



TRANSFORMING AGENCY, ACCESS, AND POWER

TAAP: Global Snapshots: LGBTI PERSONS

A Supplemental Resource to the TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development

The TAAP Initiative is an evolving and collaborative learning initiative, launched in 2015, in support of promoting and integrating gender and social inclusion at organizational and programmatic levels. The TAAP initiative includes the TAAP approach (analytical framework, five TAAP principles and integrates a universal approach to inclusion throughout a project cycle), TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development, TAAP Tuesdays newsletter, partnerships, thought leadership and learning agenda. The TAAP approach consists of an analytical framework which applies six domains of analysis and an intersectional lens to a project setting; five guiding principles, and a process for integrating inclusion throughout a project cycle.

TAAP's Global Snapshots are a set of briefs about the global situation for the identity groups that are significant to the power dynamics of all societies: LGBTI persons; Older Persons; Persons with Disabilities; Racial, Ethnic and Indigenous Identities; Religious Identities; Women and Girls; and Youth. Each snapshot provides selected boosters (already-favorable factors of conditions upon which inclusion work can build) and barriers (hindrances to a person or identity group's growth and development, dignity, safety, well-being) from the global landscape. The TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development uses the **Create a Local Snapshot** activity, which guides practitioners through a process of identifying and presenting relevant findings of boosters and barriers from the Social Inclusion Analysis. The local snapshot can be used for project planning and as a chronicle of progress regarding the social inclusion situation in the context. The Toolkit partners welcome additional and updated feedback for each snapshot. Please submit data and feedback to inclusion@worldlearning.org.

GLOBAL SNAPSHOT: LGBTI PERSONS

The Global Situation:

- 73 countries and territories currently criminalize same-sex sexual relations,ⁱ including more than 10 countries that classify homosexuality as a crime, punishable by death.ⁱⁱ
- Existing research and data indicate that LGBT persons often experience poorer health outcomes than the general population and face barriers to health care that profoundly affect their overall health and well-being.ⁱⁱⁱ
- LGBT persons face multiple forms of discrimination including violence, discriminatory laws, family rejection, bullying at school, homelessness, economic hardship, lack of access to comprehensive sex education and culturally competent health care and self-stigma.^{iv}
- Intersex persons are often subjected to discrimination and abuse if it becomes known that they are intersex, or if they are perceived not to conform to traditional gender norms.^v
- Transgender people are frequently denied legal recognition of their preferred gender or face abusive requirements such as forced sterilization, treatment or divorce to obtain it, without which they suffer exclusion and marginalization.^{vi}

Global Boosters

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1948) outlines the rights of all people.

Plugging data gaps: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has led a participatory process to complete the first phase of work to develop an LGBTI Inclusion Index to measure if LGBTI persons are included across five development dimensions.^{vii}

Global Human Rights Legislation: The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner and other multilateral organizations have expressed support for LGBTI rights.^{viii}

Marriage equality: In 26 countries around the world same-sex marriage is legal.

Agenda 2030 Briefing Paper: This briefing paper illustrates how Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 is relevant to the specific

Global Barriers

Equal constitutional rights: Five countries give LGBT persons equal constitutional rights, with most countries failing to protect the community from widespread discrimination and abuses.^{xi}

Employment: In many places, those who publicly identify as LGBTI are denied access to jobs or promotions and in some cases are forced to resort to vulnerable and exploitative sources of income.^{xii}

Personal Safety. Mistreatment of LGBTI individuals is common in many countries, especially in communities and among individuals who advocate rigid gender norms that narrowly define masculinity and femininity within a strictly heterosexual worldview.

Rights to organise: In many countries LGBTI communities are legally prohibited from setting up civil society organisations to protect their rights.

Stereotypes: In various contexts, the inclusion of LGBTI people is

<p>health needs of LGBTI persons and aligns with the SDGs principle of “leave no one behind.”^{ix}</p> <p>The Yogyakarta Principles: In 2006, in response to well-documented patterns of abuse, a distinguished group of international human rights experts met in Yogyakarta, Indonesia to outline a set of international principles relating to sexual orientation and gender identity. The principles were updated in 2016.^x</p>	<p>viewed as a threat to cultural values.^{xiii}</p>
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ⁱ http://ilga.org/downloads/02_ILGA_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_2016_ENG_WEB_150516.pdf

ⁱⁱ https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/06/13/here-are-the-10-countries-where-homosexuality-may-be-punished-by-death-2/?utm_term=.e9e7a8a421a3

ⁱⁱⁱ http://www.ghwatch.org/sites/www.ghwatch.org/files/B133-6_LGBT.pdf

^{iv} <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/Factsheets/lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-youth-in-the-global-south.pdf>

^v https://unfe.org/system/unfe-65-Intersex_Factsheet_ENGLISH.pdf

^{vi} http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/msm/Joint_LGBTI_Statement_ENG.pdf?ua=1

^{vii} United Nations Development Program, When People Are Counted, No One is Left Behind, (10 December 2015), available from <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2015/12/10/When-people-are-counted-no-one-is-left-behind.html>.

^{viii} <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20220>

^{ix} Agenda 2030 for LGBTI health and well-being; The Global Forum on MSM & HIV & Out-Right Action International 2017

^x <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/>

^{xi} <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-global-lgbt-rights/only-five-countries-give-lgbt-people-equal-constitutional-rights-research-idUSKCN0ZF1IC>

^{xii} http://ilga.org/downloads/02_ILGA_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_2016_ENG_WEB_150516.pdf

^{xiii} <https://www.unfe.org/culture-of-love/>