

UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW):

73rd Session, 1 to 19 July 2019, and 75th Pre-Sessional Working Group, 22 to 26 July 2019

State reports reviewed: Austria, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guyana, Mozambique, Qatar

Lists of Issues adopted: Afghanistan, Eritrea, **/Kiribati/**, **/Latvia/**, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, **/Spain/**, **/Tunisia/**, **/Zimbabwe/**

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RESUME:

- SOGIESC recommendations to Austria, Guyana and Mozambique, including:
 - o On anti-discrimination legislation (Austria, Guyana)
 - On investigation, prosecution, punishment and reparation for cases of violence and discrimination against LBTI (Guyana)
 - o On LBTI in detention (Mozambique)
 - o On LBT-inclusive sexuality education (Austria)
 - Stand-alone recommendation on intersex (Austria)
 - o No specific recommendations on trans or LBQ women
 - First SOGIESC recommendations from this Committee to Austria and Mozambique.
- LBTI questions to Kiribati, Latvia, Spain, Tunisia and Zimbabwe, including:
 - o On inclusive anti-discrimination legislation (Kiribati)
 - o On temporary special measures (Spain)
 - o On hate speech, stigma and discrimination (Zimbabwe)
 - o On stereotypes (Spain)
 - o On same-sex families (Latvia)
 - On disaggregated statistics (Tunisia)
 - Stand-alone questions on intersex persons, women and girls (Zimbabwe)
 - Next Session: 21 October-8 November 2019
 - Countries (main review): Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Seychelles
 - o NGO report deadline: 30 September 2019 TBC (to cedaw@ohchr.org)
 - Next PSWG: <u>11-15 November 2019</u>
 - o Countries (for LOI): Gabon, Kyrgyzstan
 - o Countries (for LOIPR): Belgium, Canada, Switzerland
 - NGO report deadline: 30 September 2019 TBC (to <u>cedaw@ohchr.org</u>)

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1. SUMMARY

The UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) published its Concluding Observations and Lists of Issues as a result of the **73**rd **Session** (1 to 19 July 2019) and **75**th **Pre-Sessional Working Group** (22 to 26 July 2019). SOGIESC₁-inclusive **recommendations** were issued to three of seven States reviewed, and LBTI **questions** were adopted in five of nine Lists of Issues.

Among the topics covered by the CEDAW in its Concluding Observations and Lists of Issues were: SOGI-inclusive comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation; stereotypes, stigma and discrimination against LBTI; hate crimes and relevant investigation, prosecution, punishment and redress; temporary special measures; LBT-inclusive sexuality education; same-sex families; and LBTI in detention.

This time, no SOGIESC recommendations were chosen by the CEDAW for the follow-up process.

Only one intersex-specific recommendation was made to Austria, and no stand-alone trans references were contained in the Committee's Concluding Observations. This, however, reflected the CSO data submitted on the States under review. Additionally, specific questions on intersex people, women and girl were asked by the CEDAW in its List of Issues for Zimbabwe.

No specific recommendations or questions were made on LBQ women, while reference to same-sex couple in the List of Issues for Lithuania covered this population implicitly.

SOGIESC-inclusive <u>civil society reports</u> were submitted for less than a half of the States reviewed, with detailed information on LBTI were provided only for 6 countries.

CEDAW also adopted decision on seven individual cases, neither related to LBTI.

1.1. Concluding Observations

At its <u>73rd Session</u>, CEDAW reviewed seven States: Austria, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guyana, Mozambique and Qatar. SOGIESC recommendations were issued only to three States, namely Austria, Guyana and Mozambique.

Austria and Mozambique received its first LBTI/SOGIESC recommendations from this Committee, while Guyana received such recommendations for the second time.

Dialogues of the Committee with all the three State parties which received LBTI/SOGIESC recommendations included at least some discussions on the topic. Two more States (Cabo Verde and DR Congo), however, did not receive such recommendations despite addressing the issue in the constructive dialogues.

Two of the three States with LBTI/SOGIESC recommendations received questions on the topic in the Lists of Issues. At the same time, Mozambique received such recommendations without SOGIESC-inclusive List of Issues, and no LBTI/SOGIESC recommendations were made Cabo Verde despite some questions on the topics included into the List of Issues.

Country	SOGIESC in previous CO*	SOGIESC in LOI/LOIPR**	SOGIESC in the constructive dialogues***	SOGIESC in CSS****	SOGIESC in current CO*
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cabo Verde	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Côte d'Ivoire	No	No	No	Yes	No

1 SOGIESC: Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics

Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	No	Yes	No	No
Guyana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mozambique	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Qatar	No	No	No	No	No

*Concluding Observations

**List of Issues/List of Issues Prior to Reporting

***According to the Press Releases and Summary Records

****Civil Society Submissions

Text in bold links to the source material.

Country-specific information

Austria:

CEDAW reviewed the ninth report of Austria during its 73rd Session. However, no SOGIESC recommendations were made to the State party previously, while the 2013 Concluding Observations did mention registered partnerships recommending Austria to provide similar frameworks for unmarried different-sex couples.

The Committee received two CSO submissions for the PSWG. One was a <u>stand-alone intersex</u> report (<u>another such report</u> was submitted also for the main session), and <u>another one</u> contained a section on same-gender female families.

However, only questions related to same-gender families, marriage and partnership were included into the <u>List of Issues</u> adopted by the Committee. Consequently, the Government <u>provided some information</u> explaining that there are no differences between the rights of married different-gender couples and couples of LBTI women in registered partnership, though the legal aspects of parentage and custody still need to be reviewed.

During the <u>constructive dialogue</u> with the State delegation, CEDAW addressed briefly violations against intersex persons, and received some answers from the State party.

The resulted <u>Concluding Observations</u> contained a recommendation on anti-discrimination legislation (including SO as a protected ground), as well as two recommendations related to heath. The first one addressed education curricula on sexual and reproductive health and rights. The second recommendation covered particular problems faced by intersex persons. The Committee recommended Austria to develop and implement a rights-based health-care protocol for intersex persons, ensuring that children and their parents are appropriately informed of all options, that the children are involved, to the greatest extent possible, in decision-making about medical interventions and that their choices are respected and that no person is subjected to surgery or treatment without their free, informed and prior consent.

Cabo Verde:

Cabo Verde submitted to the CEDAW its ninth periodic report. Previously, no SOGIESC recommendations were made to the State party by the Committee.

No CSO information on LBTI was submitted for the PSWG. However, the Committee did request the State party to provide information about the measures taken to promote non-discrimination and access to sexual and reproductive health services, education and work to LBT women. In its Reply to the List of Issues, the State mentioned its participation in the Equal Rights Coalition, awareness-raising measures and support of LGBTI rights organizations.

One CSO report submitted for the main Session of the Committee contained a chapter on SOGI and LBTI women. The problems faced by this group of women were also addressed by NGO representatives during a briefing with CEDAW experts.

The State delegation mentioned several aspects related to L(G)BTI in the course of the constructive dialogue. Particularly, the representatives of Cabo Verde stated that the issue of the protection of the rights and the elimination of discrimination against LBTI persons had come to the fore with the national action plan against gender-based violence. In 2018, the issue had been put on the policy agenda, and Cabo Verde was the first African country to adopt the policy for this population group, and there were three civil society organizations which worked with those individuals. Awareness raising and informative documentaries on LGBTI individuals had been recently broadcast on the national television, but the country was only taking its initial steps in this domain.

However, despite all these references to LBTI, the Committee's Concluding Observations to Cabo Verde did not mention SOGIESC/L(G)BTI at all.

Côte d'Ivoire:

Côte d'Ivoire submitted its fourth periodic report to CEDAW. Neither previous Concluding Observations of the Committee nor documentation under the current review cycle and the dialogue with the State party referred to L(G)BTI/SOGIESC.

The only exception was one CSO submission very briefly mentioning the situation of LGBTI human rights defenders. However, this did not lead to any further discussions and recommendations.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

CEDAW reviewed the eight periodic report of the DR Congo. While no SOGIESC/L(G)BTI issues were addressed either in previous Concluding Observations or any documents under the current review cycle, including CSO submissions, the topic was discussed during the constructive dialogue with the State party. Replying to a Committee's expert's question on measures to protect the rights of sexual minorities, a representative of the State delegation stated that "same-sex sexual conduct was not prohibited; it was practiced in private and was seen as a private affair of individuals. Homosexual marriage was not legal and would not be made legal in the Democratic Republic of the Congo because it was not acceptable from a cultural and religious point of view." Notwithstanding this questionable statement, however, CEDAW did not make any recommendations on SOGIESC to the State party.

Guyana:

CEDAW considered the ninth periodic report of Guyana, the only State party reviewed during this Session who had received L(G)BTI/SOGIESC recommendations from the Committee previously. In 2012, CEDAW expressed its concerns on the acts of violence against LB women and trans persons, and recommended Guyana to decriminalise consensual same-sex sexual acts.

In its <u>List of Issues</u> adopted under the current review cycle, CEDAW asked Guyana about implementation of the 2012 recommendations, as well as about the progress made towards decriminalizing cross-dressing, addressing the reports of police harassment, arrest and verbal abuse of, violence against, and reluctance to record complaints of discrimination submitted by LBT women and intersex persons; and the measures taken to improve access to health care and employment for LBT women and intersex persons and to address reported discrimination in those areas.

The State party's written Reply to the List of Issues contained detailed paragraphs about trainings to health care professionals and key populations and their outcomes; similar trainings to probation officers and law enforcement officers; health clinic providing services to key populations, including MSM and trans women; and a recent court case declaring criminalization of cross-dressing unconstitutional.

During the <u>constructive dialogue</u> with the State delegation CEDAW experts also raised several questions related to the situation of LBTI women and persons in Guyana.

As a result of the review, the Committee's Concluding Observations included several references to SOGI. A recommendation to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation was preceded by a paragraph noting the State's efforts undertaken to start reviewing its Prevention of Discrimination Act to prohibit discrimination based on SOGI in employment. Additionally, a specific section was dedicated to LBT women and intersex persons particularly. CEDAW expressed its concerns on discrimination and violence against LBTI, including at the hands of law enforcement officers; and on delays in the adoption of legislation protecting LBTI from discrimination at work and in health care facilities, hate crimes, gender-based violence, as well as arbitrary arrest by law enforcement officers. The State party was recommended to adopt legislative and policy measures to protect LBTI from discrimination, including at work, in health care facilities and by law enforcement personnel, as well as from hate crimes, gender-based violence and arbitrary arrest; to investigate, prosecute and adequately punish perpetrators of such acts, and provide safe spaces, support and reparation, including compensation, to victims.

Mozambique:

At its 73rd Session, the Committee considered the combined third to fifth periodic reports of Mozambique. Previous Concluding Observations on the State did not mention L(G)BTI/SOGIESC. Neither did the List of Issues for the current review.

However, for the main Session of the Committee two alternative reports addressed L(G)BTI issues, including one submission containing several references to LBT women, specifically in refugee settings; stating the need for inclusive anti-discrimination legislation; and referring to some findings of the IE on SOGI made by him in relation to his country visit to Mozambique.

Consequently, a Committee member <u>asked</u> the State delegation about measures to protect the human rights of LBTI women at places of detention and refugee camps, and then the <u>Concluding Observations</u> included a recommendation to intensify efforts to prevent gender-based violence against women in detention, including LBT women and intersex persons.

Qatar:

Qatar submitted its second periodic report to CEDAW. Previous Concluding Observations of the Committee did not contain any references to L(G)BTI/SOGIESC. No such references were also made during this review cycle, including in the Committee's List of Issues and Concluding Observations, NGO submissions and the dialogue of the Committee with the State delegation.

1.2. Lists of Issues (LOIs) and Lists of Issues Prior to Reporting (LOIPRs)

During its **75**th **Pre-Sessional Working Group**, CEDAW adopted questions for nine States that are to be reviewed in the future: LOIs for Afghanistan, Eritrea, Kiribati, Latvia, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova and Zimbabwe; and LOIPRs for the simplified reporting procedures of Spain and Tunisia.

LBTI-specific questions were sent to five State parties (Kiribati, Latvia, Spain, Tunisia and Zimbabwe). They concerned inclusive anti-discrimination legislation, temporary special measures, hate speech, stigma and discrimination, stereotypes, same-sex families and disaggregated statistics.

Out of six references, one was made to LBT women, another one to same-sex couples, four to LBT women and intersex persons, and one – specifically to intersex persons, women and girls. There were no stand-alone trans references.

Only two of the five States (Spain and Zimbabwe) had SOGIESC-inclusive civil society submissions, including stand-alone intersex reports for the both.

However, three other States (Kiribati, Latvia and Tunisia) received LBTI questions in the absence of CSO submissions, while <u>Pakistan</u> was not asked about the topic even though there were shadow reports on LBTI with some specific data on trans and intersex populations. It is unclear why the Committee did not choose to follow up on these reports in the LOIs/LOIPRs on the State party, and it remains to be seen whether it will do so in the Concluding Observations.

Kiribati was asked about the measures to adopt LBT-inclusive anti-discrimination legislation.

Latvia received a question on whether same-sex couples are covered by the notion of family used in the State laws, policies, programmes and strategies.

Spain was inquired about temporary special measures to advance the situation of LBT women and intersex persons, as well as about measures to eliminate stereotypes concerning this population.

Tunisia was asked to provide disaggregated statistical data on the situation of disadvantaged groups of women, including LBT women and intersex persons.

Finally, **Zimbabwe** received questions on measures to eliminate hate speech, stigma and discrimination against LBT women and intersex persons in education, health and employment. Concerning specific situation of intersex, the Committee asked about measures to prevent the hiding and infanticide, and to guarantee access to national identity documents; and about medical treatments provided to young intersex women and girls in state hospitals, and whether their free, prior and informed consent is ensured.

The seven States that were issued LOIs will be reviewed at CEDAW's **75**th **Session**, on 10 to 28 February 2020. The Session dates for Ecuador, Sweden and Uruguay have yet to be determined.

1.3. Individual Complaints

In relation to its **73**_{rd} **Session**, out of 7 decisions on individual communications published on the Committee's website.2 none referred to SOGIESC.

2. COMPILATION OF CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Austria - Concluding Observations - 73nd Session, 22 July 2019, 9th review3

Constitutional framework and definition of discrimination against women

- 10. [...] The Committee notes the complexity of the anti-discrimination legislation and commends the efforts made by the State party to gradually harmonize federal legislation. While noting the information provided by the delegation during the dialogue that the devolution system in place at the federal level may intervene to harmonize legislation at all levels, the Committee remains concerned that gender equality structures, their mandates and resources, vary between the *Länder*.
- 11. [...] Finally, the Committee recommends that the State party should also consider amending the Equal Treatment Act and the Federal Equal Treatment Act and other Acts addressing discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, disability, religion and belief, age and sexual orientation and relevant provincial laws, with a view to ensuring substantive and procedural protection against discrimination with regard to all prohibited grounds of discrimination in the private and public sector.

Health

34. The Committee commends the State party for the adoption of the Action Plan for Women's Health in 2017 and welcomes the measures adopted to integrate a gender perspective into all health sector programmes. Nevertheless, the Committee remains concerned about:

[…]

(d) The lack of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education for adolescents;

[…]

- (h) Reports of mostly irreversible medical and other treatments that are performed on intersex persons.
- 35. In line with its general recommendation No. 24 (1999) on women and health, the Committee recommends that the State party:

[...]

(d) Ensure that education includes mandatory and age-appropriate education in school curricula for girls and boys on sexual and reproductive health and rights, including responsible sexual behaviour. In particular, education programmes should integrate a special focus on eliminating sexual and gender stereotypes that might hinder access to health for lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and other vulnerable groups of women;

[...]

(h) Develop and implement a rights-based health-care protocol for intersex persons, ensuring that children and their parents are appropriately informed of all options, that the children are involved, to the greatest extent possible, in decision-making about medical interventions and that their choices are respected and that no person is subjected to surgery or treatment without their free, informed and prior consent.

Guyana - Concluding Observations - 73nd Session, 22 July 2019, 9th review4

Definition of discrimination against women

13. The Committee notes that articles 149 and 149F of its Constitution prohibit discrimination on grounds of gender and sex, as well as efforts undertaken to start reviewing its Prevention of Discrimination Act 1997 to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in

³ CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/9

⁴ CEDAW/C/GUY/CO/9

employment. It remains, however, concerned that the definition of discrimination in its Constitution, the Prevention of Discrimination Act (1997) and the Equal Rights Act (1990) is not in line with articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

14. The Committee reiterates its previous recommendations (CEDAW/C/GUY/CO/7-8, paras. 11 and 13) that the State party expedite the adoption of a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women, which covers direct and indirect, as well as intersecting forms of discrimination in the public and private spheres, in line with articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, and General Recommendation No. 28 (2010) on the core obligations of States parties under article 2 and target 5.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

[...]

Lesbian, bisexual, transgender women and intersex persons

- 47. The Committee notes the ongoing development of training tools for health care workers on stigma and discrimination against lesbian, bisexual, transgender women and intersex persons. It expresses concern, however, that lesbian, bisexual, transgender women and intersex persons face discrimination in law and in practice in the State party, as well as physical and sexual violence, including at the hands of law enforcement officers. It is moreover concerned at delays in the adoption of legislation protecting lesbian, bisexual, transgender women and intersex persons from discrimination at work and in health care facilities, hate crimes, gender-based violence, as well as arbitrary arrest by law enforcement officers.
- 48. The Committee recalls its previous concluding observations (CEDAW/C/GUY/CO/7-8, para. 23 (f)) and recommends that the State party adopt legislative and policy measures to protect lesbian, bisexual, transgender women and intersex persons from discrimination, including at work, in health care facilities and by law enforcement personnel, as well as from hate crimes, gender-based violence and arbitrary arrest, investigate, prosecute and adequately punish perpetrators of such acts, in line with commitments made at the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/29/16, paras. 130.25 130.27), and provide safe spaces, support and reparation, including compensation, to victims.

Mozambique – Concluding Observations – 73nd Session, 22 July 2019, 3rd–5th reviews

Disadvantaged groups of women

- 41. The Committee acknowledges the efforts made by the State party to address intersecting forms of discrimination against disadvantaged groups of women, including the adoption of the National Plan for the elderly (2015-2019) and the National Action Plan on disability (2012-2019). It remains concerned, however, about:
- [...]
- (c) Reports of detention of women with young children and on sexual harassment and abuse against women in detention, including lesbian, bisexual, transgender women and intersex persons.
- 42. The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation (CEDAW/C/MOZ/CO/2, para. 43) and recommends that the State party:
- **[...1**
- (d) Improve the conditions in female detention facilities in accordance with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and intensify efforts to prevent gender-based violence against women in detention, including lesbian, bisexual, transgender women and intersex persons;

[...]. States with no SOGIESC recommendations: • Cabo Verde • Côte d'Ivoire • Democratic Republic of the Congo Qatar 10

3. COMPILATION OF LISTS OF ISSUES

Kiribati – List of Issues – 75th PSWG, 31 July 2019, initial–3rd review6

Constitutional, legislative and institutional framework

3. In accordance with the State party's obligations under articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, and in line with target 5.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, please provide information on the measures taken or envisaged to amend the Constitution and adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to guarantee the substantive equality of women and men, to define and prohibit direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres and to protect women who face intersecting forms of discrimination, including rural women, women living in the outer islands, women with disabilities, low-income women and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women.

Latvia – List of Issues – 75th PSWG, 26 July 2019, 4th–7th review?

Marriage and family relations

23. Please provide information on whether non-traditional families, including de facto unions and same-sex couples, are fully encompassed in the notion of family used in the State laws, policies, programmes and strategies, in line with the Committee's general recommendation No. 21 (1994) on equality in marriage and family relations and No. 29 (2013) on the economic consequences of marriage, family relations and their dissolution, respectively.

Spain – List of Issues prior to reporting – 75th PSWG, 26 July 2019, 4th–7th reviews

Temporary special measures

6. Please provide information on efforts to acquaint all relevant officials and policymakers with the concept of temporary special measures in line with article 4 (1) of the Convention and GR 25 (2004) on temporary special measures, and indicate whether any measures have been adopted and implemented with time-bound goals and targets. [...] Please inform also about special temporary measures adopted to ensure equality between women and men in all areas where women, including Roma women, women with disabilities, migrant and asylum seeking women and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and intersex persons, continue to be disadvantaged or underrepresented, as in political and public life, education and in employment.

Stereotypes

7. Please provide information on whether a comprehensive strategy with proactive and sustained measures to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes has been established, and indicate what steps the State party has taken to review its legislation relating to education. Please inform on whether the State party has adopted targeted programmes in the education system, has revised textbooks and curricula and has conducted awareness-raising campaigns on eliminating discriminatory stereotypes directed at women and men generally. [...] Please provide information on measure taken to eliminate stereotypes concerning lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and intersex persons.

⁶ CEDAW/C/KIR/Q/1-3

⁷ CEDAW/C/LVA/Q/4-7

⁸ CEDAW/C/ESP/QPR/9

Tunisia – List of Issues prior to reporting – 75th PSWG, 19 August 2019, 7th review9

Disadvantaged groups of women

21. Please provide disaggregated statistical data on the situation of disadvantaged groups of women, such as women and girls in rural areas, ethnic and religious minorities, particularly Amazigh women and girls, women and girls of sub-Saharan origin, migrant women, older women, women with disabilities, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and intersex persons, in all areas covered by the Convention, in addition to information on specific programmes and on the impact on women and girls of the implementation of Organic Act No. 2018-50 of 23 October 2018 on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. [...].

Zimbabwe - List of Issues - 75th PSWG, 26 July 2019, 6th review10

Lesbian, bisexual, transgender women and intersex persons

20. Please inform the Committee on measures taken to eliminate hate speech, as well as stigma and discrimination against lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and intersex persons in education, health and employment. Please also provide information on measures taken to prevent the hiding and infanticide of intersex persons, and to guarantee their access to national identity documents. Please further provide updated information on the type of medical treatments provided to young intersex women and girls in state hospitals, and clarify whether their free, prior and informed consent is ensured.

States with no SOGIESC questions:

- Afghanistan
- Eritrea
- Pakistan
- · Republic of Moldova

4. CIVIL SOCIETY SUBMISSIONS

Afghanistan

No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.

Austria

- Submission (a section on intersex people; LBT women's access to health briefly) and Annex (a section on same-sex female families) by Austrian NGOs Coalition for the 73rd PSWG.
- Submission by <u>StopIGM.org/Zwischengeschlecht.org</u> for the 73rd PSWG (a stand-alone intersex report).
- Submission by StopIGM.org/Zwischengeschlecht.org for the 73rd Session (a stand-alone intersex report).

Cabo Verde

• Submission by civil society coalition for the 73rd Session (a chapter on SOGI/LBTI women).

Côte d'Ivoire

• Submission by ISHR for the 73rd PSWG (briefly mentioning violations against LGBTI HRDs).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.

Eritrea

No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.

Guyana

• No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.

Kiribati

No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.

Latvia

No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.

Mozambique

- Submission by <u>ODRI</u> for the 73rd Session (several references to LBT women, specifically in refugee settings; the need for inclusive anti-discrimination legislation; references to the IE on SOGI's country visit).
- Submission by <u>Tiyane Vavasate Association</u> for the 73rd Session (a submission on sex workers' situation with a brief reference to discrimination against trans sex workers in health).

Pakistan

- Submission by <u>Planète Refugiés Droits de l'Homme and PMHA</u> for the 75th Session (mentioning SO in passing).
- Submission by <u>ODRI</u> for the 75th Session (paragraphs on health of intersex women and girls and on violence against LBTI women).
- Submission by Young Omang Pakistan for the 75th Session (some information on trans issues).

Qatar

No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.

Republic of Moldova

No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.

Spain
 Submission by <u>Brújula Intersexual and StopIGM.org</u> for the 75th Session (a stand-alone intersex report).
Tunisia
No SOGIESC-inclusive CSO reports published.
Zimbabwe
 Submission by Zimbabwe women lawyers association and the women's coalition of Zimbabwe for the 75th Session (mentioning SO in passing). Submission by civil society coalition for the 75th Session (a stand-alone intersex report).