

REVOI Project, “Implications of COVID-19 for LGBTQ youth mental health and suicide prevention”, 3 April 2020.

<sup>12</sup> Submission by the Williams Institute on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Law and Public Policy.

<sup>13</sup> Submission by Human Rights Watch.

<sup>14</sup> Submission by Sam Togba Slewion.

<sup>15</sup> [A/74/181](#), paras. 46–49.

<sup>16</sup> 6Rang and others, “Covid-19 related hate and homophobia must stop”, 17 May 2020.

<sup>17</sup> ILGA Europe, “COVID-19 impacts on LGBTI communities in Europe and Central Asia” (see footnote 7).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

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gender identity<sup>19</sup> and 14 per cent of the respondents in a survey in Thailand<sup>20</sup> reported increased intimate, family or gender-based violence.

14. The restrictions on movement have created a situation of exacerbated risk of abuse during police checks: under the exceptional measures adopted to tackle COVID-19, the Independent Expert has received information about selective arrests,<sup>21</sup> gay men compelled to kiss, dance and do push-ups on live video broadcasts that identified their names on social media;<sup>22</sup> trans women ordered to scream that they wanted to be men in recorded videos, arbitrary detentions and a general increase in