



Membership Consultation

A total of 54 organisations responded to the survey.

Countries represented:

Austria	3
Belgium	2
Bulgaria	1
Croatia	1
Czech Republic	2
Denmark	2
Finland	1
Georgia	1
Germany	4
Greece	2

Iceland	2
Italy	5
Lithuania	2
Netherlands	1
North Macedonia	1
Poland	1
Romania	2
Russia	2
Serbia	1
Slovakia	1

Spain	2
Sweden	1
Switzerland	2
Tajikistan	1
The Netherlands	2
Turkey	3
Ukraine	2
United Kingdom	2
Uzbekistan	1
Western Balkans	1

Pathway Four: Deeply-Rooted Social Acceptance & Inclusion

Your Experience

What types of LGBTI opposition and exclusion do you see in your society?

1. Negative speech against LGBTI people by politicians and political leaders (93%)
2. Weak or discriminatory sex education in schools (76%)
3. A mostly negative or threatening environment for LGBTI people on social media (64%)
4. Discriminatory or non-existent LGBTI-supportive healthcare (62%)
5. Lack of help for - or the persecution of - LGBTI people by security forces (60%)
6. Regular negative coverage of LGBTI people in mainstream media (50%)
7. Obstacles to decent housing or accommodation (38%)
8. Little - or no - reliable sources of public support and solidarity for LGBTI rights 31%
9. Laws that persecute the LGBTI community are introduced or passed with little opposition (24%)

5% of respondents name other types of opposition, in particular negative speech against LGBTI people by religious leaders.

Which parts of your community are least accepted or most negatively targeted?

1. Trans, non-binary or gender non-confirming people (93%)
2. Racialised LGBTI people, LGBTI migrants and Roma people (29%)
3. Intersex people and children (24%)
4. Sex workers (7%)
5. Rainbow families (7%)
6. Bisexual, asexual and aromantic people (7%)
7. Homeless LGBTI people (2%)
8. LGBTI people with a disability (2%)

74% of respondents name specifically trans people.

What types of LGBTI social acceptance and inclusion do you see?

1. Positive coverage in mainstream media (74%)
2. Positive mentions of LGBTI people by politicians or political leaders (54%)
3. A range of positive and welcoming spaces on social media (51%)
4. Multiple sources of public support and solidarity for LGBTI rights exist (49%)
5. Attempts to introduce oppressive laws against the LGBTI community are strongly opposed (38%)
6. Security forces (police, immigration) are not perceived as a threat by LGBTI people (28%)
7. Supportive and accessible healthcare tailored to LGBTI needs (21%)
8. Few - or no - difficulties accessing decent housing or accommodation (21%)
9. Diverse and supportive sex education in schools (15%)

Your Work

What work do you do to advance LGBTI social acceptance and inclusion?

1. Providing recommendations on policy & legislation (81%)
2. Meeting politicians and policymakers (77%)
3. Building relationships with professionals in different sectors (77%)
4. Organising community visibility events (77%)
5. Building an influential profile on social media (72%)
6. Building relationships with people in mainstream media (65%)
7. Reaching out to businesses and brands (60%)
8. Reaching out to influential people in popular culture (44%)
9. No activities specifically aimed at social acceptance and inclusion (5%)

30% of respondents do other types of activity including: strategic litigation, running targeted awareness-raising & visibility campaigns, educational activities, cultural and artistic events.

Would you do more on social acceptance and inclusion if you had more capacity?

98% of respondents would do more on social acceptance and inclusion if they had more capacity.

If yes, what work would you want to do?

1. Reaching out to influential people in popular culture (60%)
2. Reaching out to businesses and brands (58%)
3. Building relationships with people in mainstream media (51%)
4. Building an influential profile on social media (49%)
5. Organising community visibility events (49%)
6. Meeting politicians and policymakers (47%)
7. Building relationships with professionals in different sectors (47%)
8. Providing recommendations on policy & legislation (37%)

33% of respondents would do other types of activity including: more advocacy at local level, more campaigning and awareness-raising (in particular in rural areas and smaller cities), work with religious leaders, promoting LGBTI-focused research in academia.

What are the challenges in doing work on social acceptance and inclusion?

64% of respondents name the lack of resources:

- Lack of sustainable core funding, restrictive funding or time-consuming project funding (26%)
- Difficulty to engage with donors (8%)
- Lack of human resources, time or specific competences (13%)
- Need for structuring of the work and difficulty to combine direct service provision to the community and advocacy work (8%)

41% of respondents name challenges connected to prioritisation:

- High expectations from donors, partners and the LGBT community
- Pressure to respond to every single opportunity or threat (15%)
- Necessary shift to serving basic needs of the community in a context of economic crisis (5%)

38% of respondents name external challenges:

- Repressive environment (15%)
- Pressure on activists leading to burn-out and a high turn-over (13%)
- Lack of institutional support (government, municipalities, embassies) or ineffective institutions and judicial system (10%)

Other challenges include:

- Difficulty to engage the LGBT community (LGBTI people in the closet), have a clear understanding of the needs and gather relevant data (13%)
- Difficulty to develop an efficient narrative to counter anti-gender forces (8%)
- Conflict and polarisation within the LGBT community (5%)

Complementary Work

What roles could an organisation like ILGA-Europe play to strengthen existing activism on LGBTI social acceptance and inclusion?

- Provide resources and opportunities for capacity-building, training, webinars
- Provide project funding
- Connect organisations and activists, provide a platform for exchange of best practices and support regional cooperation
- Be vocal and visible, build a profile in mainstream media and on social media, support and coordinate campaigns
- Influence, build institutional relationships and engage with business
- Monitor, inform and support data gathering

Pathway Five: Fair, just and equal societies and economies

Your Analysis

The scale below illustrates one way of thinking about the range of work done within LGBTI movement.

- **Number 1** on the scale represents activities that focus on LGBTI rights, like family recognition, legal gender recognition and SOGIESC non-discrimination.
- **Number 6** on the scale represents activities that address broader social justice issues that are also affecting the LGBTI community, like racism and poverty.

Where would you place your current work on this scale?

1	>>	2	>>	3	>>	4	>>	5	>>	6
41%		16%		27%		14%		0%		3%

What influences your priorities?

1. Your resources (81%)
2. Your capacity to engage (68%)
3. Your mandate (59%)
4. Your relationships (30%)
5. Your membership (27%)

Your Experience

How have the current political, economic, social crises changed the needs within LGBTI communities you serve?

1. Less willingness to be visible and vocal, both in person and online (67%)
2. Increased threats to safety and security, both in person and online (61%)
3. Increased requests for help linked to people's migration status (53%)
4. More involuntary movements, both migration and internal displacement (44%)
5. More restrictions on activism, organising or protest, both in person and online (44%)
6. Less secure housing and accommodation (42%)
7. Increased need for basic goods like food and medication (28%)

11% of respondents name other impacts of current crises including on mental health and the specific context of the war in Ukraine.

Who within your community is being most negatively affected by unfairness, inequality, and injustice in society?

1. Trans, non-binary or gender non-confirming people (85%)
 - 24% of respondents name specifically trans women
2. Racialised LGBTI people, LGBTI migrants and Roma people (52%)
 - 27% of respondents name specifically LGBTI migrants or refugees
3. Intersex people and children (18%)
4. Sex workers (15%)
5. LGBTI people with a disability (9%)
6. Elderly LGBTI people (9%)
7. LGBTI people living in poverty (6%)
8. People living with HIV (6%)

Your Work

Does your work engage on "broader" issues of social justice (beyond LGBTI-specific agendas)?

76% of respondents estimate their work does engage on "broader" issues of social justice. Work at the intersection of LGBTI & disability and LGBTI & migration is more frequently mentioned.

Examples of work on "broader" issues of social justice include:

- Campaigns, programmes and dedicated resources for vulnerable groups such as LGBTI migrants and asylum seekers
- Peer support groups for racialised trans people
- Partnerships with NGOs working with migrants, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities
- Awareness-raising events and trainings on disability and mental health
- Outreach and community events with people of faith
- Projects on sexual violence against women and support to victims
- Projects on inclusive healthcare beyond LGBTI-specific aspects
- Collaboration with trade unions on workers' rights

Would you do more on "broader" issues of social injustice if you had more capacity?

- Yes (77%)
- Probably yes (3%)
- Probably no (7%)

If yes, what work would you want to do?

- Addressing issues related to feminism, mental health, sex education and environmental issues
- More work on sexual and reproductive health
- Decriminalisation of sex work
- Disability justice
- Work on social housing
- Advocacy for safe shelters
- Strategic litigation, legal assistance, advocacy in the field of migration
- More advocacy and monitoring at the intersection of trans & BPOC
- More work with racialized non-binary people
- Develop more educational content and trainings targeted at specific audience
- More work to involve people from underrepresented groups in projects
- More research and surveys

What are the challenges in doing work on “broader” issues of social injustice?

1. Not enough human resources (86%)
2. Limited or highly-restricted funding (73%)
3. Difficulty knowing how to prioritise / what to de-prioritise (43%)
4. Pressure on colleagues (e.g. stress, burnout, trauma) (38%)
5. No capacity to develop expertise (27%)
6. No experience working on broader social justice issues (22%)
7. Resistance to social justice (19%)
8. High expectations from community (16%)
9. No existing relationships with non-LGBTI social justice movements (3%)