

The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association – ILGA World and the International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) have compiled a series of factsheets highlighting the work that UN special procedures – independent human rights experts, appointed to monitor and report on human rights violations – have undertaken to defend the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) persons. The factsheets compile the references and recommendations made by these experts to LGBTI persons, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). They cover all thematic reports, country visit reports, and communications sent to States between January 2011 and December 2021.



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### SPECIAL RAPPOREUR ON THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

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**Ms. MKOUMBOU BOLY BARRY (BURKINA FASO)**

Since August 2016 (Until June 2022)

FORMER SPECIAL RAPPOREURS:

- Mr. Kishore SINGH (India),  
2010 - 2016
- Mr. Vernor MUNOZ VILLALOBOS (Costa Rica),  
2004 - 2010
- Ms. Katarina TOMASEVSKI (Croatia),  
1998 - 2004



EMAIL



WEBSITE

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## WORK SUMMARY

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### COUNTRIES VISITED

#### ADDRESSES SOGIESC ISSUES:

No country visits have addressed SOGIESC issues.

#### DOES NOT ADDRESS SOGIESC ISSUES:

- Qatar (December 2019)
- Tunisia (April 2019)
- Côte d'Ivoire (December 2017)
- Chile (March/April 2016)
- Fiji (December 2015)
- Algeria (January/February 2015)
- Bhutan (May/June 2014)
- Seychelles (October 2013)
- Ecuador (September 2012)
- Tunisia (April/May 2012)
- Kazakhstan (September 2011)

## ANNUAL THEMATIC REPORTS

<p><b>The right to education of migrants</b> July 2021 (76th Session GA)</p>	<p>Brief references to discriminatory treatment to LGBTIQIA+ migrants and their right to education Paras. 29, 88.</p>
<p><b>The cultural dimensions of the right to education, or the right to education as a cultural right</b> April 2021 (47th HRC)</p>	<p>Brief references to cultural and gender norms in school regulations as impediments to access education for LGBTI persons; Brief reference to gender-related diversity within the education system Paras. 48, 50, 76.</p>
<p><b>Interrelations between the right to education and the rights to water and sanitation</b> July 2020 (75th Session GA)</p>	<p>Brief references to SOGI and non-discrimination to trans and intersex children. (Non-discrimination and stigma in processes linked to sanitation and hygiene, and access to gender-neutral facilities for trans and intersex children and education workers). Paras. 2, 28, 70, 78, 96.</p>
<p><b>Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the right to education; concerns, challenges and opportunities</b> June 2020 (44th Session HRC)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p><b>Contributions of the right to education to the prevention of atrocity crimes and mass or grave violations of human rights</b> July 2019 (74th Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p><b>Implementation of the right of education and SDG4 in the context of the growth of private actors in education</b> April 2019 (41st Session HRC)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p><b>The situation of refugees and the right to education</b> July 2018 (73rd Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p><b>A rights-based approach to education governance</b> June 2018 (38th Session HRC)</p>	<p>Brief reference to SO. (Non-discrimination on basis of, inter alia, SO, is central to human rights.) Para. 31.</p>
<p><b>Inclusion, equity and the right to education</b> September 2018 (72nd Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p><b>Realizing the right to education through non-formal education</b></p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>

June 2017 (35th Session HRC)

**Lifelong learning and the right to education**  
August 2016 (71st Session GA)

No SOGIESC references.

**Issues and challenges to the right to education in the digital age**  
June 2016 (32nd Session HRC)

No SOGIESC references.

**Public Private Partnerships and the right to education**  
August 2015 (70th Session GA)

No SOGIESC references.

**Protecting education against commercialization**  
June 2015 (29th Session HRC)

No SOGIESC references.

**Privatization and the right to education**  
September 2014 (69th Session GA)

No SOGIESC references.

**Assessment of the educational attainment of students**  
June 2014 (26th Session HRC)

No SOGIESC references.

**Report on the Post-2015 Education Agenda**  
August 2013 (68th Session GA)

No SOGIESC references.

**Justiciability and the right to education**  
June 2013 (23rd Session HRC)

No SOGIESC references.

**Technical and Vocational Education and Training**  
August 2012 (67th Session GA)

No SOGIESC references.

**Normative Action for Quality Education**  
June 2012 (20th Session HRC)

No SOGIESC references.

**Financing education and update on education in emergencies**  
August 2011 (66th Session GA)

No SOGIESC references.

**Equality of opportunity in education**  
June 2011 (17th Session HRC)

Brief reference to SO.  
(Reviewing anti-discrimination laws related to education, mentions the inclusion of SO in Germany's General Equality of Treatment Act (2006).)  
Para. 43.

**Sexual education**  
July 2010 (65th Session GA)

Brief references to SOGI.  
(Yogyakarta Principles important to SOGI and human rights;  
“The Special Rapporteur fully endorses the precepts of [Yogyakarta] Principle 16, referring specifically to the right to education.”;  
Sexual education must pay attention to SOGI; Abstinence-only programs deny the existence of LGBT persons;  
References ECSR’s statement that sexual education must not perpetuate prejudices regarding SO;  
Notes SO is omitted from school curricula in most of Latin America and the Caribbean.)  
Paras. 23, 39, 65, 67, 69.

**The right to education of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers**  
April 2010 (14th Session HRC)

No SOGIESC references.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

COUNTRY/DATE	EXPERTS	SITUATION
<b>Guatemala</b> 25 Nov 2021	Education Freedom of opinion and expression Health SOGI	Information received regarding bill 5940 (Law to guarantee the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against gender identity disorders), pending approval by the Congress of the Republic, which presents serious inconsistencies with human rights standards, particularly affecting the rights of LGTBI persons.
<b>Ghana</b> 9 August 2021	SOGI Arbitrary Detention Education Freedom of opinion and expression Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association Health Human rights defenders Torture Violence against women Women and girls	Information received concerning the tabling of a bill entitled “Promotion of Proper Human Sexual Rights and Ghanaian Family Values Bill, 2021” before the Parliament of Ghana. According to information at our disposal, the first reading of the bill took place on 2 August. The consideration of the bill is expected to resume in October, after Parliamentary recess and public engagement.
<b>Poland</b> 20 January 2021	SOGI Cultural rights Education Freedom of opinion and expression Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association Health Human rights defenders Religion or belief Torture Violence against women Women and girls	Information received concerning (i) the increased use of hate speech and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and gender diverse (“LGBT”) persons, including the creation of so-called “LGBT Free” zones by municipalities, (ii) restrictions on and attacks against Pride marches, (iii) a proposed bill to criminalize sexuality education, and (iv) restrictions on Polish schools’ initiative “Rainbow Friday”; (v) possible withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention, and (vi) the Polish Episcopal Conference’s calling for the creation of “conversion therapy” clinics.

<p><b>Romania</b> 11 September 2020</p>	<p>Education Freedom of opinion and expression Health SOGI Violence against women Women in law and in practice</p>	<p>Information received concerning proposed bills that reportedly (i) prohibit sexual education unless there is parental written consent, and (ii) impose a blanket ban on a discussion regarding “gender theory or opinion” in Romanian educational establishments.</p>
<p><b>Canada</b> 19 December 2018</p>	<p>Cultural Rights Disability Education Freedom of opinion and expression Health SOGI Violence against women Women in law and in practice</p>	<p>Information received concerning changes to the sexuality education curriculum of the Province of Ontario. The Ontario Minister of Education announced that the Province’s schools would be returning to teaching a sexuality education curriculum first promulgated in 1998, replacing the one adopted in 2015. The Premier of Ontario declared that any teachers who continued teaching the curriculum of 2015 would be sanctioned. The differences between the two curriculum include, in particular: discussion in the curriculum of 2015 of differences among people such as SOGI and the need for acceptance and appreciation of diversity along with further discussion around SOGI in the curriculum for grades 6-8; and the inclusion of the words “gay”, “lesbian”, “transgender”, and “cyberbullying” that are lacking in the 1998 curriculum.</p>
<p><b>Hungary</b> 12 September 2018</p>	<p>Cultural rights Education Freedom of opinion and expression Women in law and practice</p>	<p>Information received concerning a government directive decertifying and defunding the teaching of gender studies at all Hungarian institutions of higher education on 9 August 2018. Opponents allegedly claim the subject “serves the gay lobby” and is concerned only with the study of “LGBTI communities”.</p>
<p><b>Peru</b> 15 August 2018</p>	<p>Education Women in law and practice</p>	<p>Anticipated Supreme Court decision to remove the principle of gender equality from the national curriculum for primary education (CNEB), being implemented since January 2017. Civil society emphasizes the importance of the curriculum in reducing discrimination against women and LGBTI people.</p>

**Brazil**  
13 April 2017

Education  
Freedom of opinion and expression  
Freedom of religion

Two Projects of Law, called the “School Without Party Programme” bills, containing provisions that restrict the right to freedom of expression of students and teachers, to allegedly prevent “ideological and political indoctrination”, with confirmations that “gender ideologies” would not be included in the school curriculum, and the term “sexual orientation” taken out of the curriculum’s text on 6 April 2017.