

Internally displaced persons, asylum seekers, migrants and refugees may face specific risks of violence, exploitation and discrimination from multiple actors at all stages of their journey

The specific vulnerability of LGTBI population as a result of sexual violence in armed conflicts was one of the issues excluded by political pressures in the new UNSC Resolution 2467 on gender, peace and security

In Lebanon it has been reported that LGBTI people who are also refugees in the country face a specific risk of detention, alongside Lebanese trans women and Lebanese gay, bisexual and queer men of low income

68%

23 of 34 armed conflicts in 2019 take place in countries with discriminatory legislation against LGTBI population

The Yogyakarta Principles

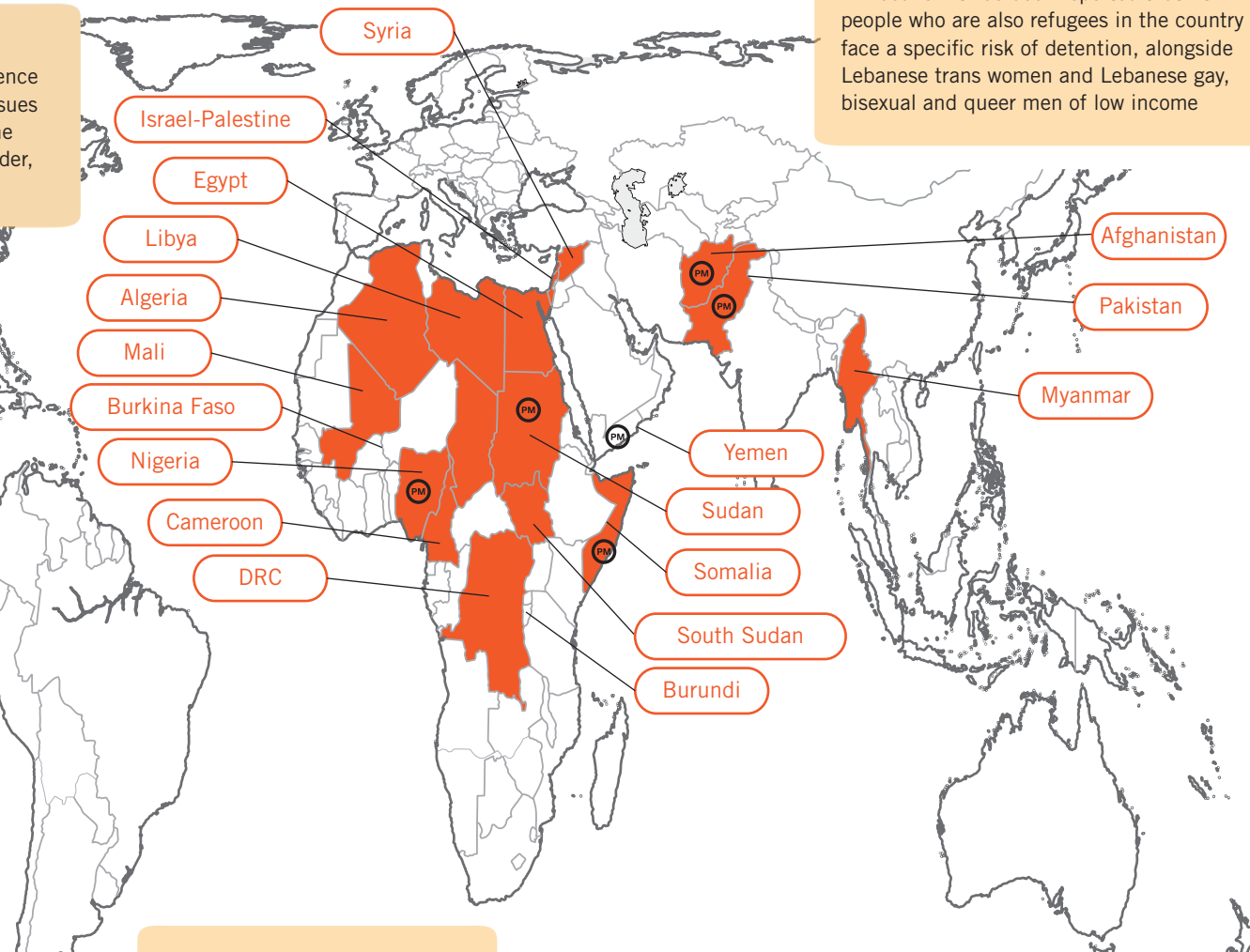
clarify that States are obliged to ensure through legislation that a person's fear of persecution on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sexual characteristics are accepted as grounds for granting refugee status

Only
37 States



granted refugee status to applicants who were persecuted on the basis of their gender orientation, identity or expression, despite the disproportionate levels of violence faced by the LGTBI population and their particular vulnerability, according to the UN

The UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights denounced the continued impunity for human rights violations committed against human rights defenders, including defenders of the rights of the LGTBI population



- Countries in armed conflict in 2019 with discriminatory legislation against LGTBI population (this includes criminalisation of consensual same-sex sexual acts, legal barriers to freedom of expression on sexual orientation issues and barriers to the establishment of NGOs).
- PM Countries in armed conflict in 2019 where death penalty for LGTBI population is codified.