



CHAPTER 17: The International Human Rights of LGBTI+ Persons Guided Notes

CHAPTER SUMMARY:

Write 3-5 sentences to explain the main points of the chapter.

CONVERSATION:

Write a one-sentence description for each of the contributors to this chapter.

Write 3 main points from each contributor's response.

PARTICIPANT: Luiza Drummond Veado, Brazil

TOPIC: *Understanding the terminology of LGBTI (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex)*

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TOPIC: *Defending the Human Rights of LGBTI Persons, especially during COVID*

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TOPIC: *The Emerging Legal Basis for LGBTI Rights*

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TOPIC: *The challenges of doing advocacy work*

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QUESTION: *As a female lawyer in this field, can you talk about some of the challenges, but also the triumphs that you've had?*

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QUESTION: *What are the biggest challenges that you have when you're trying to find or teach anti-discrimination, and advocate for LGBTQ people of color?*

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What is Intersexuality?

PARTICIPANT: **Jean Chong, Singapore**

TOPIC: *Introduction*

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TOPIC: *LGBTI+ advocacy work in Southeast Asia*

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What are Government-Organized NGOs?

TOPIC: *Perceptions of LGBTI+ people in Southeast Asia and the Asian Values Debate*

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What is Sulawesi?

PARTICIPANT: **Neish McLean, Jamaica**

TOPIC: *Introduction*

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TOPIC: *The need for trans-inclusive and gender-affirming health care*

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TOPIC: *Forms of anti-transgender discrimination in the Caribbean*

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TOPIC: *Legal and social hurdles faced by trans people in the Caribbean*

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QUESTION: *I was wondering how you feel that the international pressure for LGBT human rights is influencing the implementation of LGBT equality in Jamaica?*

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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Be prepared to answer the following discussion questions/questions for further research. Write a few points that could be used to support your answers from the chapter summary, chapter discussion, and your own knowledge/research.

1. **“LGBTI+” as a category contains a great deal of diversity (including “+” to recognize other sexual and gender diverse persons). How do the different components of the acronym relate to one another, and why are some emphasized and others often overlooked?**
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

2. **Jean, speaking from a southeast Asian perspective, suggests that LGBTI+ reflects a ‘western’ social construction of gender identity, highlighting that Indonesia recognizes five genders. To what extent is the LGBTI+ limiting as a concept, excluding some marginalized groups?**
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
3. **Luiza explains that the terms “sexual orientation” and “gender identity” are relatively new in the context of international human rights. What challenges and opportunities does this pose for advocates – and opponents – of the human rights of LGBTI+ people?**
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
4. **What human rights challenges are specific to the circumstances of LGBTI+ people, and how are these related to larger struggles for human dignity, autonomy, and well-being?**
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
5. **How does the status of LGBTI+ people vary across regions, within countries, and according to different populations?**
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
6. **Neish offers an understanding of intersecting rights and freedoms which are particularly challenging for trans persons. How do these issues differ from those facing lesbian, gay, bisexual, and intersex people?**
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

TAKE ACTION:

Write a few ways you can take action for LGBTI+ people in your own community.

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CONTINUING THE CONVERSATION

If you were to talk to Luiza, what would you ask?

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If you were to talk to Jean, what would you ask?

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If you were to talk to Neish, what would you ask?

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Pick one participant and do some more research regarding their work.

Participant: _____

Notable Facts:

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Who is another individual knowledgeable about this topic that you know of and would like to see speak/hear their story?
