OUTRIGHT INTERNATIONAL

Legal, Financial, and Electoral Restrictions on the Freedom of Expression of LGBTIQ People

Submission to the call for inputs on the Strategic Priorities and Vision-Setting of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

October 2026

Outright International works with partners around the globe to strengthen the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer (LGBTIQ) human rights movement, document and amplify human rights violations against LGBTIQ people, and advocate for inclusion and equality. Founded in 1990, Outright works with civil society organizations, the United Nations (UN), regional human rights monitoring bodies, governments, humanitarian and development institutions, and philanthropic and corporate partners to create lasting change. With staff in twenty countries, Outright holds consultative status at the United Nations, where it serves as the secretariat of the UN LGBTI Core Group.

This submission is a response to the call for inputs of the Special Rapporteur to inform his 2027 vision-setting report and the mandate's strategic priorities for 2026–2029. Outright's region of work is global.

Responding primarily to question 1 of the questionnaire, it identifies four restrictions on the freedom of expression of LGBTIQ people that the preliminary thematic framework does not yet reflect: “propaganda” and “promotion” laws, foreign agent laws, the collapse of international funding for LGBTIQ movements, and the use of queerphobia in election campaigns. Its recommendations also respond to questions 3 and 4. It draws on research published by Outright in 2025 and 2026.

LGBTIQ People in the Preliminary Framework

Outright welcomes the inclusion of LGBTIQ people in the preliminary framework, which names them as targets of violence in area 1 and as a marginalized group in area 3. The four restrictions examined below fall mainly under areas 2 and 4.

These restrictions reinforce one another. An organization that has lost its funding has less capacity to contest a “propaganda” bill, and the campaign rhetoric that presents LGBTIQ human rights defenders as foreign agents is given legal weight by foreign agent laws. Outright's research also shows that attacks on LGBTIQ people often expand into broader repression of civil society.[1]

[1] Outright International, “Queering Democracy: The Global Elections in 2024 and How LGBTIQ People Fared,” 2025, https://outrightinternational.org/our-work/human-rights-research/queering-democracy-global-elections-2024-and-how-lgbtiq-people-

OUTRIGHT INTERNATIONAL

“Propaganda” and “Promotion” Laws

At least 15 countries across four continents have “LGBT propaganda” or “promotion” laws in force. Ten of these countries have enacted such legislation since 2024, with bills pending in Ghana and Romania.[2] These measures restrict factual and scientifically accurate information about sexual orientation and gender identity, including health information, as well as any content that presents sexual and gender diversity in a neutral or positive light, in schools, media, advertising, publishing, and online platforms.[3] Several of these laws carry prison terms: up to 20 years for “promotion of homosexuality” in Uganda, 10 to 20 years in Niger for anyone who manages, directs, operates, finances, or participates in clubs, societies, or organizations for LGBTIQ people, and three to seven years in Senegal for any public representation that promotes homosexuality, bisexuality, or “transsexuality,” or for financing or supporting “a person, group or activity” to that end.[4]

Beyond LGBTIQ people, these laws expose teachers, journalists, publishers, health workers, and technology companies to liability, which often goes beyond fines and can include administrative detention, the suspension of licenses, disciplinary action, and criminal prosecution.[5] Russian courts fined Google in 2023 and Apple in 2025 over LGBTIQ-related content, and in 2026, staff at one of Russia’s largest publishing houses were questioned over young-adult novels depicting same-sex relationships.[6]

---

fared; Outright International, “Breaking Point: The Urgent Need to Invest in Global LGBTIQ Movements,” 2026, https://outrightinternational.org/breaking-point.

[2] The 15 countries are Russia (2013), Nigeria (2014), the United States (2022, at the state level), Uganda (2023), Kyrgyzstan (2023), Bulgaria (2024), Georgia (2024), Iraq (2024), Mali (2024), Burkina Faso (2025), Indonesia (2025), Kazakhstan (2025), Belarus (2026), Niger (2026), and Senegal (2026). On October 13, 2026, Hungary’s parliament removed the provisions on the “depiction” or “promotion” of sexual and gender diversity from its 2021 child protection law. See Outright International, “‘LGBT Propaganda’ and ‘Promotion’ Laws: Restrictions on Freedom of Expression on Sexual and Gender Diversity,” 2026, https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/2026-09/2026_Freedom-of-Expression_LGBT-Propaganda-and-Promotion-Laws.pdf, 3, 9; Meduza, “Hungary’s parliament removes Viktor Orbán-era LGBTQ ‘propaganda’ restrictions from 2021 child protection law,” October 13, 2026, https://meduza.io/en/news/2026/10/13/hungary-s-parliament-removes-viktor-orban-era-lgbtq-propaganda-restrictions-from-2021-child-protection-law.

[3] Outright International, “‘LGBT Propaganda’ and ‘Promotion’ Laws,” 2-4, 6.

[4] Republic of Uganda, Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2023, https://media.ulii.org/media/legislation/107078/source_file/7930b65efa8025bd/2023-6.pdf, sec. 11; Republic of the Niger, Code pénal (Penal Code), Ordonnance No. 2026-09, February 16, 2026, art. 392; Moïse Manoël-Florisse, “Niger : surenchère à 1 demi-milliard de francs CFA d’amendes et 20 ans de prison pour les activistes LGBT+,” 76 Crimes en français, June 13, 2026, https://76crimesfr.com/2026/06/13/niger-surenchere-a-1-demi-milliard-de-francs-cfa-damendes-et-de-20-ans-de-prison-pour-les-activistes-lgbt/; Agence Nigérienne de Presse, “Le Niger criminalise la pratique LGBTQIA+ dans le pays,” https://anp.ne/le-niger-criminalise-la-pratique-lgbtqia-dans-le-pays/; Lalla F. Colvin, “Anti-LGBTI laws tightened in Niger,” International Viewpoint, June 21, 2026, https://internationalviewpoint.org/Anti-LGBTI-laws-tightened-in-Niger; Republic of Senegal, Law No. 2026-08 of March 27, 2026, amending Article 319 of the Penal Code, Journal officiel No. 7896, March 30, 2026, https://www.humandignitytrust.org/resources/law-no-2026-08-of-march-27-2026-amending-article-319-of-law-no-65-60-of-july-21-1965/, art. 319, paras. 5-7; Thiruna Naidoo and Yvonne Wamari, “Legal Analysis of the Amendment to Article 319 of the Penal Code of Senegal (2026) and Its Impact on LGBTQ Persons,” Outright International, March 17, 2026, https://outrightinternational.org/insights/legal-analysis-amendment-article-319-penal-code-senegal-2026-and-its-impact-lgbtq-persons.

[5] In Kazakhstan, repeat violations can lead to up to 10 days of administrative detention, as well as the suspension of licenses and the blocking of content; in Belarus, violations can lead to up to 15 days of administrative detention when minors can access the information. Educators who address sexual orientation or gender identity risk disciplinary action or criminal liability. See Outright International, “‘LGBT Propaganda’ and ‘Promotion’ Laws,” 4, 10-11.

[6] Gay Times, “Russia Fines Google for Refusing to Remove LGBTQ+ Content,” May 12, 2023, https://www.gaytimes.com/life/russia-fines-google-for-refusing-to-remove-lgbtq-content/; The Moscow Times, “Russian Court Fines Apple for Violating ‘LGBT Propaganda’ Law,” May 19, 2025, https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2025/05/19/russian-court-fines-apple-for-violating-lgbt-propaganda-law-a89134; Meduza, “Eksmo CEO and three other executives questioned in Russia’s case

International and regional bodies have repeatedly found these laws incompatible with freedom of expression, from the Human Rights Committee in *Fedotova v. Russian Federation* (2012) to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in *Commission v. Hungary* (2026).[7] Less than six months after that CJEU ruling, and following a change of government, Hungary's parliament removed the offending provisions.[8] The laws in the other 15 countries remain in force, and similar restrictions continue to be enacted in other jurisdictions, often modeled on existing ones: Kyrgyzstan's 2023 law follows Russian legislation.[9] States are also reframing LGBTIQ expression as a security threat. Russia's Supreme Court designated the "international LGBT movement" as "extremist" in 2023, and a 2025 Indonesian presidential regulation lists the "dissemination of LGBTQ culture" as a threat to national defense.[10]

The framework's reference to criminalization in area 1 centers on strategic lawsuits against public participation and judicial harassment. Content-based restrictions targeting sexual and gender diversity are a distinct phenomenon and should be named.

Foreign Agent Laws

Foreign agent laws and equivalent measures restrict expression by regulating who may fund it. Through registration, reporting, and disclosure requirements, limits on foreign funding, banking barriers, and selective enforcement, these measures attach a stigmatizing label to organizations and raise the cost of speaking publicly. Their chilling effects include self-censorship, changes to programs, withdrawal from partnerships, and closure.

LGBTIQ organizations depend heavily on international funding, because stigma and criminalization leave them with few domestic donors. Governments that restrict international funding often portray sexual and gender diversity as a foreign import. During the 2024 elections, Outright documented politicians in countries such as Hungary and Tunisia describing LGBTIQ activists as agents of foreign powers. Georgia has given this narrative legal weight through foreign agent legislation.[11] In Kyrgyzstan, a feminist queer collective told Outright that working under both a 2023 "propaganda" law and a 2024 law on "foreign representatives" created personal and

over LGBTQ-themed books," April 21, 2026, https://meduza.io/en/feature/2026/04/22/eksmo-ceo-and-three-other-executives-questioned-in-russia-s-case-over-lgbtq-themed-books.

[7] Fedotova v. Russian Federation, UN Human Rights Committee, Communication No. 1932/2010, UN Doc. CCPR/C/106/D/1932/2010, Views adopted October 31, 2012, https://hrlibrary.umn.edu/undocs/1932-2010.html; Commission v. Hungary, Court of Justice of the European Union, Case C-769/22, Judgment of April 21, 2026, https://curia.europa.eu/site/jcms/p1_1000082657/en/judgment-c-769/22-commission-v-hungary.

[8] Meduza, "Hungary's parliament removes Viktor Orbán-era LGBTQ 'propaganda' restrictions from 2021 child protection law."

[9] Outright International, "Breaking Point," 32.

[10] Outright International, "'LGBT Propaganda' and 'Promotion' Laws," 9, 11.

[11] Outright International, "Queering Democracy," 30-31. Hungary abolished its Sovereignty Protection Office in June 2026, and the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina annulled the Republika Srpska law on foreign agents. See Kartik Raj, "Hungary's Sovereignty Protection Office Abolished," Human Rights Watch, July 2, 2026, https://www.hrw.org/news/2026/07/02/hungarys-sovereignty-protection-office-abolished; Balkan Civil Society Development Network, "Republika Srpska court confirms foreign agents law unconstitutional, ending pressure on civil society and media," https://balkancsd.net/republika-srpska-court-confirms-foreign-agents-law-unconstitutional-ending-pressure-on-civil-society-and-media/.

institutional risk, with the first law exposing its public education work to sanction, and the second placing its funding under suspicion.[12]

In at least four countries (Nigeria, Uganda, Niger, and Senegal), "promotion" laws also criminalize funding or supporting LGBTIQ organizations or activities, whatever the source of the money.[13] Other laws invoke sovereignty. Uganda's Protection of Sovereignty Act, signed in May 2026, criminalizes promoting the "interests of a foreigner against the interests of Uganda," requires government approval for policy advocacy by those purportedly acting for foreign interests, and defines political activity to include promoting ideologies deemed contrary to community norms, a definition that could be interpreted to include work on the rights of LGBTIQ people.[14]

Four Latin American countries have adopted laws of this kind since 2024. Venezuela and Paraguay passed laws that expanded state oversight of nongovernmental organizations.[15] In April 2025, Peru enacted Law 32301, which requires prior government authorization to implement projects funded from abroad and prohibits the use of those funds for administrative or judicial actions, national or international, against the Peruvian state, an offense punishable by fines and deregistration.[16] This prohibition extends to the litigation through which victims of human rights violations hold the state accountable. In 2020, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights held Peru responsible for the discriminatory police detention and torture of trans woman Azul Rojas Marín, in a case brought by civil society organizations; under the new law, organizations that litigate such cases with international financial support face sanctions.[17] In May 2025, El Salvador adopted a Foreign Agents Law that obliges organizations receiving foreign funding to register as "foreign agents" and imposes a punitive 30 percent tax on that funding.[18] In Argentina, a bill on the defense of national sovereignty proposed by the government would subject organizations, media outlets, and unions that receive international cooperation to heightened control, and would punish with five to 12 years in prison anyone who, acting on behalf of, on the orders of, or with

[12] Outright International, "Breaking Point," 32.

[13] Outright International, "'LGBT Propaganda' and 'Promotion' Laws," 9, 11; Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2023 (Uganda), sec. 11(2); Penal Code of Niger, art. 392; Law No. 2026-08 (Senegal), para. 7.

[14] World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), "Uganda: Protection of Sovereignty Act threatens activities of human rights defenders and civil society organisations," July 21, 2026, https://www.omct.org/en/resources/statements/uganda-protection-of-sovereignty-act-threatens-activities-of-human-rights-defenders-and-civil-society-organisations; International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, "Uganda," Civic Freedom Monitor, https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor/uganda.

[15] Amnesty International, "Venezuela passes 'anti-NGO law' that punishes efforts to assist victims and defend human rights," 2024, https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/08/venezuela-aprobacion-ley-anti-ong-castiga-asistencia-victimas-defensa-derechos-humanos/; CIVICUS Monitor, "President enacts controversial law restricting civil society," https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/president-enacts-controversial-law-restricting-civil-society/.

[16] Diana Cariboni, "New anti-NGO law pushes Peru's democracy deeper into 'invisible crisis'," openDemocracy, May 15, 2025, https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/peru-anti-ngo-law-32-301-democracy-crisis-journalism-foreign-funding/; International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute, "Peru: IBAHRI expresses concern over legislative amendments that limit access to justice," April 17, 2025, https://www.ibanet.org/Peru-IBAHRI-expresses-concern-over-legislative-amendments-that-limit-access-to-justice.

[17] Case of Azul Rojas Marín et al. v. Peru, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judgment of March 12, 2020, https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_402_ing.pdf.

[18] Human Rights Watch, "El Salvador: Foreign Agents Law Targets Civil Society, Media," May 23, 2025, https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/05/23/el-salvador-foreign-agents-law-targets-civil-society-media.

full or partial funding from a foreign state, seeks to "alter electoral processes or manipulate public opinion through coordinated mass disinformation campaigns."[19]

The preliminary framework does not mention access to resources. The Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association addressed access to resources as a matter of association.[20] The effects of restricted access to resources on expression have received less attention, and we encourage the mandate to examine them. Foreign agent laws, particularly where they rely on broad or vague definitions of "foreign influence," stigmatize civil society organizations, journalists, and independent media, restrict their access to funding, and create a chilling effect that discourages the expression of critical or dissenting views.[21] Outright is conducting comparative research on foreign agent laws and LGBTIQ organizing, due for publication in 2027, and would welcome the opportunity to share its findings.

Funding Cuts

Since January 2025, the termination of United States foreign assistance programs and the retreat of other donors have left many LGBTIQ organizations without the funding that paid for their advocacy and public communication.[22] Outright's report, *Breaking Point*, based on a survey of 229 LGBTIQ organizations in 94 countries, found that among the 203 that lost funding in 2025, 49 percent lost more than half of their budget.[23] Fifty-five percent reduced, suspended, or discontinued law and policy advocacy, and 38 percent did the same with documentation or monitoring of human rights violations.[24] Thirty-six percent consider it likely or very likely that they will close within 12 months.[25]

For freedom of expression, this means fewer organizations are able to produce information, speak to the media, engage legislators, or report to UN mechanisms.[26] In Bolivia, a radio program on sexual and gender diversity with approximately 500,000 weekly listeners went off the air after

[19] The quotation is Outright's translation. The bill reads: "procuren alterar procesos electorales o manipular la opinión pública mediante campañas coordinadas de desinformación masiva." See Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), "Consejo de Seguridad Nacional: concentración de poder en nombre de la 'defensa de la soberanía'," September 21, 2026, https://www.cels.org.ar/web/2026/09/consejo-de-seguridad-soberania/; Manuel Tarricone and José Giménez, "Polémica por el proyecto del Gobierno que propone hasta 12 años de prisión por 'campañas de desinformación masiva'," Chequeado, September 18, 2026, https://chequeado.com/el-explicador/polemica-por-el-proyecto-del-gobierno-que-propone-hasta-12-anos-de-prision-por-campanas-de-desinformacion-masiva/.

[20] Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, "Access to resources," UN Doc. A/HRC/50/23, 2022, https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/50/23.

[21] Human Rights Watch, "El Salvador: Foreign Agents Law Targets Civil Society, Media"; OMCT, "Uganda: Protection of Sovereignty Act threatens activities of human rights defenders and civil society organisations"; International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, "Uganda."

[22] Outright International, "Breaking Point," 5, 59.

[23] Ibid., 5-6.

[24] Ibid., 59.

[25] Ibid., 7.

[26] Ibid., 59.

almost eight years.[27] In Iraq, an organization could no longer pay the journalists who investigated arrests and abuses.[28]

Organizations in countries with the least impartial justice systems and the most widespread discrimination were roughly two to three times more likely to be affected by funding cuts in 2025, and two in five affected organizations operate amid democratic backsliding or authoritarian governance.[29] The report notes that the consequences of funding cuts for LGBTIQ inclusion work are most serious where anti-equality laws and restrictions on civil society are intensifying.[30]

The framework lists "international cooperation" under area 4 without reference to the financing of civil society. We urge that the mandate address the withdrawal of resources as a concern in the exercise of freedom of expression, including the responsibility of donor states.

Queerphobia in Election Campaigns

Queering Democracy, Outright's study of the 2024 elections in 60 countries and the European Union, found that in at least 51 countries, candidates, parties, or groups used LGBTIQ issues negatively in political speech and campaigning, in some cases amounting to hate speech and incitement to violence.[31] In Ghana, an activist described the 2024 election campaign as "a competition of who was the most homophobic," with candidates trying to outdo each other's commitment to demonize sexual and gender minorities and pass legislation criminalizing them.[32] In the United States, Republican campaigns spent more than US$200 million on television advertisements attacking trans people in 2024.[33]

Electoral periods pose specific risks for LGBTIQ people's right to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as that of non-LGBTIQ political actors or voters supporting the rights of sexual and gender minorities:

---

[27] Ibid., 60.

[28] Ibid., 30.

[29] Ibid., 6.

[30] Ibid., 63.

[31] In 2024, politicians used terms such as "gender ideology" or "wokism" to demonize equal rights in 27 countries, and in at least 11 they spoke of LGBT, gender, or "woke" "propaganda," the vocabulary of the laws described above. See Outright International, "Queering Democracy," 10, 28-29. See also Outright International, "Queering Democracy Monitor: Anti-LGBTIQ Campaigning and Barriers to Queer People's Electoral Participation Worldwide, January–June 2026," September 15, 2026, https://outrightinternational.org/queering-democracy-monitor.

[32] Outright International, "Queering Democracy," 33.

[33] Ibid., 32. See also Venus Aves, "Fighting Hate on the Ballot: Queer Resistance in Elections in 2026," Outright International, May 15, 2026, https://outrightinternational.org/insights/fighting-hate-ballot-queer-resistance-elections-2026; Venus Aves, "Hate on the ballot: Transphobia and elections," Global Voices, July 4, 2026, https://globalvoices.org/2026/07/04/hate-on-the-ballot-transphobia-and-elections/.

- In **Russia,** queer visibility and expression are criminalized through the prohibition of "propaganda of non-traditional sexual relationships."[34] Ahead of the 2026 election, Daniil Neonov, an independent local candidate, was arrested for wearing a rainbow shirt in a campaign video he posted on his Telegram channel.[35]
- In **Uganda,** six days before the 2026 election, the government shut down seven civil society groups, including Chapter Four Uganda, a human rights organization working on the rights of sexual and gender minorities and other marginalized groups, alleging that the organizations threatened the "security and the laws of Uganda."[36]
- In several countries, such as **Brazil, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Moldova, Portugal,** and **the United Kingdom,** politicians used the 2024 elections to promise laws that would restrict freedom of opinion and expression through the arbitrary prohibition on "LGBT propaganda" or "gender ideology."[37]
- In **Tunisia,** a coordinated online hate campaign during the 2024 electoral period preceded the arrest of at least 84 people for "sodomy and lesbianism."[38]

Some electoral authorities have responded to anti-LGBTIQ electioneering. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central Election Commission fined the then president of Republika Srpska for homophobic language at a rally, under an election law that prohibits incitement based on sexual orientation.[39] The Special Rapporteur's mandate could document such practices and provide guidance on how electoral authorities can address incitement against LGBTIQ people in a manner consistent with articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

The framework does not mention elections. We recommend adding them to area 4 and linking them to the work on hate speech in area 3 and on disinformation and platforms in area 2.

Recommendations

We urge the Special Rapporteur to:

1. Integrate sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics across the four thematic areas of the strategic framework, and expressly include content-based restrictions on expression, access to resources, and electoral processes.

2. Dedicate a thematic report in 2026–2029 to legal restrictions on expression related to sexual and gender diversity, building on the 2024 report of the Independent Expert on

[34] Outright International, "Queering Democracy," 26.

[35] Schwulissimo, "Young Russian local politician goes to prison," July 31, 2026, https://schwulissimo.de/neuigkeiten/haft-wegen-regenbogen-shirt-russland-verschaerft-repressionen.

[36] FIDH, "Uganda: Suspension of at least seven human rights NGOs ahead of general elections," January 14, 2026, https://www.fidh.org/en/issues/human-rights-defenders/uganda-suspension-of-at-least-seven-human-rights-ngos-ahead-of.

[37] Outright International, "Queering Democracy," 30, 64, 128, 174, 178, 179.

[38] Amnesty International, "Tunisie. Les autorités intensifient la répression contre les personnes LGBTI," February 6, 2025, https://www.amnesty.be/infos/actualites/article/tunisie-autorites-intensifient-repression-lgbti.

[39] Outright International, "Queering Democracy," 35.

sexual orientation and gender identity,[40] and covering “propaganda” and “promotion” laws, their security-based variants, and their enforcement against media and platforms.

3. Act preventively, through communications and country visits, while restrictive bills are under consideration and before they are adopted. Where such laws are already in force, support domestic and regional litigation against them, including through third-party interventions, and monitor the implementation of decisions finding these laws incompatible with international law and standards.

4. Develop guidance on access to resources as a condition for exercising the right to freedom of expression, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, addressing foreign agent laws, equivalent measures, and the responsibilities of donor states, including nondiscrimination in decisions on funding for documentation, advocacy, and independent media.

5. Issue recommendations to electoral management bodies, political parties, and technology companies on addressing anti-LGBTIQ hate speech and disinformation during campaigns, in line with articles 19(3) and 20 of the ICCPR.

6. Offer confidential channels for input and act on reprisals against those who engage with the mandate. Some organizations cannot safely engage in public, because under “promotion” and foreign agent laws, engagement with international actors can expose them to legal risk.

7. Hold regional and online consultations, in several languages and in formats that require little preparation, so that smaller and unregistered groups can take part, and seek out organizations led by trans people, by lesbian, bisexual, and queer women, and by intersex people.

Outright International stands ready to facilitate contact with partner organizations in all regions and to contribute to the mandate's regional and thematic consultations.

[40] Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, “Protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in relation to the human rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association,” UN Doc. A/HRC/56/49, April 18, 2024, https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5649-protection-against-violence-and-discrimination-based-sexual.