



ilga



2013 ANNUAL REPORT

INTERNATIONAL
LESBIAN GAY
BISEXUAL TRANS
AND INTERSEX
ASSOCIATION

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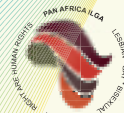
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THIS REPORT OUTLINES THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY ILGA STAFF, BOARD, MEMBERS AND VOLUNTEERS FROM JANUARY – DECEMBER 2013.

About ILGA

ILGA, founded in 1978, is the world federation of national and local organisations dedicated to achieving equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) people and their liberation from all forms of discrimination everywhere.

ILGA's Vision

The **vision** of ILGA is of a world where the human rights of all are respected and where everyone can live in equality and freedom; a world where global justice and equity are assured and established regardless of the people's sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex (intersex).

Mission

- to act as a leading organisation and a global voice for the rights of those who face discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression and sex (intersex),
- to work towards achieving equality, freedom and justice for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex people through advocacy, collaborative action, and by educating and informing relevant international and regional institutions as well as governments, media and civil society,
- to empower our members and other human rights organisations in promoting and protecting human rights, irrespective of people's sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression and sex (intersex) and to facilitate cooperation and solidarity among ILGA regions and members, and
- to promote the diversity and strengths of LGBTI people around the world.

Strategic Plan 2014 - 2018

In May 2013 ILGA contracted Ruth Baldacchino to carry out an evaluation of the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan and coordinate the drafting of a new plan for 2014-2018. After intensive interviews with Board and Staff members and analysis of the responses from member organisations, Baldacchino facilitated a special session of the Board meeting in September, which eventually led to the adoption of the new plan, to be ratified by the 2014 World Conference in Mexico. The time frame of the new Strategic Plan (5 years) makes it possible for future conferences to adopt new plans in the following year.

Strategic Objectives for 2014 - 2018:

- 1 Become a representative voice of LGBTI civil society within the United Nations through collaboration, engagement, and support of members and partners.
- 2 Promote diversity, advance equality and effective application and enjoyment of human rights standards and principles without discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression, and sex (intersex).
- 3 Reinforce and develop ILGA's organisational capacity (Executive Board, Staff, Regions and Members) to achieve political, social and institutional change.

THANKS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ILGA is grateful for the work and support of its volunteers, staff and Executive Board. ILGA is particularly thankful to its members not only for their financial support but also for the time and energy they dedicate to furthering ILGA's aims and objectives.

Thank you also to the following organisations:



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FOREWORD FROM ILGA CO-SECRETARIES GENERAL

Gloria Careaga and Azusa Yamashita

For ILGA, 2013 presents a picture of lights and shadows for the LGBTI world movement with exciting benchmarks and worrying developments:

the introduction of same-sex marriage laws in France, New Zealand, Uruguay and the United Kingdom, paired with the introduction of the infamous “anti-gay propaganda” law in Russia, the Supreme Court of India’s rejection of the 2009 ruling by the Delhi High Court (thus re-criminalising same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults), and the approval by the Ugandan Parliament of the notorious “anti-homosexuality” bill.

Though the positive developments are greater than the negative, the former tend to concentrate in western countries (including Latin America), while the latter not only affect larger nations (e.g. India,

Russia), but also – very unfortunately, from a media perspective – seem to underline a growing geopolitical divide between a pro-LGBTI West and an anti-LGBTI “rest.” This “division” almost confirms the narrative of government and religious leaders portraying LGBTI rights as a western construct, bereft of any link to non-western local traditions and cultures. Of course, the reality is quite different, (e.g. the Indian government did not challenge the 2009 Delhi High Court) but it takes a lot of effort to avoid the comforts of oversimplification.

In the recent intergovernmental discussions it’s clear to all there is a new geopolitical map in which politics and economics are playing a complex game among governments and alliances. Where *América Latina*, with the leadership of Argentina and El Salvador, seems to be the progressive region, stands in contrast to a very conservative neighbor in the Caribbean, known to be allied with conservative forces from other regions. Meanwhile the African Coalition (based in cultural/traditional values and religious

arguments) opposed any SOGI (sexual orientation/ gender identity) mention, as did the Arabic countries (led by Egypt), with Russia and the Vatican not far behind. Accusations of “agenda intervention” and “western vision imposition” followed indicating certain states would rather publicize their diplomatic distaste for atypical bodies, genders, and sexualities instead of endorsing the protection of human rights and wellbeing.



The condition of the global LGBTI movement, and of ILGA and its members in particular, in part reflects the current state of affairs, and – fortunately – in no case has a regional setback led to resignation or feelings of helplessness. A galvanised Latin American movement is enjoying the recent victories, while gaining confidence in being recognized as legitimate interlocutors and asking their governments’ concrete support for its actions: ILGA LAC was able to open its office in Buenos Aires in December 2013 thanks to the support of the Argentinean government, while the local partner of ILGA in the organisation of the Mexico City 2014 ILGA World Conference, i.e. Arco Iris Foundation, received promises of support and engagement both from the local and – surprisingly – from the federal governments of Mexico, and finally, the most recent ILGA LAC took place in Cuba in May 2014 under the auspices of the country’s *Centro Nacional de Educación Sexual*: all signs pointing toward the Latin American movement’s decreasing need to rely only on external support.

The Asian movement flocked to the ILGA Asia conference (250 people from 25 countries) in Bangkok at the end of March 2013, where delegates were able to approve their first strategic plan. This covered the location of ILGA Asia’s first regional office which opened in Hong Kong in March 2014, thus showing the vitality of a movement that despite

setbacks (India) and challenges (as in the countries still retaining the infamous 377 paragraph inherited from the British Imperial Penal Code) has reached the necessary critical mass to build capacity, develop initiatives for the protections of rights, and strategize to achieve change.

The African movement finds in a renewed season of regional pride and solidarity the necessary strength to plan longer term strategies aimed at changing the current state of affairs via legal means (e.g. UN Human Rights Council, African Commission on Peoples’ and Human Rights) and social/ cultural ones (e.g. documenting the presence of same-sex relationships in the continent long before colonisation) as discussed at the Regional Consultation Meeting organised by Pan Africa ILGA in Nairobi in November 2013 (a meeting called to organise the Pan Africa 2014 ILGA Conference resulting in a very active and successful participation in defining a new structure and plan of action).

While all this was happening, and ILGA was in the process of evaluating the last Strategic Plan in order to adopt the new one (2014-2018), the organisation had a change of Executive Director, as Renato Sabbadini succeeded Sebastian Rocca on August 1st. Renato resigned therefore from the position of co-Secretary General, succeeded by Azusa Yamashita, and ILGA found itself, for the first time in its history, two women and two non-European persons as co-Secretaries General. Aware of the new possibilities and responsibilities associated with its recently (2011) re-conquered consultative status with the UN ECOSOC Council, and following the important developments at the UN Human Rights Council (e.g. the first report by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on violence and discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity) ILGA decided to engage the UN system

These developments have convinced ILGA of the paramount importance of its two main pillars of action: regionalisation and UN advocacy

with greater commitment by opening a small representation office in Geneva and hiring a UN Programme and Advocacy Manager in May 2013. This will not only provide more assistance to activists coming to Geneva on the occasion of the Universal Periodic Review of their respective countries, but will also will position ILGA to more effectively coordinate with other HR NGOs with whom we have worked for a long time in the context of LGBTI rights.

These developments have convinced ILGA of the paramount importance of its two main pillars of action: regionalisation and UN advocacy. This somehow prefigures ILGA's most likely future in the middle to long term, i.e. that of a federation of autonomous, independent, and sustainable regional organisations, coordinating advocacy efforts aimed at the relevant regional institutions (e.g. Inter-American Human Rights Court, African Commission for Peoples' and Human Rights) and with headquarters in Geneva working mainly on UN advocacy and information gathering and presenting fresh analysis to educate governmental and non-governmental agencies on LGBTI rights. The Board therefore made

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We wish to thank all ILGA Members and allies, the funders, our colleagues on the Executive Board, our Staff for the continued support in these very important developments of ILGA as a new exciting season is being built on the successes of the past!

*Gloria Careaga Pérez and
Azusa Yamashita*

Co-Secretaries General, ILGA

A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Renato Sabbadini

Though it is commonplace (and a truism) to say that every year is a transition between the preceding and the following ones, it is difficult to describe 2013 for ILGA otherwise:

the adoption of a new strategic plan, the opening of a representation office in Geneva and of the first regional office in the global South, and the arrival of a new director. One cannot imagine clearer signs of transition in any organisation. In the case of ILGA, this transition builds upon the consolidation achieved in the last four years thanks to the work of my predecessor, Sebastian Rocca, the Board, and the Staff.

This transition responds to the need for change that the organisation has experienced following the growth made possible by the successes of the previous years. Many factors contributed to these successes: a more stable Executive Board with greater continuity and averaging two meetings per year, an improved leadership and work methods both in the Board and in the Staff, the reacquisition of the consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), greater clarity in the vision and mission of the organisation thanks to more frequent consultation processes with the membership and allies, and – last but not least – improved funding as a result of all the above.

At the heart of the current transition lies the coming together of two core needs of ILGA: greater, genuine autonomy and coordination at the regional level, and greater, more effective impact within the UN system. This overlapping of – so to speak – centrifugal and centripetal forces might seem a contradiction and even detrimental to the work of an organisation, until one sees it for what it actually is, i.e. a major redistribution of resources, where each part of the organisation is encouraged to do what they do best. It also follows from the realization that 1100 members are too many to be meaningfully taken care of by a single secretariat, and that advocating for LGBTI rights with relevant regional agencies (especially in the case of LAC and Africa) requires structures making it possible and easier for members to strategize and coordinate on a regional basis. These structures (both in terms of organisations and offices) will need to be able to operate in autonomy and to have all the requirements needed to



be able to raise funds on their own. This will in turn liberate resources for the secretariat, the Head Office of ILGA, to further concentrate on UN advocacy and information gathering and dissemination.

This process does not come without challenges, however, both in terms of logistics, human resources and finances. And yet, the experience has shown us in the last decades that in struggle for LGBTI equality there is room – and indeed need – for different approaches: those targeting the UN system, but also those aimed at the national ones, especially when policy changes can be achieved only after the preparation of the necessary ground in social and cultural terms. Adapting to these approaches can only improve the participation of the members to the life of the organisation, both regionally and

ILGA opened a representation office in Geneva in May 2013 in Rue de la Navigation hosted by local member organization Dialogai, and a new office in Rue Rotschild in May 2014, in front of Palais Wilson where among others, there is also the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

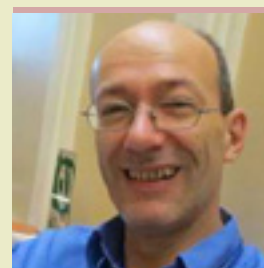
internationally, and allow ILGA to continue to be what it says it is: a democratically-organised membership organisation, where all members contribute to the shaping of its strategies.



In 2013 ILGA also had a change of Executive Director. Following his desire to pursue new research and activities in LGBTI international human rights, Sebastian Rocca resigned from his position of Executive Director of ILGA after three years of extraordinary results.

“On behalf of the whole Board, the Membership and the Staff of ILGA, I would like to thank Sebastian for the exceptional work done in the last three years, which both consolidated and expanded upon ILGA’s most valuable assets: the membership and the staff.” ILGA Co-Secretary General Gloria Careaga.

Renato Sabbadini succeeded Sebastian on August 1st after he resigned from the position of co-Secretary General. He has been succeeded by Azusa Yamashita, and ILGA found itself for the first time in its history two women and two non-European persons as co-Secretaries General.

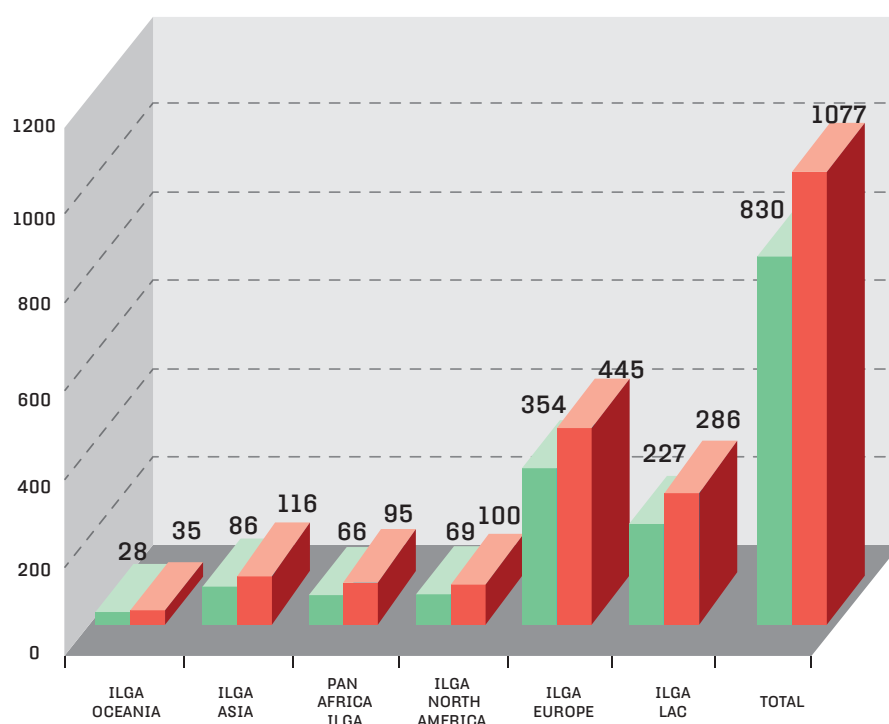


“We believe Renato Sabbadini is the best person for this position, in terms of experience and knowledge of the organization, to continue from where Sebastian Rocca will leave” said Gloria Careaga, ILGA Co-Secretary General.

ILGA'S MEMBERSHIP KEEPS GROWING!

ILGA is proud to announce yet another year of unprecedented growth in membership: 2013 saw ILGA grow to 1077 full members! As in years past this new benchmark of success is a credit to the decades-long cumulative effort of devoted ILGA individuals, and specifically to the outreach efforts of our regional communications officers, past and present. As ILGA recommits itself to another year of watershed victory and achievement we are reminded that the strength to fight for, sustain, and preserve our human rights can only come from the unity and cohesion provided by a democratically-organised global association.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASE BETWEEN 2001 AND 2013



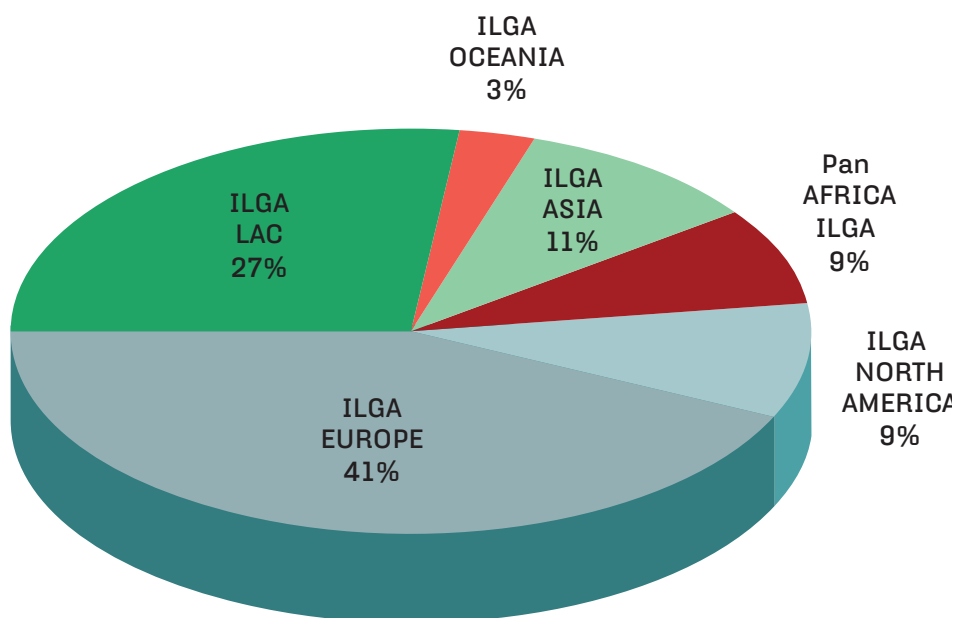
The passing of this most recent membership marker of 1077 certainly reinforces our belief and confidence in our legitimacy to speak, advocate, and act on behalf of a steadily increasing worldwide constituency. First, and last, we must continue to facilitate progressive dialogue among members, the board, the secretariat, and within all regions. Simplifying our systems of communication, consultation, and an ILGA member's general access to the secretariats will go far in creating a new level of efficiency and accountability. The sheer number of replies we received from past member consultations on issues

ranging from current regional structure to the functionality of ILGA.org is encouraging evidence that a large collection of members are eager to engage more actively in the life of the organisation.

The membership breakdown does show an increase from 2012 in all regions, though the long-term objective remains a distribution of regional members in direct proportion to the population of each region.

Of the 1077 present members, 445 are based in Europe, 286 in LAC, 116 in Asia, 100 in North America, 95 in Africa and 35 in Oceania.

MEMBERSHIP PER REGION IN 2013



41% of our members are based in Europe, 12 % of the world population
28% of our members are based in LAC, 8,6 % of the world population
10% of our members are based in Asia, 59,6 % of the world population
9% of our members are based in North America, 5,1 % of the world population
8% of our members are based in Africa, 14,3 % of the world population
3% of our members are based in Anzapi, 0,5 % of the world population

The list of members according to ILGA's regions is available at the end of this report.

For any question regarding membership, please email membership@ilga.org

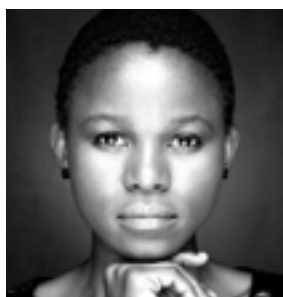
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: ILGA - ASIA, ILGA - LAC AND PAN AFRICA ILGA

Supporting the growth of LGBTI movements in the Global South

Throughout the year, an ongoing dialogue with ILGA's office aims at supporting regional representatives through their boards in their efforts to strategise and fund their present and coming activities. In particular, through the continued hiring of three regional communication officers who are LGBTI activists in different countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

ILGA's regional effort in 2013

- › During the course of 2013 **Leandro Fogliatti** (Argentina) and **Lame Charmaine Olebile** (Botswana) were hired as regional coordinators for ILGA - LAC and Pan Africa ILGA, respectively. They took over the previous coordinators of ILGA - LAC, Paul Caballero and Pan Africa ILGA, Apinda Mpako, joining **Jennifer Josef** (Philippines) ILGA - Asia Regional Coordinator since 2011.



- › The regional communication officers sent weekly e-newsletters from the three regions to over 6000 LGBTI organisations, in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French.
- › Over 2500 articles and LGBTI related news were uploaded on ILGA.org in 2013, giving an ongoing account of the actuality of the LGBTI movement worldwide with a specific focus on Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- › **140 weekly e-newsletters** from the three regions (LAC, PAI, Asia) were sent by the communication team **to over 6000 LGBTI organisations**, in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French.
- › **Almost 4000 people are following ILGA on Facebook and a good 4600 people follow ILGA on Twitter.** Some 2500 people keep up with ILGA - Asia on Facebook while ILGA - LAC enjoys regular visits from more than 2200 fans to its Facebook page.
- › In 2013 over **607,000 visitors** accessed ILGA.ORG, an average of 50,649 visitors per month. This represents a 4% increase compared to 2012 and 37,10% compared to 2011.

THE 5TH ILGA - ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE

29-31 March 2013, Bangkok, Thailand



The 5th ILGA - Asia Regional Conference, whose theme was “ILGA - Asia, The Phoenix Rising,” took place in Bangkok, Thailand, from 29 to 31 March 2013.

Co-organised by local ILGA members Anjaree Group and Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand, the conference gathered over 250 delegates from 25 countries.

Objectives: Further the work of Asia’s LGBTIQ organisations toward a common vision and mission, and to draft a plan to increase cooperation amongst ILGA Asia members.

Expected results

- 1 Approve ILGA - ASIA Constitution.
- 2 Approve ILGA - ASIA’s Strategic Plan for 2013-2017.
- 3 Produce an organisational format for the future ILGA - ASIA Secretariat.
- 4 Elect board members and new members.
- 5 Build capacity through a training seminar.

Organisation & planning

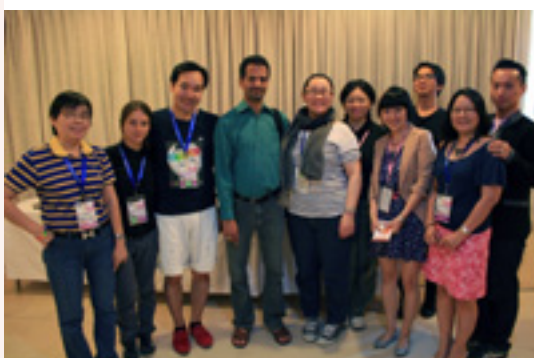
The Conference Steering Committee was comprised of ILGA - ASIA board members. The ILGA - ASIA Board was responsible for participant registration, accommodation, and venue logistics with the assistance of Bangkok-based organisations, Anjaree Group and Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand, (RSAT) and valuable guidance from the ILGA Secretariat in Brussels.

Conference sponsors

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Arcus Foundation, Sida, Open Society Foundations, and Hivos-ISEA.

Opening ceremony

The first day began with the opening ceremony, which included a traditional welcome dance by Thai performers, and welcome speeches delivered by the Co-Secretary Generals of ILGA, Anjaree's Anjana Suvannananda, Kittnun Dharamadhaj (President of RSAT), The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, and other ILGA - ASIA representatives.



Plenaries, workshops, trainings and self-organized activities

The conference's major events focused on knowledge sharing from LGBTI activism and training for UN Mechanisms. This was consistent with the conference's theme and our goal to enhance movement building in Asia. Speakers discussed how diversity and resilience continue

to shape the expectations of the community in Asia. The three-day conference featured 33 sessions with 53 speakers: two plenary sessions, 17 workshops, three ILGA member workshops, three UN Mechanism training sessions, and eight self-organized workshops.

21 thematic workshops ran in parallel in 4 separate rooms.

The themes covered a wide variety of LGBTIQ issues such as discrimination and homophobia/transphobia, mental health, and religion and fundamentalism, LGBT Youth, and strategizing for sub-regional LGBT advocacy. Other themes included the case of the ASEAN, disaster and disaster preparedness of sexual minority communities, domestic violence, sexuality, cyberspace and security, same-sex marriage in Asia, LGBT in national education system, rights advocacy and education, women; safer sex; intersex, transmen life stories and HIV-AIDS.



Hiker Chiu from OII Chinese sharing personal experience at the Intersex and Transmen Life Stories workshop

The UN mechanism training (facilitated by ARC International and IGLHRC) was appreciated by many participants. This collaboration represents a growing synergy between LGBT networks. A team of bloggers contributed to an up-to-date progress of the conference's sessions and events (ilgatheraisingphoenix.blogspot.sg) ensuring a degree of participation and inclusion from those unable to attend.

Enthusiastic participant response exceeded all expectations as we brought the largest conference in ILGA - ASIA history to a close.

Election session

The final day saw the ILGA - ASIA Constitution and Strategic Plan for 2013-2017 adopted by ILGA members. The new board can now move forward, establish a secretariat, and develop a meaningful program for Asia. New board member candidates unfamiliar with the voting process were not aware their presence was required during the vote and this resulted in some minor confusion.

The election resulted in the following:



Poedjiati Tan
South East Asia - Indonesia
King Oey
South East Asia - Indonesia
Kaona Saowakun
South East Asia - Thailand
Dandan Zhang
East Asia - China
Stefan Joachim
South Asia - Sri Lanka
Otgonbaatar T
East Asia - Mongolia
Yoghita Singh
South Asia - India

The representative from West Asia asked to remain anonymous for security reasons.

Dandan Zhang and Kaona Saowakun were elected to the ILGA Executive Board. Kaona is the first transgender man to be elected. Poedjiati and King were re-elected and for the first time in ILGA - ASIA history there will be board member leadership continuity.



***Taipei (Taiwan)
was elected as
host city for the
conference in 2015.***

***"The conference is the most important
part of the life of an ILGA region
because when people can
see each other they are more
committed to each other."***

Renato Sabbadini, Executive Director, ILGA



Pan Africa ILGA (PAI) is the African regional chapter of ILGA. PAI has felt the need to explore its role in SOGI (sexual orientation and gender identity) activism in Africa, the gaps in SOGI advocacy on the continent, and how these relate to PAI as an organization. PAI hosted a consultative meeting with 30 African activists, November 13-16 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The three day conversation resulted in the development of a strategy on working on SOGI issues, the creation of a steering committee for the PAI conference in March, 2014 in Kenya, and the building of solidarity leading up to the Human Rights Council and the African Communication on People and Human Rights (ACHPR).

Africa has seen an increase in homophobia in the past five years; most notably the passing of the Anti-Homosexuality bill in Uganda, the arrests of two Malawian men who married, the passing of the “Prohibition on Same Sex Marriage” bill in Nigeria. Recently, more deaths have been reported including the death of Cameroonian Eric Ohena Lembembe as well as the continued state-led harassment and victimization of LGBT people in Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the arrests of four men in Egypt detained on ‘debauchery’ charges.

African organizations working on SOGI issues continue to suffer from declining funds, government forces, and religious fundamentalists importing homophobia through extremist Christian groups. Several SOGI organizations have been forced to shut down. Africa is losing some its most active human rights activists who must flee because of threats of imprisonment by a hostile government.



Photo Credit: IRANTI ORG, South Africa



Areas of focus outlined by PAI delegates

- PAI's voice is needed to build a movement that takes into account diversity among all Africans linked to different socio-economic and political contexts. PAI should facilitate access to the UN Human Rights Council where members can take advantage of ILGA's ECOSOC status and further efforts at the African Commission on Human and People's Rights.
- PAI needs a platform for networking, information and skills sharing.
- There is a great need for PAI to focus on building the capacity of LGBT NGOs to set up their structures, fundraise for their activities and ensure organisational sustainability.

This conversation has shaped the future of PAI, providing direction to the work that the organisation can actively focus on once registered and internally developed. Active engagement and enthusiastic commitment is critical to maintaining the relevance of PAI and achieving objectives based on these identified priorities.



Photo Credit: IRANTI ORG, South Africa

OPENING OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES

On 10 December 2013 (International Human Rights Day) ILGA LAC opened its regional office in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Argentina.



The space currently has two offices, a meeting room, and space for supplies and equipment. The new team is formed by Leandro Fogliatti (Communications Officer) and Paul Caballero (Programme Officer).

Interim Executive Director Pedro Paradiso Sottile is developing the legal registration of ILGA LAC in IGJ (General Inspection of Justice of Argentina). The Inspector General has offered support in this process as mandated by the Office of the President, and the process should be completed in the last quarter of 2014.

The government of Argentina confirmed financial support of ILGA LAC's office until December 2015 allowing more time for other sources of funding to be developed.

ILGA LAC membership increase

Full Members for ILGA LAC totaled 201 in 2010, 227 in 2011, and 271 in 2012. Currently, ILGA LAC has 284 full members, 28.2% of all members of ILGA, and second only to Europe.

All communications are produced in Spanish, English, and Portuguese.



2013 AT THE UN

ILGA and UN: A Relationship Enriched

As ILGA remains the lone global federation of LGBTI organisations in existence it is uniquely positioned to project the voices and concerns of its constituents in various United Nations fora. ILGA makes visible the struggles of its members who choose to lobby at the Human Rights Council by helping them question their government's record on LGBTI rights under the structure of the Universal Periodic Review, organising a presence at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), and campaigning for LGBTI organisations to gain the right to speak on their own behalf at the UN through its Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) status.

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR): LGBTI rights and governmental accountability

Created by the UN in 2006 the UPR functions to review the human rights records of a given country. The initial round of review for all countries ended in 2011 and the second began in June 2012. The UPR reviews 42 countries per year meaning each UN Member State is subject to review roughly once every five years.

Reviews exist in five stages:

- › Reporting,
- › interactive dialogue with Member States where other governments question the country under review and make recommendations,
- › adoption of the draft report including recommendations,
- › formal acceptance of the full report and, finally,
- › implementation and monitoring.



The 23rd Session of the Human Rights Council saw ILGA and ARC International organize a side event called "Voices of Human Rights Defenders from Around the World on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity." The event included a screening of a documentary featuring the testimonies and perspectives of human rights advocates on their work and the expectations they have for the UN's role related to human rights, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

NGOs can contribute at each review stage and are offered two additional reporting methods:

- › By submitting a report to be included in the OHCHR report and informs the dialogue, and
- › by making an oral statement when the government under review accepts or rejects recommendations from other governments.

ILGA acts as liaison for local activists and the UN facilitating their work within the UPR of their country:

- › Prior to the session, by assisting in the drafting of their shadow report when necessary at the Human Rights Council, accompanying them throughout their stay in Geneva, and
- › facilitating their work with diplomatic missions and assisting local activists on the occasion of their oral statement at the UN when needed.

In September, at the 24th Session of the Human Rights Council, ILGA and International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) co-organized a side event (including a panel of human rights activists) titled “Human Rights Defenders: Voices and Challenges.” The panel was a great opportunity to hear from Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) activists from Bangladesh and Cameroon to Kenya, Mexico, and Venezuela.



“The reason UPR is important for Bangladesh, or any state for that matter, is the opportunity for stakeholders to submit their own reports along with the one from their government. The mechanism has proved to be very popular and powerful in upholding the human rights of marginalized or disenfranchised groups. Moreover, ILGA’s UN Staff, Patricia Curzi and André du Plessis were mentoring all the time with loads of encouragement and appreciation. The whole atmosphere takes it a step further and, I believe, plays a role in motivation to work further in voluntary activism.” - Little Boxes, Boys of Bangladesh (BoB)

ILGA welcomed Little Boxes to Geneva for the 24th Session of the Human Rights Council where the UPR report of Bangladesh was formally adopted. Little Boxes presented an oral statement on behalf of ILGA and BoB.

Making the UN accessible

- › ILGA makes UPR information and material readily available ensuring those choosing to engage the UPR through ILGA are consistently interviewed. This interview series, “Questioning Your Government on LGBTI Rights at the UN,” has been translated into 4 languages and distributed throughout the UN’s global networks. ILGA’s successes demonstrate that working with the UPR, and within the United Nations in general, serves to elevate an advocate’s voice for their cause, for their country.



Azusa Yamashita from Gay Japan News and Belissa Andia Perez from Instituto Runa (Peru) at the 22nd Session of the Human Rights Council where the UPR reports of Japan and Peru were formally adopted.

In 2013, ILGA welcomed Belissa Andia Perez from Instituto Runa (Peru), Azusa Yamashita from Gay Japan News, Caine Youngman and Lame Charmaine Olebile from LEGABIBO (Botswana), Franz Mananga from Alternative Cameroun (Cameroon), and Rajeeb Shakhawat Hossain and Little Boxes from Boys of Bangladesh to Geneva for the UPR as well as the formal adoption of the UPR reports on their respective countries.



June 2013: Lame Charmaine Olebile read an oral statement on behalf of ILGA and LEGABIBO at the Formal Adoption of the UPR of Botswana.

ILGA facilitated and co-wrote the NGO/UPR report on Cameroon with the support of CAMFAIDS, a Cameroon-based organisation.

Rajeeb Shakhawat Hossain (BoB) attended Bangladesh's UPR, and his organisation worked closely with other human rights groups in attendance. Global Human Rights Defence co-sponsored, with ILGA, the UPR side event "The Status of Minorities in Bangladesh," where Rajeeb spoke about the status of LGBTI people in his country and participated in an informal discussion with representatives from the government of Bangladesh.

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

The annual CSW Session in New York City is a priority for ILGA. ILGA continues to be invested in the lesbian agenda while ensuring stated concerns are consistently present, and receiving due consideration, during the event. The theme of this 57th CSW Session was "Elimination and Prevention of All Forms of Violence Against Women and Girls."



ILGA and the Swedish LGBTI federation, RFSL, organised a parallel event on 4 March: "Strategies of resistance: Combating violence against lesbian, bisexual and trans women." The panel was opened by Maria Arnholm (Swedish Minister for Gender Equality) and was moderated by Maria Sjodin (RFSL – Sweden). The stage was then given to Rhoda Awino Odhiambo of Minority Women in Action and ILGA Women's Secretariat (Kenya); Ulrike Lunacek (Member of the European Parliament/ EP, Austrian Green Party, and Co-President of the EP LGBT Intergroup); Tamara Adrián of DIVERLEX and ILGA Trans Secretariat (Venezuela); and Dana Zhang of Chinese Lala Alliance, Common Language, and ILGA - Asia (China).



WORKING FOR THE TRANS COMMUNITY: ILGA TRANS SECRETARIAT

The Venezuelan organisation DIVERLEX was elected in December 2012 as ILGA Trans Secretariat.



In 2013, DIVERLEX's representative Tamara Adrián, took part in many activities aimed at promoting, improving, and creating better global conditions for Trans communities regarding legal issues – particularly recognition of legal identity, access to health, bullying, and transphobia.



March 2013: Tamara together with Gloria Careaga (ILGA), Pedro Paradiso Sottile (ILGA LAC), Kenita Placide (Saint Lucia's United and Strong, ILGA), Belissa Andia Perez (Instituto Runa de Desarrollo y Estudios Sobre Género), and Beto de Jesus (ILGA) traveled to Brasília to participate in the seminar for the negotiation of the text for the 2013 Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) to be presented at the UN.

September 2013: Tamara participated in the side event “Human Rights Defenders: Voices and Challenges” co-hosted by ILGA and FIDH (International Federation for Human Rights) at the 24th session of the Human Rights Council.



MOVEMENT AND AGENDA BUILDING

The Third International Intersex Forum, co-organized by ILGA and ILGA-Europe, took place in Valletta, Malta from 29 November to 1 December 2013.



This year the Forum organising team, with representatives Ruth Baldacchino (ILGA) and Silvan Agius (ILGA - Europe), also included intersex representatives: Mauro Cabral from Argentina (Global Action for Trans* Equality), Mani Mitchell from New Zealand (Intersex Awareness New Zealand), and Hida Vilorio from USA (Organization Intersex International USA).

The Forum saw an intensive participation of 34 activists representing 30 organizations from all over the world. The work resulted in the Forum issuing a public statement:

“We affirm that intersex people are real, and we exist in all regions and all countries around the world. Thus, intersex people must be supported to be the drivers of social, political, and legislative changes that concern them.

We reaffirm the principles of the *First* and *Second International Intersex Fora* and extend the demands aiming to end discrimination against intersex people and to ensure the right of bodily integrity, physical autonomy, and self-determination.

Demands:

- To put an end to mutilating and ‘normalising’ practices such as genital surgeries, psychological and other medical treatments through legislative and other means. Intersex people must be empowered to make decisions affecting their own bodily integrity, physical autonomy, and self-determination.
- To put an end to pre-implantation genetic diagnosis, pre-natal screening and treatment, and selective abortion of intersex fetuses.
- To put an end to infanticide and killings of intersex people.
- To put an end to non-consensual sterilisation of intersex people.

- To depathologise variations in sex characteristics in medical guidelines, protocols, and classifications such as the World Health Organization's *International Classification of Diseases*.
- To register intersex children as females or males with the awareness that, like all people, they may grow up to identify with a different sex or gender.
- To ensure that sex or gender classifications are amendable through a simple administrative procedure at the request of the individuals concerned. All adults and capable minors should be able to choose between female (F), male (M), non-binary or multiple options. In the future, as with race or religion, sex or gender should not be a category on birth certificates or identification documents for anybody.
- To raise awareness around intersex issues and the rights of intersex people in society at large.
- To create and facilitate supportive, safe, and celebratory environments for intersex people, their families, and surroundings.
- To ensure that intersex people have the right to full information and access to their own medical records and history.
- To ensure that all professionals and healthcare providers that have a specific role to play in intersex people's well-being are adequately trained to provide quality services.
- To provide adequate acknowledgment of the suffering and injustice caused to intersex people in the past, and provide adequate redress, reparation, access to justice, and the right to truth.
- To build intersex anti-discrimination legislation in addition to other grounds, and to ensure protection against intersectional discrimination.
- To ensure the provision of all human rights and citizenship rights to intersex people, including the right to marry and form a family.
- To ensure that intersex people are able to participate in competitive sport, at all levels, in accordance with their legal sex. Intersex athletes who have been humiliated or stripped of their titles should receive reparation and reinstatement.
- Recognition that medicalization and stigmatisation of intersex people result in significant trauma and mental health concerns.
- In view of ensuring the bodily integrity and well-being of intersex people, autonomous non-pathologising psychosocial and peer support be available to intersex people throughout their life (as self-required), as well as to parents, and/or care providers.

We affirm that intersex people are real, and we exist in all regions and all countries around the world. Thus, intersex people must be supported to be the drivers of social, political, and legislative changes that concern them.

In view of the above the Forum calls on:

- 1 International, regional, and national human rights institutions to take on board and provide visibility to intersex issues in their work.
- 2 National governments to address the concerns raised by the Intersex Forum and draw adequate solutions in direct collaboration with intersex representatives and organisations.
- 3 Media agencies and sources to ensure intersex people's right to privacy, dignity, accurate and ethical representation.
- 4 Funders to engage with intersex organisations and support them in the struggle for visibility, increase their capacity, the building of knowledge, and the affirmation of their human rights.
- 5 Human rights organisations to contribute to build bridges with intersex organisations and build a basis for mutual support. This should be done in a spirit of collaboration and no one should instrumentalise intersex issues as a means for other ends.

The forum calls to put an end to mutilating and 'normalising' practices such as genital surgeries, psychological, and other medical treatments through legislative and other means. Intersex people must be empowered to make their own decisions affecting their own bodily integrity, physical autonomy, and self-determination.

8TH EDITION OF THE STATE-SPONSORED HOMOPHOBIA REPORT

The State-Sponsored Homophobia Report was updated (8th ed.) and released in Geneva on the occasion of International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia (May 17th) at Geneva City Hall. Representatives of various diplomatic missions at the United Nations were on hand to witness the festivities.

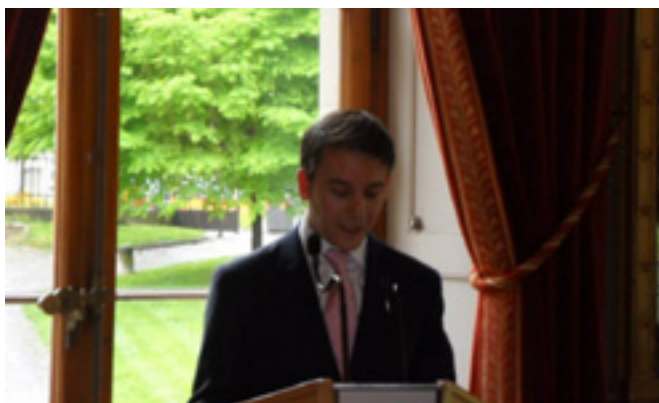
After a welcome from City of Geneva's Mayor Sandrine Salerno the report was presented to the audience.



Sandrine Salerno, Mayor of the City of Geneva



From right to left: Renato Sabbadini; Minister Didrik Tonseth, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva; Jingshu Zhu, co-author of the State-Sponsored Homophobia Report; 2nd Secretary Valeria Rabaglia, Permanent Mission of Argentina in Geneva.



Sebastian Rocca, ILGA Executive Director until July 2013, presenting the State-Sponsored Homophobia Report to the audience.

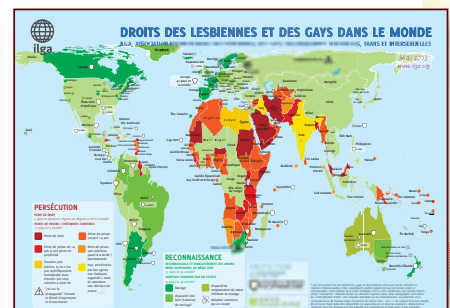
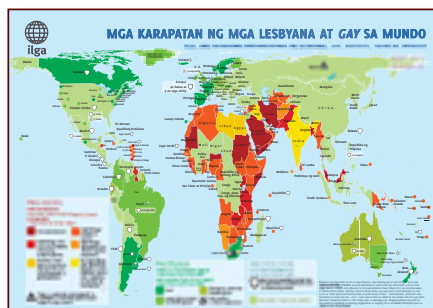
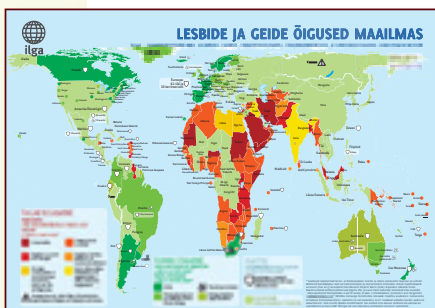
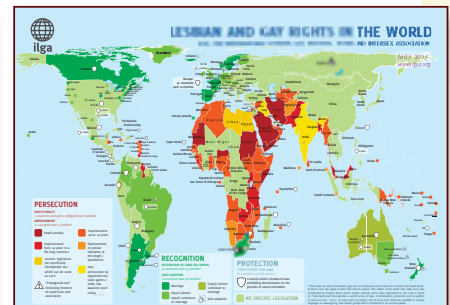
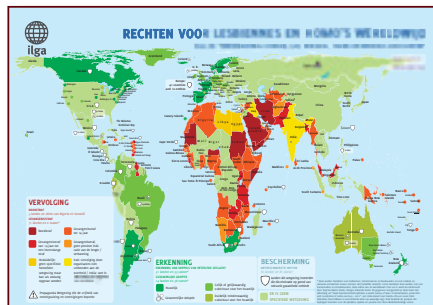
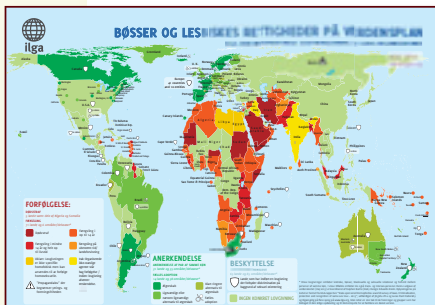
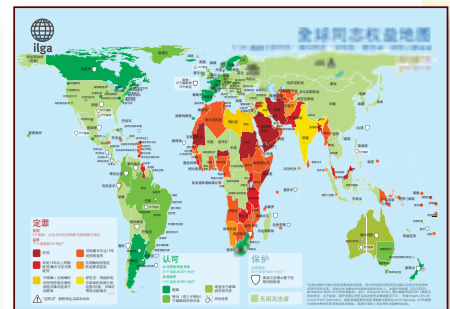
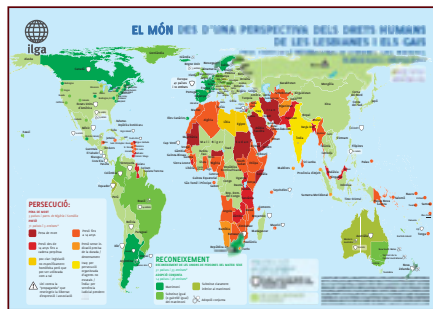
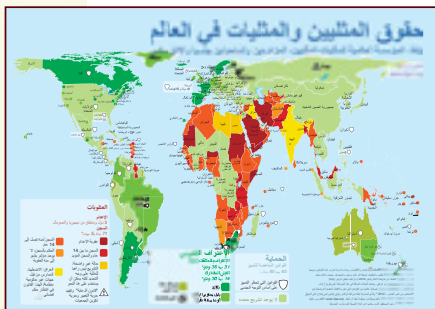
Edited by Lucas Paoli Itaborahi and Jingshu Zhu, it included an introduction on consideration of the refugee context by Jenny Millbank, Professor of Law, University of Technology, Sydney and Eddie Bruce-Jones, Lecturer in Law, Birkbeck College Scholl of Law, University of London, as well as an another introductory piece on the MENA (Middle Eastern and North African Region) by Yahia Zaidi, Pan-Africa ILGA Co-Chair. The report also featured regional introductions by ILGA Board Members, researchers, writers and activists.

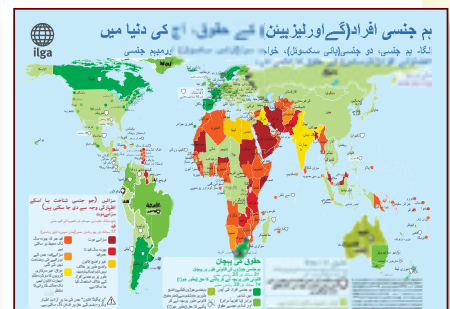
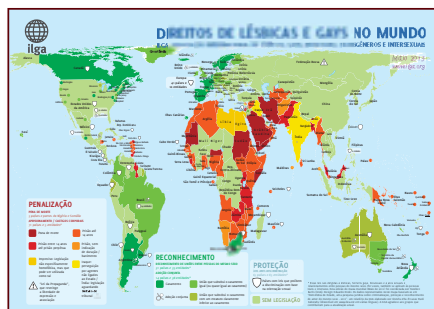
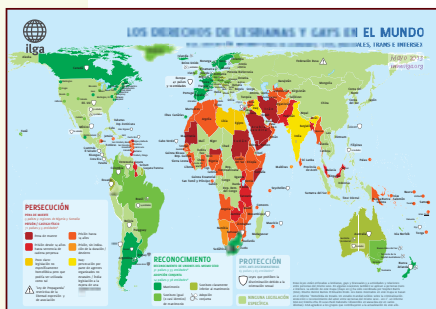
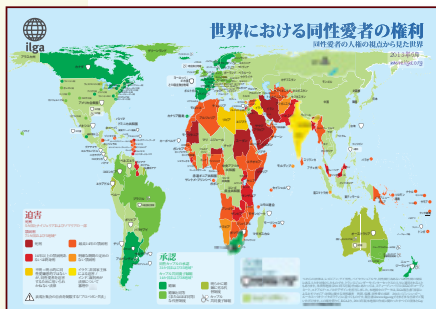
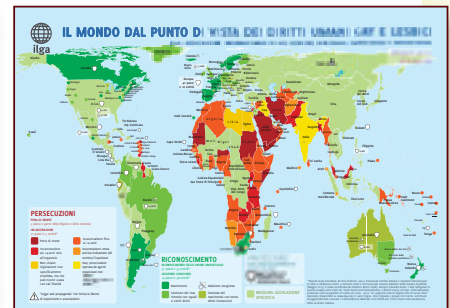
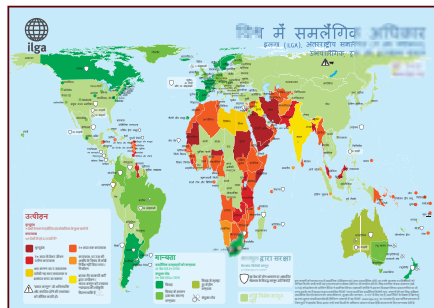
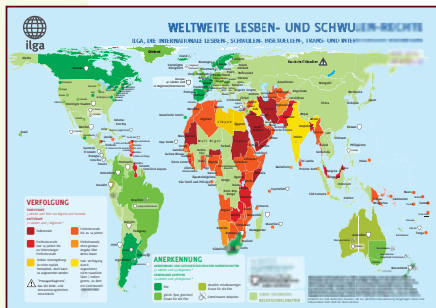
For the first time, the report has been released in all 6 UN official languages, in an effort both to increase the readership and to make it easier to quote from it in other reports by (inter) governmental agencies and NGOs.

MAPS OF LESBIAN AND GAY RIGHTS: AROUND THE WORLD

ILGA's effort focused on producing new linguistic versions in order to reach more communities around the world.

Thanks to the collaboration of organisations which either requested and funded the adaptation of the maps or/and collaborated in their translation and proofreading. We have also produced the maps in Arabic, Catalan, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Filipino, German, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Montenegrin, Russian Turkish, and Urdu in addition to the English, Spanish, French and Portuguese versions.





In 2013, Renato Sabbadini was interviewed by the Japanese newspaper, The Tokyo and Chunichi Shimbun. Renato discussed the latest edition of the State-Sponsored Homophobia Report and ILGA's new Lesbian and Gay Rights World Maps. Many thanks to the people who worked on the Japanese version of the map. It has been distributed widely throughout Japan.



ILGA IN 2013

Financial information

This summary is based on ILGA audited accounts for 2012 and 2013. The total expenditure in 2013 was 968,895 EUR compared to 651,189 EUR in 2012 whilst the total income for 2013 was 976,164 EUR which increased from 660,384 EUR in 2012. ILGA ended the year with a positive result of 7,269 EUR.

BALANCE SHEET

for years ending December 31, 2012 & 2013

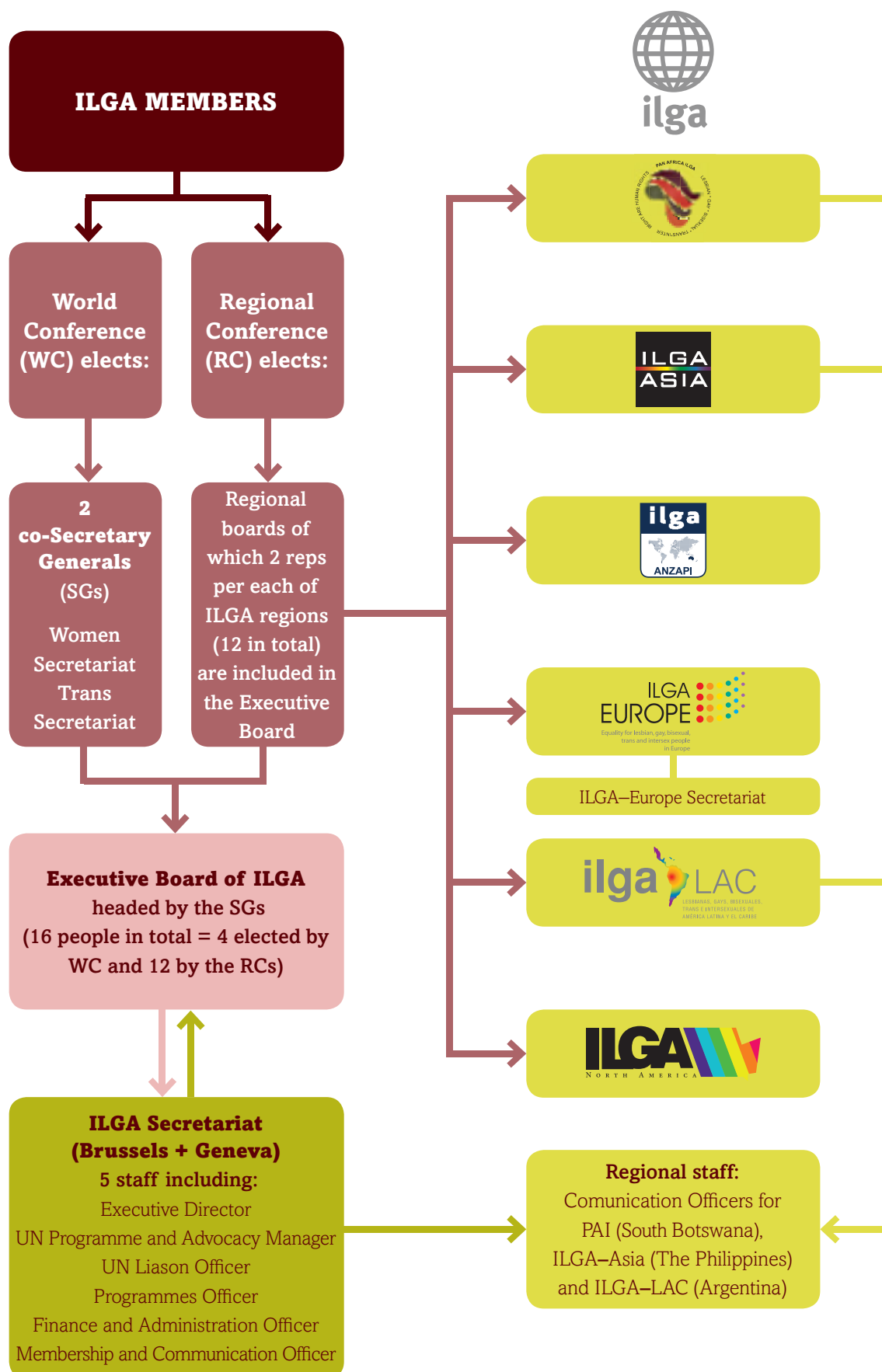
	2012	2013
<i>Tangible Assets</i>	935	425
<i>Financial Assets</i>	7,174	7,223
<i>Current Assets</i>		
Trade debtors	9,291	9,556
Other amounts receivable	474,797	120,147
Cash at bank	369,469	275,048
Deferred charges & accrued income	10	7
<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>861,675</i>	<i>412,409</i>
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Current liabilities	777,164	744,048
Provisions		
Reserves	108,432	117,627
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<i>885,597</i>	<i>861,675</i>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

for years ending December 31, 2012 & 2013

	2012	2013
<i>Income</i>		
Core income	523,424	586,290
Project income	136,960	389,874
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>660,384</i>	<i>976,164</i>
<i>Expenses</i>		
Operational capacity	517,177	714,845
Direct project costs	134,012	254,050
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>651,189</i>	<i>968,895</i>
<i>Surplus of the year</i>	<i>9,196</i>	<i>7,269</i>

ILGA'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IN 2013



ILGA

Executive Board in 2013

ILGA Executive Board is composed of 16 members

- Two Secretaries-General elected in 2012 at ILGA's World Conference
- One representative from the organization elected as ILGA's Trans Secretariat
- One representative from the organization elected as ILGA's Women's Secretariat
- Two representatives from each of ILGA's six regions elected at regional conferences or at the world conference (in the absence of a regional board and conference)

Co-secretaries Generals

From Nov. 2008 – re-elected



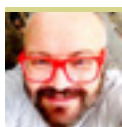
GLORIA CAREAGA
Fundacion Arco Iris, Mexico



AZUSA YAMASHITA
Gay Japan News, Japan

ALTERNATES

Until Dec. 2012



BETO DE JESUS
Colectivo Edson Neris, Brazil