SDGs, International Development, and LGBTI people

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Mute your phone
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DON’T put the call on hold (hang up and call back)

Type comments and questions. We will address questions after the presentations.
Human Rights and development are like two ships passing in the night.

-Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights

A human rights based approach to development is still development, its not human rights.

-UNICEF Official
Addressing LGBT issues

Human Rights    Development
Addressing LGBTI issues

Human Rights

Development
Addressing LGBTI issues

Human Rights

Development
Addressing LGBTI issues

Human Rights

Development
Origins

Human Rights

Development

This site in the town of Carroll, named “Bretton Woods” in 1903 to recall the original land grant of 1772, was chosen in July 1944 as the location of one of the most important meetings of the 20th century. Convened by the allied nations before the end of WWII and attended by representatives of 44 countries, the Bretton Woods Conference established regulations for the international monetary system following the war. The conference created the International Monetary Fund and the future World Bank, and linked the exchange rate of world currencies to the value of gold.
Focus and Goals

Human Rights

State & institutions
Are states complying?

Development

People
Are outcomes improving?
Scope

Human Rights

Universal
All countries, all people, all times

Development

Targeted
Specific areas, specific time periods
Human Rights

• Each person is equal

• Everyone has the same rights

• Should not focus on differences without a good reason.

Development

• Each person is different

• Everyone has different needs for food, housing, work.

• Must understand differences in order to understand lived experience
Professional perspectives

Human Rights

• Lawyers

• A violation is a violation

  2015 – 1,000 people tortured
  2016 – 700 people tortured

Development

• Economists, Social Scientists

• Trade-offs exist

  2015 – 1,000 died of smoking
  2016 – 700 died of smoking
Develop an Agenda

Human Rights → Development
Human Development Defined

The process of enlarging people's freedoms and capabilities.

“Capabilities” – available options from which one can choose
Inclusion Approach

Where do LGBTI people fit?
Needs approach

• What do LGBTI people need for development.

Look to data and expertise in psychology, public health,
Capability approach

• LGBTI communities decide
  – What capabilities are valued by LGBTI people?
  
  – Focus is on sexual and gender options, not outcomes.
  
  – There is no “preferred” sexuality or gender.
Examples of Capabilities

• HEALTH: Each person should be able to have good health, including sexual and reproductive health, adequate nourishment, and shelter.
Examples of Capabilities

• LEARNING AND THOUGHT: learn, reason, acquire knowledge of one’s self and one’s world, and to form and impart information, beliefs and opinions.
Examples of Capabilities

• IDENTITY AND EXPRESSION: Each person should be able to have self-determination, integrity, and security over their identity and body.
Examples of Capabilities

- AFFILIATE AND RELATE: Each person should have the capability to establish and maintain family, social, and economic and intimate affiliations.

- RESOURCES: Each person should have access to, and control over adequate resources, such as through decent, productive work.

- PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNANCE: Each person should be able to participate effectively in political choices that govern one's life; having the ability to petition the government, speak and take peaceful action in support of and in opposition to political leaders, and to serve as political decisionmaker.
Agenda 2030 and LGBT

Micah Grzywnowicz, International Advocacy Advisor
Sustainable Development Goals:
- Where did they come from?
- Why?
- Who?
- and for whom?
(Rio+20)
The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (2012)
High Level Political Forum:
- political leadership
- guidance and recommendations
- follows up and reviews the implementation
“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets - universal agenda to:

- To eradicate poverty
- To realize the human rights of all and
- To achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.
The guiding principle of the Agenda 2030:
19. (...) We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.
23. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.
Civil society engagement:

**Major Groups and Other Stakeholders**

1. Women
2. Children and Youth
3. Indigenous Peoples
4. Non-Governmental Organizations
5. Local Authorities
6. Workers and Trade Unions
7. Business and Industry
8. Scientific and Technological Community
9. Farmers
The discourse and dynamics:

Human Rights

vs

(the right to) Development
How does LGBT / SOGI fit into this?
We’ve got a homework to do as a community!
“There are 17 goals all based on a single, guiding principle: to leave no one behind. We will only realize this vision if we reach all people regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity”

Ban Ki-Moon, Former UN Secretary General, 2015
THANK YOU!
• Emphasis is on options