provided services free from homophobia and developing guidelines and a manual on guaranteeing the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in health-care settings; (e) developing a regional strategy for South America to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies by promoting the use of and access to contraceptives, and providing counselling and compulsory sexuality education in schools; and (f) legal recognition of safe and voluntary abortion. Ms. Lustemberg concluded that better political representation of women was required to address inequalities in and between countries and that real political leadership was needed at the highest levels in order to translate words into action.

- [A/HRC/37/49 Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief](#)

38. In certain States where religion has been given “official” or privileged status, other human rights of individuals — especially women, persons belonging to religious minorities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons — are disproportionately restricted or vitiated under threat of sanctions as a result of the obligatory observation of State-imposed religious orthodoxy, such as regulation of women’s attire (e.g. the hijab) or the need to conceal one’s non-conforming sexual orientation or gender identity.

39. The Special Rapporteur also notes with concern the increasing trend by some States, groups and individuals, to invoke “religious liberty” concerns in order to justify differential treatment against particular individuals or groups, including women and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. This trend is most often seen within the context of conscientious objection, including of government officials, regarding the provision of certain goods or services to members of the public.

40. Such discrimination is most injurious where laws and policies are grounded in the imposition of certain theological prescriptions or worldviews, rather than on justifications accessible to all; especially where there are glaring democratic deficits and also social inequalities along ethnic or religious lines. It should be noted, however, that the jurisprudence of the Human Rights Committee and the regional human rights courts uphold that it is not permissible for individuals or groups to invoke “religious liberty” to perpetuate discrimination against groups in vulnerable situations, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, when it comes to the provision of goods or services in the public sphere.

47. Nevertheless, States that adopt more secular or neutral governance models may also run afoul of article 18 (3) of the Covenant if they intervene extensively, overzealously and aggressively in the manifestation of religion or belief alleging the attempt to protect other rights, for example the right to gender equality or sexual orientation. Such protection efforts need to be reconciled with the obligations to uphold freedom of religion or belief, although its manifestation can be limited if this leads to the violation of the rights and freedoms of others. When these rights ultimately clash, every effort must be made, through a careful case-by-case analysis, to ensure that all rights are brought in practical concordance or protected through reasonable accommodation.

77. States that enforce its official religion have very high levels of restrictions on freedom of religion or belief and often discriminate against persons belonging to religious minorities, women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, converts or apostates and non-believers. States with a negative view of religion have equally high levels of restrictions on freedom of religion or belief for any individual manifesting another belief contrary to State atheism. In both cases, the nexus of other interdependent and mutually reinforcing rights is invariably violated too, such as freedoms of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association. Thus, in these models, even persons belonging to the numerically majority religion may be subject to repression and persecution.

- [A/HRC/37/49/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief on his mission to Albania](#)

F. Women, gender and sexuality

69. The Special Rapporteur discussed issues regarding the human rights of women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the context of freedom of religion or belief with civil society groups and members of the United Nations country team working on these and related issues, such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO). He noted that legal safeguards in Albania to protect these groups from discrimination, including by individuals motivated on account of religion or belief, seemed to comply with its international legal obligations.

70. The dialogue between the delegation of Albania and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held in July 2016 as part of the Committee's consideration of the State party's fourth periodic report represented the first time that a delegation from Albania participated in its full technical capacity with 18 experts from all relevant line ministries. National human rights institutions and civil society organizations also contributed through shadow reports and participation in the review. Further to the Committee's recommendations, the United Nations has provided support to the Government to prepare an action plan for implementing the recommendations.

71. In May 2015, Parliament — by an overwhelming majority — approved a resolution on protection of the rights and freedoms of persons belonging to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community in Albania, in which legal reform based on a 2012– 2014 action plan launched by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth was recommended. The resolution also requires the Ministry of Education and Sports to provide training to teachers on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and encourages the Ombudsman to monitor violations of their rights.

72. Several groups and associations of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons appeared to be freely operating in the country, and members of the community participated in the Gay Pride Parade that took place without significant problems during the Special Rapporteur's visit. In addition, members of the United Nations country team with whom the Special Rapporteur engaged expressed general satisfaction with the level of engagement and cooperation they had received from faith leaders in Albania, including all of the recognized religious communities, with regard to facilitating access to services in the areas of reproductive health and family planning.

73. However, civil society actors reported that women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons were subjected to discrimination and abuse by society at large, including members of their families. The Special Rapporteur received reports of high rates of domestic abuse or violence against women (and children), although there was no indication that such abuse was related to any particular faith community. Interlocutors also expressed concern regarding high rates of societal discrimination and abuse against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, though again, there did not seem to be a specific correlation between such abuse and any particular faith community. The Special Rapporteur noted, however, that arguments rooted in religious teachings and traditional values were reportedly mobilized by faith-based leaders and secular actors to incite discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, especially in the context of efforts made by politicians to extend legal protection against discrimination to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.

V. Recommendations

76. The Special Rapporteur makes the following recommendations to civil society:

(...)

(b) Civil society actors have a vital role to play in upholding the traditions of inclusion and offering empathy and solidarity across communities, and must ensure that religious difference or religious resources are not mobilized to support hate speech and incitement to discrimination, including in the case of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex communities.

- [A/HRC/37/49/Add. 2 Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief on his mission to Uzbekistan](#)

91. In general, the State does not acknowledge the existence of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex community. Public officials rarely talk about the community and when they do, deep-seated homophobia is expressed. Article 120 of the Criminal Code criminalizes voluntary sexual intercourse between two male individuals, with imprisonment of up to three years. The Special Rapporteur also received unconfirmed reports of bullying and entrapment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by some law enforcement officials.

- [A/HRC/37/49/Add.3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ahmed Shaheed on his mission to Albania: comments by the State](#)

II. The Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination

14. In the paragraph "Recommendations, page 19: While the situation of freedom of religion or belief is generally benign, the government must address gaps in the legal framework such as on non-discrimination against the LGBTI community;

17. The Law "On Protection from Discrimination" protects LGBTI rights in the field of goods and services, in the field of employment and in the field of education.

- [A/HRC/37/50 Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of punishment](#)

28. In the view of the Special Rapporteur, as a general rule, the longer a situation of arbitrary detention and inadequate conditions lasts, and the less affected detainees can do to influence their own situation, the more intense their mental and emotional suffering will become, and the higher is the likelihood that the prohibition of ill-treatment has been breached. Depending on the circumstances, this threshold can be reached very quickly, if not immediately, for migrants in situations of increased vulnerability, such as children, women, older people, persons with disabilities, medical conditions, or torture trauma, and members of ethnic or social minorities including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons. In particular, the Special Rapporteur endorses and reiterates the view expressed by his predecessor that the deprivation of liberty of migrant children based solely on their own or their parents' migration status is never in the best interests of the child, exceeds the requirement of necessity, is grossly disproportionate and, even in case of short term detention, may amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

33. Especially migrant women and girls are often subjected to sexual abuse, particularly when they travel alone. In some contexts, the probability of sexual abuse for single migrant women and girls is reported to be as high as 75%, ranging from sexual acts being demanded as "payment" for passage, food, water or shelter, to gang rapes, sexual slavery and forced prostitution. LGBTI migrants are also particularly vulnerable to discrimination, violence, sexual abuse and humiliation.

- [A/HRC/37/51 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders](#)

3. Particular vulnerability of some defenders in exile

47. Some defenders who become people on the move face heightened risk because of an aspect of their identity or the issues on which they work. Women human rights defenders who are forced to flee often face a dilemma: they face heightened vulnerability and social stigma if they flee alone but flight into exile with their children may

be even more difficult and will almost certainly curtail their ability to continue their human rights activities. LGBTI defenders may also face particular vulnerability in exile, particularly in refugee camp settings where their sexual orientation and gender identity brings with it social stigma and risk and the general lack of privacy makes it impossible to maintain secrecy. State officials, humanitarian organisations and even defenders in the new host community may be indifferent or actively hostile to the particular vulnerabilities of these defenders who become people on the move.

- [A/HRC/37/51/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Michel Forst - Addendum - Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received](#)

AMERICAS REGION

El Salvador

172. The Special Rapporteur is grateful for the information provided by the Government regarding the public policies adopted by El Salvador regarding non-discrimination against the LGBTI community in the country. In this regard, the Special Rapporteur would like to request the Government to provide additional information on measures aimed at the protection of LGBTI human rights defenders, and in particular on the available indicators related to their implementation and impact. On the other hand, the Special Rapporteur would like to request information on the progress in the investigations of the killings and the intimidation against the persons mentioned in the communication, and in particular as regards the [...].

Honduras

191. JAL 10/07/2017 Case no: HND 5/2017 State reply: none to date

Allegations regarding the murder of Mrs. Sherlyn Montoya, a transsexual woman and defender of the rights of LGBTI persons.

192. JUA 03/08/2017 Case no: HND 6/2017 State reply: 10/25/2017

Allegations regarding the attempted assassination of Mr. Osmin David Valle Castillo, LGBTI Participation and Citizenship Program Manager of the Center for Development and LGBTI Cooperation.

194. Press release 08/08/2017

Honduras: Honduras must promote the protection of LGBTI defenders, say UN experts after the last attack.

199. The Rapporteur also takes note of the problems faced by defenders of the rights to sexual diversity in Honduras. As referred to in the communications HND 5/2017 and HND 6/2017, cases of violence against LGBTI persons, and LGBTI defenders in particular, because of their real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity, commonly remain in impunity due to the low reporting rate, which is related to the fear of being stigmatized, to reprisals by aggressors, as well as to the low capacity of the authorities to investigate and provide protection. The Rapporteur notes with satisfaction, however, the efforts made by different Honduran authorities in the case of Mr. Osmin David Valle Castillo, reported in the Government's response of October 25, 2017.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

422. The Special Rapporteur remains highly alert about increased intimidation and smear campaigns directed at human rights defenders, especially those who protect the rights of the most vulnerable groups in society, advocate for gender equality, women's rights, raise their voice against domestic violence, promote sexual and reproductive rights, speak and act in defence of LGBTI persons, etc. Portraying them as "unpatriotic", "traitors" or "foreign agents" in public discourse not only diminishes the impact of their indispensable work but also exposes them to imminent and serious risks. Threats and physical attacks directed against human rights defenders,

including women, persist especially in those countries where stigmatization and smear campaigns are particularly ardent.

Russian Federation

487. The Special Rapporteur thanks the Government for the responses received to three of the four communications sent during the present reporting period and requests the Government of the Russian Federation to reply also to the communication sent on 11 October 2017. The Special Rapporteur regrets that the replies to his letters of 31 August 2017 and 29 September 2017 do not provide any substantive information regarding the allegations contained in them. On both instances, the Government of the Russian Federation stated that it does not intend to respond to individual or joint submissions from the special procedures of the Human Rights Council when the author or co-author is the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

491. While the Special Rapporteur fully acknowledges the importance and need of ensuring financial transparency in the activities of civil society institutions, he finds it difficult to agree with the assumption that the application of this legislation does not create obstacles to the work of human rights organizations, one of the most worrying consequences of the application of this legislation being the stigmatization and eventual silencing of human rights defenders and organizations who express critical views. In recent years, nearly 90 NGOs have reportedly been included on the list of “foreign agents” in Russia, of which almost a third have closed down. The list includes organizations working on a variety of essential human rights issues including discrimination, the protection of women’s rights, criminal justice and prison system reform, LGBTI rights and also environmental issues.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION

Egypt

566. JUA 31/10/2017 Case no: EGY 17/2017 State reply: none to date

Allegations concerning the arrests and detention, as well as incrimination of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity and expression, and/or their actual or perceived expression and advocacy for protection of the human rights of LGBT people, including of two human rights defenders, Mr. Ahmed Alaa and Ms. Sarah Hegazy.

- [A/HRC/37/51/Add. 2 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders on his mission to Mexico](#)

75. Defenders of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons have also been targeted by campaigns designed to stigmatize them, heightening the climate of fear in which many of them live. Attacks against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights activists are usually related to efforts to promote recognition of their rights. Prejudices based on sexual orientation and gender identity held by police officers and prosecutors reduce the effectiveness of investigations into attacks on such activists. The assassinations of such activists are not investigated as hate crimes, neither is the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex rights activism of the victims usually taken into account. Moreover, the authorities often denigrate victims in an attempt to trivialize attacks. Transgender rights defenders often face increased risks due to the higher levels of sexual violence against transgender persons, sometimes resulting in their murder, as was the case with transgender activist Jennifer López in Ometepepec, in the State of Guerrero. In many states, defenders of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons’ rights face problems when attempting to organize, use public spaces or access resources and are ignored by local and state authorities. They may also feel isolated from the broader community of human rights defenders.

103. Defenders of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and sexual and reproductive rights have reported that religious groups have, at times, undermined their efforts to ensure the wider recognition of these rights. In addition, through their actions and statements, religious groups have created

a climate of harassment in which advocates of such rights are targeted. Reports also indicate that the secular nature of the State is not fully respected because of the close relationship between certain religious groups and political/economic actors. This situation allows such groups to exert undue influence over the authorities in order to promote the adoption of decisions, including legal amendments, which can adversely affect the enjoyment of human rights.

121. The Special Rapporteur recommends that civil society:

(b) Address the issue of discrimination against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights defenders within broader human rights movements.

- [A/HRC/37/53 Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context](#)

36. Housing strategies should identify groups that suffer housing disadvantages and should address the particular barriers they face. These groups include: women; persons with disabilities; people living in poverty; migrants; racial and ethnic minorities; indigenous peoples; youth; older persons; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons; and people who are homeless or living in informal settlements. They should ensure that legal protections from discrimination are effectively enforced in the housing sector and that housing status — including homelessness — and social and economic situation are recognized as prohibited grounds of discrimination.

65. Special attention must be paid to ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups who might not otherwise be able to participate owing to discrimination or marginalization, such as: women; people who are homeless; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons; representatives from informal settlements; racial, ethnic and cultural minorities; migrants; older persons; and young persons. Special measures to ensure effective participation of persons with disabilities should comply with the standard of full and effective participation and inclusion, articulated in article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- [A/HRC/37/55 Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights](#)

C. Cultivating diversity and combating discrimination at various levels

77. A prerequisite for the needed diversity is actively combating discrimination in the field of cultural rights in accordance with international standards, including discrimination on the bases of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, migrant status, disability or poverty. There is also a need to ensure involvement of rural people. Furthermore, the Special Rapporteur recognizes the need for future work on the rights of persons with disabilities to participate fully in such initiatives.

78. One key concern is that of pervasive gender discrimination. For example, UNESCO has noted that a “multifaceted gender gap persists in almost all cultural fields in most parts of the world”. This must be tackled so that women can be equal participants in socially engaged artistic and cultural initiatives. Required initiatives include the full recognition of and encouragement for women as creative persons, the removal of impediments in their paths towards fully participating in and enjoying arts and culture, and the prevention of gendered attacks on artistic freedom. Such gender-specific attacks include women performers being penalized for their dress, banning of women performing or of broadcast of their performances, particular attacks on feminist art, and suppression of art and culture with lesbian, gay, bisexual or transsexual themes.

- [A/HRC/37/55/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural on her mission to Serbia and Kosovo](#)

2. Inclusion and non-discrimination in the field of cultural rights

30. Despite ongoing discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, local rights activists indicated that the climate for their work had improved. The Special Rapporteur was pleased to learn that after several years of being banned or met with hostile counterdemonstrators, the Belgrade Pride march has been permitted since 2014 and in 2016 did not face counter-protests. She commends the organizers of this event for their efforts to promote human rights. In 2017, Ana Brnabic, Serbia's first female Prime Minister and first openly gay elected official, was present during the parade.

A. General Issues

61. All persons, whether members of ethnic or religious minorities, secular people, women, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, persons with disabilities or people of mixed identities, have the right to make significant contributions to how cultural heritage is understood, developed and integrated in cultural practices.

B. Recommendations

100. These actors should:

(...)

(c) Combat discrimination, including against women, minorities, Roma and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, in the field of cultural rights; improve the enjoyment of cultural rights by persons with disabilities, including through support of accessible arts and improved access to heritage sites.

- [A/HRC/37/62 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy](#)

88. The Special Rapporteur will be closely monitoring subsequent cases following the Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs Union Of India And Ors decision by the Indian Supreme Court which considered sexual orientation as an essential attribute of privacy.

- [A/HRC/37/65 Joint study of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide](#)

60. There is no doubt that civil society has contributed to great victories in the domain of rights and the prevention of atrocities and systematic violations. Civil society organizations (CSOs) can claim important victories including the abolition of slavery; desegregation in many parts of the world including the United States and South Africa; the end of the political disenfranchisement of minorities and women in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; the fight against impunity, particularly in post-authoritarian transitions, and recently, huge advances in the promotion of LGBT rights, among others.

ITEM 4: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS THAT REQUIRE THE COUNCIL'S ATTENTION

- [A/HRC/37/68 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)

75. Since the issuance of her last report, the Special Rapporteur has received reports, including in the course of her missions, of the continued discrimination, harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention, punishment, and denial of rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) and intersex persons in line with the concerns raised by her predecessor in 2013. Such concerns have been persistently documented by human rights groups in previous years.

76. The Islamic Penal Code criminalises same sex relations between consenting adults, and the country remains one of a handful which imposes the death sentence penalty as a punishment, under certain circumstances. People who engage in acts of affection between members of the same sex can be subjected to punishments which include lashing. In 2016, the Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern at reports that children identifying as LGBT and intersex has been “subjected to electric shocks and the administration of hormones and strong psychoactive medications for the purpose of ‘curing’ them.”, and urged the Government to hold those responsible for such acts accountable.

77. The Special rapporteur recalls that international law is clear in affording the protection of human rights of all people, including LGBT and intersex persons. The reported treatment of these individuals violates their rights to liberty, fair trial, integrity, privacy, dignity, equality before the law, non-discrimination and the absolute prohibition on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment, as enshrined in international law.

97. The Special Rapporteur calls on the Government to ensure the protection of the rights of LGBT and intersex individuals through repealing laws which punish people based on their sexual orientation and gender identity; enacting effective anti-discrimination laws; and to ban forced and involuntary treatment and medical procedures.

- [A/HRC/37/68/Add. 1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: comments by the State - Note by the Secretariat](#)

Reply to paragraphs 75-77

This section of the Draft report, disregarding the realities of Islamic countries, has raised incorrect interpretations and even prejudices of the sexual orientation of some individuals in Iran. Interestingly, these beliefs still do not work in many countries with the resistance of people, churches, and some political parties, and in some states in the United States, for example, they still stand up to register homosexuality and their presence in the army is seriously criticized. The promotion of immorality and the weakening of the family status and the expansion of unrest in the Western societies have resulted in many problems which have also been criticized by independent thinkers. The governments of these countries, with the false propaganda and support for homosexuals, who live in their territory, have granted citizenships to them, alleging that they are at risk. Unfortunately, the promotion of Western culture to other countries has led to the promotion of homosexuality as an expression of the freedom of human choice. While the Shari'a view of Islam, the state of family is extremely important that the result of the marriage of men and women leads to the survival of the human race, but the establishment of sex between the two homosexuals is a barrier to the survival of the generation and endangers the basics of the family. According to the holy laws and teachings of Islam and the laws and regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as the culture and tradition of the society and in view of the importance of family, unconventional acts of conflict with the law, such as those of homosexual orientation, are totally rejected. But there is a supportive approach toward bisexual people and the competent authorities and social institutions support provide them with their requirements.

Allowing transgender people to undergo sex change surgery is an important example. It is worth mentioning that in order to support these people, actions such as: reviewing the drafting of a supportive bill for transgender people, providing counseling, providing financial and insurance facilities and attracting support from public institutions, have been taken. In this way, the Islamic Republic of Iran is dealing with this kind of social health

phenomenon and, while preventing any humiliation, it is helping them with integrating into the society. It is emphasized that the allegation for persecution or forcing to undergo surgery and shock therapy, etc., is set out in these paragraphs are categorically false and must be deleted in the final version of the report.

Considering the information provided, the inaccuracies in the allegations made in paragraph 77 have also been proven and thus, it should be deleted from the final report.

ITEM 5: HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES AND MECHANISMS

- [A/HRC/37/73 Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues on recommendations made by the Forum on Minority Issues at its tenth session on the theme “Minority youth: towards inclusive and diverse societies”](#)

8. In its recommendations the Forum highlights the primary responsibility of the State to protect — via national education institutions and bodies, local governments and other public offices, public broadcasting agencies and conflict prevention mechanisms — the rights of minority youth. States should comply with this obligation in view of the fact that minority youth may be subjected to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination due to their age and to their ethnic, national, linguistic or religious background; discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation or physical abilities may further accentuate their situation of marginalization. The Forum also calls on United Nations entities to pay greater attention to young persons belonging to minorities, who may need additional support or protection to enable them to engage fully in society. The recommendations also address minority youth directly, encouraging those who wish to bring positive change to their societies to step up efforts with a view to increasing the impact of their advocacy work and to stay connected to their community while also building bridges with other communities. The Forum also urges minority communities, as well as the broader society, to give support and recognition to the work of minority youth in seeking to uphold human rights and to bring about positive change.

33. States should take legislative and policy measures to guarantee that minority youth have equal access to education of equal quality, delivered in an inclusive environment that fosters greater achievement for all. This includes the use of minority languages at all levels, as much, and for as long, as possible. Schools and universities should ensure that minority students who enter their institution receive adequate support to achieve academic success equal to that of non-minority students. Educational institutions must be sensitive to minority, gender and other issues, including through the collection of data disaggregated by ethnicity or national origin, religion and language, as well as gender, sexual orientation and physical abilities. Measures such as scholarships, fee waivers or quotas should be considered as special measures that can contribute to increasing educational opportunities for persons belonging to minorities.

- [A/HRC/37/74 2017 Social Forum Report of the Co-Chair-Rapporteurs](#)

8. The Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Michel Sidibé, recalled that almost 40 years before the establishment of the Social Forum, people living with HIV had challenged indifference and created, championed and led a transformative movement from a focus on disease to a people-centred approach. Activists had broken the “conspiracy of silence”, which had helped change the trajectory of the epidemic and make treatment more affordable. That progress in the HIV response had been made possible by adopting an approach grounded in human rights. While 20 million people were currently on antiretroviral therapy and AIDS-related deaths had dropped sharply, millions still awaited treatment. Moreover, global solidarity and shared responsibility were being questioned, and civil society space was shrinking. Stigma and discrimination discouraged people from accessing prevention services, especially in the cases of transgender and gay persons and people who injected drugs. A transformative global agenda, powerful scientific and medical tools, strong and binding global human rights frameworks, and programmes that worked to advance health all imposed a moral and a legal responsibility to act.

9. The Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, spoke about the importance of achieving universal health coverage to address impending health

challenges. Universal health coverage improved everyone's health, reduced poverty, created jobs, drove inclusive economic growth, promoted gender equality and protected people against epidemics. However, social barriers prevented many people from getting the care they needed, and included discrimination against adolescents, refugees, sex workers, drug users, people in prison, the poor and people with minority sexual orientation. Robust health systems should provide the services people said they needed, not those that providers decided they needed. Civil society organizations, community groups, Governments, United Nations agencies and for-profit companies should work together to fulfil the political mandate of the Sustainable Development Goals to improve health outcomes and transform health systems.

12. Following the presentations, representatives of Bahrain, Cabo Verde (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Egypt, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, the Association of World Citizens, the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, the Global Forum on MSM & HIV, the Stop AIDS Alliance and the World Social Forum took the floor. They underlined the need to address challenges faced by specific groups, such as children, adolescents, women, migrants, refugees, persons deprived of liberty, sex workers and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. Those challenges included discrimination, criminalization of vulnerable groups, the shrinking of civic space, barriers to access to medicines and unaffordable prices, and a lack of funding for health and other policies addressing the social determinants of health. Overcoming those challenges was a collective endeavour that should build on the 2030 Agenda commitments. Proposals for addressing those challenges included the adoption of universal health-care systems, the collection of disaggregated data in a manner respectful of key populations, the inclusion and participation of civil society and youth in policymaking and implementation, increasing investments in community-led programmes and decriminalizing drug use and behaviours common among affected populations. Some speakers encouraged countries to include HIV-related human rights issues in their universal periodic review reports and recommendations, their reports to human rights treaty bodies and their voluntary national reviews on the Sustainable Development Goals.

21. A member of the Regional Steering Committee of the Asia Pacific Transgender Network, Phylesha Brown-Acton, presented data illustrating the challenges and barriers faced by transgender people in accessing transgender-competent general or mental health care. Transgender women were 49 times more likely to be affected by HIV than the general population. There was a need for transgender-positive interpretations of human rights law and jurisprudence, a strong commitment to enforcement of international obligations, and space for transgender voices. The lack of acknowledgement of indigenous specific terminologies for transgender identities in declarations, systems, mechanisms and processes resulted in them being referred to in demeaning and dehumanizing ways. Ignoring indigenous terminology impeded effective country responses and the achievement of fast-track targets. Moreover, the lack of data on indigenous and transgender peoples resulted in them being left behind.

24. The Executive Director of the Global Network of People living with HIV, Laurel Sprague, said that people living with HIV lived at the intersection of a health condition and social prejudice. They had created the principle of Greater Involvement of People Living with or Affected by HIV/AIDS, which had resulted in their increased representation in various policymaking bodies at all levels. Ending AIDS required a real right to health; the right to non-discriminatory employment and education for people living with HIV; putting a stop to gender-based violence, discriminatory gender norms and laws, arbitrary arrests based on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender identity, drug use, sex work or HIV status; and addressing poverty and the other social determinants of health that made some people and communities more vulnerable to HIV than others. Ending AIDS without ending prejudices and social hierarchies would be a failure.

56. During the interactive dialogue, representatives of Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, OHCHR, the Asia Pacific Transgender Network, the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, the Medicines Transparency Alliance Mongolia and the PrEP Impact Trial took the floor. Many participants raised issues concerning economic barriers to access to medicines, including the fact that market and economic considerations took precedence over human rights. They also highlighted the lack of transparency on pricing, “commercial” determinants of health, the devastating impacts of epidemics on the economies of developing countries, and neglected tropical diseases. Participants commented on international partnerships and partnerships between Governments and civil society. A number of participants inquired about discrimination within and among nations in access to medicines, diagnosis, pre-exposure prophylaxis and resources, with specific reference to children, transgender women, and men who had sex with men. Some mentioned the relationship between universal health coverage and access to medicines.

61. Concluding remarks were made by representatives of OHCHR, WHO, AfricAid, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, the Asia Pacific Transgender Network, the Belarusian Association of UNESCO Clubs, the Global Forum on MSM & HIV, the Coordinating Committee of the International Conference on AIDS, the International Federation of Medical Students’ Associations, the People’s Health Movement, the Stop TB partnership, Swaziland Migrant Mineworkers Association and the World Social Forum. Participants mentioned groups facing specific challenges and offering opportunities, including health-care workers and students, migrant workers and undocumented migrants, refugees, people who used drugs, indigenous peoples, rural communities and the urban poor, children, adolescents transgender people, men who had sex with men, and sex workers. Empowering those groups was essential to ensure access and adherence to treatment. That could be done by focusing on general social needs as common denominators between the different groups. Those groups should also participate in collecting disaggregated data. Participants called for multi-stakeholder and multisectoral alliances. International human rights systems could be instrumental for promoting accountability in delivering the right to health. States should actively engage in international negotiations and cooperation to promote human rights in health, such as at the high-level meeting on tuberculosis to be convened by the General Assembly in 2018. Specific social policies should be provided to all. States should review counter-terrorism and other norms that attacked civil society space and funding. Many participants called for preventive approaches and more human rights education and awareness on the part of different stakeholders.

65. Stigma, discrimination, marginalization and criminalization worsened epidemics, undermined prevention efforts and hindered access to lifesaving public services and goods by key populations and groups in vulnerable situations. Several groups faced specific challenges, including migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, poor populations, children, adolescents, women, transgender people, men who had sex with men, people who used drugs, people deprived of their liberty and sex workers. Many speakers emphasized the importance of collecting data about the impact of epidemics among those populations, of disaggregating data and of ensuring the participation of affected communities and civil society in data collection and analysis efforts, and in the political debates and decisions informed by that analysis.

ITEM 6: UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

- **Argentina** received 7 SOGIESC recommendations. It accepted all 7 recommendations.
- **Benin** received 0 SOGIESC recommendations.
- **Czechia** received 1 SOGIESC recommendation. It accepted the 1 recommendation.
- **Gabon** received 1 SOGIESC recommendations. It accepted the 1 recommendation.
- **Ghana** received 20 SOGIESC recommendations. It supported 3 recommendations, partially accepted 1 recommendation and noted 16 recommendations.
- **Guatemala** received 8 SOGIESC recommendations. It noted all 8 recommendations.
- **Japan** received 13 SOGIESC recommendations. It accepted 3 recommendations, partially accepted 3 recommendations and noted 7 recommendations.
- **Pakistan** received 7 SOGIESC recommendations. It accepted 2 recommendations and noted 5 recommendations.
- **Peru** received 20 SOGIESC recommendations. It accepted all 20 recommendations.
- **Republic of Korea** received 22 SOGIESC recommendations. It noted all 22 recommendations.
- **Sri Lanka** received 10 SOGIESC recommendations. It accepted 3 and noted 7 recommendations.
- **Switzerland** received 12 SOGIESC recommendations. It accepted 4 recommendations and noted 8 recommendations.
- **Ukraine** received 13 SOGIESC recommendations. It accepted 10 recommendations and noted 3 recommendations.
- **Zambia** received 8 SOGIESC recommendations. It noted all 8 recommendations.

If you want to know exactly what happened or find updated information on the Working Group Sessions and the UPR outcomes, check out ILGA's complete and updated Report on the [28th UPR Working Group Session](#).

ITEM 7: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN PALESTINE AND OTHER OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

ITEM 8: FOLLOW-UP AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VIENNA DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

ITEM 9: RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED FORMS OF INTOLERANCE, FOLLOW-UP AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DURBAN DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- [A/HRC/37/44 Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)

33. In Croatia, the Criminal Code defines hate crime as a criminal offence committed on account of a person's race, colour, religion, national or ethnic origin, disability, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity. For some criminal offences, more severe sanctions are imposed if the crimes are qualified as hate crimes; in other cases, hatred is considered an aggravating circumstance. Less severe forms of unlawful and offensive behaviour in this context are punishable in accordance with the Act on Public Order and Peace Offences.

- [A/HRC/37/76 Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards on its ninth session](#)

21. The adoption in 2000, by the European Union, of two fundamental directives in the fight against discrimination constituted a major and unprecedented achievement. The race equality directive and the employment equality directive prohibited discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion, belief, disability, age and sexual orientation, and provided protection in key areas of life such as employment, education, social security, health care and access to and supply of goods and services. Both instruments provided for the obligation to ensure the availability of judicial remedies to victims and also provided grounds for taking positive action to promote equality.

Comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation

As enshrined in its treaties, the European Union is founded on the values of equality, non-discrimination and tolerance and, in implementing its policies and activities, the European Union aimed to fight discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. The European Union's commitment to the principle of non-discrimination is further reiterated in Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which has acquired the same legal values of the Treaties since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009. Moreover, the prohibition of discrimination is strengthened by Article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The adoption of two fundamental European Union Directives in the fight against discrimination: the Racial Equality and the Employment Equality Directives, both adopted in 2000, were major achievements. The two ground-breaking Directives prohibit discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation, and provide protection in key areas of life, such as employment, education, social security, healthcare, access to and supply of goods and services. Both instruments provide for the obligation to ensure the availability of judicial remedies to victims and also provide grounds for taking positive actions to promote equality.

The representative of Cuba gave a presentation on existing anti-discrimination legislation in the country, noting that current legislation that prohibited discrimination. The representative cited articles of the Constitution prohibiting discrimination, in particular Chapter VI, Article 14 which provides that all citizens had the same rights and responsibilities and Article 42 that specifically prohibited racial and other forms of discrimination. Based on Article 42 of the Constitution, the criminal code had (among others) the objective to protect society, the social, political, economic and state order. The labour code (Law 116) in its article 2 the fundamental labour rights principles, which expressly prohibit discrimination in the work place based on skin colour, gender, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, territorial origin, disability, etc. Cuba was now engaged in drafting a multi-sectorial policy, in order to eliminate the vestiges of racial discrimination. He also noted national reform efforts aimed at reviewing policies and existing laws. Changes would, in particular, be introduced in the educational system and a programme on African origins might be introduced. Further efforts would focus on special education programmes directed at education and law enforcement on discriminatory practices, and diversifying the public debate. The delegate then referred to additional legislation prohibiting and preventing racial discrimination in Cuba, including

national legislation that prohibits the promotion of ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination.

South Africa, the representative noted, had passed a number of laws to give effect to its constitutional goals of achieving equality, human dignity and the advancement of human rights and freedoms. During the last 23 years of democracy more than 1200 laws and amendments aimed at dismantling apartheid and eradicating all forms of discrimination were passed. South Africa was currently in the process of finalising the National Action Plan, in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. The NAP provided the basis for the development of a comprehensive policy framework against the scourges of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Importantly, the development and actual implementation of programmes, measures and activities in respect of the NAP lied with all government departments, institutions supporting constitutional democracy, civil society as well as business, labour, the media and other sectors. The NAP would also provide South Africa with a comprehensive policy framework to address racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at both a private and public level. It was not intended to replace existing laws and policies — rather it was complementary to existing Government legislation, policies and programmes which address equality, equity and discrimination. The overall goal of the NAP was to build a non-racial, non-sexist society based on the values of human dignity, equality and the advancement of human rights and freedom. The government had recently published the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill. Once it became law, it would criminalise several forms of discrimination including on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, religion and nationality. This Bill was an illustration of the seriousness with which South Africa viewed hate crimes.

The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia stated that the knowledge of history helped to prevent future intolerance. Racism, discrimination, xenophobia and Afrophobia are interconnected forms of intolerance and have its origin in the accumulated combination of process that have not yet subsided. The Plurinational State of Bolivia rejected any form of discrimination and the Bolivian Constitution, in particular in Article 14, prohibited all forms of discrimination based on sex, colour, origin, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, ideology, political reasons, civil status, economic or social status, educational level, occupation etc. Bolivian anti-racism law defines xenophobia as “hate or rejection of a foreigner, reaching from manifestations of rejection to different manifestations of aggression or even violence.” The law was implemented by a Directorate for Anti-Racism, a public institution that had taken up its functions this year. The representative confirmed his country’s commitment to the work of the Committee.

- [**A/HRC/37/77 Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on its fifteenth session**](#)

13. Ms. Crickley drew attention to the great importance of the intersectionality between racism and gender oppression. She emphasized that people who experienced racism were not all the same and that they most likely suffered from multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, compounded by factors such as gender identity and disability.

ITEM 10: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

- [A/HRC/37/80 Communications report of Special Procedures - Communications sent, 1 June to 30 November 2017; Replies received, 1 August 2017 to 31 January 2018](#)

II. Statistics on communications and replies by mandate

Mandate	Reporting period: 1 June to 30 November 2017			Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 30 November 2017		
	Communications sent	Replied to by 31 January 2018	Response rate	Communications sent	Replied to by 31 January 2018	Response rate
Sexual orientation and gender identity	10	5	50%	14	6	43%

REPORTS THAT DO NOT ADDRESS SOGIESC ISSUES

- A/HRC/37/1 Agenda and annotations
- A/HRC/37/18 Report of the Secretary-General on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity - Note by the Secretariat
- A/HRC/37/19 Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - Note by the Secretary-General
- A/HRC/37/21 Measures taken to implement Human Rights Council resolution 9/8 and obstacles to its implementation, including recommendations for further improving the effectiveness of, harmonizing and reforming the treaty body system - Report of the Secretary-General
- A/HRC/37/22 Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the question of human rights in Cyprus
- A/HRC/37/23 Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/26 Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities - Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/28 Summary report on the panel discussion of the impact of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence in the context of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/29 Intersessional seminar on cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/30 Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights - Report of the Secretary-General on the role of economic, social and cultural rights in building sustainable and resilient societies for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- A/HRC/37/31 Summary of the biennial Human Rights Council panel discussion on unilateral coercive measures and human rights - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/32 Realization of the right to work - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/33 Protecting the rights of the child in humanitarian situations - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/35 Summary of the panel discussion on human rights, climate change, migrants and persons displaced across international borders - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/37 Report on the twenty-fourth annual meeting of special rapporteurs/representatives, independent experts and working groups of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (26-30 June 2017), including updated information on the special procedures
- A/HRC/37/38 Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of Human Rights Council resolutions S-9/1 and S-12/1
- A/HRC/37/39 Database of all business enterprises involved in the activities detailed in paragraph 96 of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/41 Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/42 Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/43 Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/45 Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and on the achievements of technical assistance in the field of human

rights

- A/HRC/37/46 Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Libya, including on the effectiveness of technical assistance and capacity-building measures received by the Government of Libya
- A/HRC/37/47 Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
- A/HRC/37/48 Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children
- A/HRC/39/Add.4 Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief, Ahmed Shaheed on his mission to Uzbekistan: comments by State - Note by the secretariat
- A/HRC/37/50/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment on his mission to Turkey - Note by the Secretariat
- A/HRC/37/50/Add.2 Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment on his mission to Turkey: comments by the State
- A/HRC/37/51/Add.3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders on his mission to Australia
- A/HRC/37/51/Add.4 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders on his mission to Mexico: comments by the State
- A/HRC/37/52 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism on the human rights challenge of states of emergency in the context of countering terrorism
- A/HRC/37/53/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, on her mission to Chile
- A/HRC/37/54 Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
- A/HRC/37/54/Add. 1 Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights on his mission to Tunisia
- A/HRC/37/54/Add.2 Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, on his mission to Panama - Note by the Secretariat
- A/HRC/37/54/Add.3 Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights on his mission to Switzerland
- A/HRC/37/54/Add. 4 Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights on his mission to Tunisia: comments by the State
- A/HRC/37/55/Add.2 Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights on her mission to Serbia and Kosovo: comments by the State
- A/HRC/37/56 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities- Note by the Secretariat
- A/HRC/37/56/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea - Note by the Secretariat
- A/HRC/37/56/Add. 2 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her mission to Kazakhstan
- A/HRC/37/56/Add.3 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her mission to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: comments by State
- A/HRC/37/56/Add. 4 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her mission to Kazakhstan: comments by the State
- A/HRC/37/57 Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism
- A/HRC/37/57/Add.1 Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism on her mission to the United Republic of Tanzania - Note by the Secretariat

- A/HRC/37/57/Add. 2 Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism on the expert workshop on witchcraft and human rights
- A/HRC/37/57/Add.3 Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism on the Regional Action Plan on Albinism in Africa (2017–2021) - Note by the Secretariat
- A/HRC/37/58 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
- A/HRC/37/58/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment on his mission to Uruguay
- A/HRC/37/58/Add. 2 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment on his mission to Mongolia
- A/HRC/37/59 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
- A/HRC/37/60 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material - Note by the Secretariat
- A/HRC/37/60/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, on her visit to the Dominican Republic - Note by the Secretariat
- A/HRC/37/61 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food
- A/HRC/37/61/Add.1 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food on her mission to Zambia
- A/HRC/37/64 Report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights
- A/HRC/37/66 Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues
- A/HRC/37/67 Report on the third session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights
- A/HRC/37/69 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- A/HRC/37/70 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
- A/HRC/37/71 Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan
- A/HRC/37/72 Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic
- A/HRC/37/75 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967
- A/HRC/37/78 Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali
- A/HRC/37/79 Report of the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights
- A/HRC/37/80/Corr. 1 Communications report of Special Procedures - Corrigendum

