

WHAT MAKES



GATE

UNIQUE?

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- **Founded in 2009** by Justus Einfeld and Mauro Cabral Grinspan, today **GATE remains the only international organization focused on issues relating to gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics.**
- GATE was initially founded as a trans network to coordinate, facilitate and advocate for a united trans movement globally.
- Our **mission** is working towards justice and equality for **trans and gender diverse** communities.
- We take **pride** in being an international organization that is **led by trans and gender diverse [staff](#) and [board members](#)** from all regions of the world.
- GATE works with international decision-making and funding mechanisms including **WHO, UNAIDS and The Global Fund**, as well as engaging at the **UN Human Rights Council** to bring awareness of and engagement with TDGI issues at the global level.
- Our work falls under three strategic programmatic areas: **Human Rights, Health, and Movement Building.**

HUMAN RIGHTS

Our work on **Human Rights** focuses on **advancing political mobilization to defend and promote the inclusion of trans and gender diverse people and their issues in human rights frameworks**. This includes:

- **Countering the anti-gender movement** by highlighting the opposition that trans and gender diverse people face from anti-gender groups and engaging in strategic collaboration to advocate for specific recommendations.
- **Providing support for engaging with UN bodies and processes.**
- Co-hosting [UN Trans Advocacy Week](#), a collective project by non-governmental organizations **offering trans activists a platform to make their voices heard on a global scale and in international human rights spaces.**

HEALTH

Our work on **Health** focuses on **supporting trans and gender diverse activists effective engagement with technical and political processes concerning their health and rights**. This includes:

- **Conducting advocacy with international decision-making and funding mechanisms including WHO, UNAIDS and the Global Fund** to call for differentiated service delivery, community-led services, and a holistic approach that integrates HIV and sexual health care with trans-related healthcare, and to call for full inclusion of TGDI-specific healthcare in the process of Universal Healthcare Coverage.
- **Engaging with the [International Classification of Diseases \(ICD-11\) implementation process at the WHO and country level](#)**, which is a continuation of GATE's leadership in the international initiative on depathologization that resulted in the removal of pathologizing diagnoses for trans people in the WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11).
- **Founding and coordinating the [International Working Group on Transmasculine People & HIV](#)**, a global network of transmasculine activists, researchers and public health experts that aims to produce and disseminate critical knowledge on transmasculine people and HIV and to develop strategies to increase the meaningful engagement of this group in health discussions, implementation and access to services.
- **Participating in the community consultation to start the development of the first WHO Guidelines on Gender Affirming Care.**

MOVEMENT BUILDING

Our work on **Movement Building** focuses on **increasing training, support, and capacity-building opportunities and the availability and accessibility of financial support for TGDI communities and movements**. This includes:

- Providing [free online trainings](#) to our communities through the **GATE eLearning Institute**, which was launched in November 2022, and in the first 6 months alone was accessed by activists in 34 countries worldwide.
- **Regranting a significant portion of our overall budget to national and regional TGDI-led organizations**, with of all program outgoings regranted in 2021, which increased to in 2022.
- Coordinating **humanitarian assistance to TGDI Organizations and activists in Ukraine**, including enabling the provision of hormone supplies.
- **Supporting the creation of the [International Trans Fund](#)** in 2015, a participatory grantmaking fund made up of trans activists and donors which aims to increase the capacity of the trans movement to self-organize and self-advocate.
- Organizing the **first global convening of trans activists in 2012**.

TRANS AND GENDER DIVERSE FACTS

- **Gender identity** refers to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth.
- **Trans/transgender** refers to individuals whose gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth.
- **Gender Diverse** refers to individuals whose gender identity and/or expression falls outside of the gender binary of male/female or what is perceived as being the gender norm in a particular context at a particular point in time.
- **Up to 3%** of the global population identifies as trans or gender diverse.
- **Trans women are 49 times more likely to have HIV** than the general population, with a lack of statistical data on trans men and gender diverse people.
- Trans and gender diverse people are at high risk of violence. **327 Trans and gender diverse people were reported murdered** between October 2021 and September 2022:
 - **95% of those killed were trans women** or trans feminine people
 - 68% of all the murders registered happened in Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Of the cases with data on race and ethnicity, racialized trans people make up 65% of the reported murders;
 - Most of the victims who were murdered were between 31 and 40 years old and the second most affected age group is between 19 and 25 years old.
 - The biggest challenge facing trans and gender diverse community members is the **lack of legal gender recognition**:
 - Only 24 out of 193 UN Member States have legal gender recognition based on self-identification
 - 18 UN Member States still require surgery or sterilisation for legal gender recognition
 - Only 20 UN Member states have non-binary gender markers available

INTERSEX FACTS

- **Intersex individuals** are persons who do not match medical and societal norms of so-called female and male bodies with regard to their chromosomal, gonadal, endocrine or anatomical sex. Although intersex characteristics are congenital, intersex bodies can present themselves as intersex at birth, during childhood, in puberty or in adulthood. A person may realize being intersex at a very early age or later on in life.

- **Up to 1.7%** of the global population is born with intersex traits.
- It has become common practice to subject intersex children to unnecessary surgical and other procedures for the purpose of trying to make their appearance conform to binary sex stereotypes.
- Anti-discrimination laws do not typically ban discrimination against intersex persons, leaving them vulnerable to discriminatory practices in a range of settings, including access to health services, education, public services, employment and sports.

VIDEO MATERIALS

- [Stop Hate on Trans Day of Visibility](#): a series of short messages from trans and gender diverse activists and allies on TDoV 2023
- [What does Health For All mean?](#): a collection of short videos from GATE's Health and Intersex Programs staff on the health needs of TGDI communities
- [Meet the UN Trans Advocacy Week human rights defenders](#): a series of short videos from a selection of participants at UN Trans Advocacy Week 2023
- [What are Intersex people's mental health needs?](#): a short video compiling responses from intersex activists on World Mental Health Day 2022

GATE RESOURCES

- [Trans Rights Are Human Rights: Dismantling misconceptions about gender, gender identity, and the human rights of trans people](#) - a document for policymakers seeking to improve their ability to argue in favour of the human rights of trans people, as well as activists who work with policymakers on the same.
- [The Impact of Anti-Gender Opposition on TGD and LGBTQI Movements: Global Report](#) - highlights the main topics of discussion used by anti-gender actors, the political ideological stances of these actors, and the impact of anti-gender opposition on the equality of trans, gender diverse and wider LGBTQI communities.
- [The Impact of Regional and International Human Rights Mechanisms on Trans Rights: A Review](#) - looking at how human rights mechanisms are dealing with gender identity-related issues, it is designed to assist activists, policymakers, and other stakeholders in understanding how international and regional human rights standards can be an asset in their fight against anti-gender actors and their narratives.
- [Trans and Gender Diverse Values and Preferences Report](#) - conducted in close collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), a qualitative study among global trans and gender diverse community members to shed light on their needs and vulnerabilities, and to understand their values and preferences regarding HIV, hepatitis, and STI services.
- [Intersex Bodies: Global South Alliances](#) - a collection of articles from intersex activists in [Africa](#) and [Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
- [Urgent Resources Page](#) - provides a list of emergency funding, material, and advocacy support.

THANK YOU



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