



FUNDERS FOR
LGBTQ
ISSUES

A GLOBAL GAZE:

**LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER
AND INTERSEX GRANTMAKING**

IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST 2010



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Andrés Rivera, Organización de Transexuales por la Dignidad de la Diversidad OTD-CHILE.



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Suzy Berstein photographer.

This report is available in French and Spanish at

WWW.LGBTFUNDERS.ORG

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Introduction

In 2008, when Funders for LGBTQ Issues released our last edition of *A Global Gaze*, we reported that total giving to LGBTI communities in the Global South and East more than doubled between 2005 and 2007, from 328 grants totaling US \$10.5 million in 2005 to 451 grants totaling US \$26.2 million in 2007. In this, our third edition, we can report that in 2010 there were 713 grants totaling US \$35,467,361 made by 64 funders worldwide (up from 40 in 2007).

There is of course some peril in comparing 2010 numbers to 2007 numbers. Our findings must be taken together with the knowledge that the value of the dollar, the global economy, and local, regional, and global political climates have all undergone significant changes in the last three years.

More importantly, these numbers, while they represent an increase in the number of grants, dollars, and grantmakers, are dangerously insufficient. Neither the LGBTI movements in the Global South and East nor the communities that feed them can endure without more financial backing.

We must recognize that we are up against a competing stream of support for LGBTI-related issues: US-based evangelical Christian entities who have thrown both political and economic weight behind initiatives like Uganda's anti-homosexuality bill which seeks to expand existing punishment to the death penalty.

Simply put, we need more allies and more resources. To that end, we include in this edition of *A Global Gaze* information we hope will facilitate more funders' entry into the field. Informed by conversations with human rights and social justice grantmakers, *Funding LGBTI Work: Entry Points and Considerations* is designed to offer some guideposts to funders considering support of LGBTI work. We are very pleased to be able to include as well interviews with two funders in the Global South who have begun to engage with LGBTI organizations and communities – one regionally, the other nationally.


With each edition of *A Global Gaze* we are able to capture more and more grantmakers, but the information in the pages that follow is by no means exhaustive (bilateral funding is particularly difficult to track and support generated through fundraising events, individual donations, bequests, etc. is not accounted for here). As we have noted in those earlier editions, this report is a snapshot of LGBTI funding in the Global South and East. We believe the data presented here, snapshot though it may be, is important in and of itself, but that its true worth lies in the work we hope it will inform; the discussions we hope it will help generate; and ultimately the increase in resources we hope it will help stimulate.

LGBTI Grantmaking Findings

OVERVIEW

IN 2010, 64 GRANTMAKERS FROM 22 COUNTRIES REPORTED AWARDING 713 GRANTS TO LGBTI ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST (GSE) and organizations in the Global North working with international bodies and/or organizations in the GSE. These grants reached 94 countries. Altogether, these funders awarded US \$35,784,703, including six grants totaling \$1,517,000 to public foundations and other intermediary organizations for regranting¹.

BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010 (THE LAST YEAR GRANTS WERE TRACKED), TOTAL REPORTED GIVING TO LGBTI ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST INCREASED BY 22 PERCENT. Going back two more years, the total reported giving increased by 69 percent between 2005 and 2010.

 While this represents significant growth in donor support for LGBTI efforts in the Global South and East, it is important to note that this funding is still being provided by a relatively small number of institutional donors and that these funds amount to only a tiny fraction of human rights promotion and development funds being invested in these regions.

¹ Please refer to Methodology section for an explanation of how data for this report (including regranting dollars) was culled and calculated.

The total number of reported grants to LGBTI organizations and projects in the Global South and East increased by 36 percent between 2007 and 2010 (from 451 grants in 2007 to 713 in 2010). **SINCE 2005, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GRANTS HAS INCREASED BY 53 PERCENT.**

Sixty-four grantmakers reported providing dollars to LGBTI organizations and projects in the Global South and East in 2010, **AN INCREASE OF 24 FUNDERS (37.5%) FROM 2007.** Ten funders reporting grants in 2007 did not report grants in 2010². **THIRTY-FOUR FUNDERS WHO REPORTED LGBTI GRANTS IN THE GSE FOR 2010 DID NOT REPORT ANY IN 2005 AND 2007.**

The average grant amount was \$50,190. **THE MEDIAN GRANT AMOUNT WAS \$15,000.**

THE ELEVEN LARGEST GRANTS (\$500,000+ EACH) ACCOUNT FOR 22 PERCENT OF TOTAL DOLLARS GRANTED.

The thirty-one largest grants (\$250,000+ each) account for 40 percent of total dollars.

OF THE 11 LARGEST GRANTS, FOUR WERE MULTI YEAR, FIVE WENT TO ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA (ONE IN KENYA, TWO IN UGANDA, TWO IN SOUTH AFRICA), TWO WENT TO ORGANIZATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA (BRAZIL AND NICARAGUA), and four — one of which was for regranting — went to organizations based in the Global North (Astraea Foundation, Heartland Alliance, ILGA and the RFSU Regional LGBT Network).

There was one grant of \$1,000,000 in 2010, **DOWN FROM FIVE GRANTS OF \$1,000,000+ IN 2007.**

This was made by the **FORD FOUNDATION** to the **CENTER FOR STUDY AND RESEARCH IN COLLECTIVE HEALTH** based in Brazil.

AVERAGE GRANT AMOUNT BY FOUNDATION TYPE

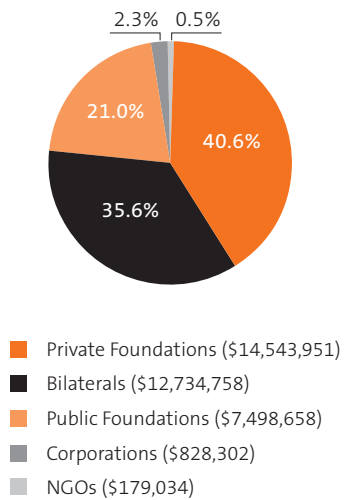
| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Bilaterals | \$116,832 |
| Private Foundations | 82,636 |
| Corporations | 69,000 |
| Public Foundations | 18,245 |
| NGOs | 35,809 |

² It is unclear if these foundations made no grants or chose not to respond to our requests for information.

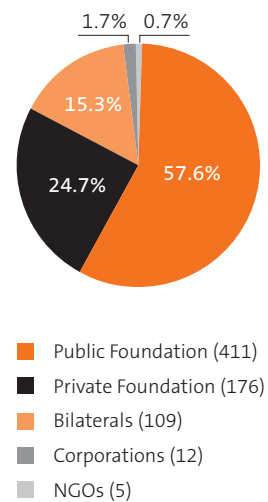
TYPES OF FUNDERS

Private Foundations provided the largest percentage of LGBTI grant dollars (40.6%) followed by bilateral funders (35.6%). As in previous years tracked, public foundations provided more than half (57.6%) of all grants made.

GRANTMAKER TYPE
BY DOLLARS GRANTED



GRANTMAKER TYPE
BY NUMBER OF GRANTS



TOP 10 FUNDERS BY TOTAL US DOLLARS GRANTED AND BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

The top ten funders in 2010 were responsible for 71 percent of total LGBTI dollars granted³. In 2007 the top ten funders were responsible for 88 percent of the total LGBTI dollars granted.

The top two funders are European bilaterals that have integrated LGBTI work into their core development programs. The next four are private foundations based in the US. Four of the top private foundations are general human rights funding organizations that have developed LGBTI programs.

³ Includes regrating dollars.

TOP 10 FUNDERS BY TOTAL DOLLARS GRANTED⁴

| | Total Dollars | 2010 Rank | (2007 Rank) |
|---|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) | \$5,068,816 | 1 | (2) |
| Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (HIVOS) | 3,610,317 | 2 | (1) |
| Ford Foundation | 2,950,000 | 3 | (5) |
| Anonymous | 2,186,000 | 4 | (4) |
| Open Society Foundations | 2,659,665 | 5 | (6) |
| Arcus Foundation | 2,462,827 | 6 | (7) |
| Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 2,123,263 | 7 | (-) |
| Sigrid Rausing Trust | 1,481,025 | 8 | (8) |
| Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice | 1,208,907 | 9 | (-) |
| The Atlantic Philanthropies | 1,153,400 | 10 | (3) |

The top 10 funders in 2010 by number of LGBTI grants made were responsible for 59.3 percent of all LGBTI grants. In 2007 the top 10 funders were responsible for 67 percent of total LGBTI grants made.

TOP 10 FUNDERS BY TOTAL NUMBER OF GRANTS

| | # of Grants | % of Grants | (2007 Rank) |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice | 98 | 13.8% | (1) |
| Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (HIVOS) | 57 | 8.0% | (2) |
| Open Society Foundations | 54 | 7.5% | (4) |
| American Jewish World Service | 53 | 7.4% | (-) |
| amfAR, The Foundation for AIDS Research | 38 | 5.4% | (-) |
| Global Fund for Women | 34 | 4.8% | (3) |
| Heinrich Böll Foundation | 25 | 3.5% | (-) |
| Fund for Global Human Rights | 24 | 3.4% | (-) |
| Mama Cash | 20 | 2.8% | (8) |
| Arcus Foundation | 19 | 2.7% | (-) |



These numbers point to some critical, very effective (and time consuming) field-building work as funders support nascent grassroots organizations with small grant programs across the globe. Six out of these ten funders received regranting dollars.

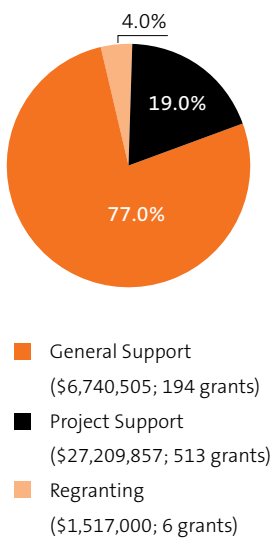
⁴ Excludes \$200,000 from Arcus Foundation and \$600,000 from Anonymous in regranting dollars

TYPES OF SUPPORT

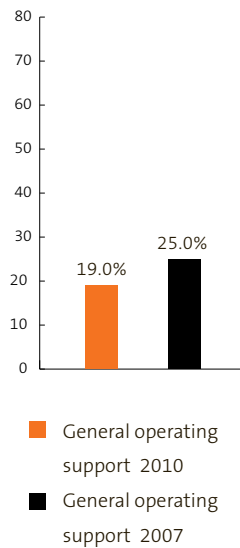
PROJECT & GENERAL OPERATING SUPPORT AND REGRANTING

Seventy-two percent of all grants in 2010 went for project support, up from 65 percent in 2007. Nineteen percent of grant dollars (and 27% of grants made) went to general operating support in 2010, down from 25 percent of grant dollars in 2007.

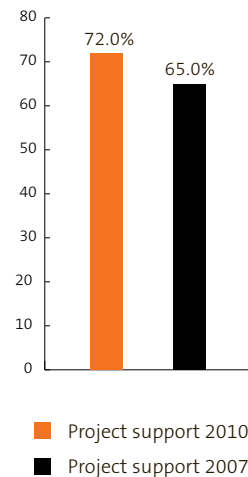
DISTRIBUTION OF
LGBTI DOLLARS BY TYPE
OF SUPPORT IN 2010



DOLLARS GRANTED FOR
GENERAL OPERATING SUPPORT
FOR 2010 AND 2007



DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS
FOR PROJECT-SPECIFIC SUPPORT
FOR 2010 AND 2007



Findings of an increase in project support point to the continuing struggle of groups in the Global



South and East to obtain general support needed to enable them to hire staff and maintain basic office infrastructures or community spaces. Along with a decrease in multi year support (see below) these numbers reflect not only the constriction of resources available for grantmaking, but a perhaps related desire among funders to exert direct control over strategy and ensure measurable (if shorter-term) impact.

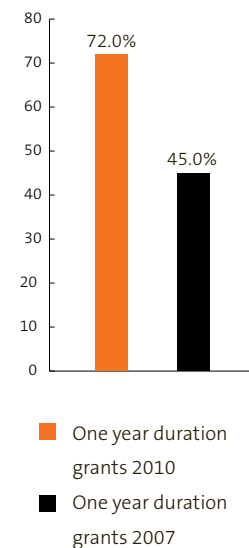
DURATION

In 2010, 91 percent of all grants and 72 percent of total grant dollars were for a one-year duration. In 2007, 45 percent of grant dollars were for a one year duration.

There is more than one way to assess this significant increase in the percentage of one-year grants. It may demonstrate a greater reluctance among grantmakers to provide multi year funding. That translates into a less stable funding base for groups and organizations on the ground. These numbers might also be an indication that more donors are increasingly willing to support 'higher risk' projects and/or emerging groups even if they are not willing to commit to multi year funding upfront.



DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS FOR ONE YEAR DURATION FOR 2010 AND 2007 AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GRANT DOLLARS



GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

ORIGIN OF LGBTI DOLLARS

North America and Western Europe provided 93.5 percent of all grant dollars for LGBTI efforts in the Global South and East and work with international bodies – similar to 2007 grantmaking numbers. That said, there have been increases in LGBTI grant dollars from other regions. In 2007 forty grants totaling \$88,988 were reported as originating in Latin America. Three years later, indigenous funders based in Latin America reported providing sixty grants totaling \$730,919. In 2007, two out of three funders making LGBTI grants to and from Africa were actually African offices of Western and North American headquartered funders. In 2010, four out of the five Africa-based foundations making LGBTI grants in Africa are indigenous.

ORIGIN OF LGBTI DOLLARS BENEFITTING

THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST BY REGION

| Region | Dollars Awarded | % of Total Dollars | # Grants Awarded | % of Total Grants |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Western Europe | \$17,205,144 | 48.00% | 226 | 31.70% |
| North America | 16,276,046 | 45.50 | 409 | 57.40 |
| Africa | 1,530,862 | 4.40 | 8 | 1.10 |
| Latin America | 730,919 | 2.00 | 60 | 8.40 |
| Central/Eastern Europe | 26,133 | 0.07 | 9 | 1.20 |
| Middle East | 15,000 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.01 |

DESTINATION OF LGBTI DOLLARS

LGBTI organizations and projects based in the Global North received 30.5 percent of all dollars awarded in 2010 (7.5% less than in 2007 or 2005). Four organizations received 10 percent of all dollars granted.

Latin America received the most grants (174) for LGBTI organizations and projects based in the Global South and East. Africa received the most dollars granted (\$10.8 million).

DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS

BASED IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST BY REGION

| Region | Dollars Awarded | % of Total Dollars | # Grants Awarded | % of Total Grants |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Africa | \$10,882,028 | 32.1% | 155 | 21.7% |
| Latin America | 6,414,137 | 19.0 | 174 | 24.5 |
| Asia | 3,717,118 | 10.8 | 110 | 15.2 |
| Central/Eastern Europe | 3,052,795 | 8.9 | 116 | 16.2 |
| Middle East/North Africa | 1,528,271 | 4.5 | 46 | 6.5 |
| Caribbean | 726,122 | 2.1 | 26 | 3.7 |
| Pacific Islands | 123,470 | 0.4 | 10 | 1.4 |



On the surface, these numbers suggest that roughly a third of LGBTI dollars are going to Africa. It is important to note however that much of this represents aid from European bilaterals linked to HIV and AIDS work.

**DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND
PROJECTS BASED IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST BY REGION AND COUNTRY**

| | Dollars Awarded | % of Total Dollars | # Grants Awarded | % of Total Grants |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| AFRICA | | | | |
| Botswana | \$223,860 | 0.7% | 3 | 0.4% |
| Burundi | 45,801 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Cape Verde | 19,950 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Côte-d'Ivoire | 9,000 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 750,037 | 2.2 | 3 | 0.4 |
| East Africa | 132,500 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Ghana | 409,621 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Kenya | 2,589,738 | 7.7 | 33 | 4.7 |
| Lesotho | 40,000 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Liberia | 15,000 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Malawi | 549,345 | 1.6 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Mozambique | 211,784 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Nigeria | 137,303 | 0.4 | 10 | 1.4 |
| Senegal | 34,000 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Sierra Leone | 22,500 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| South Africa | 3,554,981 | 10.5 | 36 | 5.1 |
| Swaziland | 30,000 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Tanzania | 10,000 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Uganda | 1,888,633 | 5.6 | 31 | 4.4 |
| Zambia | 14,590 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 193,385 | 0.6 | 6 | 0.8 |
| Africa Totals | \$10,882,028 | 32.2% | 155 | 21.9% |

ASIA

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------|----|------|
| American Samoa | \$5,500 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Burma | 18,000 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Cambodia | 38,000 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.6 |
| China | 487,642 | 1.4 | 28 | 3.9 |
| India | 773,884 | 2.3 | 19 | 2.7 |

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CONTINUED: DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS BASED IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST BY REGION AND COUNTRY

| ASIA | Dollars Awarded | % of Total Dollars | # Grants Awarded | % of Total Grants |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Indonesia | \$531,148 | 1.6% | 25 | 3.5% |
| Japan | 11,000 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Malaysia | 23,000 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Mongolia | 20,000 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Nepal | 530,591 | 1.6 | 8 | 1.1 |
| SAR Hong King | 10,000 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Singapore | 55,980 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 171,924 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.8 |
| Tawain | 75,000 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Thailand | 101,963 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Vietnam | 863,486 | 2.6 | 4 | 0.6 |
| Asia Totals | \$3,717,118 | 11.0% | 110 | 15.5% |
| CARIBBEAN | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | \$183,046 | 0.5% | 6 | 0.8% |
| Guyana | 44,000 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.6 |
| Haiti | 243,502 | 0.7 | 8 | 1.1 |
| Jamaica | 240,574 | 0.7 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 15,000 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Caribbean Totals | \$726,122 | 2.1% | 26 | 3.7% |
| CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE | | | | |
| Armenia | \$14,560 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8,113 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Bulgaria | 7,310 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Croatia | 212,039 | 0.6 | 9 | 1.3 |
| Czech Republic | 12,600 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Estonia | 7,740 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Georgia | 63,493 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Hungary | 20,939 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.4 |

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CONTINUED: DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS BASED IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST BY REGION AND COUNTRY

| | Dollars Awarded | % of Total Dollars | # Grants Awarded | % of Total Grants |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | \$32,000 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 143,652 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.6 |
| Latvia | 142,441 | 0.4 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Lithuania | 12,665 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Macedonia | 45,430 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Moldovia | 74,600 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Poland | 443,962 | 1.3 | 26 | 3.7 |
| Romania | 151,995 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Russia | 385,086 | 1.1 | 9 | 1.3 |
| Serbia [& Montenegro] | 819,171 | 2.4 | 21 | 3.0 |
| Slovakia | 10,300 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Slovenia | 10,000 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Tajikistan | 15,000 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 25,000 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Ukraine | 107,699 | 0.3 | 12 | 1.7 |
| Not disclosed | 287,000 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Central/Eastern Europe Totals | \$3,052,795 | 9.0% | 116 | 16.4% |
| LATIN AMERICA | | | | |
| Argentina | \$459,782 | 1.4% | 22 | 3.1% |
| Belize | 71,566 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Bolivia | 525,261 | 1.6 | 11 | 1.6 |
| Brazil | 1,279,860 | 3.8 | 22 | 3.1 |
| Chile | 511,948 | 1.5 | 17 | 2.4 |
| Colombia | 237,051 | 0.7 | 11 | 1.6 |
| Costa Rica | 184,540 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.8 |
| Ecuador | 474,281 | 1.4 | 9 | 1.3 |
| El Salvador | 44,570 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.6 |
| Guatemala | 94,405 | 0.3 | 10 | 1.4 |
| Honduras | 105,007 | 0.3 | 7 | 1.0 |

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CONTINUED: DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS BASED IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST BY REGION AND COUNTRY

| | Dollars Awarded | % of Total Dollars | # Grants Awarded | % of Total Grants |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| LATIN AMERICA | | | | |
| Mexico | \$268,335 | 0.8% | 17 | 2.4% |
| Nicaragua | 1,270,541 | 3.8 | 8 | 1.1 |
| Panama | 76,479 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Paraguay | 119,620 | 0.4 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Peru | 624,555 | 1.8 | 14 | 2.0 |
| Suriname | 33,576 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Uruguay | 6,500 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Venezuela | 26,260 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Latin America Totals | \$6,414,137 | 19.0% | 174 | 24.5% |

MIDDLE EAST / NORTH AFRICA

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Algeria | \$15,000 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Israel | 306,800 | 0.9 | 12 | 1.7 |
| Jordan | 110,000 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Lebanon | 513,990 | 1.5 | 10 | 1.4 |
| Morocco | 30,000 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Pakistan | 78,000 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Turkey | 474,481 | 1.4 | 17 | 2.4 |
| Middle East/North Africa Totals | \$1,528,271 | 4.5% | 46 | 6.5% |

PACIFIC ISLANDS

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Fiji | \$20,000 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Philippines | 103,470 | 0.3 | 9 | 1.3 |
| Pacific Islands Totals | \$123,470 | 0.4% | 10 | 1.4% |

ISSUES, ACTIVITIES, AND POPULATIONS

ISSUES

By issue addressed, human rights received more than half of all dollars granted (52%) to LGBTI organizations and projects working in the Global South and East and LGBTI organizations working in the Global North with international bodies. HIV/AIDS received the second largest distribution of dollars (14.9%).

DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS BY ISSUE ADDRESSED

| Issue Funded | Total Giving in USD |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Human Rights | \$17,557,242 |
| HIV/AIDS | 5,034,604 |
| Sexual rights | 2,951,323 |
| Civil and Political Rights | 2,470,642 |
| Multi-issue | 1,127,604 |
| Health | 1,063,371 |
| Visibility | 1,103,493 |
| Anti-violence | 910,597 |
| Gender Identity | 873,576 |
| Homophobia | 719,315 |
| Immigrant/migrant rights | 601,550 |
| Education | 341,105 |
| Religion | 269,761 |
| Economic Rights | 164,942 |
| Economic Development | 60,000 |
| Community Building/Empowerment | 26,708 |
| Elections/Civic Participation | 24,500 |
| Feminism | 10,000 |

These numbers cannot reflect the total amount of support going to LGBTI communities in the GSE

for HIV/AIDS related efforts. Many of the multilaterals and bilaterals that support this work employ complicated and imprecise coding and taxonomies that do not always effectively isolate MSM and

LGBTI-targeted HIV/AIDS funding, making these grants very difficult to track.



ACTIVITIES

Advocacy received nearly one-third (32.1%) of all dollars granted to LGBTI organizations and projects in the Global South and East and LGBTI organizations working in the Global North with international bodies and/or organizations in the GSE.

DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS BY ACTIVITY

| Activity Funded | Total Giving in USD |
|--|---------------------|
| Advocacy | \$11,456,613 |
| Capacity Building / Technical Assistance | 3,728,961 |
| Regranting | 3,168,663 |
| Service Provision | 3,024,150 |
| Legal Advocacy/Litigation | 2,926,070 |
| Training | 1,857,922 |
| Research | 1,706,424 |
| Multiple Activities | 1,389,373 |
| Community Building/Empowerment | 1,060,597 |
| Conferences & Seminars | 933,810 |
| Public Education | 892,599 |
| Arts & Culture | 884,710 |
| Community organizing | 558,953 |
| Electronic Media/Online services | 440,965 |
| Fact Finding, documentation, reporting | 294,333 |
| Leadership Development | 289,173 |
| Ally Solidarity Building | 274,539 |
| Publications | 200,474 |
| Film/Video/Radio Production | 177,793 |
| Scholarship/Fellowship | 117,900 |
| Curriculum Development | 83,400 |

POPULATIONS

The bulk of the dollars supporting LGBTI issues in the Global South and East and at the international level targeted a general LGBTI population (83.8%). Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) received the next largest allocation of dollars at 7.8 percent.

DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS BY PRIMARY POPULATION SERVED

| | Dollars Granted | % of Total Dollars |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Multiple Sexual Minorities/LGBTI | \$29,734,752 | 83.8% |
| MSM | 2,761,804 | 7.8 |
| Transgender | 1,651,911 | 4.6 |
| Lesbians | 713,951 | 2.0 |
| Gay men | 555,214 | 1.6 |
| Intersex | 49,728 | 0.2 |

Less than one-fifth of all dollars granted (17.8%) went to an identified secondary population: LGBTI Immigrants/Migrants/Asylees received 5.5 percent, LGBTI youth received 3.8 percent and human rights defenders received 3.7 percent of total dollars granted.

DISTRIBUTION OF LGBTI DOLLARS BY SECONDARY POPULATION SERVED

| | Dollars Granted | % of Total Dollars |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Immigrant/Refugees/Migrants/Asylees | \$1,966,513 | 5.5% |
| Youth | 1,349,394 | 3.8 |
| Human Rights Defenders | 1,323,391 | 3.7 |
| Sex Workers | 878,166 | 2.4 |
| People Living With HIV/AIDS | 686,662 | 1.9 |
| Elders | 53,000 | 0.2 |
| Incarcerated | 45,873 | 0.1 |
| Other ⁵ | 54,568 | 0.2 |

⁵ "Other" includes people with disabilities, poor economically disadvantaged and racial/ethnic minorities.

Funding LGBTI Work:

Entry Points and Considerations

INCREASINGLY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE FUNDERS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST ARE RECOGNIZING NOT MERELY THE INTERSECTIONALITY, BUT THE INTERDEPENDENCY OF COMMUNITIES AND POPULATIONS IN THE REGIONS WHERE THEY FUND. SOME FUNDERS (BOTH LGBTI-SPECIFIC AND OTHERWISE) HAVE LONG SUPPORTED LGBTI ISSUES AS A CRITICAL COMPONENT OF MEANINGFUL, EFFECTIVE, AND COMPREHENSIVE RIGHTS AND JUSTICE WORK. THERE IS A GROWING RECOGNITION THAT LGBTI RIGHTS AND LIBERATION ARE INEXTRICABLY BOUND UP WITH THE RIGHTS AND LIBERATION OF THE LARGER COMMUNITIES THEY ALREADY FUND. UNFORTUNATELY, GRANTMAKING PRACTICES AMONG FAR TOO MANY HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE FUNDERS HAVE NOT KEPT PACE WITH THIS UNDERSTANDING AND THE URGENT WORK OF BOTH LGBTI-INCLUSIVE AND LGBTI-DISTINCT WORK IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST IS NOT YET BEING FUNDED AT NECESSARY LEVELS.

HUMAN RIGHTS

LGBTI concerns need not be viewed as an adjunct to a foundation's current priorities and commitments, but rather as a lens applied to work already being funded. More and more organizations and funders pursuing gender equity, human rights, economic justice, access to health care, cultural work, etc. have begun to include LGBTI issues on their agendas. The reason is simple: They want their efforts in their core areas of concern to be as comprehensive and effective as possible.

For their part, many LGBTI activists and advocates have elected not to employ an identity-based frame for LGBTI issues out of concern about alienating allies or fomenting backlash and resistance from those who may perceive such work as advocating for 'special rights.' Instead, many organizations have begun to use a rights-based frame for LGBTI issues — an acknowledgment of commonality and of shared

claims on human rights protections: rights to privacy, bodily integrity, self-determination; to freedom of association, expression, movement; to freedom from violence and degrading treatment, etc. The Yogyakarta Principles (drafted in 2006 by a group of international human rights experts) provide critical guidance here, outlining the “universality of human rights and their application to all persons without discrimination” and the application of those rights to sexual orientation and gender identity (specifically: rights to human and personal security; economic, social and cultural rights; rights to expression, opinion and association; freedom of movement and asylum; rights of participation in cultural and family life; rights of redress and accountability; and rights of human rights defenders themselves). This approach has the added benefit of getting non-LGBTI groups to include LGBTI issues in their agendas. It also encourages scrutiny of policies and practices that on the surface don't appear to single out individuals on the basis of sexual

orientation and gender identity/expression but are in fact deliberately adopted and deployed exclusively to surveil and punish LGBTI people. For example, there may not be legislation criminalizing homosexual conduct or gender nonconformity per se, but LGBTI people may be deliberately and disproportionately arrested and prosecuted under identity fraud, public indecency, and loitering laws.

The Yogyakarta Principles also explicitly call for “[g]overnmental and private funders [to] provide financial assistance, to non-governmental and other organisations, for the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.”⁶

OUTING YOUR FOUNDATION

Context is everything when it comes to where, when, and how out funders of LGBTI organizations and programs can be: the region, the country, the urban or rural area; the people in the room; the location of the room; the risks to grantees – of both visibility and invisibility; the openness expressed to grantseekers and the cajoling that may be necessary to move a board or long-term partners along over time.

There are grantmakers active in the Global South and East whose funding of LGBTI individuals may be unknown even to them. LGBTI people are leaders on issues that cut across demographic communities and commitments: youth, labor, water rights, gender justice, etc. They are among the rank and file that moves these fights forward. But failure to engage specifically and purposely with LGBTI issues and groups can mean erasure of these issues and individuals and in some cases place them in jeopardy.

Other grantmakers have intentionally and strategically supported LGBTI efforts, frontline workers, and leaders in Global South and East, but have not yet been able to be out as LGBTI funders – either due to a well-founded concern for their grantees’ safety on the ground or because they are afraid of disaffecting their own funders. Grantee wellbeing is paramount (see below) and keeping donors engaged is no small thing. These are legitimate concerns at the center of funders’ work. At the same time, if one of the collective and ultimate goals of the LGBTI grantmaking sector is the empowerment of all people, and if other funders can be encouraged by example, it will become increasingly important for funders to find ways let their support of LGBTI advocates, activists, and cultural workers be known – provided they can do so without endangering the lives, well-being, or efforts of those individuals.

POINTS OF ENTRY

While there are distinct and unique considerations for employing an LGBTI lens in one’s grantmaking practice, even small shifts can make a huge difference. Again, employing this lens is not about acquiring entire new areas of expertise, but about integrating LGBTI people into current institutional commitments and seeing this as vital to the success of a foundation’s work. Here are three simple points of entry:

1. Add a line to your RFP that explicitly states eligibility for LGBTI-related organizations and initiatives. This is not a matter of creating a new funding area, but of being inclusive where you already fund. Likewise, mention your commitment (or at least willingness) to fund LGBTI communities in your literature and on your Web site. Crafting a grant proposal is labor-intensive and organizations

⁶ The Yogyakarta Principles: Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, March 2007, 33.

are unlikely to apply if they do not see themselves in your materials.

2. Converse with LGBTI organizations and leaders on the ground and with your existing non-LGBTI grantees. With regard to the later, ask them what strategic questions are they engaging with and how LGBTI issues might align with their current work. Are they doing any work with LGBTI individuals or organizations that you might open up a discussion with?

Grantmakers funding in the Global South and East may have unique expertise to bring to bear on LGBTI support.

3. Look at your own institution's mission and vision statements. What's there that might help you make the case internally for support for LGBTI work? Do any of your operating principles, by-laws, and governance documents or other material reference social justice, ending discrimination, the universality of human rights? What about your grantmaking criteria? Are there barriers there that need to be addressed? Is your workplace environment open and welcoming to LGBTI board and staff? Does your foundation have equal opportunity and non-discrimination employment policies that extend to sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI)? Do you track staff and board demographics? If so, are these efforts inclusive of SOGI information?

OPPORTUNITIES

The data culled for this report confirms just how little funding is reaching LGBTI communities, organizations, programs, and projects in the Global South and East. In whatever region(s) a funder is active, there are areas in desperate need of support. That said, research reveals significant funding gaps (geographic,

issue-based, and activity-based) among the already underfunded; gaps that point to opportunities for grantmakers looking to engage with timely and urgent LGBTI work. The Caribbean and the Pacific Islands, for example, received the fewest number of grants in the Global South and East as well as the least amount of grant dollars. Education and immigrant/migrant rights saw only 0.96 percent and 1.7 percent of funding dollars respectively. Community organizing, leadership

development, ally/solidarity building, film/video/radio production, fact finding/documentation/reporting, curriculum development, all failed to crack the top-ten list of activities funded.

Grantmakers funding in the Global South and East may have unique expertise to bring to bear on LGBTI support. For example, most LGBTI organizations operate in the larger cities, but the work and the need extend far beyond the urban areas. Rural areas are sites of some extremely innovative efforts, but they often get overlooked – in part because strategies and visibility may look different there. There are opportunities for non-LGBTI funders already working outside metro areas to engage existing partners in rural areas to identify contacts and starting points for supporting local LGBTI work.

Similarly, grantmakers who are experienced in regional funding have enormous expertise to bring to bear on LGBTI work where regional rather than local or even country-based initiatives may prove more tactically advantageous, particularly when victory or progress on one LGBTI issue might spark backlash in a neighboring country.

Opportunities for funders abound. As critical as responding to crises and human rights violations is, there are other elements to LGBTI movement building work. Arts and cultural work, for example, is fundamental to structural change, yet received only 2.5 percent of the funding dollars to the Global South and East in 2010.

As with other grantees, core support and multi-year grants are essential for LGBTI organizations. Project-based, short-term funding can hobble the efforts of LGBTI groups that need to be nimble and, at the same time, engage in long-term planning (not to mention be able to pay their bills and hire paid staff if they determine paid staff is needed). The 2008 A Global Gaze (using 2007 data) found that 65 percent of grants went to project support and 89 percent of grants were for a one year duration. Three years later 72 percent of grants went to project support and 91 percent were for a duration of one year.

FIRST DO NO HARM

Engaging in grantmaking that advances rights, respects agency, and protects advocates and activists on the ground is of course of paramount concern to funders. This last point is particularly salient when addressing homophobia and transphobia. Here are a few guideposts:

THINK ABOUT HOW CAN FUNDING MIGHT STRENGTHEN RATHER THAN TEST ALLIANCES.

Bear in mind that decisions to fund different types of work means money reaches different segments of the community. It's critical to be in conversation and partnership with local funders and NGOs to ascertain the impact (and unintended consequences) a grant may have on the work on the ground.

DON'T BE TOO QUICK TO DECLARE VICTORY AND MOVE ON. LGBTI GAINS ARE FRAGILE AND EASILY REVERSIBLE. The organizations, individuals and communities that fight for and sustain them are and will continue to be under fire and they need continued support. Regression is a fact. The point is – it's never 'over.' If you leave, you can bet that gains will be significantly weakened if not reversed.

AS ALWAYS, BE IN PARTNERSHIP WITH YOUR GRANTEES ABOUT WHERE AND HOW YOU REVEAL THEIR INFORMATION – location, names, and any identifying attributes. Clear communication around this is essential. Conversely, do not assume they want to remain anonymous. Even in dangerous areas, individuals and/or organizations may want visibility – provided they have a say in how it is achieved.

CONSIDER OPTIONS FOR FUNDING REGIONALLY TO OFFSET POTENTIAL BACKLASH in one country on the heels of LGBTI advancement or victory in a neighboring country.

TAKE AN INTENTIONAL STEP

Wherever your foundation sits, whatever its geographic, demographic, or issue-based commitments, there is an opportunity for you to expand the reach and efficacy of your work and to have a significant impact in the often life-and-death efforts of LGBTI advocates and activists. Whether you call this work SOGI rights or human rights or sexual rights; whether you categorize it as part of your migrant rights, criminal justice, youth, or women's portfolio – fund it. If you need help getting started, get in touch with one or more of the funders listed in the back of this report – they have all been where you are now – or contact us at Funders for LGBTQ Issues.

Questions & Answers with

TrustAfrica

TRUSTAFRICA BEGAN IN 2001 TO HELP PROVIDE AFRICANS WITH A GREATER VOICE IN THE INTERNATIONAL DONOR COMMUNITY AND TO INCREASE THE PHILANTHROPIC RESOURCES THAT AFRICANS CONTROL. THROUGH AGENDA-SETTING WORKSHOPS, COLLABORATIVE GRANTS, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, TRUSTAFRICA ENCOURAGES AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS TO ADDRESS THE MOST DIFFICULT CHALLENGES CONFRONTING THE CONTINENT, SUCH AS VIOLENCE, DISCRIMINATION, AND ECONOMIC ISOLATION. THEY MADE THEIR FIRST LGBTI GRANT IN 2010.

What prompted TrustAfrica to begin to fund LGBTI issues and communities?

We have been motivated to fund LGBTI issues and communities because in Africa the protection of LGBTI rights has become the litmus test of the commitment of the human rights community to advancing the full range of human rights for all citizens. Across the continent, including even the most democratic countries such as Ghana and Senegal, LGBTI individuals and groups suffer some of the most egregious human rights abuses, exclusion, criminalization and stigmatization. Political leaders routinely label them as “criminals” who are unworthy of human rights. In 2009 Senegal sentenced nine gay men to eight years in prison with hard labor for “homosexual activity.” In Nigeria, the government has made efforts to outlaw LGBTI groups and to mete out severe prison sentences for gay people who live together and anyone who “aids and abets” them. In Uganda, the parliament deliberated a bill that includes a death sentence for people “convicted” of LGBTI

practices, and recently a prominent gay rights activist, David Kato, was brutally murdered. In Malawi, a gay couple was sentenced to 14-year imprisonment and “pardoned” only after world-wide condemnation. In 48 of the 54 countries in Africa, LGBTI rights are severely limited at best, and completely denied at worst.

In spite of such harsh legal realities (and aided by systems of deep-seated social stigmatization), LGBTI rights have long been largely neglected by many mainstream Africa civil society organizations that work to protect and promote human rights and democracy. As a result, African LGBTI-focused groups tend to be relatively isolated within civil society as a whole.

The increased discrimination against — and criminalization of — LGBTI individuals and groups have, however, raised the visibility of these marginalized and penalized citizens and we see this as an opportunity to help prepare the ground for strengthening concerted Africa-wide advocacy and increasing the protection of the rights of LGBTI citizens.

How did you make the case within TrustAfrica to begin doing this work?

Primarily, the case had to be made to our Board of Trustees and the support staff. The Board level was the easier part because the trustees are all very passionate human rights defenders, and three of them have suffered political detentions in the past for their human rights work. At the staff level, we needed a bit more time and case-presentation. The winning argument was that, as an African Foundation, we must tackle issues and go to places that external funders are unable to handle. Taking on LGBTI issues and rights in Africa is, therefore, a testimony to our courage and African identity. That did it!

entrenched interest groups and stakeholders who are opposed to LGBTI rights. This risk is much higher in some countries (such as Uganda and Malawi) than it is in others (such as Senegal and Cameroon).

The third difficulty concerns the organizational weaknesses of advocacy organizations in Africa. Generally speaking, with the exception of groups in a few countries, such as South Africa and Ghana, LGBTI advocacy organizations in Africa are beset by weaknesses.

How do you anticipate that funding LGBTI issues and communities will effect TrustAfrica’s work overall?

We are at an early stage with this line of important

“We will become a reference point for funders looking to have impact, and we will become more daring in taking on tough issues that need addressing for Africa to become freer, more tolerant, and peaceful.”

What are some of the challenges TrustAfrica has faced in doing this work?

The principal challenge has to do with coverage. Africa is a very big and complex continent. Spatially, it is large enough to contain all of Europe, the United States of America and China, with room to spare. While some African countries are politically stable and have impressive democratic credentials, others are in very fragile states and many are in the early stages of democratic transition. Hence, promoting human rights in these environments requires diverse and constantly shifting strategies tailored to the nature of transition and the particular conditions on the ground.

The second major challenge is that LGBTI issues evoke intense emotional resistance in many African countries, and there are some very powerful and

work so the impact has not yet been felt, but we expect that our decision to fund LGBTI issues and communities in Africa will place us on the frontlines of innovative grantmaking in Africa. We will become a reference point for funders looking to have impact, and we will become more daring in taking on tough issues that need addressing for Africa to become freer, more tolerant, and peaceful.

How are you engaging in LGBTI work now?

Our LGBTI work is in its initial phase and encompasses efforts to lay the ground work for:

1. Increasing concerted and effective LGBTI advocacy at both the national and regional levels (focused on the most influential treaty-based institutions of Africa, such as the African Court on Human and People’s Rights).

2. Strengthening the capacities of LGBTI and mainstream human rights organizations for networking and coalition building, outreach and communications, and membership development at the national level. In addition, support will be provided for working towards appropriate legal reforms and domestication of relevant international human rights laws and provisions.
3. Protecting LGBTI victims and conducting effective outreach to sustain global visibility of sexual orientation laws and challenges in Africa.

In pursuit of these goals, we employ a combination of strategies. The first is constant scoping of organizational needs and opportunities and convening of potential partner organizations. The second is grant-making and the third is organizational capacity strengthening. The grantmaking is focused on building networks of LGBTI advocates and communities in

countries where none exist and to support the advocacy and protection work of existing organizations. The capacity strengthening approach is both facilitative and demand-driven, allowing our staff and consultants to continually create and offer opportunities for grantees to determine the type and scope of technical assistance they need to be more effective advocates.

How would you advise funders who are not currently including LGBTI issues and communities in their grantmaking practices?

Our message to other funders who are yet to include LGBTI issues and communities in their work is simple: This is a line of work that will produce valuable impact on the lives of some of the most vulnerable citizens, and this will connect you with many promising change-agents working for social justice across Africa.

Questions & Answers with

Fundo Brasil de Direitos Humanos (Brazil Human Rights Fund)

FUNDO BRASIL DE DIREITOS HUMANOS WAS ESTABLISHED TO STRENGTHEN AND SUPPORT LOCAL SOCIAL MOVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WORKING TO PROTECT AND DEFEND HUMAN RIGHTS. IT FOCUSES ITS EFFORTS ON GROUPS AND ISSUES NOT GENERALLY BACKED BY BRAZILIAN PHILANTHROPY. THE FUND BEGAN OPERATING IN 2006 AND MADE ITS FIRST LGBT GRANT IN 2007. “THE PRINCIPLE FOR THE FOUNDATION’S ACTIONS IS THE INDIVISIBILITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS.”

What was the country’s philanthropic landscape like at the time of the Fund’s founding?

Our founders were human rights defenders who saw the established funders as operating primarily with a religious values lens; one that emphasized alleviation of poverty without challenging — and in fact often reinforcing — the societal structures that produced inequity or adequately supporting human rights causes in our country.

What was it that prompted the Fundo Brasil de Direitos Humanos to engage with LGBT issues?

A belief in the indivisibility of human rights is our guiding principle, and so we concentrate our efforts on the most vulnerable groups and on issues not normally supported by the Brazilian philanthropy; on grassroots organizations that don’t have access to other sources of funding. At the core of the Fund’s work is its support of groups working to combat all forms of discrimination and institutional violence. It is impossible to protect human rights when sexual diversity is not respected.

What initial steps did you take in working with the LGBT community?

We began by engaging LGBT activists in conversation. These discussions revealed that while most LGBT groups in the country were able to raise funds for HIV and AIDS and other health initiatives, foundation support for work related to combating homophobia and defending the rights of LGBT people — particularly the rights of lesbians and trans people — was much scarcer. This gap became our opportunity; these issues became part of our mission.

How are you engaging in LGBT work now?

First, we are making our presence known in the community. We participate in São Paulo’s annual LGBT Parade and Cultural Fair. In 2011, parade organizers donated a space to Fundo Brasil de Direitos Humanos where we offered t-shirts, bags and post cards (we estimate that we disseminated roughly 1500 postcards during this event). We also had copies of the six posters we produced to promote the LGBT-related

projects that we have supported since 2007. The goal behind all this activity is twofold. Not only do we want LGBT Brazilians to know about the Fund, we want to get closer to the LGBT movement; to become better informed of the issues and debates circulating within the community in order to better inform our grant proposal selection processes.

Second, we deliberately involve LGBT community members in our grantmaking process. Every year we invite a representative from the community to serve on our selection committee (where the short-listed

Any advice for funders who are not currently including LGBT issues and communities in their grantmaking practices?

We believe that any fund that works with human rights is compelled to deal with the discrimination faced by LGBT individuals and communities.

And any foundation that truly wants to work on LGBT issues must immerse itself in the communities' debates and familiarize itself with the organizations in the areas where they fund. Community knowledge and expertise on the issues confronting its

“This gap became our opportunity; these issues became part of our mission.”

proposals are reviewed by special consultants). This is an essential step in the process and one aimed at bringing in a diversity of views and a deep connection with the issues at hand.

membership must be respected and sought after in grantmaking decisions.

Appendix A:

Landscape of Funding Mechanisms

Most of the data in the pages that follow was culled from private and public foundations and corporations: with **PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS** being supported primarily by individuals and families (often through the establishment of a permanent endowment), and **PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS** receiving support through individual fundraising, private foundations, and on occasion, government sources.

Where possible, we have tried to track **BILATERAL FUNDING** – that is, government grants to NGOs and/or initiatives in countries other than their own. While government grants represent an extremely significant percentage of LGBTI funding in the Global South and East, precise LGBTI grants data can be difficult to isolate from other bilateral funding. Most bilaterals do not give their LGBTI grants distinct codes and much of this funding is decentralized, going through various agencies. **CONSULATES AND EMBASSIES** may also engage in LGBTI grantmaking via their own budgets and portfolios.

Not included in this report is **MULTILATERAL FUNDING** – support from multiple sources provided to LGBTI-related initiatives and organizations through international entities (typically United Nations programs and agencies and the like).

Finally, critical to the process of LGBTI grantmaking in the Global South and East are **REGRANTORS OR INTERMEDIARIES** – usually public foundations or NGOs based in either the donor's or recipient's country that regrant to local NGOs. Regranting through intermediaries has been a valuable strategy employed by foundations who have a difficult time making large numbers of smaller grants and/or do not have strong relationships with the NGOs on the ground, local expertise, cultural competency, and/or knowledge of legal and financial systems in a given region or country.

Appendix B:

Glossary

BILATERAL FUNDER A government entity that provides financial support to organizations and programs in other countries.

CEE Central/Eastern Europe.

CORPORATE FUNDER Corporation that supports LGBTI causes either through their companies or through the establishment of foundations.

GENDER NONCONFORMING (GNC) Having a gender identity and/or expression that does not conform to societal rules and expectations associated with one's biological sex. (See Transgender below).

GLOBAL SOUTH AND EAST (GSE) Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central/Eastern Europe, Latin America, Middle East, North Africa, Pacific Islands.

INDIVIDUAL DONOR Provider of personal funds to LGBTI causes.

INTERSEX A broad term used for people born with sexual anatomy that doesn't conform to conventional definitions of female or male.

INTERMEDIARY See regrantor.

LGBTI Acronym for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex. Based on the international expertise of this report's advisory committee and project team, *A Global Gaze* uses LGBTI (instead of LGBTQ — Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer) to more closely align with the lexicon of international discourse on sexuality and gender identity.

MSM Acronym for Men who have Sex with Men and who may or may not identify as gay, bisexual, queer, etc.

MULTILATERAL FUNDER An international entity (e.g., the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and other United Nations programs and agencies) that channels

resources from multiple sources/governments to LGBTI-related initiatives and organizations.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO)

A nonprofit group or association with no formal affiliation with local, state or federal/national governments. For the purposes of this report, “organization,” “group” and “non-governmental organization” are used interchangeably. In the grantmaking findings section of this report, NGO refers to non-governmental organizations with grantmaking functions.

PRIVATE FOUNDATION A foundation established primarily by individuals or families, often through the establishment of a permanent endowment.

PROGRAM, PROJECT Terms used interchangeably throughout this report to account for organizations that address LGBTI issues explicitly through specific activities or initiatives. These may be housed within organizations where LGBTI work is not the primary focus of the organization or they may be discretely funded activities within an LGBTI organization.

PUBLIC FOUNDATION A foundation receiving support primarily through fundraising from individuals and private foundations. Public foundations that have a regranting function are critical actors in the grantmaking process to LGBTI communities around the world. These foundations often have both the capacity to allocate smaller grants and a nuanced geopolitical knowledge of various localities.

REGRANTOR Public foundations or other NGO’s who receive grants to redistribute, usually to small, local NGOs, sometimes referred to as an intermediary.

SOGI An acronym for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity.

TRANSGENDER A term used to describe people whose gender identity does not conform to expectations associated with the biological sex they were assigned at birth. Together with gender nonconforming (see above) it is used to “represent all of the innumerable genders and forms of gender expression that fall within and outside of stereotypical gender norms” (Transgender Law Center, www.transgenderlawcenter.org). For the purposes of this report, “transgender/gender nonconforming” is used as an umbrella term that differs across national, regional and political contexts. (For example, other terms used within particular cultures, and potentially categorized under a “transgender” umbrella, include kothi, travesti, two-spirit, kothay, hijra, and transsexual, among many others.)

WSW Acronym for Women who have Sex with Women and who may or may not identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer, etc.

YOGYAKARTA PRINCIPLES “A set of principles on the application of international human rights law in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity. The Principles affirm binding international legal standards with which all States must comply.” They were developed by a group of human rights experts that met in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in 2006. (www.yogyakartaprinciples.org)

Appendix C:

Methodology

ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION

To qualify for this report, institutional funders must have provided US \$1,000 or more to LGBTI organizations and projects working in the Global South and East or to organizations based in the Global North working on LGBTI issues at the international level or within the Global South or East.

FUNDER OUTREACH

Requests for grant information were sent to 136 potential LGBTI funders and data was culled from a total of 64 funders including bilateral agencies, corporate foundations, private foundations, public foundations, and NGOs with funding mechanisms.

In addition, we contacted a number of grantmaking associations and networks for assistance in outreach to funders including:

- AFRICA GRANTMAKERS AFFINITY GROUP
- ASIAN AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN PHILANTHROPY
- FOUNDATIONS FOR PEACE NETWORK
- FUNDERS CONCERNED ABOUT AIDS
- GRANTMAKERS WITHOUT BORDERS
- HISPANICS IN PHILANTHROPY
- INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FUNDERS GROUP
- INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF WOMEN'S FUNDS
- WORLDWIDE INITIATIVES FOR GRANTMAKER SUPPORT (WINGS)

We also gathered data from two important research studies on 2010 LGBTI funding in the Global South and East. *Beyond Invisibility: Latin America Women's Funds Mobilizing for Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Communities*, produced by the Central American Women's Fund, tracked 2009 and 2010 LBT grants awarded by six Latin America Women's Funds. *Human Rights Support! German Support for Lesbian, Gay,*

Bisexual, Transgender People and International Human Rights Work in the Global South and East, produced by the German Institute for Human Rights and Dreilinden gGmbH, provided 2010 data on German funders engaged in grantmaking in the Global South and East.

DATA COLLECTED AND INFORMATION CULLED

Funders provided us with their basic grant data: names, locations, amounts, brief descriptions of each grant. We further culled information on populations served and activities and issues funded.

REGRANTING

To avoid double counting dollars, this report allocates regranting monies to the organizations responsible for regranting (and not the original source of funding) when calculating the dollars and numbers of grants by geography, population and issue. This method provides better information about the purposes of the funding, which captures both the intent of the primary funder and the regranting institution. Regranting dollars are included when calculating activities funded and in the funders listing in the Appendix D.

MULTIYEAR GRANTS

In order to reflect the priorities of LGBTI funders in any given year, the total amount of multi-year grants that were authorized in 2010 are included in the data.

LIMITATIONS

While the findings from the data are useful as a snapshot of LGBTI grantmaking in the Global South and East, caution should be taken when drawing decisive conclusions. When interpreting the results from this data, the following limitations should be considered:

RESPONSE BIAS IN REGARDS TO LANGUAGE

Because the request for data was distributed in English, potential respondents without reading fluency in English are likely not represented in the data.

OVERSTATED REGRANTED DOLLARS To calculate the amount of foundation dollars that were likely regranting (US \$1,517,000), we added the grants provided by LGBTI funders earmarked for regranting purposes. This equation rests on the assumption that all of the regranting dollars were eventually regranting. However, we recognize that a fraction of these dollars likely supported other costs (overhead, etc.).

Appendix D:**Directory of LGBTI
Grantmaking Respondents**

AIDS Foundation of South Africa
PO Box 50582
Musgrave, Durban
SOUTH AFRICA 4062
Telephone +27-31-277-2700
info@aids.org.za
www.aids.org.za

American Jewish World Service
45 West 36th Street
New York, NY 10018, USA
Telephone +1-212-792-2900
ajws@ajws.org
www.ajws.org

amfAR
120 Wall Street, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10005-3908, USA
Telephone +1-212-806-1600
grants@amfar.org
www.amfar.org

Arab Human Rights Fund
An-Nakheel Building
8th Floor
Bahrain Street, Caracas District
Beirut, LEBANON
Telephone +961-961-1-342-900
info@ahrfund.org
www.ahrfund.org

Arcus Foundation
402 East Michigan Avenue
Kalamazoo, MI 49007, USA
Telephone +1-269-373-4373
contact@arcusfoundation.org
www.arcusfoundation.org

Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice
116 East 16th Street, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10003, USA
Telephone +1-212-529-8021
info@astraeafoundation.org
www.astraeafoundation.org

Atlantic Philanthropies
75 Varick Street
New York, NY 10013-1917, USA
Telephone +1-212-916-7300
www.atlanticphilanthropies.org

Barry & Martin's Trust
91 Clarendon Drive
Putney, London SW15 1AN, ENGLAND
Telephone +44-020-8785-1221
www.barryandmartin.org

Civil Rights Defenders
(formerly Swedish Helsinki Committee)
Stora Nygatan 26
SE 111 27 Stockholm, SWEDEN
Telephone +46-8-545-277-30
info@civilrightsdefenders.org
www.civilrightsdefenders.org

Dreilinden gGmbH
Alte Königstr. 18
22767 Hamburg, GERMANY
Telephone +49-040-380-388-13/14
www.dreilinden.org

ELAS- Fundo de Investimento Social
Hans Staden Street
21 – Botafogo, CEP 22281-060
Rio de Janeiro – RJ, BRAZIL
Telephone +55-21-2286-1046
elas@fundosocialelas.org
www.fundosocialelas.org

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Hearts & Hands Fund

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Theresa Raizenberg at the first Cape Town Pride march in 1993.
Benny Gool photographer.

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Funders for LGBTQ Issues seeks to mobilize philanthropic resources that enhance the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer communities, promote equity and advance racial, economic, and gender justice.



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