

Violence against LGBT people

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Query: Please provide an overview of the current evidence base on violence against LGBT people (global statistics, impact, and overlaps with VAWG), existing global initiatives that tackle anti-LGBT violence, and known donor programmatic approaches.

Purpose: To inform future thinking, but also to help better understand the linkages of the issues.

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1. OVERVIEW

Many lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people endure hate-motivated violence, torture, detention, criminalisation, and discrimination because of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. In the UN's (2011) seminal report on LGBT rights, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) highlighted a pattern of violence against LGBT people, ranging from murder, kidnappings, assaults and rapes to psychological threats and arbitrary deprivations of liberty. This query uses the acronym 'LGBT', as this is the one most commonly used by DFID and other donors, but it should be noted that the term is often broadened to include intersex people (LGBTI) and queer/questioning people (LGBTQI) – see box to right.

This query looks at the current evidence base on violence against LGBT people, including the global statistics, impact and overlaps with VAWG (Section 2). It also identifies several key global initiatives (Section 3) that DFID could support/drive, and explores known programmatic approaches (Section 4). The following section provides a brief overview of the key report findings.

Definitions: LGBT is extended by some organisations and activists to include intersex (LGBTI) and queer/questioning people (LGBTQI), the latter of which can be used to describe anyone with non-normative sexual orientations and gender identities and is meant as shorthand for doing such. The term LGBTQI is often preferred as it recognises the fluidity of sexual orientations and gender identities, rather than rigid boxes of the 'L, G, B and T'. There are also other identities that are sometimes included, such as pansexual and those that are specific to particular contexts, such as *hijra* or *koti* in India. These identities and ways of naming them are part of long histories of describing non-normative sexual orientations and gender identities in many countries. Other examples include the *yan daudu* of Northern Nigeria, the *mevengu* of Cameroon and the *gor digen* of Senegal. Many rituals and practices were stopped by British or French colonial forces. Some activists argue that the 'alphabet soup' of identities is displacing more indigenous forms of beings that have some history of acceptance, to the detriment of the rights of the people concerned and reinforcing ideas of queerness being 'a Western disease.'

(Source: Expert contribution – Chitra Nagarajan)

The evidence base on LGBT violence is currently at an early stage, with few global statistics available. Official statistics and research are limited in scope and scale, with only a small number of countries (mostly high-income) having systems in place for monitoring, recording and reporting incidents of anti-LGBT violence. Where it is illegal to be LGBT (at least 78 countries – see Section 2.5), incidents may go unreported due to fear of reprisals, including by the state. Even where systems exist, incidents may go unreported due to threats to privacy, or may not be properly recorded. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) has documented 770 killings and seriously violent attacks against LGBT people in 25 countries in the Americas between January 2013 and March 2014. However, to date, there is little available statistical information on perpetration of violence against LGBT people in other middle- and low-income settings beyond the Americas. The largest empirical survey of LGBT violence, involving 93,000 respondents in the European Union, found that a quarter (26%) of LGBT respondents have experienced attacks or violent threats on the grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past five years – this figure rises to 35% among transgender respondents. In addition, there is a need for further data which explores trends and prevalence around different identities, as this can vary according to context.¹

Studies have identified several key impacts of violence on LGBT people's lives, including: physical injuries, chronic disabilities and homicide; psychological impacts, such as low self-esteem, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder; increased health-risk behaviours, including substance abuse, suicide and attempted suicide, risky sexual behaviours and vulnerability to HIV, forced marriage, and social stigma and discrimination. A recent study of the economic impact of anti-LGBT violence in 39 countries found high economic costs relating to: lost economic productivity and labour time; the cost of healthcare for both individuals and governments; and misuse of government time/funds as a result of police abuse (Lee Badgett et al, 2014). In India, a World Bank study estimated the economic costs of homophobia in India to be equivalent to between 0.1% and 1.7% of potential gross domestic product in 2012 (Lee Badgett, 2014).

There are several overlaps between issues of LGBT violence and VAWG, including:

- Prevalence studies have found that Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in same-gender relationships is at least as high as for heterosexual women in opposite-gender relationships (if not higher), although more research is needed into how the types and severity of violence vary between different types of relationships. Some studies have found that LGBT women in opposite-gender relationships are particularly at risk of IPV, as are all LGBT people in forced marriages.
- Complex layers of intersecting discrimination and violence exist, based on a range of identity markers. Transgender women (especially women from ethnic minority groups) are especially vulnerable to violence, as they are seen to be particularly transgressive of gender norms. A five-country study of violence against LGBT people in Asia found that other identity markers (e.g. race, ethnicity, class, economic status and religion) increased the chances that LGBT people will face violence on the basis of real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity (IGLHRC, 2014).
- Common root causes relating to power and expressions of control, often involving dominant ideals of manhood. Violence can be perpetrated against both men and women as 'punishment' for transgressing gender norms. Violence against LGBT men and women can also take sexualised

¹ For example, countries which officially recognise 'third gender' as a category (e.g. India), including on visa applications and the draft constitution (e.g. Nepal) are not as good at providing legal protection for lesbians, gays and bisexual people. Vice-versa, countries which provide better legal protection for lesbians, gays and bisexual people (e.g. the United States and European countries) have some of the worst records when it comes to murders of trans people, especially trans women. Source: Expert contribution (Chitra Nagarajan).

forms, as can be seen in the higher incidences of sexual violence and corrective rape (e.g. in South Africa and Kyrgyzstan).²

- Digital technologies are being used as a platform for women and LGBT groups to demand their right to a life free from violence, but are also being used as a tool to perpetrate violence against women and LGBT people (e.g. through online harassment and cyberstalking; blackmail of intimate photos/videos or threats to 'out' their sexual orientation or gender identity).
- A few donors have begun to explicitly acknowledge the overlap between LGBT violence and VAWG, for example USAID's (2012) GBV strategy is LGBT-inclusive. It was not possible to find any examples of programming that addresses the overlap between LGBT violence and VAWG – an area where DFID would be well placed to support/drive.

It should also be noted that despite several areas of overlap, LGBT people can experience additional vulnerabilities such as: social isolation; limited access to survivor-response services; the role of 'heterosexist control'³ and strict gender norms that prohibit or punish those seen to be in contravention; and discriminatory laws which both facilitate abuse and limit access to protection and justice.

Existing global initiatives that tackle anti-LGBT violence include (see Section 3):

- Global Equality Fund – a collaborative fund involving 11 donors, plus foundations, private sector and civil society organisations. Preventing and responding to violence against LGBT people is a key programming area for the fund, which provides emergency protection through the 'Dignity for All' rapid response mechanism, as well as small grants for short-term projects, capacity building and long-term assistance to CSOs working on LGBT rights.
- LGBT Global Development Partnership – a US\$16 million, four year public-private partnership. Although not explicitly focused on LGBT violence, the partnership works to advocate for LGBT rights and strengthen the LGBT movement's leadership.
- Free & Equal Campaign – a global public education campaign which aims to raise awareness about violence and discrimination against LGBT people, led by the UN.
- Transrespect vs Transphobia (TvT) – worldwide research project funded by several foundations, which involves monitoring and mapping violence against trans people, as well as generating a series of good practice examples.

Of the above initiatives, the Global Equality Fund is the most relevant and appears to be open to new partners interested in supporting programming aimed at preventing and responding to LGBT violence (e.g. Hilton Worldwide joined in March 2015).

Known programmatically approaches are summarised in Section 4 and include the following:

- International coordination, dialogue and advocacy to raise the visibility of violence against LGBT people within the donor community, and connect activists, researchers, donors and funders working on LGBT rights so they can share experiences and learn from each other. The United States, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, and South Africa have all recently hosted meetings and donor conferences, with the next global LGBT donor conference being hosted by the Dutch later in 2015. Where possible, it is important to work with African/Asian/Latin American countries and governments as leads or co-leads, particularly given some of the sensitivities and perceptions around LGBT issues being a 'Western disease' (Richardson and Monro, 2012).

² Although both LGBT men and women experience sexualised violence, further research is needed to establish how it varies in nature and scale.

³ The positioning of heterosexuality as superior to homosexuality and bisexuality.

- Funding CSOs and NGOs working to secure and protect LGBT rights. Donors have used a variety of funding mechanisms, including: supporting intermediate funders that include a focus on LGBT work (e.g. Frida, Open Society Foundation, Astraea, Urgent Action Fund, Global Fund for Women, Front Line, amFAR, the Fund for Global Human Rights, and Mama Cash); funding national and international LGBT and human rights groups (e.g. Sida provides core funding to the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association and The International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission); and establishing more structured funds explicitly focused on financing initiatives aimed at addressing LGBT rights issues, such as France's *Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Support Fund*. There is broad consensus amongst the evidence reviewed as part of this query and experts consulted about the importance of taking the lead from LGBT people and national organizations dedicated to empowering and advocating on behalf of LGBT communities, who are best placed to decide their own priorities, identify strategies that will work and how donors can best support them.⁴
- Several donors are funding research on sexuality and development, which include a focus on LGBT violence, for example: DFID's accountable grant to the IDS Sexuality, Poverty and Law Programme (2012-2016); USAID and UNDP research on 'Being LGBT in Asia' (2014-2017); the Williams Institute's research on LGBT inclusion and economic development, funded by USAID and the LGBT Global Development Partnership; and the World Bank's research on the economic costs of homophobia (through a grant from the Nordic Trust Fund).
- Mainstreaming of LGBT issues into donor programming and embassy dialogue. Donors who have been most active in this area include USAID and Sida. An evaluation of Sida's LGBT work found that since 2009 there has been increased mainstreaming of LGBT rights in Sida programmes, mainly in SRHR and human rights programmes, but also education and general civil society capacity development. In 2013, around 60 Sida programmes included LGBT rights as an important component, compared to 28 in 2009 (Nillson et al, 2013).
- Strengthening mechanisms for reporting and responding to LGBT rights abuse and violence, for example through DFID's Programme Partnership Agreement with the International HIV/AIDS Alliance.

To date, there have been few evaluations of 'what works' in programmatic approaches on tackling violence against LGBT people, and even fewer studies of how best to address the overlaps between issues of LGBT violence and VAWG. What evidence exists seems to suggest the need to take a cautious, low-profile approach which works closely with LGBT individuals, organisations and human rights defenders to ensure their safety and security – a 'do no harm' approach that avoids any inflammatory action that could cause an anti-LGBT backlash.

⁴ One expert noted that although the focus is usually on formal legal changes, the real goal is often societal, attitudinal and behavioural change. It is important to listen to NGOs and activists and not assume that a Western model of progress (decriminalisation, same sex marriage, adoption etc) is the one that is needed or most appropriate. For example, decriminalisation work often obscures the ways in which homophobia and transphobia affect women and girls (who are often not the focus of laws – because they're not seen as sexual being enough to require regulation) and marginalises women and girls when funding and supporting movements – and ignores the ways marginalisation and discrimination affect them, including through VAWG. (Source: Expert contribution – Chitra Nagarajan)

2. EVIDENCE BASE

2.1 What are the global statistics on this?

Official statistics on homophobic and transphobic violence are currently “scarce” and “patchy” (UNFE, 2013). Relatively few countries have systems in place for monitoring, recording and reporting these incidents. Even where such systems exist, incidents may go unreported because victims may not trust the police enough to come forward, are afraid of reprisals or threats to privacy, and are reluctant to identify themselves as LGBT. In addition, these incidents may not be properly recorded because those responsible for registering the incidents are not sufficiently sensitised to recognise and properly record the motive (OHCHR, 2011). Furthermore, reporting is also skewed to more ‘serious’ forms of violence such as rape, murder, and severe physical abuse with significant visible injuries,⁵ and rarely includes emotional/psychological abuse and controlling behaviour.

The following statistics on anti-LGBT violence were identified during this query:

- The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) documented 770 killings and seriously violent attacks against LGBT people in 25 countries in the Americas between January 2013 and March 2014. Through its Registry of Violence, IACHR found that at least 594 LGBT people were murdered and 176 more were victims of serious injury during this period. Almost half of the 594 murders were of trans⁶ women. Also in Latin America, 1,341 LGBT people in Brazil were reported murdered from 2007 through 2012, and 249 LGBT people in Peru were reported murdered from 2006 to 2010.⁷
- The Trans⁸ Murder Monitoring project (see Section 3 and map below⁹) reported that 1,612 trans people were murdered in 62 countries from Jan 2008 to October 2014. Over a one year period (2013/14), a total of 226 trans people were reported murdered in 28 countries, with the majority from Brazil (113), Mexico (31), Honduras (12), the USA (10) and Venezuela (10). As will be seen in Section 2.4, trans people are often particularly marginalised, and have a high risk of experiencing violence.
- No statistics were found for anti-LGBT violence in the Middle East, Asia or Africa region.

⁵ For example, the Trans Murder Monitoring project focuses on homicide.

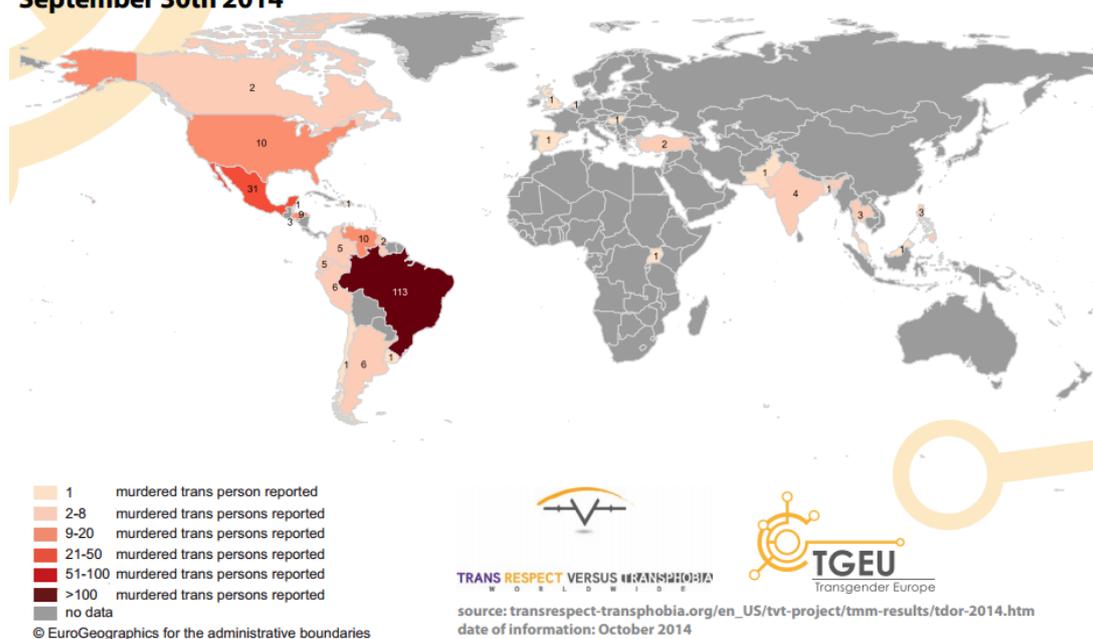
⁶ The IACHR’s Registry of Violence is in Spanish so it is not clear what definition of trans is used, but as will be seen from the next footnotes, the term trans is often broader than transgender or transsexual. Link to IACHR’s Registry of Violence: <http://76crimes.com/2014/12/27/770-lgbt-killings-and-major-assaults-in-the-americas/>

⁷ 76 crimes website: <http://76crimes.com/100s-die-in-homophobic-anti-gay-attacks-statistics-updates/>

⁸ TMM uses the term ‘trans’ to include among many others, transsexual and transgender people, transvestites, cross dressers, no gender, liminal gender, multigender, and genderqueer people, as well as intersex and gender variant people who relate to or identify as any of the above (Source: http://www.transrespect-transphobia.org/en_US/tvt-project/definitions.htm)

⁹ Source: <http://www.transrespect-transphobia.org/uploads/downloads/2014/TDOR2014/TMM-TDOR14-map-TDOR.pdf>

Transgender Europe's Trans Murder Monitoring TDOR 2014 update:
226 reported cases of murdered trans people between October 1st 2013 and September 30th 2014



Prevalence statistics are also useful for understanding the magnitude and characteristics about the extent of violence; however, most population-based surveys have been conducted in high-income countries. In the largest empirical data collection exercise of its kind, an online survey by the European Union's Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) targeted people in all EU Member States and Croatia, aged 18 or over, who consider themselves lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender. The survey of 93,000 people in the European Union found that a quarter (26%) of LGBT people has experienced attacks or a violent threat in the past five years – this figure rises to 35% among transgender respondents. The survey found that of those respondents who have experienced violence in the past year, 59% said the last attack or threat of violence happened because they were perceived to be LGBT. Poorer and younger respondents were most likely to face discrimination due to their sexuality.¹⁰ Violent incidents most often took place outdoors in public places and were perpetrated by more than one person, usually male, whom the victim did not know. However, 7% of the most recent violent incidents in the last year were committed by a member of the victim's family or household (FRA, 2013). It should be noted that the survey asks about violence on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, and does not include intimate partner violence.

To date, there is little available statistical information on perpetration of violence against LGBT people in low-income settings. Several smaller studies have been conducted which suggest that intimate partner violence in same-gender couples is as high as the prevalence of IPV for women in opposite-gender relationships (see Section 2.4). There is also some evidence to suggest that IPV is committed against LGBT people by opposite-gender partners (and ex-partners).¹¹ Family members, friends and other members of the community may perpetrate violence in response to suspicions that a person may be LGBT. In South Africa and Kyrgyzstan, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women

¹⁰ There is a broader issue of LGBT people being particularly at risk of poverty and/or unemployment due to discrimination within the workplace and education, making them doubly at risk of violence both within relationships and in public places by strangers or acquaintances. For example, a study of LGBT people in Asia found that higher-income LGBT people were better placed to remove themselves from potentially violent situations (IGLHRC, 2014).

¹¹ Expert contribution (Chitra Nagarajan).

has also raised concerns about so-called 'corrective' forms of violence (e.g. sexual violence and forced marriage) perpetrated by men with the intention of 'curing' women of their lesbianism (OHCHR, 2011) (see Section 2.4).

2.2 Impact of violence on LGBT people's lives

Studies of violence against LGBT people have noted the different forms of violence that can take place, from murder, kidnappings, physical assaults and sexual violence to psychological threats, arbitrary deprivations of liberty and forms of economic abuse¹². Violence has several key impacts on LGBT people's lives (many of which are similar to the impacts of violence on women and girls' lives):

- The physical consequences of physical and sexual violence on LGBT people's health are not well documented, partly due to reluctance to seek support from health providers, but can involve serious injuries, including fractures, chronic disabilities and death.
- Studies of LGBT violence have also highlighted the psychological impacts, including low self-esteem, damaged self-confidence, and symptoms associated with post-traumatic stress disorder, such as hyper vigilance, anger issues and self-injury (cutting, burning skin) (Friedmann, 2014; IGLHRC, 2014; Buller et al, 2014).
- Suicide or attempted suicide is another potential response to the violence in LGBT people's lives, particularly in cultures where suicide is more commonplace. A five-country study of violence against LGBT people in Asia¹³ found that half of the interviewees who had experienced violence in the Japan study said they had "considered suicide", and one-third had attempted suicide in the Sri Lanka study (IGLHRC, 2014).
- Violence against LGBT people is also associated with a range of increased health-risk behaviours, including substance abuse, risky sexual behaviours and vulnerability to HIV and emotional distress. A systematic review of the associations between IPV and health among men who have sex with men (MSM) found victims of IPV are more likely to suffer from depressive symptoms, engage in substance use, be HIV positive, and engage in unprotected anal sex (Buller et al, 2014).
- LGBT people can also experience forced marriages and, within this, may experience marital rape, with research from Pakistan suggesting that "the visibility of non-conforming gender expression may be an added motivator for families to force L[G]BT individuals into heterosexual marriages" (IGLHRC, 2014: 31-2).
- Social stigma and discrimination are not only causes of violence against LGBT people, but also potential impacts of violence, with victims of violence being criminalized by the state, stigmatized by society, vilified by religious groups, and rejected by family when their identities or explanations of the violence are revealed. Fear of stigma and discrimination can also be barriers to seeking support from services, such as health, police and security services (IGLHRC, 2014).

2.3 Economic impact of anti-LGBT violence

The most comprehensive global study of the economic impact of violence against LGBT people comes from a recent report by the Williams Institute and USAID (Lee Badget et al, 2014). The study analyses the theoretical connection between social inclusion of LGBT people and economic

¹² OHCHR (2011). Examples of economic abuse include: families withdrawing financial support; eviction; loss of livelihood; financially controlling behaviours within relationships, etc.

¹³ Qualitative research (November 2010 - March 2012) by women's human rights groups, sexuality rights groups, and gender rights groups in Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka

development in 39 countries.¹⁴ The researchers noted that LGBT people face high rates of physical, psychological and structural violence, which can have the following economic impacts (it is worth noting that the first two are also the same for VAWG, but the third is LGBT-specific):

- Lost economic productivity and labour time, for example: physical injuries may restrict individual's ability to work; grief and trauma may make it difficult for people to concentrate on work; and fear of future assaults may limit people's travel to and from work.
- Cost of healthcare: where victims are admitted to healthcare facilities, violence can also create a financial burden for individuals and governments.
- Misuse of government time/funds: the report highlights how police regularly arrest, detain, jail, beat, and extort LGBT people – all of which police abuse takes government time/resources which could be used on other activities. In addition, police abuse has economic implications for LGBT people's ability to engage in productive employment by detaining them and 'outing' them.

The report also found that at the macro-level, there is a positive statistical association between greater levels of human rights for LGBT people and economic development – i.e. countries with more LGBT rights also tend to have higher levels of economic development than countries with fewer rights. The researchers found that countries with anti-discrimination laws have a per capita GDP that is \$1,763 higher than nations without them (Lee Badget et al, 2014; Lavers, 2014).¹⁵

In 2012, the World Bank received a grant from the Nordic Trust Fund to collect socio-economic data on sexual minorities in India and develop an economic model that measures the financial cost of excluding the LGBTI community (Tyson, 2014). The research estimated the economic costs of homophobia in India to be between 112 billion rupees (US\$1.9 billion) and 1.7 trillion rupees (US\$30.8 billion) - equivalent to between 0.1% and 1.7% of India's potential gross domestic product in 2012 – a conservative estimate according to the researchers, due to the methodological challenges of quantifying all the costs¹⁶ (Lee Badget, 2014).

2.4 Overlaps between issues of LGBT violence and VAWG

- IPV in same-gender relationships: The evidence base on IPV in same-gender relationships is still at an early stage, with few studies in middle and low-income countries (Stephenson et al, 2011; Finneran et al, 2012). The research that does exist on same-gender IPV suggest that the prevalence of IPV in same-gender couples is at least as high as the prevalence of IPV for women in opposite-gender relationships (if not higher), with reported lifetime prevalence of IPV in same-gender male relationships between 15.4% and 51% (Buller et al, 2014). Studies of IPV in lesbian relationships have found prevalence rates that are broadly similar (or higher) than opposite-gender relationships (Sigal and Denmark, 2014), although there have also been studies which suggest lower rates of physical IPV in lesbian relationships compared with opposite-gender relationships, but higher rates of emotional abuse (Walters, 2009; Renzetti, 1992).
- IPV against LGBT women in opposite-gender relationships: There is some evidence to suggest that LGBT women in opposite-gender relationships are particularly at risk of IPV. A study of

¹⁴ 29 of which are 'emerging economies' (countries experiencing high levels of economic growth and investment) and 10 of which are countries of interest (those with active and engaged LGBT social movements and are of particular significance to global development institutions).

¹⁵ Although economic arguments are useful, some expert contributors observed that there is a need not to instrumentalise LGBTQI rights – they are important in and of themselves and a commitment to human rights demands them whether or not they are good for the economy.

¹⁶ Costs are based on estimated lower productivity, poorer health (shorter lives), and lower labour force productivity. Costs that could not be modelled with the current data include: education, emigration, and costs to families (Lee Badget, 2014).

violence against LGBT people in Pakistan also reported spousal violence by heterosexual husbands of lesbians in forced marriages (IGLHRC, 2014). In the first nationally representative study of IPV prevalence amongst the LGBT community, the *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey* in the United States found that the lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner was particularly high for bisexual women (61%), compared with lesbian women (44%) and heterosexual women (35%) (Walters et al, 2013). The study did not measure rates of violence against transgender women, but other smaller surveys have recorded high rates of IPV violence against transgender respondents. For example, a survey of 1,600 people in Massachusetts found reported lifetime physical abuse rates by a partner of 34.6% for transgender respondents vs. 14% for gay or lesbian respondents (Landers and Gilsanz, 2009).

- Violence against transgender women: Several studies from high-income settings have found that transgender women (especially women from ethnic minority groups) are disproportionately impacted by violence, as they are perceived to be particularly transgressive of gender norms. A study by the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs found that almost 3 out of 4 (72%) victims of hate violence homicide in the United States were transgender women, with 67% being transgender women from ethnic minority groups. Transgender women were not only more likely to experience IPV; they were also 4 times more likely to experience police violence when reporting the incident (NCAVP, 2014).
- Intersections with other identity markers: The overlap between VAWG and LGBT violence suggests the need to take an intersectional approach, with complex layers of intersecting discrimination and violence. A five-country study of violence against LGBT people in Asia found that violence was not only motivated by rejection of sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, but by other identity markers (e.g. race, ethnicity, class, economic status and religion). In Sri Lanka, the study found LGBT people of Tamil ethnicity are at greater risk of violence than those with Sinhala and Burgher ethnicity. In both Malaysia and Sri Lanka, lesbians with economic means were able to “buy safety” by avoiding unsafe public spaces or by extricating themselves from potentially violent situations (IGLHRC, 2014).
- Root causes: Violence against women and girls and LGBT people share common roots, namely power inequalities and social norms that emphasise dominant ideals of manhood involving violence and control. For both VAWG and LGBT violence, the act of violence is closely associated with power and expressions of control (Sigal and Denmark, 2014). Expert contributors observed that violence committed against LGBT people is often gendered and perpetrated as ‘punishment’ for transgressing gender norms. Violence against both men and women can take sexualised forms, as can be seen in the higher incidences of sexual violence and corrective rape.
- ‘Corrective’ rape: Studies of corrective rape in South Africa have been conducted by ActionAid (2009) *‘Hate Crimes: The Rise of ‘Corrective’ Rape in South Africa’* and Human Rights Watch (2011) *‘We’ll Show You You’re a Woman’* – both studies found the widespread use of ‘corrective’ rape as a form of punishment. In the ActionAid study, one lesbian and gay support group reported that it was dealing with 10 new cases of lesbian women being targeted for ‘corrective’ rape every week in Cape Town alone. In both studies, the perpetrators acted with near-total impunity.
- Technology-related violence: There are overlaps between digital technologies and both VAWG and LGBT violence, with new technologies being used both as a tool to perpetrate violence, but also as a platform that women and LGBT groups can use to demand their right to a life free from violence. Technology related violence can escalate into physical violence or threats of physical violence, but more commonly involves sexual or psychological abuse. The most frequent manifestations of digital violence against women and LGBT people include: online harassment and cyberstalking; intimate photos or video blackmail; mobile phone tracking; and email account control (Fascendini and Fialová, 2011).

- Policies: Few donor policies explicitly acknowledge the overlap between LGBT violence and VAWG. A notable exception is USAID's (2012) GBV strategy which states that LGBT people face "heightened risk" of gender-based violence (p.7) and recommends that GBV programming includes and addresses the needs of underserved and vulnerable populations, particularly LGBT people.¹⁷
- Programming: A quick scan of the recent OPM (2014) mapping of DFID's VAWG programming found no reference to violence against LGBT people¹⁸, suggesting a potential opportunity to strengthen programming on this overlap between LGBT violence and VAWG (although it is possible that there are DFID programmes working on both VAWG and LGBT violence that were not picked up in the 2014 mapping).

2.5 Additional vulnerabilities faced by LGBT people

Although there are some areas of overlap, LGBT people can experience additional problems:

- Access to survivor-response services: Several studies have found that LGBT people are reluctant to access survivor-response services due to concerns about homophobia and transphobia, and when they do they're often treated with ignorance or discriminated against. For example, a 2011 study by the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programmes (NCAVP) in the United States found that 62% of LGBT survivors were turned away when they sought assistance from a domestic violence shelter, and nearly 22% of those who filed for protection orders were denied them. There are few services specifically for lesbian and bisexual women, and even fewer for transgender women.
- 'Heterosexist control': Domestic abuse and LGBT organisations have highlighted that perpetrators of IPV in same-gender relationships and opposite-gender relationships can take advantage of the homophobic, transphobic, and heterosexist nature of the wider society (as well as survivors' own internalised heterosexism, homophobia and transphobia) to further control and threaten their partner. Examples of heterosexist control include threats to 'out' the victim and threats they will lose custody of children or their livelihood if they report the violence.
- Social isolation: IPV is often accompanied by a gradual erosion of a partner's ties to outside support and resources, and this isolation can be compounded by being LGBT in a homophobic society. There is also a general lack of recognition and support services available for LGBT people who experience IPV (Bornstein et al, 2006).
- Legal discrimination: There are at least 78 countries with criminal laws against sexual activity by LGBT people, as of January 2015 (see map below). Additional countries have introduced discriminatory legislation, for example Russia has made it illegal to distribute homosexual 'propaganda' to minors and advocate for gay rights. Discriminatory laws contribute to the specific vulnerability of LGBT people, both in terms of facilitating and inciting abuse, but also limiting access to protection and justice. For example, in a recent Human Rights Watch (2014) study of violence against LGBT people in Jamaica, more than half (44) of 77 LGBT people interviewed had been victims of violence based on their sexual orientation or gender identity: 19 had reported these crimes to the police, who only took formal statements in 8 cases, and only 4 out of 56 cases of violence involved arrests by police. Furthermore, Human Rights Watch also found that in some cases, the Jamaican police were perpetrators of extortion, verbal, physical and sexual abuse against LGBT people, although it should be noted that cases of police violence against LGBT people had decreased over the last decade in Jamaica.

¹⁷ This query was unable to find any information publicly available about how LGBT-inclusive the USAID GBV policy is in practice.

¹⁸ Using keyword search for the terms 'LGBT', 'gay', 'lesbian', 'homosexual', 'homophobic', and 'trans'.

Countries where homosexuality is illegal (as of Jan 2015)¹⁹



3. GLOBAL INITIATIVES

Existing global initiatives that tackle anti-LGBT violence are shown below:

LGBT GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP	
Description	<p>Launched in April 2013, the LGBT Global Development Partnership is a US\$16 million, four year public-private partnership that aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the LGBT movement’s leadership • Advocate for political and civil rights of LGBT people • Enable LGBT economic empowerment through enhanced entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprise development • Conduct research to inform national, regional, and global policy and programmes
How does it tackle anti-LGBT violence?	<p>Although not explicitly focused on LGBT violence, the partnership works to further LGBT equality and protect the rights of LGBT people by strengthening LGBT civil society organizations, enhancing the participation of LGBT people in democratic processes and undertaking research on the economic impact of LGBT discrimination.</p>
Current partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral donors: USAID, Sida • Foundations/private sector: Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice; Olivea Companies; National Gay and Lesbian Chamber of Commerce • Civil society organisations: Gay & Lesbian Victory Institute; Williams Institute; Swedish Federation for LGBT Rights (RFSL) • Plus 22 other corporate, non-profit and NGO resource partners
Further information:	<p>LGBT Global Development Partnership factsheet: http://www.usaid.gov/documents/2496/lgbt-global-development-partnership-fact-sheet</p>

¹⁹ Source: <http://76crimes.com/76-countries-where-homosexuality-is-illegal/>

GLOBAL EQUALITY FUND	
Description	Launched in December 2011 by the US Department of State, the Global Equality Fund provides critical emergency, short-term, and long-term assistance to advance and protect the human rights of LGBT people. As of February 2015, the Fund had provided over US\$17 million in assistance in over 50 countries.
How does it tackle anti-LGBT violence?	<p>'Preventing and responding to violence' is a key programming area for the Global Equality Fund. Mechanisms for assistance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Grants: local CSOs receive direct small grants to undertake short term projects. • Emergency protection: '<i>Dignity for All</i>', the Fund's rapid response mechanism, provides emergency and preventive assistance to CSOs, human rights defenders, and LGBT people under physical threat, as well as those that experience extreme harassment. Support includes emergency assistance to civil society groups and victims of abuse, small grants for advocacy initiatives, and assistance to enable advocates to develop long-term security plans. • Capacity building and long-term technical assistance to local and national CSOs dedicated to advancing the human rights of LGBT people
Current partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral donors: Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States • Foundations/private sector: the Arcus Foundation, the John D. Evans Foundation, the MAC AIDS Fund, Deloitte LLP, Royal Bank of Canada, Hilton Worldwide • Civil society organisations: LLH - the Norwegian LGBT Organization, Human Rights Campaign, Out Leadership
Further information:	<p>Global Equality Fund: http://www.state.gov/globalequality/about/ Global Equality Fund factsheet: http://www.humanrights.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/fact-sheet-global-equality-fund-jan-2014.pdf Lavers, M. (2015) 'HRC joins Global LGBT Rights Initiative', <i>Washington Blade</i>, February 19 2015. http://www.washingtonblade.com/2015/02/19/hrc-joins-global-lgbt-rights-initiative/</p>

'FREE & EQUAL' CAMPAIGN	
Description	Launched in July 2013, the 'Free & Equal' campaign is a global public information initiative that aims to raise awareness about LGBT equality. In the first year of the campaign, it is estimated that the campaign's message of acceptance and equality reached more than a billion people.
How does it tackle anti-LGBT violence?	The global public education campaign aims to raise awareness of violence and discrimination against LGBT people, and to promote greater respect for LGBT rights. The campaign has been seen by millions online, on TV, on buses and at train stations. The campaign has also produced a Global Film Series dedicated to raising awareness of violence against LGBT people, including the short Bollywood-style music video ' <i>The Welcome</i> ' that tells the story of a young man who brings his boyfriend home to meet his family.
Current partners	United Nations, led by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
Further information:	<p>UN Free & Equal campaign: https://www.unfe.org/ UN News Centre, July 2013: UN unveils 'Free & Equal' campaign to promote lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender rights: http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=45503#.VRlqv_nF9Z4 Short video: https://www.unfe.org/en/actions/first-year</p>

TRANSRESPECT vs TRANSPHOBIA (TvT) WORLDWIDE RESEARCH PROJECT	
Description	<p>TvT is an ongoing mixed methods research project conducted by a research team from Transgender Europe. The initiative aims to provide an overview of the human rights situation of transgender persons. It also focuses on developing data and advocacy tools for international institutions, human rights organisations, the trans movement and the general public.</p> <p>The TvT project structure involves three key components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reported cases of murdered trans people • Mapping the legal situation of trans people • Contextualization of the legal and social situation of trans people, based on qualitative interviews, a questionnaire and additional research. The project is generating a catalogue of good practice examples.
How does it tackle anti-LGBT violence?	<p>Launched in April 2009, the Trans Murder Monitoring (TMM) project systematically monitors, collects and analyses reports of murders of transgender people worldwide. It is important to disaggregate violence against trans people, with trans women in particular facing extremely high rates of violence as they are seen to be transgressive of gender norms.²⁰</p> <p>The results of the TMM project are presented in form of reports, name lists, tables, and maps. From January 2008 to October 2014, the murders of 1,612 trans people in 62 countries have been reported. Over a one year period (2013/14), a total of 226 murders of trans persons were reported in 28 countries, with the majority from Brazil (113), Mexico (31), Honduras (12), the USA (10) and Venezuela (10).</p>
Current partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funded by the Open Society Institute, Soros Foundations Network, the ARCUS Foundation, and the Heinrich Böll Foundation • The Trans Murder Monitoring (TMM) project is a cooperation between Transgender Europe (TGEU) and the academic online magazine <i>Liminalis</i> – A Journal for Sex/Gender Emancipation and Resistance
Further information:	<p>Trans Murder Monitoring website: http://tgeu.org/tmm/</p> <p>TvT research project (2012) “Transrespect versus Transphobia worldwide”- Website: www.transrespect-transphobia.org</p>

4. PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

Over the last few years, a number of programmatic approaches have been used to prevent and respond to violence against LGBT people, with most of the programming focus on responding to violence by non-intimate partners. Several expert contributors highlighted the importance of nuanced, low-profile programmatic approaches that take priorities from local LGBT groups and ensure their safety and security. More so than on almost any other issue / set of rights at the moment, there is considerable potential for foreign donors to do harm. In particular, there is early evidence to suggest that tying bilateral aid to LGBT rights can lead to an anti-LGBT backlash (McAslan Fraser, 2011; Dunne, 2011). A 2014 event held by the Overseas Development Institute on the theme of ‘Can aid donors help support LGBT rights in developing countries?’ reached a consensus amongst panellists that “aid conditionality was not a sensible approach to addressing discrimination against LGBT rights

²⁰ Expert contribution, Chitra Nagarajan (27 March 2015)

in aid recipient countries, and could do more harm than good”.²¹ Beyond aid conditionality, it is important to find context-specific ways to support organisations and allies without causing harmful publicity or backlash.²² Where possible, expert contributors recommended using approaches that link to the histories and traditions of non-normative sexual orientation and gender identities in the country/region concerned.

Some expert contributors also noted the importance of strengthening asylum and humanitarian protection for LGBT people, both domestically and at an international level, by providing resources to international and national organisations for training of personnel and processing of refugee claims, and to increase legal and security protection for LGBT individuals. However, it was not possible to find any examples of programmatic approaches by bilateral donors on asylum and humanitarian protection for LGBT people.

A potential gap identified is in service provision for LGBT survivors of violence. As noted in Section 2.5, LGBT people face additional vulnerabilities, including access to survivor-response services due to concerns about homophobia and transphobia. Expert contributors noted that it is important that these services be provided by LGBT organisations and be LGBT-friendly spaces to encourage people to come forward and ensure people do not face greater risk, danger or further victimisation. There are likely to be lessons that can be learnt here from the provision of services to VAWG-survivors, as well as from LGBT organisations in the UK who specialise in this area (e.g. Broken Rainbow).

The following section outlines some of the approaches used by other donors. Where information exists on any outcomes or ‘what works’, this is included below, although most of the work is at an early stage and has not yet been evaluated.

4.1 International coordination, dialogue and advocacy: Some donors have focused efforts on raising the visibility of violence against LGBT people within the donor community. The United States, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands have all recently hosted meetings and donor conferences to bring together organisations actively involved in international LGBT rights work with those who are interested, but not yet active. Expert contributors noted the importance of looking for opportunities to co-lead with African/Asian/Latin American countries or LGBT organisations, as in the example of Norway and South Africa co-hosting in April 2013 (see below) or funding LGBT organisations to do advocacy themselves (see Section 4.2).²³ For example:

- In March 2010, Sweden and the Netherlands hosted a meeting with 25 representatives from ‘likeminded’ donors and INGOS in Stockholm to discuss experiences of addressing LGBT rights, lessons learned, and organisational and contextual challenges. As a result of the meeting, the donors agreed to increase support to national and local NGOs, including following up on specific initiatives such as a French LGBT fund initiative (see Section 4.2) and Sida’s democracy initiative. They also discussed the possibility of joint donor/NGO training on LGBT issues and the need for all bilateral agencies to consider issuing guidelines on working for LGBT rights (Frederiksson, 2011).
- In April 2013, Norway and South Africa hosted the International Conference on Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Oslo, with regional seminars in Kathmandu, Paris and

²¹ Royal Commonwealth Society (2014) ‘Can aid donors help support LGBT rights in developing countries?’ <https://www.thercs.org/news/news-and-blog/can-aid-donors-help-support-lgbt-rights-in-developing-countries/>

²² Expert contributors noted the value of support ‘without publicity’ that takes the lead from LGBT organisations and activists in-country about how foreign governments can best support them.

²³ Expert contributors noted that this would help counter accusations that the only people doing and leading advocacy work are foreign donors and embassies, with the eventual aim of African/Asian/Latin American countries leading on this agenda.

Brasilia. The global dialogue with donors, UN agencies and civil society confirmed that people in all regions are subject to violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and emphasised the importance of further work in this area.²⁴

- In September 2013, USAID, Sida, the Ford Foundation and the Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice convened a meeting of global LGBT public and private donors at the UN General Assembly in New York: Among the topics discussed was how to protect the human rights of LGBT people, particularly focusing on LGBT inclusion in religious communities. The meeting identified areas for shared learning and increased areas of future collaboration between private sector actors, the World Bank, the UN and bilateral donors, including the UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Austria (Lucas, 2013).
- In November 2014, the US State Department, USAID and Norway hosted a Global LGBT Donors Conference in Washington DC where government and multilateral organisations²⁵ gathered to share information, best practices and lessons learned around promoting and protecting LGBT rights. The next global LGBT donor conference in 2015 will be hosted by the Dutch.

4.2 Funding LGBT organisations: Another key programming strategy used by donors is to provide funding support for CSOs and NGOs working to secure and protect LGBT rights, as well as support and protection for human rights defenders.²⁶ These organisations often have detailed knowledge, rooted in local realities, of violence against LGBT people (McAslan Fraser, 2011). In several cases, donors have supported intermediate funders rather than direct funds so as to make the issue less high profile and help ensure the safety and security of local LGBT groups.²⁷ A report by the Arcus Foundation noted that several intermediary funders have proved to be effective grantmakers for emerging and established LGBT groups in developing countries. These intermediaries have experience in identifying appropriate grantees, understanding and navigating potential local conflicts, laws and risks, and accessing social and professional networks and local events (Galst, 2010). Funds that include a focus on LGBT work include Frida, Open Society Foundation, Astraea, Urgent Action Fund, Global Fund for Women, Front Line, amFAR, the Fund for Global Human Rights, and Mama Cash.²⁸

The report also notes how several European bilaterals have begun funding national and international LGBT and human rights groups to help re-grant funding and support smaller organisations in the developing world. For example from 2008-2013, Sweden provided around 10 MSEK (approx. £800,000) each to the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA)²⁹ and The International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (IGLHRC). In a study of Sida's work on LGBT rights, both organisations said they "owe much of their present strengths to this long term, flexible support from Sweden, especially the core funding" (Nillson et al, 2013: 21). For example, Sida's core funding to IGLHRC has been instrumental in their work with shadow reports on

²⁴ Oslo International Conference Co-chairs summary of conclusions: <http://iglhrc.org/sites/iglhrc.org/files/Co-Chairs%20Summary%20of%20Conclusions.pdf>

²⁵ Including governments of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, the US and Uruguay, as well as the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, the European Union, UNAIDS - the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, and UNDP. Communiqué is available here: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2014/11/234308.htm>

²⁶ Potential partners who have done a lot of work in this area include: Amnesty; the International Coalition for Women Human Rights Defenders (which includes women and LGBT people); the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association and The International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission.

²⁷ Expert contributor, Chitra Nagarajan.

²⁸ *Ibid* and Galst (2010)

²⁹ ILGA also receives financial support from Finland, Norway, and the Netherlands, as well as private foundations (including Arcus, Hivos, OSF): <http://ilga.org/about-us/>

human rights in Zimbabwe and Malawi to the UN Human Rights Council, as well as helping them to offer training on LGBT reporting in Cameroon, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Another model of funding LGBT organisations is France's *Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Support Fund*. The Fund was set up in May 2009³⁰ and hosted by France Coopération Internationale (FCI), an agency of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Other partners involved in the fund are the Netherlands and Norway, as well as four international NGOs working on support and protection for LGBT people and human rights defenders.³¹ The fund offers a structure for public and private-sector partners wishing to finance practical initiatives aimed at addressing human rights violations targeting LGBT people and human rights defenders working on the issues of sexual orientation and gender identity. The first selection round (in February 2011) provided funds for three initiatives in Uganda, China and the Dominican Republic, involving an LGBT film festival and legal aid in cases of violence or applications for asylum (FCI, 2012).

4.3 Research: Several donors have funded research on sexuality and development, which includes a focus on LGBT violence, for example:

- DFID's accountable grant to the IDS Sexuality, Poverty and Law Programme (2012-2016): The programme has been working with international partners to explore the implications of law on the lives of people who hold, practice and perform sexualities that are marginalised (including LGBT people) and is developing a series of seven legal case studies in Nepal, Uganda, South Africa, Cambodia, Egypt and Vietnam. The programme recently held an international symposium³² in March 2015 on how sexual rights activists, legal practitioners and donors can effect meaningful change.
- USAID and UNDP research on 'Being LGBT in Asia' (2014-2017): This US\$8 million research initiative is building a knowledge and evidence base on LGBT rights and social issues in Asia, including violence against LGBT people, with studies in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The study is also developing an understanding of the capacity of LGBT organisations to engage in policy dialogue and community mobilisation.³³
- USAID and LGBT Global Development Partnership with the Williams Institute (UCLA) – research on LGBT inclusion and economic development: As mentioned in Section 2, this multi-country study found that violence against LGBT people has significant economic costs, both for the individuals affected by violence, but also for a country's economic performance (Lavers, 2014).
- World Bank research on the economic costs of homophobia, through a grant from the Nordic Trust Fund (2012-2014): The study developed and tested an economic model to measure the cost of excluding sexual minorities in India, based around for key areas: workplace discrimination, health disparities, suicide and depression.

4.4 Mainstreaming of LGBT issues into donor programming and embassy dialogue: In the last few years, several donors have expressed concerns that in order to address LGBT rights effectively, and sexuality in development more broadly, it is important that interventions recognise these linkages between LGBT rights and development, and address them in a holistic manner that aims to do no harm. In March 2010, a donor working group was set up after a meeting of development agencies to

³⁰ It is not clear from the information publicly available whether the fund is still operational.

³¹ International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA), Amnesty International, International Day against Homophobia (IDAHO), and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)

³² Sexuality and Social Justice: What's law got to do with It? International Symposium 5/6 March 2015
<http://www.spl.ids.ac.uk/sexuality-and-law/key-issues/symposium>

³³ Being LGBT in Asia: <http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/rbap/en/home/operations/projects/overview/being-lgbt-in-asia.html>

research effective mechanisms to mainstream LGBT rights into development assistance programming – the Integration/Mainstreaming Project (McAslan Fraser, 2011). Examples of LGBT mainstreaming into donor programming include:

- Sida: In 2006, Sida adopted an Action Plan for its work on sexual orientation and gender identity in international development cooperation, which included a focus on mainstreaming LGBT issues in its development programmes. A 2013 study found that there had been an increased mainstreaming of LGBT issues in Sida's general programmes, with LGBT now seen as a human rights rather than an HIV/AIDS and health issue. The study also found that more Sida staff have a basic knowledge of the issues, and around 60 Sida programmes include LGBT rights as an important component, compared to 28 in 2009. These programmes focus on a range of sectoral areas including SRHR, human rights, education, and general civil society capacity development. In addition, 23 embassies report that LGBT is part of their dialogue with other donors, governments and CSOs, 10 embassies have detailed dialogue with governments on LGBT rights, and most Swedish framework organisations include LGBT rights in policy and practice (Nillson et al, 2013).
- USAID: In 2014, USAID released its *LGBT Vision for Action*, which provides core principles for engagement on LGBT inclusion, as well as the vision for mainstreaming LGBT issues in foreign assistance. LGBT-inclusive policies relating to violence against LGBT people include USAID's Gender-Based Violence Strategy and its Women, Peace & Security National Action Plan.³⁴

4.5 Support to National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) and strengthening other mechanisms for reporting and responding to LGBT rights abuse and violence: Another entry point is via support to national human rights institutions, including human rights commissions and ombudspersons that have addressed LGBT rights. A recent GSDRC literature review found several examples of African and Asian NHRIs engaging with LGBT rights, for example: creating coalitions with CSOs to advocate and lobby the government about LGBT rights; lodging complaints; legal support; reporting back to the UN under the Universal Periodic Review system; and conducting context surveys and publishing reports; advocating for LGBT-sensitive facilities; and capacity and sensitivity training for public services personnel (Browne, 2014). However, it should be noted that the effectiveness of this option depends on whether the law criminalises homosexuality, as NHRIs work subject to the law of the jurisdiction.

An example of how donor support to watchdogs and discrimination committees is indirectly having an impact on LGBT violence and discrimination is through DFID's Programme Partnership Agreement with the International HIV/AIDS Alliance.³⁵ A recent evaluation found evidence that the Alliance is taking measures to strengthen the response to human rights abuses by introducing better systems to target and fight violence, stigma and discrimination, including against LGBT people (Smith et al, 2015). Through Alliance support, watchdogs and discrimination committees are improving their ability to report on and respond to rights abuse, including the ability to hold Governments to account. For example, in Senegal, the Alliance Nationale Contre le Sida (ANCS) has helped to establish a watchdog committee with the national coordination body, through which violence and discrimination can be reported and responses can be mobilised. This watchdog committee is able to intervene where ANCS cannot – and it provides a platform to engage with high-level government stakeholders (Smith et al, 2015).

³⁴ USAID LGBTI-inclusive policies website: <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/democracy-human-rights-and-governance/protecting-human-rights/lgbti-inclusive-policies>

³⁵ DFID is the largest source of strategic funding for the Alliance through the PPA, through three successive grants. The Alliance also receives strategic funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

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VAWG Helpdesk services are provided by a consortium of leading organisations and individual experts on VAWG, including Social Development Direct, International Rescue Committee, ActionAid, Womankind, and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS). Expert advice may be sought from this Group, as well as from the wider academic and practitioner community, and those able to provide input within the short time-frame are acknowledged. Any views or opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of DFID, the VAWG Helpdesk or any of the contributing organisations/experts.

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