

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 published between January 2011 and November 2019.



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SPECIAL RAPPOREUR ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Mr. LEO HELLER (BRAZIL)

Since 2014 (Until October 2020)

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FORMER SPECIAL RAPPOREUR:

- Ms. Catarina DE ALBUQUERQUE (Portugal),
2008 - 2014

(former Independent Expert)



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WEBSITE

WORK SUMMARY

COUNTRIES VISITED

ADDRESSES SOGIESC ISSUES:

- **Lesotho** – (February 2019) Report, para. 50
- **Malaysia** – (November 2018) Report, para. 2
- **India** – (November 2017) Report, para. 54.

DOES NOT ADDRESS SOGIESC ISSUES:

- Mongolia (April 2018)
- Mexico (May 2017)
- Portugal (December 2016)
- El Salvador (May 2016)
- Botswana (November 2015)
- Tajikistan (August 2015)
- Kenya (July 2014)
- Jordan (March 2014)
- Brazil (December 2013)
- Thailand (February 2013)
- Kiribati (July 2012)
- Tuvalu (July 2012)
- Uruguay (February 2012)
- Senegal (November 2011)
- Namibia (July 2011)
- USA (Feb-March 2011)

ANNUAL THEMATIC REPORTS

<p>Human rights to water and sanitation in spheres of life beyond the household with an emphasis on public spaces September 2019 (42nd Session Human Rights Council (HRC))</p>	<p>Strong references to transgender persons, LGBTI, GI (lack of access outside the household leading to economic and social disempowerment of marginalized groups, particularly LGBTI persons, particular experiences of trans persons, considering needs of women and transgender persons in design of water and sanitation facilities in public spaces.) Paras. 15, 43, 44, 51.</p>
<p>Impact of mega-projects on the human rights to water and sanitation October 2019 (74th Session General Assembly (GA))</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Principle of accountability in the context of the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation July 2018 (73rd Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Human rights to water and sanitation of forcibly displaced persons September 2018 (39th Session HRC)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Realization of the human rights to water and sanitation in development cooperation July 2017 (72nd Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Service regulation and its role in the progressive realization of the human rights to water and sanitation September 2017 (36th Session HRC)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Development cooperation in the water and sanitation sector August 2016 (71st Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Gender equality in the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation September 2016 (33rd Session HRC)</p>	<p>Strong references to LGBTI and “gender non-conforming people”, GI, SOGI, homosexuality, “trans, gender-variant and intersex” (Progressive language on intersectionality, gender non-conforming people, gender-variant and intersex, restrictive gender recognition laws, intersectionality and multiple forms of discrimination, gender-based violence and sanitation-related psychosocial stress, in particular problems such as gender-segregated toilets in detention centers, relief camps or schools) Paras. 2, 9, 12, 13, 27, 30, 31, 72.</p>

<p>Different levels and types of services and the human rights to water sanitation July 2015 (70th Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Affordability of water and sanitation services September 2015 (30th Session HRC)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Right to participation in the context of realizing the right to safe drinking water and sanitation July 2014 (69th Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Common violations of the human rights to water and sanitation September 2014 (27th Session HRC)</p>	<p>Brief reference to LGBTI (violence in accessing water and sanitation) Para. 64.</p>
<p>Wastewater management in the realization of the rights to water and sanitation July 2013 (68th Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Sustainability and non-retrogression of the rights to water and sanitation September 2013 (24th Session HRC)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Integrating non-discrimination and equality into post-2015 Development Agenda for water, sanitation and hygiene August 2012 (67th Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Stigma and the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation September 2012 (21st Session HRC)</p>	<p>Brief references to SOGI, “transgendered persons”, “intersexuality” (transgender and intersex individuals at risk of exposure, homophobic and transphobic violence and harassment in seeking access to water and sanitation) Paras. 40, 57, 64.</p>
<p>Financing for the realization of the rights to water and sanitation August 2011 (66th Session GA)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>
<p>Planning for the realization of the rights to water and sanitation September 2011 (18th Session HRC)</p>	<p>No SOGIESC references.</p>

COMMUNICATIONS

COUNTRY/DATE	EXPERTS	SITUATION
<p>Kenya 21 September 2018</p>	<p>Arbitrary detention Health Migrants SOGI Torture Water</p>	<p>Allegations of acts of violence, harassment and discrimination against LGBT refugees living in Kenya, their arbitrary arrests, detention and ill-treatment, together with alleged lack of access to food and other basic necessities in Kakuma camp, and lack of appropriate access to HIV/AIDS-related prevention and care.</p>
<p>Other actors 21 September 2018</p>	<p>Arbitrary detention Health Migrants SOGI Torture Water</p>	<p>Allegations of acts of violence, harassment and discrimination against LGBT refugees living in Kenya, their arbitrary arrests, detention and ill-treatment, together with alleged lack of access to food and other basic necessities in Kakuma camp, and lack of appropriate access to HIV/AIDS-related prevention and care.</p>