

Bilateral agencies mapping study: GERMANY

Grantmaking and support for LGBTI in German development cooperation

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List of Acronyms

AA	Auswärtiges Amt – Foreign Office
BT-Drs.	Bundestagsdrucksache – Printed Matter of the German Parliament
BMG	Bundesministerium für Gesundheit – Federal Ministry of Health
BMJ	Bundesministerium der Justiz – Federal Ministry of Justice
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung - Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CoE	Europarat - Council of Europe
EED	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst - Church Development Service (Protestant)
EU	Europäische Union – European Union
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit - German Agency for International Cooperation
HBS	Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung – Heinrich-Böll-Foundation
HES	Hirschfeld-Eddy-Stiftung – Hirschfeld-Eddy-Foundation
Misereor	Church Development Service (Catholic)
OSZE/OECD	Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa - Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RLS	Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung – Rosa Luxemburg Foundation
VENRO	Verband Entwicklungspolitik Deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e.V. – Association for Development Cooperation of German Non-governmental Organisations

1. Introduction: Aim of the Study and Methodology

The study is based on expert interviews conducted with development specialists employed by German bilateral and multilateral actors, as well as NGO (re-granting) grantmakers. On the basis of prior informed consent, 12 semi-guided and open-ended expert interviews were conducted in April 2012. The confidentiality principle applies to all interviews. The evaluation and findings of two studies, “Regenbogen Philanthropie!” (2009) and “Menschenrechte fördern!” (2011)¹, including a literature review, have also informed this study. The study has been reviewed for quality management.²

2. Current Status of German LGBTI Funding with a Focus on Bilaterals

In 2010, 17 German donors gave a total of 1,916,885 Euro to LGBTI human rights projects in the global South and East, 715,790 Euro of which were re-grants. Compared to financial records in 2008, LGBTI grantmaking has more than tripled in only two years’ time. In 2011, state actors and bilateral funders participated in the survey for the first time. The increase in grantmaking is largely due to the involvement of these actors, since they proved to be the most generous donors for the financial year 2010.

The total number of donor organisations has increased to 17 (2008: 11). The number of projects funded has also risen (105 in 2010; 47 in 2008), as has the number of countries receiving funds (30 in 2010; 11 in 2008).

An analysis of the figures demonstrates that the primary grantmaking subfield for LGBTI issues is HIV/AIDS programming, an area in which grantmaking has increased substantially, followed by subfields involving direct services such as counselling, then organisational development of LGBTI organisations and international networking.

Bilateral funders supplied **60%** of the overall LGBTI grantmaking in 2010:

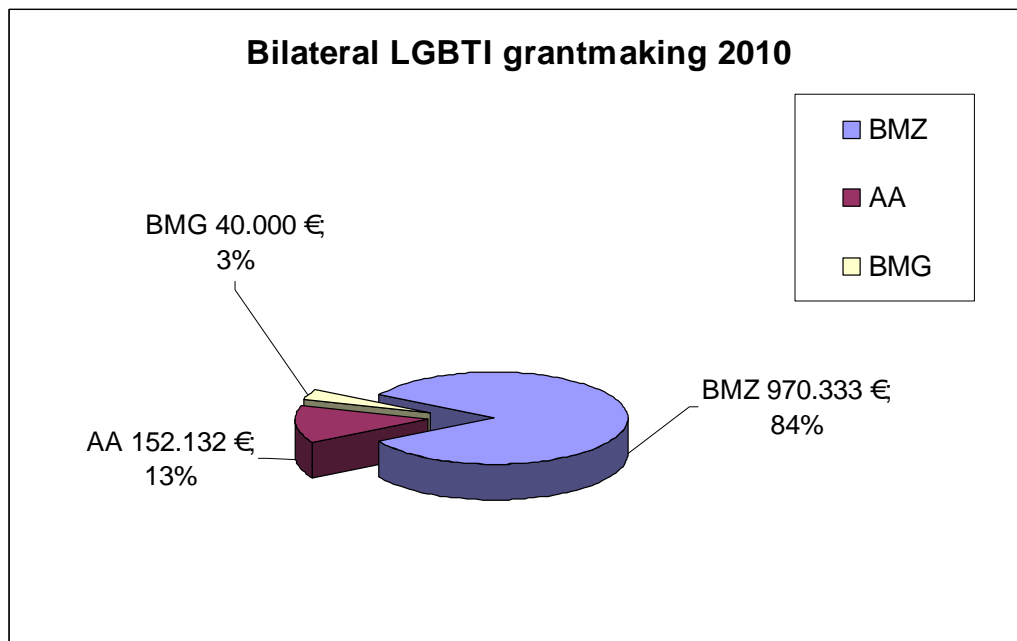
Table 1: German bilateral LGBTI grantmakers in 2010

Bilateral Funders	Total 2010
BMZ	970.333 €
AA	152.132 €
BMG	40.000 €
Sub-Total Bilaterals	1.122.465 €
Total	<u>1.936.885 €</u>

¹ Sauer, Arn & Chebout, Lucy (2011): Menschenrechte fördern! Deutsche Unterstützung für die lesbisch-schwule, bi-, trans- und intersexuelle (LSBTI) Menschenrechtsarbeit im globalen Süden und Osten (Regenbogen-Philanthropie 2), Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte & Dreilinden gGmbH (eds.), Berlin, http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/uploads/tx_commerce/studie_menschenrechte_foerdern_2_aufgabe_2011.pdf;

Sauer, Arn (2009): Regenbogen-Philanthropie! Deutsche Unterstützung für die lesbisch-schwule, bi-, trans- und intersexuelle (LSBTI) Menschenrechtsarbeit im globalen Süden und Osten (Regenbogen-Philanthropie 2). Dreilinden gGmbH & Active Philanthropie gGmbH (eds.), Berlin, http://www.dreilinden.org/pdf/regenbogen_philanthropie.pdf (both 2012-04-26). Hereafter, the two studies are called „Rainbow Philanthropy 1 + 2.“

² Review by Ilse Worm.

Table 2: German Bilateral LGBTI Funding in 2010 (incl. Percentage of Bilateral Funding)

When bilateral funding is not taken into account, LGBTI grantmaking for 2010 from private donors has shown to have risen only modestly – from 622,200 Euro to 766,715 Euro, with the Dreilinden gGmbH being the most generous private donor (543,000 Euro), ranking second in the overall list of grantmakers.

All bilateral funding is channelled through implementation agencies. Germany has a large variety of implementation agencies, of which only the most relevant will be named here:

The one LGBTI project that the “KfW Entwicklungsbank” (KfW) has financed thus far is part of the framework of the HIV/AIDS regional programme Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV and AIDS.³ Its 100% subsidiary, the “Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft” (DEG), has not yet been active in that area. The main development implementation agency is the „Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit“ (GIZ). It implements projects primarily for the BMZ, and occasionally for other state actors such as the BMG. In 2010, it was responsible for the implementation of 38 LGBTI projects (both individual ones as well as projects that were part of larger programmes) with a total grantmaking of 625,588 Euro.

Germany also has two Christian Church Development Services: The Protestant “Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe” in Bonn implements development cooperation projects through its Church Development Service, the „Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst“ (EED).⁴ The Catholic „Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe“ in Aachen implements its development cooperation projects through the organisation „Misereor“. Both Christian Church Development Services are the only ones funded through the BMZ (e.g. in 2010 EED: 102.7 Mio. Euro, Misereor: 110.4 Mio. Euro).⁵ The organisations are therefore subject to democratic and constitutional principles such as non-discrimination and universal human rights. Neither of the Church Development Services has officially engaged in LGBTI grantmaking in the past, although they have occasionally served such target groups. The EED is more open and has recently started an

³ Rainbow Philanthropy 2, p. 44.

⁴ <http://www.eed.de/de/de.col/de.col.a/de.sub.02/de.sub.news/de.news.2058/index.html> (2012-04-30).

⁵ EED, <http://www.eed.de/de/de.eed/de.eed.eed/de.eed.eed.finanzen.2011/index.html#H10>;

Misereor, <http://www.misereor.de/ueber-uns/katholische-zentralstelle-fuer-entwicklungshilfe.html> (both 2012-04-26).

internal dialogue on homophobia in the Church and the role of sexual orientation in development aid.

Various public foundations, including the so-called “political foundations”⁶ are also engaged in development aid. The Church Development Services as well as the political foundations receive funding for their development cooperation from the BMZ. The BMZ funding is non-conditional (with the exception that the Church Development Services cannot fund missionary projects with BMZ funding). All of these actors can choose projects and strategies independently, and establish relations with local partner organisations autonomously.

Of the political foundations, the Heinrich-Boell-Foundation is the clear leader not only in terms of spending, but also in its inclusion of LGBTI issues as an official and deliberately chosen part of its gender strategy. In 2010, it granted a total of 175,332 Euro to LGBTI in the global South and East. The Heinrich Boell Foundation is followed by the Rosa-Luxemburg-Foundation, which spent 68.525,40 Euro on LGBTI, mostly in Eastern Europe, and the Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation, which spent 3.811,74 Euro. The Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation spent 54.000 Euro on a study in which homophobia played a very marginal role, and did not fund any LGBTI projects.

A purpose was specified for only half (**49%: 933.352 Euro**) of the total LGBT grantmaking (1.936.885 Euro):

Table 4: Purpose of LGBTI grantmaking (accounted for sub-total of 933.352 €)

Purpose of LGBTI grantmaking	Total 2010
Advocacy (regional) – world region	253.417 €
Advocacy (local) – community-specific	252.369 €
Research and studies	135.490 €
Advocacy (national) – country-specific	69.212 €
Strategic litigation, law and policy reform	60.403 €
Direct services, counselling, groups etc.	51.935 €
Advocacy (international) – global	46.749 €
Capacity-building (staff)	43.603 €
Capacity-building (infrastructure)	20.173 €
Documentation, reporting, publications	0 €
Total	<u>933.352 €</u>

⁶ In Germany, certain foundations represent and foster the political value systems of the six major political parties elected to the German parliament: the Hans-Seidel-Foundation (Christian Social Union); the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation (Christian Democratic Union); the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (Social Democratic Party); the Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation (Free Democratic Party); the Heinrich-Boell-Foundation (Alliance 90/THE GREENS); and the Rosa-Luxemburg-Foundation (The Left). These foundations receive public funding according to the outcome of elections, but operate independently from the parties or from others. One of their main fields of work is in the international sector, for which they maintain a global network of branch offices.

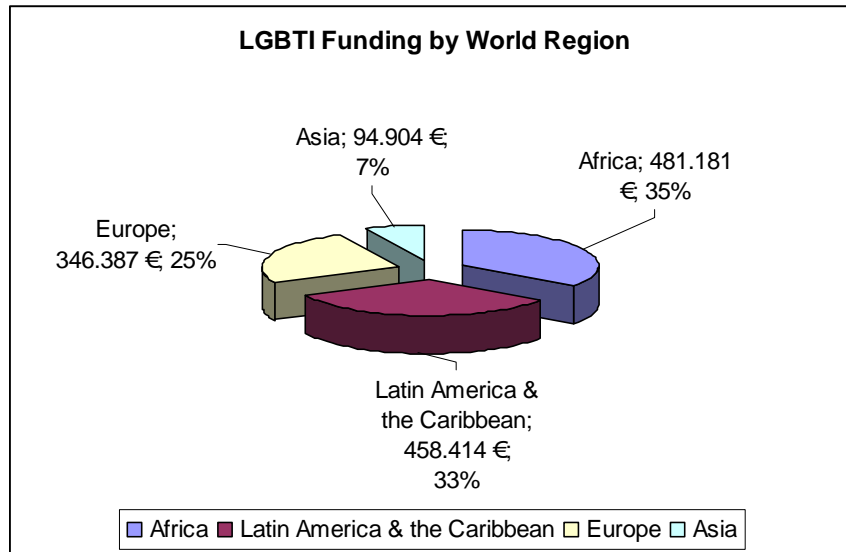
With regard to specific bilateral funding, it is important to note that the BMZ did not specify the particular purpose of grantmaking in the survey (2011). In terms of target groups, the BMZ specified LGBTI generally, MSM and queer youth as recipients of funding. The list of projects that the BMZ supplied indicated that the main foci of funding were HIV/AIDS programming and empowerment in South America (Colombia) and Africa (Kenya, Madagascar, Suriname, South Africa), HIV/AIDS programming and pride parade support in Eastern Europe (Ukraine, Russia, Poland) and publications, education and advocacy in Eastern Asia (Turkey).

In 2010, lesbians and transgender people specialised funding for the first time, albeit very little. In 2010 as in 2008, intersex and bisexual people, as well as LGBTI people who suffer from multiple forms of discrimination, remain conspicuously absent from the list of grantmaking recipients. Due to the overall lack of tracking, organisations were unable to be more specific about which groups among LGBTI benefited from funding:

Table 4: Target Groups of LGBTI grant-making 2010 (accounted for sub-total of 1.143.252 €)

LGBTI Target Groups	Funding 2010
LGBTI	1.027.019 €
Lesbians	24.654 €
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	20.000 €
Transgender	19.884 €
Gays	15.340 €
LGBTI Youth	8.514 €
Others: (pls. specify): Gays & Lesbians	7.841 €
Bisexuals & Intersex	0,00 €
Total	<u>1.143.252 €</u>

With regard to world regions and the number of directly-funded projects, it becomes clear that German LGBTI grantmakers support the greatest number projects with smaller-than-average budgets in Europe (346.386 Euro; 53 projects), of which 46 are located in South-Eastern Europe alone. The presumably closer ties of bilateral agencies and German re-granting organisations to local public partners as well as governmental involvement in various European political frameworks (EU, CoE, OECD) explains this focus. With regard to the amount of grant money awarded, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean were the leading regions, but the funding in these regions was on average larger and distributed over fewer projects (Africa: 481.181 Euro; 18 projects; Latin America & the Caribbean: 458.414 Euro; 10 projects). Asian funding was the smallest in terms of lump sums as well as project activity (94.904 Euro; 16 projects) and was focused on Turkey (7 projects). Despite the Arab Spring, Northern Africa was entirely absent as a targeted region. Funding of international LGBTI advocacy (with no regional- or country-specific focus) amounted to 536.000 Euro distributed over 7 projects, equalling 28% of total LGBTI grantmaking.

Table 5: LGBTI Funding by World Region

3. Current Strategies and Instruments to Support LGBTI

3.1 Consideration of LGBTI in Development Policies and Sector Strategies

Human Rights

Human rights are a guiding principle of German development aid. The strategy of the BMZ outlined in the “Human Rights in German Development Policy”, in place since 2011, reaffirms that a human rights-based approach (HRBA) should be systematically integrated into all sectors and at all levels of German development cooperation. This strategy highlights the importance of promoting the rights of and giving more support to LGBTI.⁷

It explicitly mentions the protection of LGBT human rights defenders (p. 16), initiatives related to health, human rights protection, and advocacy, especially by local NGOs, as well as sensitisation of development professionals (p. 20). The Yogyakarta Principles are also mentioned as an international reference document, along with the LGBT-Toolkit⁸ issued by the European Council in 2010 (p. 25).

In its 9th Human Rights Report (period of reporting: 01.03.2008-28.02.2010.), the German government reported for the first time on its engagement on behalf of LGBTI human rights but does not explicitly mention transgender and/or intersex people. In this report, the German government also expressed its commitment to fostering the international consideration of the Yogyakarta-Principles,⁹ although it had formerly declined to acknowledge them on two previous occasions (in 2009).¹⁰

⁷ BMZ (2011): Menschenrechte in der deutschen Entwicklungspolitik. Konzept, BMZ-Strategiepapier 4, Bonn/Berlin, http://www.bmz.de/de/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier303_04_2011.pdf; English version: BZM (2011): Human Rights in German Development Policy. Strategy, BMZ Strategy Paper 4 2011e, http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier305_04_2011.pdf?follow=adword (both 2012-04-26).

⁸ Council of the European Union (2010): Toolkit to Promote and Protect the Enjoyment of all Human Rights by Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) People. 11179/10, LIMITE, COHOM 162, PESC 804. Working Party on Human Rights (ed.), Brussels. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st11179.en10.pdf> (2012-04-26).

⁹ Bundesregierung (2010): Neunter Bericht der Bundesregierung über ihre Menschenrechtspolitik in den auswärtigen Beziehungen und in anderen Politikbereichen. Unterrichtung durch die Bundesregierung, BT-Drs. 17/2840, <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/17/028/1702840.pdf> (2012-04-26)..

¹⁰ See BT-Drs. 16/208 and BT-Drs. 16/12886 (compare annex).

Gender

The gender action plan (“Entwicklungspolitischer Gender-Aktionsplan 2009-2012”)¹¹, still in force but due to expire soon, does not mention LGBTI. Consequently, LGBTI is also not addressed in the fact-sheet on equality (“Gleichberechtigung”).¹² The gender action plan is currently being evaluated. Discussions of the new gender strategy are not advanced enough to determine whether a statement about LGBTI will be made; for the time being, it does not seem to be under discussion.

The six categories of non-discrimination stipulated in the German anti-discrimination bill (gender, age, disability, ethnic origin/race, and sexual identity) make some gender officers at the GIZ aware of the topic homosexuality. E.g. Homosexuality was recently integrated into a GIZ study on sexual violence against men, to be published in the summer of 2012. With regard to implementation organisations, sexual orientation was recently addressed in the Gender and Peacekeeping Study of the Protestant Church Development Service (EED), sponsored by the BMZ.¹³ There is a general lack of awareness of gender identity issues in favour of sexual orientation.¹⁴

Health and HIV/AIDS

The human rights-based approach to health is firmly embedded in the current BMZ health sector strategy,¹⁵ as well as in the position papers on health and human rights¹⁶ and on sexual and reproductive health and rights and population dynamics.¹⁷ The position paper on health and human rights mentions sexual minorities in the context of overcoming discriminatory legislation and practices and of promoting equal access to health services.

The BMZ does not have a current HIV/AIDS strategy.¹⁸ The needs and special issues of men who have sex with men (MSM) are an integral part of HIV/AIDS programming and in fact attract the most LGBTI grantmaking from bilateral sources. Following the mandate of the BMZ’s LGBTI inclusive human rights strategy and international developments (UNAIDS / Global Fund LGBT strategies), the BMZ plans to include LGBTI in the new HIV/AIDS action plan currently being designed.

Other Sector Strategies

Other relevant strategies, related either to specific sectors (e.g. education, governance etc.) or to specific groups (e.g. indigenous, youth, disabled), do not include LGBTI issues.

¹¹ BMZ (2011): Menschenrechte in der deutschen Entwicklungspolitik. Konzept, Bonn/Berlin, http://www.bmz.de/de/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Strategiepapier303_04_2011.pdf (2012-04-26).

¹² BMZ (2011): Gleichberechtigung konkret. Factsheets zur Gleichberechtigung in der entwicklungspolitischen Zusammenarbeit, Bonn/Berlin http://www.bmz.de/de/publikationen/reihen/infobroschueren_flyer/infobroschueren/Materialie211_Information_sbroschuere_03_2011.pdf (2012-04-26).

¹³ Christiane Kayser & Flaubert Djateng (eds.) (2012): The gender approach: peace work and the fight against discrimination, EED: Bafoussam/Berlin, http://www.eed.de/fix/files/doc/EED_Heft_8_engl_Web.pdf (2012-04-26).

¹⁴ Although the special German transposition of the European directive (“sexual orientation”) is explicitly inclusive of transgender and intersex by intentionally choosing the terminology “sexual identity,” see “Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz” (AGG), <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/agg/BJNR189710006.html> (2012-04-26).

¹⁵ BMZ (2009): Sektorkonzept „Gesundheit in der deutschen Entwicklungspolitik“. Bonn/Berlin, <http://www.bmz.de/de/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Konzepte183.pdf> (2012-04-26).

¹⁶ BMZ (2009): Gesundheit und Menschenrechte. BMZ Spezial 162. Bonn/Berlin, <http://www.bmz.de/de/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/spezial162pdf.pdf> (2012-04-26).

¹⁷ BMZ (2009): Sexuelle und Reproduktive Gesundheit und Rechte, Bevölkerungsdynamik. Ein Positionspapier des BMZ, BMZ Spezial 148. Bonn/Berlin, <http://www.bmz.de/de/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/spezial148pdf.pdf> (2012-04-26).

¹⁸ The 2007 HIV/AIDS Action Plan was declared inactive within the current government, but HIV is still part of the sexual and reproductive rights strategy.

3.2 *Bilateral Policy Dialogue*

BMZ sees the role of the German development cooperation as a facilitator for enabling administrative, judicial and police systems and structures to meet human rights standards in general. Along with recognition of human rights, good governance is another underlying principle for budgetary aid (“Budgethilfe”). However, the BMZ wishes to focus on the *core* topics, of which LGBTI is not a part.¹⁹ Consequently, the German government has not yet used conditional budgetary aid as a instrument for enforcing of LGBTI human rights.²⁰ In its Human Rights Action Plan 2010-12, the government of Germany committed itself in bilateral as well as multilateral activities to working against the criminalisation of homosexuality and towards international progress on the codification of protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation. In bilateral dialogue and in *démarche*²¹, Germany addressed the prosecution of homosexuals with its partner countries as part of its policy dialogue, mainly in cases in which homosexuality is criminalised.²² Gender identity issues do not yet play a role in this dialogue.²³

German embassies in countries that criminalise homosexuality are encouraged by the AA to pay particular attention to LGBTI human rights problems. The European Union’s LGBT-Toolkit²⁴ (2010) has been adopted by the German government and was disseminated to all German embassies. It is mentioned in the 9th Human Rights Report as an important tool; however, its direct application is difficult to verify. Currently, the German Foreign Office has made attempts within the EU to convert the LGBT-Toolkit into a more binding guideline format comparable to other Human Rights guidelines.

Germany and its EU partners work together on LGBTI issues.²⁵ They urged the OECD to expand the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and reported hate crimes based on homophobia for Germany – so far without any positive result. The German Ministry of Justice (Bundesministerium der Justiz – BMJ) was represented in a group of experts on the human rights committee of the Council of Europe (CoE) that prepared recommendations on sexual orientation and gender identity, adopted on 31 March 2011.²⁶ In 2009, the CoE’s commissioner for human rights, Thomas Hammarberg, commissioned a study on homophobia and LGBT discrimination, which was partly financed by the German government.²⁷

3.3 *Policy Dialogue within the United Nation’s Human Rights System*

One important instrument for promoting LGBTI rights is the multilateral policy dialogue within the UN’s UPR procedure. Although impossible to monetize, Germany is one of the nations to

¹⁹ Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage von BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN – Drucksache 17/3293 – „Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zur Stärkung der Menschenrechte von Homo- und Transsexuellen“, p. 4, <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/17/035/1703560.pdf> (2012-04-26).

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid., p. 8.

²² Bundesregierung (2010): Neunter Bericht der Bundesregierung über ihre Menschenrechtspolitik in den auswärtigen Beziehungen und in anderen Politikbereichen. Unterrichtung durch die Bundesregierung, BT-Drs. 17/2840, p. 36, <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/17/028/1702840.pdf> (2012-04-26).

²³ Britta Utz (ed.) (2012): Handbuch der Menschenrechtsarbeit. Edition 2010-11, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung/Forum Menschenrechte, p. 97, <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/07633.pdf> (2012-04-26).

²⁴ Council of the European Union (2010): Toolkit to Promote and Protect the Enjoyment of all Human Rights by Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) People. 11179/10, LIMITE, COHOM 162, PESC 804. Working Party on Human Rights (ed.), Brussels. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st11179.en10.pdf> (2012-04-26).

²⁵ E.g. Germany and its EU partners made declarations in support for Gay Pride parades (e.g. in Serbia, Lithuania, Russia) and they worked against the introduction of the Ugandan anti-gay bill.

²⁶ Council of Europe, Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on measures to combat discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, <https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1606669> (2012-04-26).

²⁷ Ibid.

frequently mention SOGI relevance in the Universal Periodic Review process.²⁸ Germany plans to continue to use this review mechanism to advocate for LGBTI human rights.²⁹ Along with its other EU member states, Germany supported and signed the UN's first SOGI Resolution (2011) and supported SOGI statements and meetings (2008) at the UN level.³⁰ Germany intends to maintain this commitment and to lobby for signature of the SOGI resolution (2011) by other states.

3.4 Support to NGOs, Human Rights Defenders and LGBTI Networks

The BMZ created BENGOS³¹, a facility for counselling (“Beratung”) for NGOs to apply for founding. BENGOS acts as mediator between grantee (NGOs) and grantor (BMZ). As part of its NGO human rights facility (“NRO-Fazilität „Menschenrechte“), which was installed in 2010 by the BMZ and is funded with a total of 3 Mio. EUR, the BMZ included a special LGBTI segment. German re-granting NGOs can apply for development cooperation funding through this facility. The Lesben- und Schwulenverband Deutschlands (LSVD), acting on behalf of the Hirschfeld-Eddy-Stiftung (HES), was the first and only applicant so far that has made use of this funding mechanism. It was granted 19.800 Euro for one project.

In the second half of 2009, the German government supported the focus of Sweden's EU Council presidency on the protection of LGBTI human rights defenders.³² Germany is generally working towards the protection of LGBTI human rights defenders through support for UN accreditation of international LGBTI organisations and local institutional support or direct project support for local NGOs.³³ Human rights defenders are either directly supported via Germany's network of embassies and consulates or indirectly through the financing of local human rights NGOs. The AA plans to strengthen the cooperation and trust relationship with local NGOs and to implement concrete measures.

A national NGOs and bilaterals network, renamed the “LGBT platform” in 2011, was founded in 2009 as the “Netzwerk Regenbogen Philanthropie” (Network Rainbow Philanthropy). It is coordinated by the HES and financed by the private donor Dreilinden gGmbH. The network meets once per year and is committed to informing about international LGBTI issues, connecting German development aid actors, increasing LGBTI funding and networking internationally. The two studies “Rainbow Philanthropy 1 + 2” have been presented at these annual conferences.

²⁸ E.g. for Argentina's periodic review with regard to the national report mentioning the difficult conditions that still prevail in Argentina's police station, Germany “[...] requested further information about measures taken to guarantee equal treatment of sexual minorities in practice,” see Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Argentina, May 13, 2008 (A/HRC/8/34).

For Trinidad and Tobago Germany: “54. [...] expressed concern over the criminalization of consensual same-sex relations between adults.” Germany therefore asked Trinidad and Tobago to: “88.50. Repeal all provisions that criminalize consensual same sex relationships between adults or discriminate against homosexuals [...],” see Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Trinidad and Tobago, December 14, 2011 (A/HRC/19/7).

²⁹ The German input to the UN's Human Rights Council is supported by national NGO infrastructure such as the working group „Human Rights / External Relations“ of the NGO umbrella organisation „Forum Menschenrechte“, see Britta Utz (ed.), Handbuch der Menschenrechtsarbeit. Edition 2010-11, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung/Forum Menschenrechte, p. 81-82, <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/07633.pdf> (2012-04-30).

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ BENGOS Jahresbericht (2010): Beratungsstelle für private Träger in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, Bonn, http://www.engagement-global.de/publikationen.html?file=tl_files/media/content/Dokumente/Mediathek_Publikationen/Bengo_Jahresbericht_2010_mit_Anlagen.pdf (2012-04-30).

³² Ibid. (B5), p. 43.

³³ Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Große Anfrage von BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN – Drucksache 16/2084 – „Zur Lage der Menschenrechte von Lesben, Schwulen, Bisexuellen und Transgender“, p. 10, <http://dipbt.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/16/028/1602800.pdf> (2012-04-30).

4. Challenges to Increased Support for LGBTI in German Development Cooperation

The GIZ mentioned the *lack of a clear mandate* from the BMZ or other commission parties when implementing projects (such as a separate LGBTI strategy³⁴). The BMZ, in turn, regards its human rights strategy as the core document in which its LGBTI commitment is anchored, but does not plan to make LGBTI a *core* area or a primary focus. Consequently, there are currently no LGBTI-specific measures, strategies or concepts planned within the GIZ .

The *ownership principle*, with its respect for local values and the self-determination of partner countries and partner organisations, make LGBTI work difficult, as National Government partners frequently do not suggest or demand support for LGBTI projects. National partner NGOs often show open or hidden hostility towards LGBTI. If LGBTI support is not proactively requested by national partner organisations, or if resistance to the topic is expected, LGBTI issues are at risk of not being included in country-specific strategies and programmes. The respect for national law and the ownership principle work here against LGBTI advocacy.

The GIZ as well as the BMZ often mentioned *difficulties identifying local LGBTI actors and organisations*. Due to the aforementioned lack of mandate, the GIZ has not yet systematically analysed local LGBTI partners. Only a few bilateral HIV/health programmes and the Heinrich-Boell-Foundation proactively reach out to local LGBTI NGOs.

The *“do no harm” principle* embodies the justified fear of harming local LGBTI people with external intervention, but at the same time it seems to *paralyse* German development cooperation. Instead of inciting carefully planned and locally coordinated change from within, “do no harm” seems to translate to “do very little or nothing” with regards to LGBTI, because it is seen as such a controversial, complex issue that many actors, lacking SOGI competence, find hard to tackle.

Even Western donors are not at ease with LGBTI issues and employees within their own organisations. *Internal heteronormative organisation structures* make it difficult to address the topic in all organisations, with the exception of the Hirschfeld-Eddy-Stiftung and Heinrich-Boell-Stiftung.

German *LGBTI NGOs* expressed the desire for more proactive engagement of other (clerical³⁵ as well as non-clerical) German development aid actors and human rights organisations³⁶. They feel *“left alone”* with the topic in the German international development context.

In general, there is a *limited understanding of LGBTI relevance and needs* throughout all sectors of development cooperation and therefore no sense of responsibility or ownership for the topic. SOGI competency that encompasses particular contexts or particular regions/countries *and* specific target groups (lesbian, gay, bisexuals, transgender, intersex) *and* intersectional issues (e.g. queer or transgender youth) does not seem to be well developed anywhere. There is also a competition for resources among the different minority groups instead of real mainstreaming efforts in all directions (e.g. mainstreaming disability in LGBTI and vice versa).

³⁴ The introduction of a separate LGBTI strategy does not seem to be politically viable at this point in time.

³⁵ E.g. clerical development aid actors received 192 million Euro from the BMZ in 2009, http://www.bmz.de/de/was_wir_machen/wege/bilaterale_ez/akteure_ez/kirchen/index.html (2012-04-26).

³⁶ Currently there are 118 German development NGOs organised within the umbrella organisation “Entwicklungspolitik Deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e.V.” (VENRO). Every year approx. 10 new member organisations join VENRO, and many smaller NGOs -- organised in networks in each German federal state -- network with VENRO. This adds up to a total of approx. 2.000 NGOs, organised in or around VENRO, that are active in the German development sector.

German re-granting NGOs found the *development aid language too complex* and hard to comprehend or “speak” (e.g. in funding applications) for outsiders (esp. smaller LGBTI organisations). Despite the overall appreciation for the existence of the BMZ BENG0 LGBTI segment in the human rights facility, there was also criticism: The application and *selection criteria* (size of re-granting NGO, prior project experience, financial administration and turnover of re-granting NGO) was experienced by applicants as being *too formal and complicated*, and individual project funding was sometimes seen *as too big* for the small, often unregistered local LGBTI NGOs. In turn, the BMZ regrets that not more NGOs have made use of the LGBTI segment so far and strongly wishes to attract more applicants and to increase its funding activity.

There is *no LGBTI Tracking*, because LGBTI is not perceived a *main* concern. The BMZ pointed out that, for the time being, not even a human rights tracking exists.³⁷ No initiative to introduce LGBTI tracking is underway in any of the bilateral agencies. As the only example of (good) practice, the Heinrich-Boell-Foundation introduced LGBTI tracking as part of its gender marker (G 2.4) in 2010. The absence or presence of tracking is discussed controversially: Whereas some German development specialists emphasise the implementation incentives underlying all forms of tracking (“what is counted counts”), others see the danger of LGBTI tracking becoming just another bureaucratic exercise, at the risk of producing even more resistance against an increased work load (“yet another thing to do or look out for”) for a perceived very small target group (“how many are concerned anyway?”) with unclear relevance (“why is it relevant?”). The GIZ does not call tracking into question and finds it essential for relating sector measures to accountability.

5. Entry points and Recommendations³⁸

5.1 Recommendations: Multilateral Cooperation

Since German multilateral aid for amounted for 38.5% of all multilateral giving in 2010,³⁹ a more pronounced connection between LGBTI as part of the German human rights agenda and Germany’s engagement in multilateral development cooperation would be desirable.

Germany contributes in significant ways to the European Development Fund (Europäischer Entwicklungsfond - EEF).⁴⁰ The Swedish (SIDA) and Dutch governments (HIVOS) could cooperate with key German officials in the BMZ and AA, who emphasised their general openness to increased international networking on LGBTI, in order to suggest a common LGBTI strategy within the EEF. Accordingly, Germany and other European LGBTI-friendly countries could also exercise pressure to start taking LGBTI into account in the context of their multilateral support for the „European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights“ (EIDHR).

CEDAW was named as one good entry point (esp. recommendations on the application of Art. 2)⁴¹ for LGBTI issues. The AA’s involvement with CEDAW country reports should proceed in a

³⁷ The GIZ mentioned that they know which sector measures support human rights.

³⁸ Recommendations are either based on direct suggestions by interviewees or deduced conclusions from interview content analysis and literature review.

³⁹ Multilateral budget line within the BMZ budget “Einzelplan 23”, cited after: Feste Quote für die Aufteilung in bi- und multilaterale EZ. Öffentliche Anhörung: „Die Vor- und Nachteile von bilateraler und multilateraler Entwicklungszusammenarbeit“ am 28. März 2012 im Deutschen Bundestag. Stellungnahme von Dr. Klaus Schilder, Global Policy Forum Europe, http://www.bundestag.de/bundestag/ausschuesse17/a19/Oeffentliche_Anhoerungen/Die_Vor-und_Nachteile_von_bilateraler_und_multilateraler_Entwicklungszusammenarbeit/Stellungnahmen/342e_Statement_Schilder_GPF.pdf (2012-04-11).

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ CEDAW/C/2010/47/GC.2.

more LGBTI-sensitive manner, also taking the special situation of transgender and intersex people into account.

5.2 Recommendations: Bilateral Cooperation

The possible role of the BMZ:

Make funding and grantmaking criteria more flexible, less bureaucratic and award more, but smaller grants. Grantmaking proposal information in the context of the BMZ BENG0 facility should be made more accessible and concise, and its language and procedures should be made easier to understand and comply with, also for development cooperation “outsiders”.

Include LGBTI in the new gender action plan, especially under sexual and reproductive rights, access to health and services, education of girls and boys, violence against women, girls and boys and citizenship, democracy and legal reforms. Possible entry points, apart from the BMZ’s human rights-based approach, could also be the EU’s gender recast directive for sexual orientation⁴² and the current EU’s gender equality strategy, which mentions gender identity.⁴³

Based on the human rights strategy, *include LGBTI / SOGI as cross-cutting issues in all new sector strategies and action plans.* Give the GIZ and others a clearer mandate and determine when LGBTI should be mainstreamed and when specifically targeted (issues, regions etc.).

Finance studies to examine the specific regional and contextual relevance of LGBTI and use the results of these studies for policy dialogue with national partners.

Build synergies by *joining the Stockholm process and SIDA and HIVOS* in their LGBTI strategies.

To the possible role of the AA:

LGBTI is a cross-cutting issue that concerns all policy fields. E.g. culture was especially mentioned⁴⁴, along with issues of good governance (policy and law reform processes).

LGBTI is a cross-cutting issue that concerns all actors in the development context. Make the support of at least one local LGBTI NGO and/or LGBTI project obligatory for every German embassy in countries where either homosexuality and/or transgender/intersex are criminalised or where high rates of violence and societal discrimination against LGBTI are reported.

To the possible role of the GIZ:

GIZ employees reported that the organisation feels ready and prepared to tackle LGBTI issues. Due to its structure, its globally strong network of local representatives, its good reputation as a facilitator, its competencies, etc., the GIZ sees many useful ways in which it could improve the human rights situation of LGBTI (e.g. by facilitating round table discussions, organising seminars). *Clarify mandate* with regards to LGBTI and *include LGBTI in GIZ’s own proposals to BMZ.*

After a merger, the GIZ now employs former DED colleagues who are very well-connected with local grass-root NGOs. *Building awareness and sensitising* these and other key members of staff

⁴² Directive 2006/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation (recast), <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:204:0023:0036:en:PDF> (2012-04-30); Stefano Fabeni, Silvan Agius (2009): Transgender People and the Gender Recast Directive. Implementation Guidelines, ILGA-Europe (ed.), ILGA-Europe: Brussels, http://www.ilga-europe.org/content/download/16531/106908/version/5/file/GUIDLINES_www.pdf (2012-04-30).

⁴³ As one of the multiple grounds for the discrimination against women, see European Commission (2010): Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015, COM(2010) 491 final, p. 11, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0491:FIN:EN:PDF> (2012-04-21).

⁴⁴ E.g. the Goethe Institutes could equip libraries with more LGBTI books, invite LGBTI authors, musicians, and artists, organise LGBTI events, share the German LGBT movement’s emancipation success.

through trainings and information would activate them and their international networks for LGBTI issues. Include LGBTI modules in gender, diversity and country-specific trainings.

Sponsor studies about country-specific LGBTI issues (e.g. criminalisation, oppression of women and lesbians etc.) as well as on more global issues (e.g. on LGBTI and good governance and aid effectiveness; on LGBTI and gender stereotypes etc.).

Increase the direct (projects) and indirect (hidden in larger programmes, such as governance, health, gender etc.) funding of LGBTI issues.

Activate the GIZ employee network "Regenbogen GIZ" (Rainbow GIZ) in order to draw on additional expertise and organise its collaboration with sectors (where appropriate) in a systematic manner.

To the possible role of the KfW: In implementation and procurement procedures promote the adherence to human rights standards that do not discriminate against LGBTI employees and foster equal treatment within diversity strategies. Implement more LGBTI-specific projects within larger programmes - not only HIV/Health-related, but also within capacity-building, gender, poverty reduction or migration strategies.

To the possible role of the Church Development Services: They can inhabit a central role in overcoming local, belief-based prejudice and discrimination against LGBTI. Work towards change from within through dialogue between the North and the South Churches and seek ways in which LGBTI can be included in religious beliefs and local partner structures.

To possible role of the LGBT Platform and German donor organisations: *Get many more organisations* in the intensified, enlarged and diversified "LGBT platform" network engaged, by increasing its funding/resources and activity (more informational networking events, information, more concrete cooperation projects). The international experience of all network partners needs to be collected and made public in order to demonstrate the added value and relevance of LGBTI engagement. Increase the combined network activity with regards to the Amsterdam NGO process, involve more single donors. Involve the umbrella organisations "VENRO" and the "Forum Menschenrechte" in the LGBT platform and inspire the foundation of a "LGBTI/SOGI" working group within the development cooperation working group of "Forum Menschenrechte".⁴⁵

To possible role of all actors: Establish a supra-national, at best EU-wide memorandum of common understanding and action on current international LGBTI hot topics, the "do no harm principle" and aid effectiveness.

5.3 Recommendations: Tracking

The AA rightly regards the currently established reporting system as one form of tracking Germany's LGBTI engagement, which should be *more systematic and quantifiable*.

In terms of aid efficiency, transparency and accountability, the one German example of good tracking practise stems from the Heinrich-Boell-Foundation (HBS). The organisation tracks LGBTI grantmaking within its gender marker through its international branch offices. The HBS Gender Democracy and Equality Strategy has an explicit LGBTI focus and therefore needs tracking in order to guarantee measurable results:

*"G-2.4: The promotion of LGBTI groups and/or issues are explicit goals of the project/measure."*⁴⁶

⁴⁵ See <http://www.forum-menschenrechte.de/1/aktuelles/aktuelles-start.html> (2012-04-30).

⁴⁶ Excerpt from G-marker criteria, sent by and reproduced with kind permission from Jana Mittag, Heinrich-Boell-Foundation.

As stated above, the issue of tracking is controversial within the GIZ, and for the moment, not even a human-rights-tracking (HRT) procedure exists. It seems to be understood that LGBTI, as part of the human-rights based approach, should consequently be tracked through a HRT. However, there is no actual discussion at present about introducing any form of HRT or LGBTI tracking.

For the time being, therefore, based on the good experience in the HBS, *LGBTI should be included in the Gender Tracking*: The gender “G” marker within the DAC system⁴⁷ and its indicator index is one of the most advanced tracking tools. LGBTI issues are often related to gender-based issues and therefore have close ties to a gender-based tracking. Additionally, gender indicators, indexes, data, statistics, research etc. are still more advanced and sophisticated than human rights indicator sets. It is recommended to offer at least 3 sub-categories: “SO” (sexual orientation), “GI” (gender identity), “Multi-SOGI” (SOGI and multiple discrimination). In principle, LGBTI could be integrated into both human rights *and* gender tracking.

- *Do no harm – but do something!* -⁴⁸

⁴⁷ GTZ (2006): Wirkungen auf die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter in Vorhaben der EZ G-Kennungen in TZ und FZ. Anwendungsbeispiele und Standards Arbeitsmaterialien, Eschborn, <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/de-g-kennungen-2006.pdf> (2012-04-30); GTZ (2008): Handreichung für die Projektfortschrittskontrolle, Eschborn, <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/PEK-Handreichung-2008.pdf> (2012-04-30).

⁴⁸ Proposed title for a LGBTI inclusion concept suggested by Renate Rampf (press spokesperson, Hirschfeld Eddy Foundation) during a meeting with Dr. Dan Christian Ghattas and Arn Sauer at TransInterQueer e.V., Berlin, April, 17th 2012.

6. Annexes

6.1 List of bilaterally funded LGBTI projects in 2010

According to BMZ, AA, GIZ, BMG questionnaire answers as collected in 2011 (not adjusted).⁴⁹

Implementing Organisation	World Region	Country	Project Name and Description	Funder	LGBTI Funding [EUR]
German Embassy	Europe	Serbia	Pride Event	AA	4.660,00 €
HES	Latin America and the Caribbean	Nicaragua	Sexual Diversity "Red de Desarrollo Sostenible"	AA	16.700,00 €
German Embassy	Europe	Serbia	LGBT Film	AA	41.600,00 €
HES	Africa	Nigeria	"House of Rainbow"	AA	8.800,00 €
German Embassy	Asia	Turkey	Combating Hate Crimes	AA	22.872,00 €
German Embassy	Europe	Serbia	Study / Gay Straight Alliance	AA	5.000,00 €
External Agency in cooperation with HES	Africa	Germany/13 African countries	Travel to Germany by African Activists	AA	52.000,00 €
GIZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Belize	CARISMA II HIV prevention and SRH promotion	BMZ	40.756,00 €
HBS	Europe	Bosnia und Herzegovina	Questioning	BMZ	6.100,00 €
GIZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Haiti	CARISMA II HIV prevention	BMZ	76.217,00 €
HBS	Asia	Israel	Gender Democracy in the Jewish Conservative Movement – Public Advocacy Campaign	BMZ	4.115,00 €
GIZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Jamaica	CARISMA II HIV prevention and SRH promotion	BMZ	60.502,00 €
GIZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Easter Caribbean	CARISMA II HIV prevention and SRH promotion	BMZ	46.650,00 €

⁴⁹ Submitted for the study Rainbow Philanthropy 2.

GIZ	Africa	Kenya	Towards gender sensitive and – transformative programming. The Gay and Lesbian coalition of Kenya (GALCK)	BMZ	140.000,00€
GIZ	Africa	Kenya	Towards gender sensitive and – transformative programming. Liverpool VCT care and treatment (LVCT)	BMZ	119.000,00€
GIZ	Africa	Kenya	“Developing the capacity of the LGBTI umbrella organization GALCK and increasing LGBT’s access to specialized, non-discriminatory quality health services”.	BMZ	4.500,00 €
GIZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Consentidos/Bucaramanga Carrera 18 No 36-24	BMZ	544,00 €
GIZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Procrear/Bogota CII.21 no. 16-19 Ofc.201	BMZ	5.200,00 €
HBS	Asia	Lebanon	Film Screening of "Jihad for Love", by Film Maker Parvez Sharma	BMZ	4.445,00 €
HBS	Asia	Lebanon	Establishment of a Gender and Sexuality Research Centre	BMZ	3.010,00 €
GIZ	Africa	Madagascar	Support of multi-sectoral HIV-/Aids-Strategie	BMZ	35.000,00 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) 3. Queer Studies	BMZ	9.413,68 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) Preparational meeting of the KPH - Coordinators from voivodeships	BMZ	1.148,63 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) „G wie Gender“ (G like Gender)	BMZ	5.811,77 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) Queer May	BMZ	2.241,76 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Debate cycle in three cities	BMZ	3.915,69 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) report on academic teaching books	BMZ	5.675,72 €

RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) equality debate	BMZ	2.373,33 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) citizen workshops	BMZ	2.508,57 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) Agains homophobia phase 3	BMZ	6.272,16 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Debate about partnerships	BMZ	1.420,00 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) Debate about (non)representation of minorities	BMZ	1.320,31 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) Equal in Europe	BMZ	3.636,39 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) The left and the right within the LGBT movement	BMZ	4.945,21 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) Social emancipation for LGBT	BMZ	2.616,92 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Kampania Przeciw Homofobii (KPH = Campaign against Homophobia) Event week EuroPride: PrideHouse	BMZ	4.955,05 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Polskie Tow. Prawa Antydyskryminacyjnego (PTPA = Polish society for antidiscrimination law) Equality in practice - educational book for unions	BMZ	3.647,70 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	Polskie Tow. Prawa Antydyskryminacyjnego (PTPA = Polish society for anti-discrimination law) Judicial workshops	BMZ	4.095,70 €
RLS	Europe	Poland	ZNP (Polish Union of Teachers) Short film against discrimination	BMZ	2.526,81€
GIZ	Europe	Poland	Support of EUROPRIDE 2010 in Warsaw: exhibition "Ars Homo Erotica" in National Museum Warsaw	BMZ	6.093,08 €
GIZ	Europe	Poland	Support of EUROPRIDE 2010 in Warsaw: Support for representatives from Bealrus	BMZ	678,24 €

GIZ	Europe	Poland	Support of EUROPRIDE 2010 in Warsaw: conference: "The Polish Gay and Polish Lesbian in the History, Politics, and Law"	BMZ	1.218,97 €
GIZ	Europe	Poland	Support of EUROPRIDE 2010 in Warsaw: follow-up Meeting	BMZ	528,80 €
GIZ	Europe	Poland	Support of EUROPRIDE 2010 in Warsaw: PR activities	BMZ	947,47 €
GIZ	Europe	Russia	Empowerment und Unterstützung of LGB parents	BMZ	7.500,00 €
GIZ	Europe	Serbia	Video "Dnevnik" (diary)	BMZ	5.600,00 €
GIZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Suriname	CARISMA II HIV prevention and SRH promotion	BMZ	8.845,00 €
GIZ	Africa	South Africa	Promoting, Protecting and Defending Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of Lesbian women, bisexual women and trans-diverse persons in Africa	BMZ	11.967,00 €
GIZ	Africa	South Africa	Empowerment & Leadership of Lesbian & Bisexual Women	BMZ	10.678,00 €
GIZ	Africa	South Africa	Gender Transformation through Advocacy and Mainstreaming	BMZ	15.928,00 €
GIZ	Africa	South Africa	LGBTI Conference Cape Town: Struggle for equality: Sexual orientation, gender identity and human rights in Africa	BMZ	45.417,00 €
GIZ	Africa	Tanzania	Participation in thematic travels of the Foreign Office: „Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender“	BMZ	4.000,00 €
GIZ	Asia	Turkey	Siyah Pembe Üçgen, İzmir: Campaign against outlawing the association	BMZ	2.581,54 €
GIZ	Asia	Turkey	Erkekliğin Gölgesinde Ortak Deneyimlerimiz 'In the shadow of masculinity - common experiences"	BMZ	6.780,46 €
GIZ	Asia	Turkey	Organisation of meeting of LGBT relatives	BMZ	4.893,54 €
GIZ	Asia	Turkey	Hevjin-Dergisi	BMZ	4.949,97 €
GIZ	Asia	Turkey	Book, printing costs, Lambda Istanbul	BMZ	2.202,63 €
GIZ	Asia	Turkey	Four issues of the journal by LGBTT Gruppe Hevjin, Diyarbakir	BMZ	4.949,97 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	Training for Journalists "Gender and Sexuality: How to write about LGBT"	BMZ	3.952,76 €

GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	Public discussion "Gender Mainstreaming and Transgender issues in Ukraine: crossing points"	BMZ	773,22 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	KzK, LGBT NGO Insight (Kyiv), LGBTQ Festival "QueerWeek 2010"	BMZ	1.928,76 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	Research and training for journalists "Image of LGBT people in the media"	BMZ	1.638,38 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	Workshops for lesbian and bisexual women and for medical personnel	BMZ	1.394,96 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	Conference on transformation of the family and queer families	BMZ	1.850,17 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	Combating xenophobia and hate crimes in Ukraine: civil society and state cooperation	BMZ	452,31 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	International conference on racism "Ideology of difference"	BMZ	1.749,02 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	Special issue of PROstory "Ideology of difference"	BMZ	1.220,08 €
GIZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador	Regional HIV/AIDS prevention programme in Central America (by: Pan American Social Marketing Organization (PASMO), Guatemala)	BMZ	200.000,00 €
GIZ	Europe	Ukraine	Network Nash Mir	BMG	40.000,00 €

6.2 List of evaluated relevant parliamentary documents

Sorted by number of printing matter (BT-Drs.) and hyperlinked to documents:

- 16/170: 1. Lesung am 20.06.2008: [BT-Plenarprotokoll 16/170, S. 18093B - 18100A](#): Beschluss: Überweisung an den Ausschuss für Menschenrechte und humanitäre Hilfe (federführend), Ausschuss für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, Auswärtiger Ausschuss
- 16/194: Lesung am 05.12.2008: [BT-Plenarprotokoll 16/194, S. 20995C - 21015C](#)
Beschluss: S. 21014C - Ablehnung des Änderungsantrags (16/11228): S. 21014C - Annahme der Vorlage (16/11215)
- 16/208: Deutscher Bundestag, Stenografischer Bericht der 208. Sitzung, Plenarprotokoll, 05.03.2009, [BT-Drs. 16/208](#).
- 16/10037: Achter Bericht der Bundesregierung über ihre [Menschenrechtspolitik in den auswärtigen Beziehungen und in anderen Politikbereichen](#).
- 16/10170: Lage der Menschenrechte von Lesben, Schwulen, Bi- und Transsexuellen und die Gewährleistung der bürgerlichen und politischen Rechte in der [Türkei](#), Antwort Kleine Anfrage vom 27.8.2008
- 16/10239: [Versammlungsfreiheit von Lesben und Schwulen in den Staaten des Europarates](#), Antwort Kleine Anfrage vom 16.9.2008
- 16/11215: [BT-Drs 16/11215 v. 03.12.2008](#):
Antrag der Fraktionen CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP und BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN: Die Allgemeine Erklärung der Menschenrechte – Grundlage für 60 Jahre Menschenrechtsschutz
- 16/11228: [BT-Drs 16/11228 v. 03.12.2008](#)
Änderungsantrag der Fraktion BÜNDNIS 90/DIE Grünen

- 16/12107: Weitere Verschlechterung der Rechtssituation von Homosexuellen in Nigeria verhindern Antrag BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN vom 4.3.2009
- 16/12459: Weitere Verschlechterung der Rechtssituation von Homosexuellen in Nigeria verhindern, Beschlussempfehlung und Bericht vom 25.3.2009
- 16/12653: Menschenrechte für Lesben und Schwule während des Euro-Vision Song Contest in Moskau, Anfrage DIE LINKE, 22.04.2009 Drucksache 16/12653, http://dokumente.linksfraktion.net/drucksachen/7708772900_1612653.pdf
- 16/12886: Antrag der Fraktion der FDP, 06. 05. 2009, Menschenrechte von Lesben, Schwulen, Bisexuellen und Transgendern in Deutschland und weltweit schützen, BT-Drs. 16/12886.
- 16/14095: Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage von Bündnis 90/Die Grünen zur Katastrophalen Lage der Homosexuellen im Irak vom 25. 09. 2009.
- 16/9603: Menschenrechte von Lesben, Schwulen, Bisexuellen, Transgendern und Intersexuellen weltweit sicherstellen - Yogyakarta-Prinzipien unterstützen, Antrag BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN vom 18.6.2008
- 16/9953: Lage der Homosexuellen auf Jamaika, Antwort Kleine Anfrage vom 8.7.2008
- 17/2840: Neunter Bericht der Bundesregierung über ihre Menschenrechtspolitik in den auswärtigen Beziehungen und in anderen Politikbereichen - BT-DRs 17/2840 v. 26. 08. 2010.
- 17/3560: Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage von BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN – Drucksache 17/3293 - zur Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zur Stärkung der Menschenrechte von Homo- und Transsexuellen, BT-Drs. 17/3560 v. 27.10.2010.
- 17/6199: Kleine Anfrage von BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN zu Reisewarnungen für schwule, lesbische oder transsexuelle Reisende, BT-Drs. 17/6188 v. 14.6.2011.
- 17/6409: Antwort der Bundesregierung von BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN – Drucksache 17/6199 – Reisewarnungen für schwule, lesbische oder transsexuelle Reisende, BT-Drs. 17/6409 v. 28.6.2011.
- 17/8112 : Kleine Anfrage von BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN zur Einschränkung der Menschenrechte beim Thema Homosexualität in Russland, BT-Drs. 17/8112 v. 9.12.2011.
- 17/8265: Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage von BÜNDNIS 90/ DIE GRÜNEN – Drucksache 17/8112 - zur Einschränkung der Menschenrechte beim Thema Homosexualität in Russland, BT-Drs. 17/8265 v. 23.12.2011.
- 17/8357: Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage DIE LINKE, Asylrechtlicher Umgang mit homosexuellen Flüchtlingen und der Einschränkung der sexuellen Vielfalt, BT-Drs. 17/8228 v. 18.1.2012.