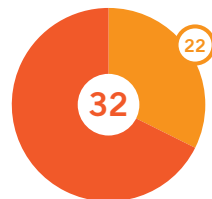


Conflicts and rights of the LGBTI population

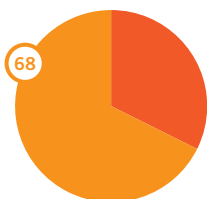


22 of the 32

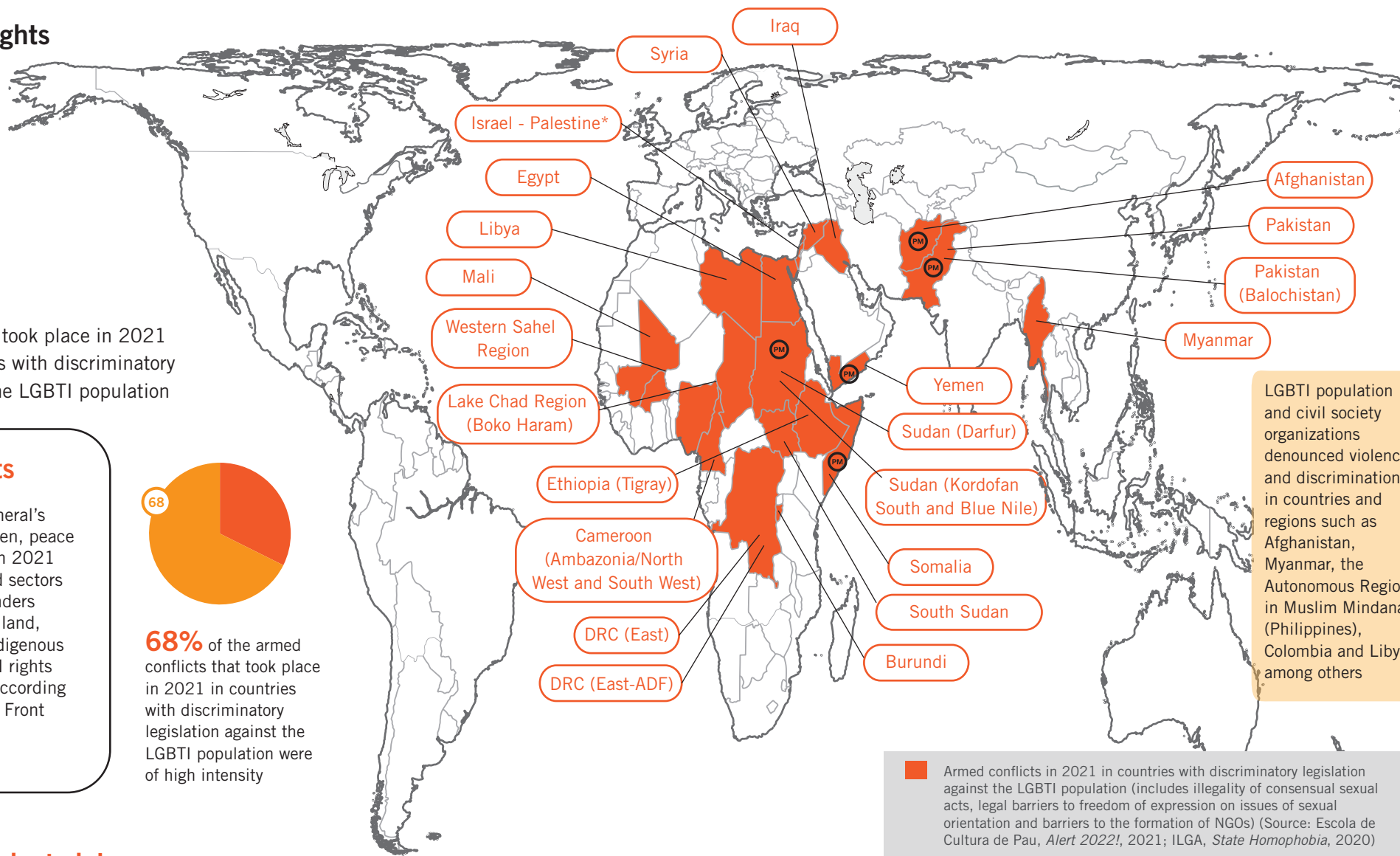
armed conflicts that took place in 2021 occurred in countries with discriminatory legislation against the LGBTI population

LGBTI activists

The UN Secretary-General's annual report on women, peace and security warned in 2021 that the most targeted sectors of human rights defenders were those defending land, environmental and indigenous people's rights, LGBTI rights and women's rights, according to data on 2020 from Front Line Defenders



68% of the armed conflicts that took place in 2021 in countries with discriminatory legislation against the LGBTI population were of high intensity



LGBTI population and civil society organizations denounced violence and discrimination in countries and regions such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (Philippines), Colombia and Libya, among others

Armed conflicts in 2021 in countries with discriminatory legislation against the LGBTI population (includes illegality of consensual sexual acts, legal barriers to freedom of expression on issues of sexual orientation and barriers to the formation of NGOs) (Source: Escola de Cultura de Pau, *Alert 2022!*, 2021; ILGA, *State Homophobia*, 2020)

Countries in armed conflict where the death penalty is a legal punishment for the LGBTI population (Source: ILGA, *State Homophobia*, 2020)

*The ILGA report identifies criminalization and restriction in Gaza (Palestine)

Protection against violence

The UN Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity highlighted in 2021 that governments have a fundamental duty to prevent, prosecute and punish violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression, and called for the acceptance of gender diversity based on self-determination