



MAY 2007 • LENNART PECK

An inventory of Swedish Development  
Cooperation

# Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity





# Abstract

This report presents an inventory of Sida's work in the area of sexual orientation and gender identity in 2006. It is intended as a "baseline study" to make it possible to determine how work in this area is progressing over time. The report lists and briefly describes the identified projects with respect to partners, budget, duration, countries of implementation, problems addressed, objectives, activities and the nature of Swedish support. The study is part of the implementation of the Action plan for work on sexual orientation and gender identity in international co-operation 2007–2009.

In 2006, there are 18 targeted projects with a focus on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights under implementation. Pre-studies are carried out for an additional three, giving a total of 21 budgeted interventions. In all but one of the projects, the Sida financing is channelled through a Swedish NGO. The local partners are 14 NGOs in 11 countries. Most projects are found in the Western Balkan region. The projects are generally small with an average budget of 215 000 SEK. They have all been initiated in the last couple of years. Many of the local partner NGOs address similar issues, such as homophobic attitudes, discrimination and lack of anti-discrimination legislation. They carry out a wide range of activities, including dissemination of information, promotion of dialogue, research and advocacy, as well as activities directed to the LGBT community itself, such as counselling, social activities, education and follow-up on specific cases of discrimination. The Swedish co-operation has largely been in the form of project financing. In addition, there has been a varying degree of technical assistance and networking activities.

Apart from the targeted LGBT projects, there are also some projects and programmes where LGBT issues have been incorporated, either as a topic for discussion, as a specific component or by explicitly include LGBT persons among target groups. The projects that have incorporated LGBT issues are generally in the area of HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and gender equality.



# Contents

Acronyms .....	5
1. Introduction.....	6
1.1 Purpose and limitations.....	6
1.2 Implementation .....	6
2. Targeted LGBT Projects.....	8
2.1 Swedish Organisations .....	9
2.2 Local Organisations .....	10
2.3 Geographical Spread.....	10
2.4 Project Duration .....	11
2.5 Project Budgets .....	11
2.6 Principal Issues and Problems Addressed .....	11
2.7 Target Groups.....	12
2.8 Project Objectives and Activities .....	13
2.9 Character of Swedish Cooperation .....	14
3. Interventions where LGBT Issues have been Incorporated.....	15
3.1 LGBT Work Linked to HIV/AIDS .....	15
3.2 LGBT Work Linked to Sexual and Reproductive Health.....	16
3.3 LGBT Work Linked to Gender Equality .....	16
3.4 Other .....	17
4. General Reflections .....	18
Annex 1: Terms of Reference .....	20
Annex 2: Persons Consulted .....	22
Annex 3: Project Summaries .....	23

Published by Sida 2007

Department for Democracy and Social Development

Author: Lennart Peck

Printed by Edita Communication AB, 2007

Art. no.: SIDA37313en

This publication can be downloaded/ordered from [www.Sida.se/publications](http://www.Sida.se/publications)

# Acronyms

AMGLIM	Asociación Movimiento Gay Lesbico Intermunicipal
CCHR	Center for Civil and Human Rights
CSGD	Center for Social Group Development
CEPRESI	Centro para la Educación y Prevención del Sida
DESO	Department for Democracy and Social Development
EUR	Euro
ITP	International Training Programme
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
MASSO	Macedonian Association for Free Sexual Orientation
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OPC	Olof Palme International Center
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
RELA	Department for Latin America
RFSL	The Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights
RFSU	The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SEK	Swedish Crowns
SEKA	Department for NGO Cooperation, Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict Management
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SHC	Swedish Helsinki Committee
USD	US Dollar

# 1. Introduction

In 2006, Sida launched its *Action plan for work on sexual orientation and gender identity in international co-operation 2007–2009*. The overall goal of this plan is to enable lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (henceforth referred to as LGBT persons) to improve their living conditions in the countries where Sweden is engaged in development co-operation. Among other things, the action plan foresees various activities to strengthen Sida internally for work in this area. One of them is to make an inventory of all current Swedish contributions within the LGBT area. Such a “baseline study” should make it possible to follow up on the implementation of the Action plan and to determine progress over time.

## 1.1 Purpose and limitations

In accordance with the above, this study aims at identifying and briefly describing all interventions related to sexual orientation and or/gender identity (henceforth referred to as LGBT projects) world wide.<sup>1</sup> It includes projects financed directly by Sida as well as those where Sida financing is channelled via Swedish NGOs.

A distinction is made between projects that have an LGBT focus, henceforth referred to as “targeted LGBT projects”, and projects that do not have such a focus but where LGBT issues have still been incorporated, for example as an activity, as a theme or by explicitly targeting LGBT persons. The study does not include projects where the beneficiaries may happen to be LGBT persons but where the projects have not been specifically designed with this in view.

The study is not an evaluation and it does not enter into project details. It is merely descriptive and intended to give an overall picture of the work in this field.

The study includes projects that have been on-going during 2006, including those initiated or terminated during this year.

The complete Terms of Reference can be found in Appendix 1.

## 1.2 Implementation

The study has been implemented by Lennart Peck, Boman & Peck Konsult AB, during three weeks in March and April 2007. Research departed from a preliminary inventory of existing LGBT projects, made

---

<sup>1</sup> To complement the study *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Issues in Development*, Samelius and Wågberg (2005), that discussed LGBT issues and development co-operation in a broader perspective.

by Sida's Gender Secretariat<sup>2</sup>. The persons and organisations indicated by Sida were contacted by phone/mail and some were interviewed in person. They were asked to submit written information, such as project applications and assessment memoranda. Some of them filled out project summaries themselves.

The list of persons consulted, found in Appendix 2, includes persons at Sida and at Swedish NGOs. Representatives of the local partner organisations have not been contacted.

Sida and concerned Swedish NGOs had the possibility to comment on a draft presented in March 2007. Comments have been incorporated into this final report.

The next chapter gives an overview of targeted LGBT projects. This is followed by a chapter on projects where LGBT issues have been incorporated in one way or the other. In the concluding chapter, some general reflections are presented.

---

<sup>2</sup> All gender focal points were contacted and asked to report of any LGBT projects. Even though the ambition has been to present a complete picture of Sida's work in the area of sexual orientation and gender identity, it cannot be excluded that some projects have not been reported.

# 2. Targeted LGBT Projects

A total of 21 targeted interventions have been identified. Out of these, three were pre-studies for future co-operation which means that there were 18 projects under actual implementation. In three cases, the same Swedish and the local organisation had two partnerships. There were thus 15 relations of co-operation.

The projects are listed below by Swedish channel with project name, local organisation and country.

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Local organisation</b>	<b>Country</b>
<b>Diakonia</b>		
Obra teatral: MAL-CRIADAS	Familia Galan	Bolivia
Proyecto Colombia Diversa	Colombia Diversa	Colombia
<b>Forum Syd</b>		
Support to AMGLIM, Gender equality programme	AMGLIM	Nicaragua
<b>Olof Palme International Centre (OPC)</b>		
Queer Zagreb	Domino	Croatia
Advocacy for sexual minorities in Kosovo	Centre for Social Group Development (CSGD)	Kosovo
Anti-discrimination program of gay and transsexuals in Macedonia	Centre for Civil and Human Rights (CCHR)	Macedonia
<b>The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (RFSU)</b>		
Pilot Study on support to a public sexuality education programme		South Africa
<b>The Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (RFSL)</b>		
LGBT publication in Turkey	Kaos GL	Turkey
HBT i världen 2006	RFSL	Sweden
Pre-study	Armenian Gay Lesbian Group	Armenia
Pre-study	Yana Brest	Belo Russia

<b>Swedish Helsinki Committee (SHC)</b>		
Strategy planning process	Organisation Q	Bosnia
In and out	Organisation Q	Bosnia
Gay rights are human rights	MASSO	Macedonia
Decentralization for nation wide advocacy and awareness	MASSO	Macedonia
Sexual diversity information campaign: promoting rights and anti-discrimination	Information Centre Gender Doc-M	Moldavia
Awareness raising campaign "Right to love for all"	LABRIS	Serbia
Basic and advanced education on LGBT Rights	LABRIS	Serbia
Advocacy and campaign against discrimination and violence against LGBT community in Southern Serbia	LAMBDA	Serbia
Regional LGBT project on lobbying, advocacy and public policy, II	SEE Q Network	Regional, Western Balkans
<b>Swedish Embassy</b>		
Social changes regarding sexual rights and sexual health among men	CEPRESI	Nicaragua

A one page summary of each project is presented in Appendix 3<sup>3</sup>.

## 2.1 Swedish Organisations

Only one project is financed directly by Sida, through the Embassy in Nicaragua. All other have received Sida support through a Swedish NGO.

Diakonia, OPC and SHC are all human rights organisations who have decided to include support for the rights of LGBT persons into their general work. In the case of SHC, the LGBT projects are included in its anti-discrimination programme while OPC has placed them under the thematic area of citizen's participation. The initiative to work with LGBT organisations has come from the Swedish NGOs themselves, not from Sida.

Forum Syd has supported LGBT activities as part of its gender equality programme in Nicaragua. Apart from projects where LGBT issues have been integrated (see following chapter) support has been given to *Asociación Movimiento Gay Lesbico Intermunicipal* (AMGLIM) that arranged a Pride festival where approximately 2000 persons participated in four municipalities. The project also included the production of leaflets and radio ads on the rights of gays and lesbians, discrimination and violence and HIV/AIDS.

RFSL stands out as the only Swedish organisation with a thematic focus on LGBT issues and it possesses considerable experience in this field. Due to limited capacity and financing, its international work has so far been relatively limited. However, RFSL has adopted a strategy for international cooperation and intends to expand such co-operation in the future. The two Sida financed pre-studies for co-operation may be seen as an indication of this.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The pre-studies are not included.

<sup>4</sup> Since 1998, there is also a co-operation between RFSL Nord and North Western Russia. It has consisted in a number of meetings, conferences, training sessions etc. Sida financing has been received through Forum Syd. In 2005, RFSL Nord received financing from Sida/Europe for a Barents conference in Petrozavodsk. During 2006, there was a conference and youth camp in Finland, where RFSL Nord was co-arranger. There are currently no projects but contacts with North Western Russia are maintained.

RFSU receives Sida funding for a number of projects and programmes. However, the only targeted LGBT intervention was a pre-study for a support to the South African organisation Triangle regarding the establishment of a public sexuality education programme. Triangle has previously received Sida support through a Swedish NGO called NORDGAY, applying through Forum Syd.<sup>5</sup> RFSU's has applied for financing through Forum Syd for its support to Triangle in 2007.

In 2006, Sida also contracted a consultant RFSU in collaboration with RFSL to carry out an International Training Programme (ITP) on LGBT and human rights. The first course will be held in 2007 and take place in Sweden and the Asian region. It will then be held in other regions. The course will include questions of how societal conditions such as power, poverty, and development are influenced by gender identity, international and regional treaties, laws and conventions, advocacy for legislative changes, mobilisation, organisational management skills and other.

## 2.2 Local Organisations

All of the local partner organisations are NGOs working for the defence of the rights of LGBT persons. They either have a formal or non-formal membership structure. Despite their many differences, they also have much in common, including the problems they are addressing and the type activities they are implementing (see below).

Most organisations have been in existence for less than ten years and are still struggling to establish themselves and/or to consolidate their work. Several of them are small and apparently quite weak, while others are stronger. In some countries there are several LGBT organisations and it is noteworthy that the SEE Queer network includes 20 organisations only in the former Republic of Yugoslavia.

There is no co-operation with government actors<sup>6</sup>. This is not surprising, considering that most of the support is channelled through Swedish NGOs and local NGO's often target government in their advocacy work. Nevertheless, the absence of direct co-operation with government on LGBT issues is noteworthy.

## 2.3 Geographical Spread

Out of the twenty one interventions, eleven are found in the Western Balkan region, four in Latin America and one in Armenia, Belo Russia, Moldavia, South Africa and Turkey respectively. One of the projects, HBT i världen<sup>7</sup>, is implemented in Sweden, aiming at spreading information to a Swedish audience.

The concentration to the Western Balkans should be seen against the fact that this is a region where both SHC and OPC have had rather extensive programmes, financed by Sida/SEE.

In one of the countries, Nicaragua, homosexuality is criminalised. In most other countries there are no or only weak legal provisions against discrimination against LGBT persons.

---

<sup>5</sup> Triangle has existed since 1981 and works against homophobia and discrimination and its effects on LGBT persons. It works with health issues, awareness raising in relation to HIV/AIDS, lobbying and research. The NORDGAY support had the objective of increasing the coverage of the organisations regular work.

<sup>6</sup> In one case, Moldavia, there was however a dialogue between the Swedish embassy and the government in relation to a new anti-discrimination law.

<sup>7</sup> In English, LGBT in the world.

## 2.4 Project Duration

The co-operation has in most cases been established relatively recently: In one case in 2002, in two cases in 2003, in six cases in 2004, in one case in 2005 and in seven cases in 2006. The project HBT i världen was started in 2001.

Formally, many of the projects have a duration of one year.<sup>8</sup> However, succeeding projects of the same organisations have often been linked to each other and in many cases co-operation is likely to continue after 2006.

## 2.5 Project Budgets

The annual project budgets vary from 25 000 SEK (Familia Galan) to 632 000 SEK (Domino). The average project budget is approximately 215 000 SEK, giving an average of 270 000 SEK per “partnership”. The projects are with other words rather small, which is natural considering the size and capacity of the local partner organisations. The total yearly 2006 budgets sum up to 3.9 million SEK which is 0.00015 of Swedish development co-operation<sup>9</sup>.

## 2.6 Principal Issues and Problems Addressed

The overall problem that all local partner organisations are addressing is discrimination and human rights violations against LGBT persons. This is manifested in physical and psychological violence, killings, imprisonment (in some countries), hate speech, social exclusion, difficulties in finding or maintaining a job, etc. Many LGBT persons choose to hide their sexual orientation or gender identity, which restricts their development as human beings and often gives rise to personal suffering, family problems etc.

An underlying problem are the attitudes and perceptions of LGBT persons in society, that are often stereotype and strongly negative. Linked to this is the problem of limited information to society and few opportunities for dialogue. A main challenge is breaking the invisibility of the LGBT community and spread awareness of the discrimination that takes place.

There is also a lack of systematic documentation of human rights violations and acts of discrimination against LGBT persons. There has been limited research and victims of discrimination are often hesitant to denounce acts of discrimination due to personal fear.

Another central issue for most of the LGBT organisations is legislation and public policy. Countries where homosexuality has been decriminalised may still lack a legislation that prohibits discrimination against LGBT persons. There is also often a problem of law enforcement, due to discriminatory attitudes in society. Consequently, several organisations have directed their work towards political decision makers and the judicial system.

The LGBT organisations also work with the immediate problems of individual LGBT persons. Even though it is impossible to generalise, many LGBT persons suffer from depression and low self-esteem having internalised society’s homophobia. Others face family problems, social isolation and health problems. Counselling, social activities, support to persons that have been discriminated etc. are therefore important components of the organisations’ work.

---

<sup>8</sup> In the Western Balkan region due to Sida’s application cycle.

<sup>9</sup> The total budget for development co-operation for 2006 was 26 billion SEK.

In one case (CEPRESI, Nicaragua) the project is principally concerned with HIV/AIDS.<sup>10</sup> HIV/AIDS is also on the agenda of many of the LGBT organisations.

Several organisations link their work to the broader gender discourse and challenge traditional gender stereotypes.

Finally, as the LGBT movement is relatively young, a central issue faced by all organisations is how to strengthen this movement and their own organisations. One problem is how to mobilise the LGBT community and promote activism when many potential members are hesitant to appear publicly. There are some rather strong organisations, such as Gender Doc-M in Moldavia, but several of the organisations are still quite weak, resource wise as well as organisationally. Some have limited experience and knowledge of how to carry out research, lobbying etc. Some of the organisations also face forces working against them, including, government, church and parts of the NGO community.

## 2.7 Target Groups

Given the situation described above, most LGBT organisations work, on the one hand, towards society, and on the other hand, towards the LGBT community itself.

Specific target groups in the society include politicians and other public decision makers, health staff, journalists, teachers, persons within the justice system, human rights organisations, youth and student organisations, international development co-operation agencies and ordinary citizens.

Target groups within the LGBT community include both persons that are open and not open about their sexual orientation or gender identity. Most organisations work with the LGBT community at large, irrespective of sex, gender identity or sexual orientation. The exception is CEPRESI in Nicaragua working only with men. Furthermore, the participation of, or focus on, a specific group may vary between different organisations. For example, LABRIS in Serbia is a lesbian organisation, Familia Galan in Bolivia works mainly with transgender persons and CSGD in Kosovo has so far mainly had a participation of men.

In one case (Lambda), the project is directed to a specific geographical area (southern Serbia). In one case (CEPRESI, Nicaragua) it is primarily directed to men with HIV/AIDS or risking to be infected.

In a few projects where the purpose is internal organisational development, the immediate target groups are the organisations themselves. Examples are Q in Bosnia and Herzegovina, carrying out a strategic planning exercise, and SEE Q Network strengthening the collaboration between LGBT organisations in the region and spreading a manual for advocacy work. Another example is the collaboration between RFSL and Kaos GL in Turkey, promoting a two-way exchange of knowledge and experience.

---

<sup>10</sup> A fact to consider in this case is that homosexuality is criminalised in Nicaragua and support to the rights of LGBT persons therefore has to be labelled in a different way.

## 2.8 Project Objectives and Activities

In response to the problems listed earlier, the organisations typically work with several parallel objectives. Project activities with the objective of *raising awareness, changing attitudes and increasing the visibility of the LGBT community* include the following:

- Publishing of magazines (e.g. MASSO, Kaos GL, CCHR, HBT i världen and Gender Doc-M)
- Press conferences, press releases and articles (e.g. MASSO, LABRIS and Lambda)
- Production of brochures, leaflets, posters and similar (e.g. CSGD, MASSO, LABRIS, AMGLIM, Lambda)
- Production of films, plays and radio broadcasting (e.g. CSGD, MASSO and Familia Galan)
- Offering training for government officials, health workers, ombudspersons etc. (e.g. LABRIS, Triangle and CEPRESI)
- Arranging seminars, round tables and other forums for discussion and reflection (e.g. Familia Galan, Colombia Diversa and HBT i världen)
- Arranging “Pride” events and similar to make the LGBT community more visible (e.g. Queer Zagreb, AMGLIM, Familia Galan and Gender Doc-M)
- Establishing contacts with human rights organisations etc. (e.g. Masso)
- Arranging journalist contests and similar (Gender Doc-M)

Project activities with the purpose of *promoting research and enhancing the knowledge about the situation of and discrimination against LGBT persons* include the following:

- Monitoring of media with respect to LGBT issues (Colombia Diversa, CSGD and MASSO)
- Monitoring of human rights violations and concrete acts of discrimination (e.g. Colombia Diversa and Lambda)
- Implementing consultative workshops, discussion groups, research through questionnaires etc (e.g. Q, CSGD and MASSO)
- Monitoring of the LGBT situation in other countries (e.g. HBT i världen and SSE Queer network)

Project activities that aim at *improving legislation and public policy with respect to LGBT issues* include:

- Investigation of discriminatory acts within the legal system (CHR and Colombia Diversa)
- Advocacy directed to politicians, parties, human rights groups etc. (e.g. MASSO, Colombia Diversa, Gender Doc-M)
- Round table discussions and similar with politicians and other decisions makers (e.g. LABRIS)

Activities *directed to members of the LGBT community itself* include the following:

- Psycho-social and legal counselling, hotlines etc. (e.g. CCHR, CSGD and MASSO)
- Maintenance of websites through which LGBT persons may come in contact with the organisation as well as with other LGBT persons (e.g. CCHR, CSGD, Gender Doc-M)

- Offering of meeting places and social activities (e.g. CCHR, CSGD, MASSO and Colombia Diversa)
- Taking action in connection with specific cases of discrimination (Colombia Diversa, Lambda and SEE Queer Network)
- Events to strengthen queer identities (e.g. Queer Zagreb, Familia Galan)
- Education programmes directed to LGBT groups on HIV/AIDS and other issues (CEPRESI, Triangle)

Activities with the purpose of *strengthening the LGBT organisations institutionally* include:

- Preparation of strategic plans (e.g. Q)
- Transfer of knowledge and experiences between LGBT organisations (RFSL/Kaos GL, SEE Queer Network)
- Development of manuals and tools for advocacy etc. (e.g. SEE Queer Network, CEPRESI)

The Sida-funded projects are sometimes focused on some specific activity but often it comes close to a core organisational support.

For further details on the activities of different organisations, see Appendix 3.

## **2.9 Character of Swedish Cooperation**

All of the projects include financial support to the local partner organisation and its projects. In addition to this, there is a varying degree of technical assistance, in relation to planning, monitoring and organisational capacity building. For example, SHC gave a strong support to the very establishment of MASSO in Macedonia, and works constantly to oversee and strengthen its partner organisations.

SHC also offers expertise in the fields of anti-discrimination, rights and advocacy issues, where it draws on a network of organisations and experts that give legal assistance and monitor the human rights situation. SHC stresses the importance of this expertise to promote LGBT rights in the countries where it is working.

In one case, the co-operation between RFSL and Kaos GL in Turkey, the co-operation primarily consists in an exchange of experience between a Swedish and a local LGBT organisation. If the two pre-studies carried out by RFSL, regarding a future co-operation with Belo Russia and with Armenia, will result in concrete projects, these are also likely to contain components of experience exchange.

The feasibility study carried out by RFSU has resulted in a project application for the development of a public sexuality education programme, which includes transfer of knowledge from Sweden.

The partner organisations also participated in networking activities of OPC, SHC and Diakonia. Through these, the partner organisations have had the opportunity to meet with other human rights NGOs. Apart from contributing to an exchange of experiences it gives the LGBT organisations visibility and legitimacy and it offers a possibility to lift the LGBT issue on the human rights agenda.

# 3. Interventions where LGBT Issues have been Incorporated

In addition to the targeted LGBT projects, some projects and programmes have been identified where LGBT issues have been incorporated, for example, as a programme component, by including LGBT persons in the target group or by lifting LGBT issues as a topic for discussion.

## 3.1 LGBT Work Linked to HIV/AIDS

Many of the projects where LGBT issues have been incorporated are found in the area of HIV/AIDS. In South Africa, the *Aids Law Project*, one of the most important human rights organisations in South Africa within the HIV/AIDS sector is addressing LGBT issues throughout its work, which consists in training, research, advocacy and public interest litigation. Together with *Treatment Action Campaign*, the organisation has also made statements on various occasions on LGBT cases and issues (for example, in relation to restrictions for homosexual persons to donate blood). *Aids Legal Network* is a human rights oriented HIV/AIDS organisation that trains other organisations and government on HIV/AIDS and the law. It always includes LGBT issues in its training programmes. Aids Consortium is an umbrella organisation for a large number of organisations working with HIV/AIDS in various ways. Among their members are several LGBT organisations and LGBT issues are regularly raised from a human rights perspective. One example is the problems that gay and lesbian persons may encounter when they seek HIV/AIDS service.

In India, Sida supports the *Lawyers Collective* and the project “Legal intervention in HIV/AIDS and related contexts in India”. The project provides legal advice, capacity building, advocacy and file litigation for people living with HIV/AIDS and those affected by the epidemic. The main target groups are people living with HIV/AIDS and vulnerable populations such as women, men having sex with men, sex workers and injecting drug users. Hence, it is a project not specifically aimed at LGBT persons, but is inclusive of this group.

The regional health support to Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), financed by Sida and Norad, includes a project called *Amigos educados a amigos* in Honduras. Focus is on preventive HIV/AIDS the project is directed to LGBT groups, primarily people in the ages of 15–24 years. Having encountered abuses and a hostile society the participants receives health care, information about HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and support each other.

In Honduras, several of the organisations receiving Swedish support as part of a larger HIV/AIDS prevention network are also gay or transgender organisations.

The Swedish organisation Noaks Ark has a three-year project in Belo Russia together with an organisation called Positive Movement. LGBT persons are not a main target group as the epidemic is mainly spread via injecting drug users. LGBT issues are also very sensible in Belo Russia. However, LGBT persons are included in the target group and, according to Noaks Ark, it is not impossible that there will be an increased focus on this group in the future.

No information has been obtained that indicates LGBT issues have been incorporated in other Sida funded HIV/AIDS programmes, but it should not be excluded that this may be the case.

### **3.2 LGBT Work Linked to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**

LGBT projects have also been incorporated projects in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights. In India Sida supports a collaboration between the organisation MAMTA and RFSU in the area of adolescent sexual and reproductive health. The overall goal is to create an enabling environment for improved health and development of young people through an integrated approach to reproductive and sexual health by promoting gender equality and rights. The programme focuses on capacity building and encompasses a network of NGOs named *Sexual and Reproductive Rights Initiative for Joint Action* (Srijan). Some of the NGO's participating in the network are LGBT organisations. As part of this project, RFSU also held a 3 day workshop on LGBT issues in 2006.

In Honduras, the Swedish embassy finances information material on sexual and reproductive rights to youth where LGBT issues are mentioned in a non-discriminatory way.

RFSU has integrated LGBT issues in the courses it holds on sexuality and gender. For example, in China there was an LGBT component in the training of trainers. LGBT issues have also been brought up in RFSU's projects in Russia and East Africa.

Although not working particularly with LGBT issues, *Swedish Save the Children* has raised such issues at several occasions in 2006, particularly in connection with Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and HIV/AIDS. For example, LGBT issues were brought into its courses on Sexuality, Gender and HIV/AIDS, held in Eastern and Southern Africa for partner organisations and own staff. Four courses were held by a consultant from RFSU and much of the time was spent on discussing sexuality and rights, including LGBT issues. Save the Children Alliance recently had a meeting in India on the theme "Working with boys and men on ending violence against children". The above mentioned RFSU consultant then held a lecture on LGBT in connection with the questioning of traditional masculinity.

*Engender Health – Men as Partners*, also supported by Sida in South Africa, often discusses LGBT issues in its workshops and has included LGBT issues in its training manual.

### **3.3 LGBT Work Linked to Gender Equality**

Forum Syd has incorporated LGBT issues in its gender equality programme in Nicaragua, which again has a focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights. The Programme is promoting gender equality from a rights-based approach which includes a broad perspective on

gender in order to strengthen a pluralistic, democratic and non-discriminatory society. Forum Syd works with approximately 25 counterparts. By questioning traditional gender role, the LGBT dimension is said to have become a natural part of the gender equality work and since 2005 LGBT people are addressed as a specific target group.

In addition to the support to AMGLIM, previously mentioned, Forum Syd supports the work of various organisations. These include *Colective 8 de marzo*, which above all works with strengthening women's rights and changing gender roles. In their workshops the "sexual option" was included as an issue, to promote non-discrimination and acceptance towards gays and lesbians among youth. The youth organisation *Desafios* has had a television show where eight of the 40 programmes have dealt with gender equality, sexual and reproductive rights, changing the traditional roles of young women and respect for sexual diversity. The feminist NGO *Puntos de Encuentro* has produced a multi-media production consisting broadcasted in Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala, where gender equality and non-discrimination are central themes. Homophobia and LGBT issues are commonly discussed and highlighted in their TV series "Sexto Sentido" and in radio programmes, interviews, debates etc. In 2006 Puntos de Encuentro participated in the International Conference on LGBT Human Rights in Canada. *Si mujer* is one of the largest organisations working on sexual and reproductive rights in Nicaragua and gays and lesbians are identified as one of the target groups. *Si mujer* has been advocating for decriminalisation of homosexuality and other legislative changes to protect the rights of LGBT persons and it raises questions regarding sexual orientation and gender identity in seminars and workshops. In addition, Forum Syd's partner organisation Oyanka has included homophobia and sexual diversity in its strategy for preventing violence against women, young people and children, *Radio mujer* dedicated one of its programmes specifically to sexual diversity and discriminatory practices and Forum Syd's own *mainstreaming programme* raised issues of sexual orientation and discrimination.<sup>11</sup>

### 3.4 Other

Apart from their targeted LGBT projects presented in the previous chapter, SHC support a number of NGOs in their advocacy for an anti-discrimination legislation, including discrimination against LGBT persons. If sexual orientation is included as an explicit basis for discrimination in the legislation, it is a very important tool to strengthen the rights of LGBT persons.

No other cases of LGBT issues being incorporated into democratic governance projects have been identified.

---

<sup>11</sup> Further details on LGBT components in the gender equality project of Forum Syd has been forwarded directly to Sida.

# 4. General Reflections

In 2006, the year in which Sida's Action plan for work on sexual orientation and gender identity is presented, there is a small but increasing number of LGBT projects. Six Swedish NGOs and one Swedish Embassy collaborate on 18 projects with 14 partner organisations in 11 countries. In addition, pre-studies studies are carried out for another three projects. The total cost of LGBT projects in 2006 is 3.9 million SEK.

The co-operation has usually been initiated in the last couple of years, indicating that development co-operation within the LGBT area is indeed a new phenomenon.

Apart from the targeted LGBT projects, there are various projects and programmes where LGBT issues have been considered and are incorporated in different ways. Almost all of these are in the areas of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, HIV/AIDS and gender equality. At the same time as the possibilities of integrating LGBT issues into Sida's general work may be explored further, this is very different from the work that LGBT organisations are carrying out. "Targeted" projects and consideration to LGBT issues in other relevant projects seem equally important.

The crucial role that Swedish NGOs have played for the inclusion of LGBT projects into Swedish development co-operation stands out. Diakonia, OPC and the Swedish Helsinki Committee have been in the forefront to show that the rights of LGBT persons are part of human rights. The fact that co-operation within the LGBT field has been taken on by human rights organisation should be important to give the issue legitimacy.

It also noteworthy that there is not one single local partner from the government sphere. Sida often points at the complementarities between civil society and government. In this perspective, there appears to be a potential for more direct Sida action towards government, either in the form of projects or dialogue.

Geographically, there is a regional concentration to the Western Balkans. One reason for this is that two of the Swedish NGOs that have been open to include the LGBT organisations in their co-operation (OPC and SHC) have had extensive programmes in this region. However, looking at the situation of LGBT persons throughout the world, and considering the fact that there are LGBT organisations at different stages of development in most countries, the geographical spread appears very arbitrary. There should be a potential to increase it considerably.

With an average yearly budget of 215 000 SEK most of the projects are, with Sida standards very small. Given the size of the partner organisations, it would probably not be useful to have much bigger projects. In view of the Paris agenda and the tendency towards larger projects, it is crucial for the future co-operation within the LGBT field that Sida maintains financing structures through which also smaller grants can be offered.

Despite many national differences, most LGBT organisations are facing similar problems and work on similar issues. These include the human rights violations and discrimination against LGBT persons, negative attitudes in society, legislation and other. Having a good insight in the situation of LGBT persons, the LGBT organisations should be one important source of information when Sida is making its analyses of the human rights situation in its partner countries.

The organisations display a wide variety of activities, directed to society as well as to the LGBT community itself, including advocacy, information, research and assistance to LGBT persons. Many of the organisations have activities of similar nature. This indicates that there is a potential for networking, regional co-operation, “twinning” activities etc. The benefits of linking LGBT organisations with other local human rights organisations has also been noted as it brings the LGBT issue up on the human rights agenda.

The Swedish co-operation is generally in the form of financial project support, complemented with a varying degree of technical assistance. One area of technical assistance is organisational development, planning, monitoring and similar matters that are relevant for most organisations. Another area for technical assistance is in relation to anti-discrimination work, advocacy, human rights and similar. A third area is expertise and experience specifically in relation to LGBT issues. So far, relatively few projects have involved this type of technical assistance. As Sweden, in an international perspective, has come relatively far in the struggle for rights of LGBT persons, there seems to be a potential for more projects that involve an experience exchange and transfer of knowledge on LGBT activism.

LGBT is a new emerging area within Swedish development co-operation. More than anything else, this brief study shows that there is much that can be done to improve the living conditions of LGBT persons in the countries where Sweden is engaged in development co-operation. It also indicates that there is a whole lot more that could still be done.

# Annex 1:

## Terms of Reference

### **Uppdragsbeskrivning (Terms of Reference) för inventering av svenska biståndsinsatser inom HBT-området.**

2007-01-26/Jämställdhetssekretariatet och HBT-arbetsgruppen

#### **Bakgrund**

Sida fick regeringens uppdrag under 2006 att ta fram en handlingsplan för uppföljning av den studie om svensk policy och administration av homo-, bi- och transfrågor i internationellt utvecklingssamarbete som genomfördes 2005. Sida skulle enligt regleringsbrevet visa hur arbetet med frågor om sexuell läggning och HBT-frågor skall konkretiseras i utvecklingssamarbetet.

I den handlingsplan som togs fram, ”Sidas arbete med homo-, bi- och transfrågor i utvecklingssamarbetet”, anges två delmål och elva aktiviteter. Delmål två lyder: ”En grund har lagts till effektivare HBT-insatser genom medvetandehöjning, lärande och förankring inom Sida”. Som indikator för detta angavs: ”En kvalitativ erfarenhetsredovisning som visar hur HBT-frågan synliggjorts inom Sida och som rekommenderar fortsatt inriktning på arbetet”.

En av de aktiviteter (2:4) som ska genomföras under perioden 2007–2009 är att: ”Inventera samtliga svenska biståndsinsatser inom HBT-området som en base line-studie”. I en not till denna aktivitet skrivs: ”Denna studie skulle till skillnad från den analytiska studie som gjordes av Samelius/Wågberg (2005), identifiera och kort beskriva samtliga svenskfinansierade HBT-relevanta insatser som genomförs i världen.” Detta är alltså vad föreliggande uppdragsbeskrivning syftar till.

#### **Syfte**

Syftet med inventeringen är att identifiera och kartlägga samtliga HBT-insatser som får Sida-bidrag, både 100% finansierade och via SEKA/EOs 90-10 insatser.

#### **Resultat**

Rapporten ska beskriva varje insats inriktning, huvudsakliga mål och aktiviteter, projektsumma, insatsland, genomförande organisation (i förekommande fall även den svenska organisation som är den svenska samarbetsparten) samt huvudsakliga målgrupp. Målgruppen ska specificeras så att det tydliggörs vilken grupp inom HBT som insatsen

riktas mot (dvs lesbiska, bögar, bisexuella, transpersoner eller/och intersexpersoner – eller flera av dem).

Insatser som inte har HBT-personer som huvusaklig målgrupp, men som har en komponent där HBT-frågor är en explicit del ska redovisas för sig på samma sätt som ovan nämnts.

Det ska vara lätt att se antal, i vilka länderna insatserna görs, huvudsaklig inriktning på insatsen, hur mycket pengar som betalats ut och vilken målgrupp som dominerar.

Inventeringen ska innehålla en analys av de data som framkommit, med slutsatser som ger en tydlig lägesbeskrivning. Inventeringen ska genomföras och redovisas på ett sådant sätt att Sida lätt kan använda den för uppföljning när den treåriga handlingsplanen går mot sitt slut.

### **Uppdragets begränsningar**

Insatser som tar upp HBT-frågor utan att ha explicita aktiviteter eller budgetposter kopplade till ämnet ska inte tas med i den omfattande redovisningen, men bör däremot nämnas företrädesvis i en separat lista.

Insatserna ska vara pågående under 2006. Detta inkluderar insatser som startats upp eller avslutats under året.

### **Metod**

HBT-arbetsgruppen kommer att tillhandahålla en lista med handläggare, landstrateger och rådgivare inom Sida och ramorganisationerna som har arbetat med HBT-relevanta insatser. Dessa personer ska intervjuas (eventuellt per telefon). Ytterligare personer inom och utanför Sida att intervjua kan under arbetets gång identifieras.

Med tanke på karaktärerna i RFSU och RFSL:s verksamheter ska intervjuer ske med personal inom dessa båda organisationer.

### **Arbetsplan**

Arbetet planeras genomföras under maximalt 3 veckor fördelat under februari och mars 2007. Ett relativt färdigt utkast ska vara Sida tillhanda senast den 26 mars 2007. Sida ska senast den 30 mars lämna kommentarer på utkastet. Den slutgiltiga rapporten ska vara Sida tillhanda senast den 10 april 2007.

Inventeringen ska genomföras av Lennart Peck, Boman & Peck Konsult AB genom direktupphandling enligt den offert som Sida erhållit.

### **Rapportering**

Rapporten ska skrivas på engelska och inte överstiga 30 sidor, förutom bilagor. Som bilagor ska bl a återfinnas denna uppdragsbeskrivning och en lista på informanter (intervjuade respektive per mail).

# Annex 2:

## Persons Consulted<sup>12</sup>

Anna Brodin	Swedish Embassy, Nicaragua
Gunilla Essner	Sida/HÄLSO
Paul Dover	Sida/HIV/AIDS Secretariat
Agneta Falk	Kvinna till Kvinna
Marie Fredriksson	Forum Syd
Peeter Kaaman	Sida/EUROPA
Johanna Leander	Olof Palme International Center
Anna Lindqvist	Forum Syd
Anne Ljung	Swedish Embassy, South Africa
Jan-Olof Morfeldt	Noaks Ark
Marie Månson	Swedish Helsinki Committee
Eric Nilsson	Diakonia
Karin Nilsson	Forum Syd
Eva Nordfjell	Rädda Barnen
Ewa Nunes Sörenson	Sida/HÄLSO
Mia Rimby	Swedish Embassy, Honduras
Maria Sjödin	RFSL
Mette Sunnergren	Sida/Gender Secretariat
Jonas Tillberg	RFSU
Anette Widholm-Bolme	Sida HIV/AIDS team, Lusaka
Anders Åhlin	LO/TCOs biståndsnämnd

---

<sup>12</sup> Met with or contacted by phone or mail.

# Annex 3:

## Project Summaries

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Obra teatral: MAL-CRIADAS</b>
Country:	Bolivia
Local organisation:	Colectivo de investigación-acción en derechos y ciudadanías CIADEC- Familia Galan
Swedish organisation (if any):	Diakonia
Responsible Sida unit:	RELA
Start of project:	2006
End of project:	2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	USD 3500 (Approximately 25 000 SEK <sup>13</sup> ), 1 year
Brief description of local organisation:	Familia Galan is based in La Paz and works on the issue of transgender.
Project objective:	To contribute to the strengthening of the trans and sexual diversity movements of Bolivia and Latin America within a human rights framework by creating opportunities for discussion and reflection on transgender.
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Bolivian public (for theatre and “Pride parade”)</li> <li>– The LGBT community, with focus on trans</li> </ul>
Principal issues/problems addressed	Transgender identities and human rights situation of trans persons.
Activities carried out as part of the project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Presentation of the theatre “Mal Criadas” and one of the principal theatres of La Paz</li> <li>– Organisation of “Pride Parade” in La Paz</li> <li>– Cinema cycle attended by 600 persons</li> <li>– Photo exhibition</li> <li>– Trans meeting in Bolivia, for 20 persons covering issues such as body, sexuality, work, family, church, police, media, laws and strategic alliances</li> </ul>
Character of Swedish support:	Financial project support
Other information of relevance:	

<sup>13</sup> Exchange Rate 1 USD = 7 SEK

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Colombia Diversa</b>
Country:	Colombia
Local organisation:	Proyecto Colombia Diversa
Swedish organisation (if any):	Diakonia
Responsible Sida unit:	RELA
Start of project:	2004
End of project:	2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	USD 13758 (Approximately 96 000 SEK) for 2006
Brief description of local organisation:	Colombia Diversa, founded in Bogotá in 2004, is a non-profit organization dedicated to the rights of LGBT persons in Colombia. Its mission to "To promote the complete inclusion and respect for rights, recognition and mobilization of the LGBT community in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres, in order to help build a democratic, modern and fair Colombia. Fundamental objectives of Colombia Diversa are to promote the awareness, defense and development of LGBT rights, positively transform the perception of LGBT persons in Colombian society, strengthen the political organization and capacity of the LGBT sector. The organisation works with international and national advocacy to defend LGBT rights, strengthening LGBT organisations and information/communication campaigns.
Project objective:	The project aims at protecting all LGBT people who experience discrimination in different ways. Sub-objectives are to spread information about the human rights situation of LGBT persons to human rights organisations, government, media and other, to participate in human rights forums to ensure that the issue of sexual diversity is included, to promote dialogue with LGBT groups, to collect and systematise information and denounce human rights violations,
<i>Beneficiary groups:</i>	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	Politicians, other decision maker, human rights organisations and media, as well as the LGBT community itself.
Principal issues/problems addressed:	Human rights violations against LGBT persons Legislation and public policy
Activities carried out as part of the project:	Various in line with the above objective, including research and collection of information, giving advice, dialogue, lobbying and distribution of information
Character of Swedish support:	Organisational core funding
Other information of relevance:	

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Support to AMGLIM</b>
Country:	Nicaragua
Local organisation:	Asociación Movimineto Gay Lesbico Intermunicipal (AMGLIM)
Swedish organisation (if any):	Forum Syd
Responsible Sida unit:	SEKA
Start of project:	2006
End of project:	2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	SEK 103 500
Brief description of local organisation:	AMGLIM is the only NGO in Nicaragua working against the discrimination against LGBT persons by having LGBT persons as direct target group. It is active in four municipalities.
Project objective:	Strengthening of a pluralistic, democratic and non-discriminatory society. Visibility of LGBT persons and issues by arranging a "pride" festival.
Beneficiary groups:	X
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	
<i>Intersex</i>	
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	
Principal issues/problems addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Sexual diversity as a human rights</li> <li>– Discrimination and violence</li> <li>– HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>
Activities carried out as part of the project:	In 2006 Forum Syd financed the organization of the Pride festival in the four municipalities where AMGLIM is active. An estimated 2000 persons participated and the festival was broadcasted on local TV in one of them. The project also included production of leaflets and radio ads on the rights of gays and lesbians, discrimination and violence and HIV/AIDS.
Character of Swedish support: (E.g. financial cores support, technical assistance, networking etc.)	Financial support
Other information of relevance:	

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Queer Zagreb 2006</b>
Country:	Croatia
Local organisation:	Domino
Swedish organisation (if any):	Olof Palme International Center
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	2006
End of project:	2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	68 000 EUR (Approximately 632 000 SEK)
Brief description of local organisation:	Domino is an NGO without party affiliation based in Zagreb, questioning hetero normative values in society and working for increased awareness and strengthening of "queer" identity in the region and in the world. It does so through art, theory and activism. The vision is an open society with increased knowledge about limiting norms for queer people.
Project objective:	Reduction of the marginalization of queer persons and topics within Croatian Society and making sexual minorities more socially active and visible. To stimulate regional individuals and groups to present queer culture in former Yugoslavian states. Specific project objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To continue opening cultural, public and social channels within Croatian society to sexual minorities and their needs</li> <li>– To continue empowering sexual minorities and making them aware that social change is possible and making them more active</li> <li>– To reduce the prejudices towards sexual minorities within Croatian society</li> <li>– To empower queer persons from the region to take proactive initiatives on creating queer culture within their home countries.</li> </ul>
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Sexual minorities in Croatian and the region (LGBT activists, people who are still hiding their identities and LGBT artists)</li> <li>– Managers and employees in public (particularly social and cultural) institutions</li> <li>– Broader public</li> </ul>
Principal issues/problems addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Hetero normativity of society</li> <li>– Intolerance against sexual minorities</li> <li>– Passiveness of LGBT persons</li> <li>– Lack of recognition of queer culture</li> </ul>
Activities carried out as part of the project:	<p>Challenging hetero-normativity of society through arts, activism and theory. Introducing queer artists and activists from all over the world to the local queer community, media and public as part of festivals and manifestations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Organising and presenting Queer Zagreb Festival 2006</li> <li>– Organising Queer Fridays and Saturdays</li> <li>– Queer in Suburb (exhibition) Execution</li> <li>– Web up-dating</li> <li>– Preparation and execution of Queer Camp</li> </ul>
Character of Swedish support:	Financial project support
Other information of relevance:	Domino has arranged Queer Zagreb festivals since 2003

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Advocacy for Sexual Minorities in Kosovo</b>
Country:	Kosovo
Local organisation:	Center for Social Group Development
Swedish organisation (if any):	Olof Palmes Internationella Center
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	2004
End of project:	On-going
Project cost (Sida contribution):	1 023 000 SEK for 2004–2006 (average 341 000 SEK per year)
Brief description of local organisation:	The Gay Association of Kosova was established in May 2002 with the aim of providing for the needs of LGBT Community of Kosovo. Such an organization had not existed until then. It has managed to activate a large number of GLBT individuals in relation to anti-discrimination, the fight for their basic human rights, and education of the community members and public at large regarding the issue of homosexuality.
Project objective:	The project aims at raising awareness and promote understanding about LGBT persons, their lifestyle and their rights in society. More specifically, the project aims at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A more visible and empowered LGBT community.</li> <li>– A greater understanding of LGBT persons, their lifestyles and rights.</li> <li>– Improvement of the quality of life of LGBT persons.</li> </ul>
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	Primary target group: The LGBT community including both men and women in ages 18 to 60 years. Secondary target group: The general public, public institutions and organisations.
Principal issues/problems addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Discrimination of LGBT persons in society</li> <li>– Lack of information on LGBT issues in society</li> <li>– Depression and low self-esteem and low self-acceptance among LGBT persons</li> <li>– Violence against LGBT persons</li> </ul>
Activities carried out as part of the project:	The project activities include a production of a documentary film on LGBT related issues and monitoring of articles on homosexuality in the printed media. Efforts will also be made to establish a lobbying group, for the purpose of promoting LGBT issues and raising awareness. Six workshops will be organised, in which topics of concern to LGBT persons will be discussed. Various printed materials, including brochures and leaflets, will be produced and distributed within the LGBT community and to the Ombudsperson, Councils for Human Rights and Freedoms, youth organisations and other relevant institutions and organisations. The CSGD web page will continue to be maintained and updated, since it is the safest channel of communication and information sharing for LGBT issues. Initiatives will also be taken to develop CSGD involvement in Albania, through capacity building of LGBT organisations, experience sharing.
Character of Swedish support:	Mainly financial project support. In addition organisational support and networking (OPC's regional partner network).

Other information of relevance:	Issues related to the LGBT community are taboo in Kosovo and Albania; homophobia is widespread and sexual orientations that diverge from the heterosexual norm are stigmatised. LGBT people are often isolated and do not play an active part as citizens. In this context it is important to fight intolerance and discrimination and create forums where LGBT people can share experiences and build confidence and self-esteem.
<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Anti-discrimination program of gay and transsexuals in Macedonia</b>
Country:	Republic of Macedonia
Local organisation:	Center for Civil and Human Rights
Swedish organisation (if any):	Olof Palmes Internationella Center
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	2003
End of project:	2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	971 681 SEK, 2003–2006 (average 323 000 SEK per year)
Brief description of local organisation:	<p>The Centre for Civil and Human Rights is a civil association, formed in 2002 in the Republic of Macedonia, exclusively devoted to serving the needs and advocating on behalf of LGBT community. It is a non-profit NGO with voluntary membership. The members allied their forces in order to establish mutual cooperation in the area of civil and human rights, and in association with other local and international organisations to further its common goals. Members include lawyers, journalists, economists, political scientists, psychologists, social care workers, and other dedicated professionals of different nationalities and diverse backgrounds.</p> <p>The vision is to create a modern civil society in which the LGBT community is recognised as equal to the rest of the society and in which LGBT rights and freedoms are legally secured and publicly supported. The mission is to achieve full recognition of the civil rights of LGBT people through information, education, outreach, advocacy, public policy work and maintenance of a nationwide resource and support network. The mission is not ideologically based, but relies on the concept of diversity and building a culture of respect for the LGBT people.</p>
Project objective:	This project aims to have raised awareness among the general public, political and other social institutions and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community of the fact that different sexual orientations should be seen as an individual right, and is guaranteed by international human rights standards.
<i>Beneficiary groups:</i>	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project	CCHR organises workshops on LGBT issues for the members of other human rights NGOs in Macedonia, media workers, youth and student organisations, parliamentary groups and other stakeholders.

Principal issues/problems addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Elimination of some of the stereotypes and prejudices connected to homosexuality</li> <li>– Greater number of media (information) related articles regarding homosexuality as an occurrence and lifestyle</li> <li>– Active affiliation of the LGBT population in the Republic of Macedonia in its fight against discrimination and affording the opportunity for a broader and quality communication with the general public</li> </ul>
Activities carried out as part of the project:	<p>Since co-operation started in 2003, activities have included maintenance of the Maintaining the CCHR website, the LGBT social club, work on the legal interpretation of homosexuality in Macedonia and investigation of any possible discriminatory acts within the Macedonian legal system, psycho-social and legal counselling and publication of a monthly magazine for gay and bisexual men and women, which aims to make people more critically and intellectually aware.</p> <p>The support in 2006 was limited to the publishing of this magazine and related activities, envisioned as a tool for awareness raising of the general public and influencing the general trends towards homosexuality.</p>
Character of Swedish support:	Financial project support, technical assistance, network (OPC partner network).
Other information of relevance:	The project "Read and Think without Prejudice" is implemented in Macedonia, Kosovo and Albania by the Centre for Civil and Human Rights (CCHR).

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>HBT i världen 2006</b>
Country:	Sweden
Local organisation:	RFSL (through Forum Syd)
Swedish organisation (if any):	RFSL
Responsible Sida unit:	SEKA
Start of project:	2001
End of project:	2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	350 000 SEK, for 2006
Brief description of local organisation:	The project is implemented by RFSL (Riksförbundet för sexuellt likaberättigande). RFSL was founded in 1950 and is a democratic organisation working for the respect of the rights of LGBT-persons and a society in which all people are treated equally. It has 7000 members organised in 30 sections.
Project objective:	To strengthen Swedish international work on LGBT issues by opinion building and awareness raising in relation to the international LGBT situation
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X

Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	The immediate target group for project activities are politicians, actors within the development co-operation, the members of RFSL and the public at large.
Principal issues/problems addressed:	The project strives to give attention to the various difficulties faced by LGBT persons in many countries of the world. The immediate issue addressed is the lack of information and awareness in Sweden about the LGBT situation in other countries.
Activities carried out as part of the project:	– Seminars with international guests – Monitoring of the international situation – Dissemination of information in the form of a newsletter, articles, local information projects and othe
Character of Swedish support:	Financial support to the activities of RFSL
Other information of relevance:	

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>LGBT publication in Turkey</b>
Country:	Turkey
Local organisation:	Kaos GL
Swedish organisation (if any):	RFSL (Through Olof Palme International Center)
Responsible Sida unit:	SEKA
Start of project:	2006
End of project:	2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	158 933 SEK
Brief description of local organisation:	Kaos GL is one of the first LGBT organisations in Turkey and was founded in the early 1900's. Since 1994 it publishes the journal with the same name. In 2005 Kaos GL received legal NGO status and became the first registered LGBT organisation in Turkey. Kaos GL runs a culture center with activities such as seminars, exhibitions and conferences with the purpose of strengthening LGBT persons and question the heterosexual norm. Kaos GL is also advocating politically to strengthen the rights of LGBT persons.
Project objective:	The overarching objective is to contribute to strengthen the rights of LGBT persons in Turkey. The specific project objective is to increase the number of readers of the Kaos GL magazine and to enable at least an extra issue of the journal during 2006. The objective is also to strengthen the publishing capacity and enhance sustainability of Kaos GL.
Beneficiary groups:	(Put an X in front of the applicable)
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	The immediate target group are the persons working within Kaos GL. The Kaos GL magazine both targets readers that identify themselves as LGBT and readers of the general hetero-sexual public. The idea is that the project should contribute to a broadened audience.
Principal issues/problems addressed:	The magazine address various aspects of discrimination against LGBT people. The project as such address the limited capacity of Kaos GL.
Activities carried out as part of the project:	– Joint workshops in Sweden and in Turkey, for the exchange of experience of LGBT issues and LGBT publications – Financial support for the publishing of journal – Preparation for continued co-operation

Character of Swedish support:	Mainly exchange of experience between LGBT organisation. Financial support for publishing Kaos GL journal.
Other information of relevance:	2006 is the first year of co-operation, largely serving for the organisations to familiarise with each other and plan future co-operation.

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Strategy Planning Process for the Organization Q</b>
Country:	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Local organisation:	Q
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committee
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	August 2006
End of project:	September 2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	800 EUR (Approximately 7500 SEK <sup>14</sup> )
Brief description of local organisation:	<p>NGO Organization Q was legally registered in February 2004. Up until that date the organization had worked inside another NGO called Bosnian 14 September. Q is a member based NGO and has an office in Sarajevo. The organization sees its main aims as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Protection of human rights of sexual and gender minorities (LGBTTIQ persons)</li> <li>– Empowerment and development of public awareness regarding queer identity and culture</li> <li>– Overall removal of discrimination and inequalities based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and (inter)sex characteristics of all citizens and residents of BiH</li> <li>– Assistance and support to the LGBTIQ individuals</li> <li>– Diminish and impede homophobia, biphobia and transphobia</li> <li>– Cooperation with other like organizations in the country and abroad</li> </ul>
Project objective:	Develop a long term strategy for the organisation Q in co-operation with an external consultant.
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	Organisation Q and its members and activists
Principal issues/problems addressed:	No long term planning in the organisation Q which affects the quality of work.
Activities carried out as part of the project:	During a 7-day planning process, a strategic plan will be developed including all activities in the coming period. In this context the creation of the Strategic plan is only the first step which will provide the basic guidelines of the organization and set the goals towards which achievements the organization should move in the next three years.
Character of Swedish support:	Financial support for covering the costs of the external consultant.
Other information of relevance:	The organisation has received SHC support since 2004

<sup>14</sup> Exchange rate 1 EUR= 9,4 SEK.

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>IN and OUT</b>
Country:	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Local organisation:	Q
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committe
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	November 2006
End of project:	February 2007
Project cost (Sida contribution):	7 200 EUR (Approximately 68 000 SEK)
Brief description of local organisation:	<p>NGO Organization Q was legally registered in February 2004. Up until that date the organization had worked inside another NGO called Bosnian 14 September. Q is a member based NGO and has an office in Sarajevo. The organization sees its main aims as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Protection of human rights of sexual and gender minorities (LGBTTIQ persons)</li> <li>– Empowerment and development of public awareness regarding queer identity and culture</li> <li>– Overall removal of discrimination and inequalities based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and (inter)sex characteristics of all citizens and residents of BiH</li> <li>– Assistance and support to the LGBTTIQ individuals</li> <li>– Diminish and impede homophobia, biphobia and transphobia</li> <li>– Cooperation with other like organizations in the country and abroad</li> </ul>
Project objective:	Raise awareness on LGBT rights and bridge the gap between LGBT community and majority of BiH society
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	General public
Principal issues/problems addressed:	<p>Little understanding from the hetero society on the life and problems of LGBT persons</p> <p>No (or very few) public figures promoting the rights of LGBT persons</p>

Activities carried out as part of the project:	<p>There is no publication where both LGBT and non-LGBT offer their “side of the story”. For the very first time, this will be done through interviews of public figures and members of Bosnian LGBT community. The organisation “Q” will prepare and publish interviews with questions related to different aspects of life. Both public figures and LGBT persons will answer these questions. Moreover, public figures will give answers on whether they think that the LGBT community has more problems in some spheres of life and if so suggest some solutions for improvements.</p> <p>500 copies of the publication will be prepared, consisting of 20 interviews. Ten public figures that openly supported LGBT community and 10 members of LGBT community, identified by “Q”, will be interviewed according to the prepared methodology. The publication will be distributed widely both to duty holders, journalists, members of LGBT community and participants of different trainings related to the discrimination issue. The publication will also be presented in press conferences and workshops. Some interviews will be offered to media for re-print. After the printing of the publication and its distribution, on the web site and Q forum, a separate link for comments, feedback, new suggestions will be opened. This feed-back will be used as a tool for following-up of the project.</p>
Character of Swedish support	Financial support, capacity development and advice in project planning and monitoring.
Other information of relevance:	The organisation has received SHC support since 2004

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Decentralization for nation-wide advocacy &amp; awareness</b>
Country:	Macedonia
Local organisation:	MASSO-Macedonian Association for Free Sexual Orientation
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committee
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/SEE
Start of project:	January 2007 <sup>15</sup>
End of project:	March 2007
Project cost (Sida contribution):	12.000 EUR (Approximately 113 000 SEK)
Brief description of local organisation:	Macedonian Association for Free Sexual Orientation–Masso is a membership based NGO that was founded in September 2004. The executive director is Gordana Trpcevska and the president is Kocho Andonovski. Masso works in three directions; to make LGBT (lesbian, gay, bi-and transsexual) population visible in Macedonia in order to develop and protect their rights; to raise the awareness and change the mentality of the general public to create a positive atmosphere for social and legal changes for LGBT persons, and to develop and promote the gay culture in Macedonia

<sup>15</sup> Financed over the budget for 2006 but implemented in 2007.

Project objective:	The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the rights of persons or groups who may be subject to threats or act of discrimination. The project objective is to strengthen LGBT community in and outside of the capital and to increase awareness of the general population, the civil society and state institutions.
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	LGBT community and general public
Principal issues/problems addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– LGBT community faces discrimination in the society</li> <li>– Sexual orientation not recognised as a ground for discrimination in Macedonian laws</li> <li>– LGBT issues and problems not visible, especially not outside Skopje</li> <li>– Low awareness about LGBT rights and problems among general public</li> </ul>
Activities carried out as part of the project:	Masso will work on promoting the General Law on Anti-Discrimination (now in parliamentary procedure) as well as setting up a free hotline to provide legal aid. During the year, members have asked Masso to start work outside of the capital where the LGBT community is the least visible and most vulnerable, and most often face homophobia and discrimination. Masso has therefore decided to open a regional desk in Bitola. Other activities will be; campaigning and promoting “coming out” by issuing pamphlets and distribute nationwide; establish communication with NGO’s working with human rights and secure their support for the goals of Masso; lobby on structures within the Government for reforming the Macedonian society in order to become synchronised with European standards. The conservative party who won the parliamentary elections this summer is not favouring the rights of LGBT persons. In order to intensify the pressure on the Government Masso will try to be even more active in 2007.
Character of Swedish support:	Financial support, capacity development and advice in project planning and monitoring.
Other information of relevance:	SHC support to MASSO was initiated in 2004 when the organisation was founded

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Gay rights are human rights</b>
Country:	Macedonia
Local organisation:	MASSO-Macedonian Association for Free Sexual Orientation
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committee
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/SEE
Start of project:	February 2006
End of project:	December 2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	39.400 EUR (Approximately 370 000 SEK)
Brief description of local organisation:	Macedonian Association for Free Sexual Orientation–Masso is a membership based NGO that was founded in September 2004. The executive director is Gordana Trpcevska and the president is Kocho Andonovski. Masso works in three directions; to make LGBT (lesbian, gay, bi-and transsexual) population visible in Macedonia in order to develop and protect their rights; to raise the awareness and change the mentality of the general public to create a positive atmosphere for social and legal changes for LGBT persons, and to develop and promote the gay culture in Macedonia
Project objective:	The project objective is twofold. First, to raise awareness among the general public and the LGBTQ population about the needs and rights of LGBTQ people. Second, to put the issue of LGBTQ on the agenda of the political parties during 2006, which is election year. They will also continue their work to lobby and secure that the laws of Macedonia prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation.
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	General public and political parties
Principal issues/problems addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Low awareness about LGBT rights and problems among general public</li> <li>– LGBT rights and problems invisible in programmes of political parties</li> <li>– Sexual orientation not recognised as a ground for discrimination in Macedonian laws</li> </ul>
Activities carried out as part of the project:	<p>To achieve the first objective MASSO has different activities. It will broadcast weekly radio shows of various topics on the national broadcaster. It will publish bi-monthly columns in two dailies, one Macedonian and one Albanian (Internet edition), were different persons, intellectuals, psychologists, sociologists etc will write. Masso will continue to monitor the media and react and make public discrimination issues to improve the human rights situation for the LGBTQ population. Another activity will be to publish two pages in a new NGO-lead bi-monthly subcultures newspaper.</p> <p>To achieve the second objectives MASSO will lobby on a daily basis on parliamentarians and non-parliamentarians to put the question on the different political parties agenda. It will also continue to lobby for legal changes. Youth political parties will be trained on the rights and needs of LGBTQ people and one public discussion with different political parties, Macedonian HC etc. will be organized prior to the election. After the elections MASSO will contact the winner to insure that the issues of the LGBTQ community remain and/or are added to the political platform of the winner.</p>
Character of Swedish support:	Financial support, capacity development and advice in project planning and monitoring.
Other information of relevance:	SHC support to MASSO was initiated in 2004 when the organisation was founded

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Sexual diversity information campaign: promoting rights and anti-discrimination</b>
Country:	Moldova
Local organisation:	Information Centre GenderDoc-M
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committe
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	April 2006
End of project:	April 2007
Project cost (Sida contribution):	30.160 EUR (284 000 SEK)
Brief description of local organisation:	Information Centre GenderDoc-M (GenderDoc) is the sole NGO working with the promotion of LGBT rights in Moldova. It was registered at the Ministry of Justice in May 1998. The organisation's activities are carried out within the framework of GenderDoc-M's six programmes: "Information program", "Organizational Development", "Psychological Program", "Juridical Program", "Medical Program" and "Regional Development Program". The person responsible for the realisation of the project is Boris Balanetkii, GenderDoc Executive director.
Project objective:	Objective 1: Increased awareness and access to information on LGBT-issues Objective 2: Improved relations with journalists (increased level of tolerance of mass media) Objective 3: Increased information to and raised awareness within the heterosexual community
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	LGBT community in Moldova, Journalists and other professional groups
Principal issues/problems addressed:	– Few channels of communication addressing LGBT issues and problems – Negative social attitude towards LGBT community – Discriminatory state practices towards LGBT persons
Activities carried out as part of the project:	– Publishing of four issues of the LGBT magazine "Mirror", improved Gender-Doc web-site and the realisation of the LGBT Pride. – Annual journalist contest, stipends for journalists for in-depth research (and publishing of articles) on issues related to sexual minorities and publishing of one press monitoring report. – Publishing of three issues of the info-/lobbying bulletin "Dialogue" targeting decision makers and professional groups that need information within their area of activity.
Character of Swedish support:	Financial support, capacity development and advice in project planning and monitoring.
Other information of relevance:	SHC support to GenderDoc was initiated in 2004.

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Basic and advanced education on LGBT rights</b>
Country:	Serbia
Local organisation:	LABRIS
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committee
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	February 2006
End of project:	February 2007
Project cost (Sida contribution):	12.500 EUR (Approximately 118 000 SEK)
Brief description of local organisation:	NGO "Labris" was started in 1995 as the first lesbian organization in FR Yugoslavia. It originated from a gay and lesbian lobby "Arcadia", founded in 1990 and registered in 1994 in Belgrade. Female members of "Arcadia" decided to invest their energy and creativity into forming and strengthening an organization, which would deal with supporting lesbians - through workshops, lectures, social activities, organization meetings, participation in actions and initiatives aimed to promote LGBT rights in the society - by lobbying the media, governmental officials and NGOs. "Labris" is the only NGO that openly lobbies for legislative changes related to full respect of LGBT rights. It is also an active member of Coalition against discrimination in Serbia and South East Europe Queer Network. Executive director of "LABRIS" is Ljiljana Zivkovic, well-known human rights activist, editor of numerous publications, and long-time coordinator of the project "LABRIS" Info Center.
Project objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute to decreased level of homophobia and ignorance on LGBT rights within governmental institutions and civil society</li> <li>- Increase the number of governmental officials and members of political parties, psychologists that are fully trained about LGBT rights and non-discrimination standards on international and domestic level.</li> </ul>
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	
<i>Bisexual</i>	
<i>Transgender</i>	
<i>Intersex</i>	
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	Staff within governmental institutions, members of political parties, psychologists
Principal issues/problems addressed:	Little or no knowledge about LGBT rights and problems among governmental officials, political parties and psychologists
Activities carried out as part of the project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One four-day training for 20 members of four democratic political parties</li> <li>- One one-day training for 10 staff members of municipal Ombudspersons</li> <li>- Two lectures held twice at the Office for its members aimed at raising their awareness about lesbian and gay human rights</li> <li>- Two-day training for 20 psychologists working with health, educational and social institutions</li> <li>- Preparation, printing and distribution of manual on LGBT rights for governmental institutions</li> </ul>
Character of Swedish support:	Financial support and technical assistance in project planning and advocacy issues.
Other information of relevance:	SHC support to Labris was initiated in 2002.

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Awareness raising campaign "Right to love for all"</b>
Country:	Serbia
Local organisation:	LABRIS
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committee
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	January 2007
End of project:	March 2007
Project cost (Sida contribution):	15.000 EUR (Approximately 141 000)
Brief description of local organisation:	NGO "Labris" was started in 1995 as the first lesbian organization in FR Yugoslavia. It originated from a gay and lesbian lobby "Arcadia", founded in 1990 and registered in 1994 in Belgrade. Female members of "Arcadia" decided to invest their energy and creativity into forming and strengthening an organization, which would deal with supporting lesbians – through workshops, lectures, social activities, organization meetings, participation in actions and initiatives aimed to promote LGBT rights in the society – by lobbying the media, governmental officials and NGOs. "Labris" is the only NGO that openly lobbies for legislative changes related to full respect of LGBT rights. It is also an active member of Coalition against discrimination in Serbia and South East Europe Queer Network. Executive director of "LABRIS" is Ljiljana Zivkovic, well-known human rights activist, editor of numerous publications, and long-time coordinator of the project "LABRIS" Info Center.
Project objective:	During the three-month project period, LABRIS, in co-operation with other LGBT groups in Serbia, will try to decrease level of homophobia and ignorance on LGBT rights among the citizens of Serbia. This will be done through an intensive campaign, visible to all citizens of Serbia through posters, pamphlets, billboards, press conference and a round table.
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	General public
Principal issues/problems addressed:	Little or no respect for LGBT rights and problems among the general public
Activities carried out as part of the project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– One press conference at which several prominent persons will be presented and show their support to the campaign</li> <li>– Posters with 15 prominent persons (actors, artists, publishers, writers) giving their clear support to the LGBT community</li> <li>– Pamphlets with mentioned promoters and with information about main fields of LGBT discrimination</li> <li>– Billboards with the same content as posters will be posted in Belgrade</li> <li>– A round table discussion among politicians and MP's on LGBT issues. During the on-going election campaign one political party mentioned LGBT issues, clearly stating that no LGBT person should be discriminated in Serbia. Focus of the round table will be on possible improvements for the community since the event will be organized after the new Parliament is formed. All deputies from democratic parties will be invited</li> </ul>
Character of Swedish support:	Financial support, capacity development and technical assistance in project planning and monitoring
Other information of relevance:	SHC support to Labris was initiated in 2002.

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Advocacy and campaign against discrimination and violence against LGBT community in Southern Serbia</b>
Country:	Serbia
Local organisation:	Lambda
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committee
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/SEE
Start of project:	May 2006
End of project:	Dec 2006
Project cost (Sida contribution):	9.500 EUR (Approximately 89 000 SEK)
Brief description of local organisation:	Lambda is an organization of gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, transsexual (LGBT) but also LGBT friendly persons. Founded in Niš, during spring 2002, it became the first organization in southern Serbia that dealt with the issues of sexual and gendered minorities. In January 2005, a group of LGBT activists from Kragujevac also joined the organisation and LAMBDA is now active in both Nis and Kragujevac. LAMBDA is focused on creation of a positive social climate, which would acknowledge the right of publicly demonstrating one's sexual differentiation, prohibition of discrimination and all forms of violence and animosity towards LGBT persons. Lambda deals with the strengthening of LGBT community and the promoting of the queer culture, as well as carrying out the cooperation with certain institutions (police and Health Center) in purpose of improving standards and the quality of life of LGBT persons. LAMBDA has two chairpersons. Marija Sabanovic who is well-known human rights and lesbian activist and volunteer in several NGOs. Second chairperson is Ivan Dinic, gay activist engaged in projects of strengthening of LGBT community.
Project objective:	To raise the awareness on LGBT rights and improve implementation of basic human rights of LGBT community in Southern Serbia
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	– General public – LGBT persons in Southern Serbia
Principal issues/problems addressed:	Very few activities related to LGBT rights are organized outside Belgrade and without any visibility of the local LGBT community. LGBT persons more or less invisible outside the bigger cities (Belgrade, Novi Sad).
Activities carried out as part of the project:	The outreach campaign will include design, preparation and publishing of pamphlets, stickers and radio jingles. Materials will contain relevant information about key LGBT rights (some of them guaranteed by domestic laws) and widely distributed in the region by LAMBDA activists. Radio jingles will also include similar information and followed by articles in local printed media. Target group for this part of the project is not only LGBT community but also majority population and local governmental officials.  The second part of the project will consist of research activities followed by advocacy in concrete cases. Research will be based on interviews taken from victims of violence and discrimination. After research in each case, LAMBDA will choose proper advocacy activity in order to show that this acts are prohibited. Research and advocacy will be done according to IGLHRC model (model promoted by International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission).

Character of Swedish support:	Financial support, capacity development and advice in project planning and advocacy issues.
Other information of relevance:	2006 was the first year that Lambda received support through SHC.

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Regional LGBT Project on Lobbying, Advocacy and Public Policy II</b>
Country:	Region of Western Balkans
Local organisation:	South Eastern Europe Queer Network
Swedish organisation (if any):	Swedish Helsinki Committee
Responsible Sida unit:	Europe/ SEE
Start of project:	April 2006
End of project:	December 2006 (later extended to March 2007)
Project cost (Sida contribution):	33.750 EUR (Approximately 317 000 SEK)
Brief description of local organisation:	SEE Q Network is a regional network of LGBTIQ activists and representatives of 20 LGBT organisations from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovenia. The network was established in 2003 with the ambition to create a strong network of LGBT activists and organisations in the region. The persons responsible are the Board members Svetlana Durkovic (representing the organisation Q in Bosnia) and Danijela Almesberger (from the organisation in Croatia). Up till now SEE Q has mainly organised meetings for the members, capacity building seminars, as well as partly implemented the project ReLAP I which was a "predecessor" of the project applied for in this request.
Project objective:	The project objective is to empower the members of the network in relation to advocacy techniques in national and international settings, as well as producing a manual which can be a powerful tool for this purpose. The long term objective is to establish a functional and well informed network of LGBT organisations in the Western Balkans, which will be able to effectively advocate for LGBT rights.
Beneficiary groups:	
<i>Lesbian</i>	X
<i>Gay</i>	X
<i>Bisexual</i>	X
<i>Transgender</i>	X
<i>Intersex</i>	X
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	The 20 member organisations of the network, including its staff and activists.
Principal issues/problems addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Low level of capacity within most member organisations in relation to advocacy techniques and tools</li> <li>– Little systematic documentation of violations of LGBT rights</li> <li>– Few reports covering monitoring on the respect of LGBT rights and discrimination towards LGBT persons</li> </ul>
Activities carried out as part of the project:	The main activity of the project is to develop and publish the manual containing information on how to document cases of discrimination and human rights violations, on which international standards that are relevant for discrimination cases and LGBT rights and on how to use these for advocacy purposes. The manual will be promoted through the different member organisations and press conferences will be organised in each country. A regional training in how to use this manual as a tool in advocacy work will be organised for all members.

Character of Swedish support:	Financial support, capacity development and technical assistance in relation to planning of the project.
Other information of relevance:	SEE Q Network also received funding from SHC in 2004.
<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Policy impact- and communication strategies that will promote social changes regarding sexual rights and sexual health among men, gays and other men that have sex with men.</b>
Country:	Nicaragua
Local organisation:	CEPRESI (Centro para la Educación y Prevención del Sida)
Swedish organisation (if any):	
Responsible Sida unit:	Swedish Embassy in Managua
Start of project:	2005
End of project:	2008 (36 months)
Project cost (Sida contribution):	USD 200 000, 36 months (1 400 000)
Brief description of local organisation:	CEPRESI was founded in 1993. The organisation works with the prevention of HIV/AIDS, with promotion and defence of the rights of sexual minorities and supporting persons living with HIV/AIDS. The main objective of its work is to inform and train homosexual men and MSM regarding their sexual rights, promote safe sexual conduct and to foster a change in attitude regarding tolerance, acceptance and non discrimination in relation to sexual diversity and HIV/AIDS.
Project objective:	The overall objective is to promote the active participation of heterosexual men, gays and other MSM in the work that will approach the risk factors of HIV/AIDS and to foster a social change regarding acceptance, tolerance, non-discrimination and respect of diversity.
Beneficiary groups:	
Lesbian	
Gay	X
Bisexual	
Transgender	
Intersex	
Groups or persons being specially targeted by project:	Heterosexual men, Gays, Men having sex with men, teachers and police officers, health personal.
Principal issues/problems addressed:	Discrimination, non tolerance, non acceptance, gender and masculinity, unsafe sexual behaviour.
Activities carried out as part of the project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Promote a prevention strategy focusing on the needs of the target group</li> <li>- Develop an education program directed towards the target group</li> <li>– Develop a communication strategy which will promote changes regarding safe and healthy sexual relations</li> <li>– Workshops, production and transmission of radio programs, design and edition of education materials, lobbying activities, video forums, seminars</li> </ul>
Character of Swedish support:	Financial project support, covers the whole project
Other information of relevance:	Nicaragua lacks constitutional legal protection against discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation. The Penal Code includes the crime of sodomy, defining it as “la inducción, promoción, propagandización o práctica en forma escandalosa del concubito entre personas del mismo sexo” (article 204). Breaking the law might entail imprisonment up to three years. Nicaragua is the only country in the region which criminalises homosexuality.





*Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.*



SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

SE-105 25 Stockholm Sweden  
Phone: +46 (0)8 698 50 00  
Fax: +46 (0)8 20 88 64  
sida@sida.se, www.sida.se