

## 10 Equal Opportunities (LGBTI, Disability)

### WHAT ARE THE MAIN ISSUES

**LGBTI:** Between 2012 and 2014, USAID and UNDP implemented a landmark review and analysis of LGBT circumstances across 18 Asian countries. It found that Asia's LGBT people suffer not only from unsupportive policies and laws, but also high levels of stigma and discrimination, affecting every aspect of LGBT people's lives from families and the workplace to law enforcement, the media and health and education services.

**Persons with Disabilities (PwD):** China has the largest community of women and men with disabilities in the world. While in recent years there have been significant improvements in their living conditions and social status, they still face enormous barriers in access to services and entitlements due to the lack of capacity among dedicated institutions and duty-bearers, as well as poor awareness among Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) and persons with disabilities about their rights.

### HOW CAN UNDP HELP

#### LGBTI:

- **Research and Communication Support:** innovative research and generate new evidence to shift public discourse on issues of sexuality, sexual orientation and gender identity and expression.
- **Capacity Building Support:** capacity development of LGBT civil society organizations, particularly in less-resourced regions of China.
- **Government Dialogue Engage:** government agencies in dialogue to promote understanding about LGBTI related issues; promote intergovernmental exchanges through South-South Cooperation
- **Media and Private Sector:** engagement in LGBTI equality

### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

#### LGBTI:

- Working with LGBT civil society to support community empowerment and mobilization activities.
- Engaging with country level institutions to advocate for LGBT protective laws and policies; and mobilizing the private sector to effectively address LGBT issues.
- Addressing the large research gaps that currently exist on the stigma, discrimination, violence and human rights violations experienced by sexual and gender minorities in Asia.

#### PwD:

- Developing the institutional capacity of DPOs and agencies, such as the China Disabled Persons' Federation, to improve their partnerships with national and local authorities to increase access to key services for persons with disabilities.
- Strengthening the role of key government officials, civil servants and professional categories in fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities.

#### PwD:

- **UN Disability Equality Training (DET)** for policy makers and key professional categories, such as employers, human resource staff, managers; lawyers, legal aid providers, staff in the justice system; educators, parents; disabled persons' federation staff, DPOs; government, and international organizations.
- **Participatory Action Research** on issues faced by persons with disabilities in China, such as access to justice and services, poverty, domestic violence, etc., which will help increase knowledge and build evidence about disability, but also build the capacity of the PwD community to document and advocate for their issues.

### UNDP PAST EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESSFUL CASES

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Being LGBTI in Asia, UNDP in Asia and Pacific

- Regional programme supported by UNDP, the Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok and the U.S. Agency for International Development;
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues, advocacy and legal frameworks; policy and operational research, and strategy development among key populations;
- UNDP China launched a “Being LGBTI in China” national survey report in 2016.



Red Ribbon Forum on the HIV epidemic among MSM in China

- UNDP China and UNAIDS co-supported the Red Ribbon Forum on the HIV epidemic among men who have sex with men (MSM) in China;
- The meeting was designed to hear voices and concerns and identify some practical solutions to improve the national response to AIDS in China, with the goal to influence the new 5 year plan on AIDS currently under development.



International Day of Persons with Disabilities 2016  
Special Event at the UN Compound

- As a key implementer of the UN Partnership for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) in China, UNDP is the only agency working specifically on legal empowerment and access to justice for PwDs. The UNDP program strengthened the capacity of key professional categories– including lawyers, legal aid providers, and DPF staff– to fulfill the rights, entitlements and legal protections of PwDs; and, furthermore, identified the specific legal needs of the PwD community and gaps in the current service provision. UNDP introduced the UN Disability Equality Training (DET), a highly participatory group-work approach to changing attitudes and practices towards the greater inclusion of PwDs in mainstream services, to the Disabled Persons’ Federation system and legal professionals.

## 10 平等机会 (LGBTI、残疾人士)

### 主要问题

**LGBTI:** 2012年至2014年, 美国国际开发署和UNDP对18个亚洲国家的LGBT情况进行了具有里程碑意义的审查和分析, 发现亚洲的LGBT人群不仅遭受不支持的政策和法律, 而且受到严重的耻辱和歧视, 影响LGBT人群从家庭和工作场所到执法, 媒体, 卫生和教育服务的每一个方面。

**残疾人 (PwD):** 中国是世界上残疾女性和男性最大的社区。虽然近年来他们的生活条件和社会地位有了重大的改善, 但由于专门机构和义务承担者的能力不足, 以及残疾人组织 (DPO) 对残疾人权利的意识不足, 他们在获得服务和应享权利方面仍然面临巨大的障碍。

### 可行措施

#### LGBTI:

- 与LGBT民间社会合作, 支持社区赋权和动员活动
- 与国家一级的机构合作, 倡导LGBT保护法律和政策; 并动员私营部门有效解决LGBT问题
- 解决目前在亚洲性和性少数群体所经历的污名, 歧视, 暴力和侵犯人权行为方面存在的巨大研究差距

#### PwD:

- 发展残疾人组织和机构, 如中国残疾人联合会的体制能力, 以改善与国家 and 地方当局的伙伴关系, 增加残疾人获得关键服务的机会
- 加强主要政府官员, 公务员和专业人员在实现残疾人权利方面的作用

### UNDP如何帮助

#### LGBTI:

- **研究和交流支持:** 创新研究和产生新的证据, 以转移关于性, 性取向和性别认同和表达问题的公共话语
- **能力建设支持:** LGBT民间社会组织的能力发展, 特别是在中国资源贫乏地区
- **政府对话参与:** 政府机构在对话中促进对LGBTI相关问题的理解; 通过南南合作促进政府间交流
- **媒体和私营部门:** 参与LGBTI平等

#### PwD:

- **联合国残疾人平等培训 (DET)**, 用于政策制定者和主要专业类别, 如雇主, 人力资源员工, 管理人员; 律师, 法律援助提供者, 司法系统工作人员; 教育家, 父母; 残疾人联合会工作人员; 政府和国际组织
- 参与性行动研究中国残疾人面临的问题, 如获得司法救助和服务, 贫困, 家庭暴力等问题, 这将有助于增加知识和建立残疾证据, 同时也增强了残疾人社区的能力

### UNDP的过往经验和成功案例

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图片说明：作为亚洲的LGBTI，亚太地区的UNDP

- UNDP、瑞典驻曼谷大使馆和美国国际开发署支助的区域方案
- 多方对话，宣传和法律框架；政策和业务研究，以及关键人群之间的战略发展
- UNDP中国于2016年推出了《中国性少数群体生存状况调查报告》



图片说明：红丝带论坛谈到中国男男性接触者的艾滋病疫情

- UNDP和联合国艾滋病规划署共同支持红丝带论坛谈到中国男男性接触者的艾滋病疫情 (MSM)
- 会议的目的是听取声音和关切，并找出一些切实可行的解决办法，以改善中国艾滋病的国家反应，目标是影响目前正在制定的新五年艾滋病计划



图片说明：国际残疾人日在联合国大楼的2016年特别活动

- 作为联合国残疾人权利伙伴关系 (UNPRPD) 在中国的一个主要执行者，UNDP是唯一专门处理残疾人法律赋权和诉诸法律的机构。UNDP计划加强了主要专业人员类别（包括律师，法律援助提供者和DPF工作人员）实现残疾人权利，应享权利和法律保护的能力；并进一步确定了残疾人社区的具体法律需要和目前提供服务方面的差距。UNDP提出了联合国残疾平等培训 (DET)，这是一种高度参与性的小组工作方法，旨在将残疾妇女更多地纳入主流服务，改变关于残疾人联合会系统和法律专业人士的态度和做法