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HIVOS

Programme

1. Opening
2. LGBTI Rights worldwide
3. Integrating LGBT issues in international development policies
4. Case: Platform International LGBTI Emancipation
5. The Stockholm Process
6. So...

Deeper into the LGBT Rights

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HIVOS



LESBIAN AND GAY RIGHTS IN THE WORLD

ILGA, the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association

MAY 2010

PERSECUTION 76 countries & 5 entities

Death penalty
5 countries and parts of Nigeria and Somalia
Imprisonment
75 countries and 5 entities*

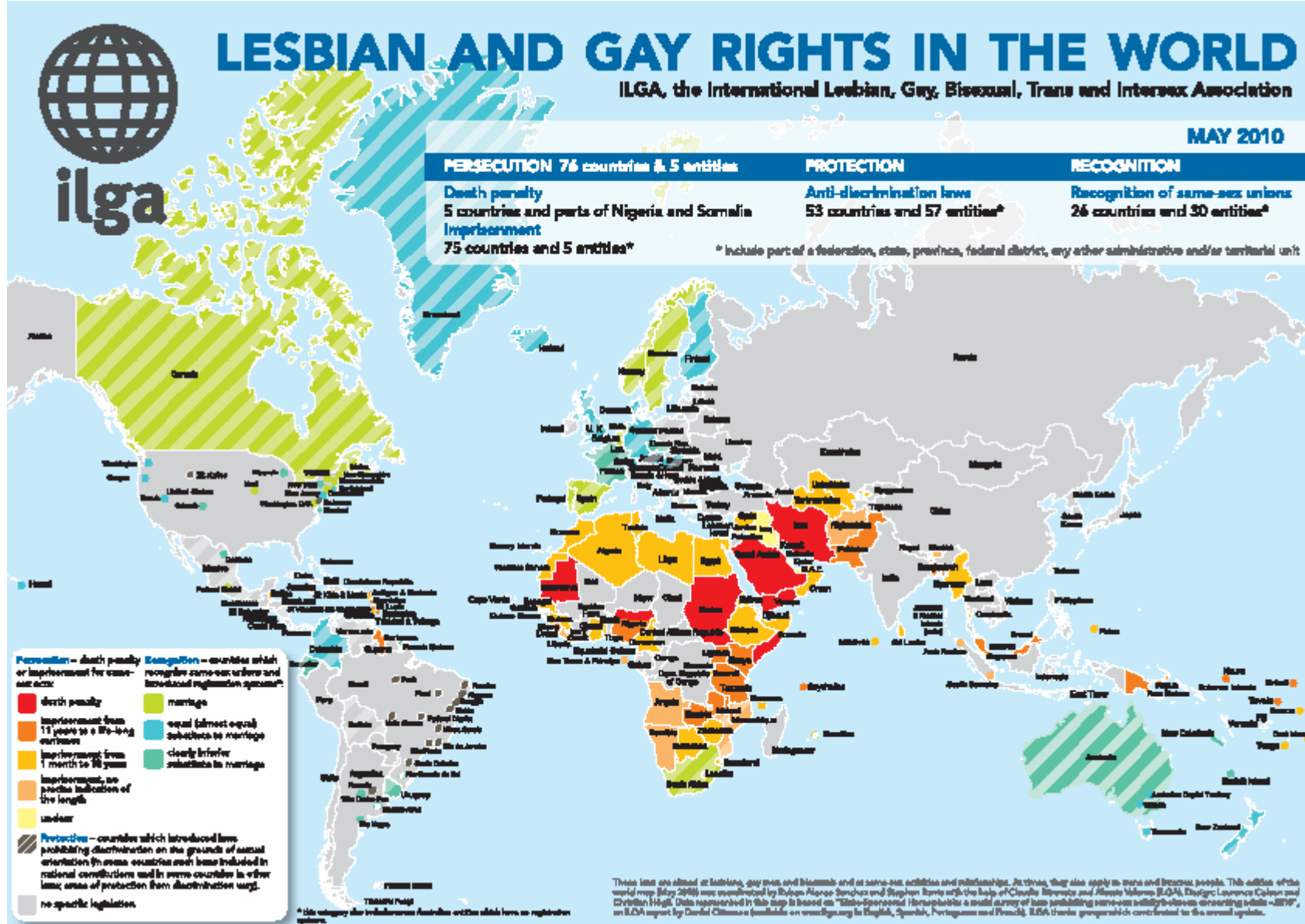
PROTECTION

Anti-discrimination laws
53 countries and 57 entities*

RECOGNITION

Recognition of same-sex unions
26 countries and 30 entities*

* include part of a federation, state, province, federal district, any other administrative and/or territorial unit



Berlin, 6. September 2010

L-G-B-T-I-Q?

- L= Lesbian
- G= Gay
- B= Bisexual
- T= Transgender

Sometimes added with I=Intersex and/or
Q= Queer or ?

Why working for LGBTI Rights?

- Within human rights we support the most vulnerable groups
- Universal human rights, also for LGBTI people!
- Focus on LGBTI-emancipation as driver for social change and society building

Why working for LGBTI Rights?

- From the humanistic values of self-determination with equal opportunities and rights
- HIV/AIDS was an important trigger in 1991 to start with work on MSM (men who have sex with men)

Why working for LGBTI Rights?

- Severe violence, stigma, discrimination and exclusion towards LGBTIs
- Rising conservatism and fundamentalism
- Homosexuality is still criminalized in many countries
- Legal recognition is no social recognition!

Building the movement

- Horizontal and vertical
- Foster emerging groups, leadership training
- Strengthening established groups
- Develop regional & international networks, LGBTI and with allies

Building the movement

Needs:

- Core funding, not project funding only
(from very small to sizeable grants)
- Capacity development: empowerment and skills
- Access to knowledge to use in the struggle for rights
- Access to networks, platforms and allies

Building the movement

Opportunities:

- Coalition building leads to success: decriminalization in India, South Africa, Fiji
- But:
Can only be done with a multi-stakeholder and a holistic rights approach on every level (MSM-HIV: new policy on sexual minorities by Global Fund, rights based approaches)

Building the movement

- Mindful about the challenges: social effects and back lashes (Sri Lanka)
- Support from conservative and fundamentalist forces in our countries
- Do not only look at the poorer countries (Namibia, Malaysia, Latin America)
- Decriminalization is a start, equality in society the ultimate goal!

Building the movement

And more opportunities:

- Yogyakarta Principles document (Indonesia)
- Make use of existing networks and coalitions to access info, improve coordination and efficiency
- Breaking the barriers between potential allies (think tanks, convenings, informal)
- Creative linking LGBTI Rights work into policy objectives and resource allocation (can do!)
- Expanding the allies and stakeholder network!

Creative integration

1. Most important: Is there a will to integrate LGBTI issues into international development programmes?
2. It is often not on the radar, lack of specific knowledge, “difficult subject” and/or marginal problem
3. Most used: human rights and health (HIV)
4. Less obvious: poverty alleviation, but...

Creative integration

1. Isn't respect for human rights the essential basis for poverty reduction?
2. Aren't LGBTIs not kicked out of school?
3. Aren't LGBTIs denied access to appropriate health care?
4. Aren't LGBTIs often excluded from civil society?

Creative integration

- More than enough reasons to pay specific attention to LGBTIs
- Specifically LBT women and transgendered people
- Only 1 1/100 of 1% of international aid is directed to this group and their serious issues! (Hivos 4.5 million USD)

How to organize...?

1. Specific desk/resource person to build knowledge, capacity and to keep to issue on the agenda!
2. Organize knowledge building and sharing activities (formal/informal, here and abroad)
3. Exchange and participate in international circles, like the Stockholm process
4. Remember: things have been done and are going on! (Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, UK, Spain)

How to organize...?

1. Specific role of the embassies and their staff
2. Awareness and sensitizing staff
3. Why not set a specific reporting objective/target?
4. Organize (in cooperation with civil society) meetings with LGBTI groups to learn the harsh reality
5. Follow your funding! Does it harm LGBTI people?

CASE: PILE

Netherlands: Platform International LGBT Emancipation (PILE)

- 10 Dutch organizations working jointly with the ministry (special desk) on LGBTI issues
 - Organized workshop for Ministry staff on YYP
 - Made a toolkit/briefing for embassies
 - Feed Ministry with info and contacts from the ground (Malawi/Uganda)
 - Organize a briefing for newly elected MoP
6. Next: WSW & HIV paper, ambassadors meeting 2011

The Stockholm process

- Joint SIDA-HIVOS meeting, March 2010, Stockholm as follow up from the French LGBTI conference, May 2009
- Objective: To find ways forward to strengthen the international LGBT/sexual minorities rights work
- Attendees: 7 reps from governments, 9 reps from donor NGOs
- Working conference: small, but honest and open talks.

The Stockholm process

Agreed joint follow-up projects

1) Mapping project:

The project will track and analyze information (who is doing what; where and how much) amongst bilateral agencies and donor-NGOs; and link the analysis to implementation strategies in the Global South. The working group will conduct the mapping of:

- A) Who is who in the bilateral agencies and donor NGOs
- B) How are things organized within the bilateral agencies and within the donor NGOs
- C) Track the LGBT funding of the bilateral agencies and donor NGOs: total amounts; lists of who was funded; the amount; the objectives of the funding.
- D) Documentation: document, share and learn from best/worst place/ case practices.

The Stockholm process

2) Integration/Mainstreaming project:

The project will research effective mechanisms to integrate/mainstream LGBT rights into Development assistance programming (health, HIV, poverty reduction, gender, social inclusion, etc.). The working group will lead the process of conducting/supporting/analyzing the research, work with researchers from the Global South to conduct such a research and disseminate the results in their own settings as well as in the Global North.

3) National Advocacy/Training project:

The project aims to engage and strengthen national LGBT and/or MSM & HIV NGOs (European, North America, OECD nations and emerging markets) to be more involved in national level advocacy for increasing funding/support for international LGBT Rights work; the training of staff in development agencies and diplomatic corps staff.

The Stockholm process

- Exciting process, as civil society and bilateral agencies start to co-operate on LGBTI issues
- But it is a process on all sides: miracles don't happen overnight
- First priority: embed LGBTI issues in the policies, not leave it as a "fashionable" topic
- Know each other's position, interests and goals: COMBINE
- Build partnerships and trust between all actors and stakeholders involved. Only in partnership we can make a difference!

So.....

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