Annotated Bibliography of Additional Useful Resources on Sexual Rights

Adams, V. and S. Leigh Pigg (2005). <u>Sex in Development: Science, Sexuality, and Morality in Global Perspective</u>. Durham, UK, Duke University Press.

https://books.google.com.au/books?hl=en&lr=&id=d46N64Eem64C&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&dq=sex+in+development+:+science,+sexuality+and+morality+in+global+perspective&ots=clSddP7Sjp&sig=6D18-XreZPj9I4tlxCBbUcCBkIo#v=onepage&q=sex%20in%20development%20%3A%20science%2C%20sexuality%20and%20morality%20in%20global%20perspective&f=false

The chapters in this book address the attempt made to objectify sex and sexuality in the name of health and well-being. Science, medicine, and technology frame sexual acts in apparently amoral biological terms. In so doing they also generate specific procedures for knowing, manipulating, and managing bodies. This book thus asks questions that emerge at the intersection of at least three literatures: the cultural analysis of sexuality; the critique of development; and the explorations of biology and nature in science and technology studies.

African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (2013). Realities and Rights of Gender Non-Conforming People and People Who Engage in Same-Sex Sexual Relations in Africa.

http://www.cal.org.za/new/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/CIVIL-SOCIETY-REPORT-ON-REALITIES-AND-RIGHTS.pdf

This report is the result of a collective effort by North, West, East, Central and Southern African organisations and coalitions. The information presented here was obtained through interviews, questionnaires completed by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transdiverse/transgender and intersex (LGBTI) human rights defenders and organisations, and documentation collected and collated since December 2011. The report highlights a range of rights violations and proposes measures that both governments and the United Nations can and should take to address violations of the rights of LGBTI individuals in Africa, and to ensure the protection and fulfilment of their human rights.

Altman, D. and J. Symons (2016). <u>Queer Wars: The New Global Polarization Over Gay Rights</u>. Cambridge, UK, Polity.

http://au.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0745698689.html

Queer Wars explores the growing international polarization over sexual rights, and the creative responses from social movements and activists, some of whom face murder, imprisonment or rape because of their perceived sexuality or gender expression. This book asks why sexuality and gender identity have become so vexed an issue between and within nations, and how we can best advocate for change.

Amar, P. (2013). <u>The Security Archipelago: Human-Security States, Sexuality Politics, and the End of Neoliberalism</u>. Durham, UK, Duke University Press.

http://www.amazon.com/The-Security-Archipelago-Human-Security-Neoliberalism/dp/0822353989

In The Security Archipelago, Paul Amar provides an alternative historical and theoretical framing of the refashioning of free-market states and the rise of humanitarian security regimes in the Global South by examining the pivotal, trendsetting cases of Brazil and Egypt. Addressing gaps in the study of neoliberalism and bio politics, Amar describes how coercive security operations and cultural rescue campaigns confronting waves of resistance have appropriated progressive, antimarket discourses around morality, sexuality, and labour. The products of these struggles—including powerful new police practices, religious politics, sexuality identifications, and gender normativities—have travelled across an archipelago, a metaphorical island chain of what the global security industry calls "hot spots." Homing in on Cairo and Rio de Janeiro, Amar reveals the innovative resistances and unexpected alliances that have coalesced in new polities emerging from the Arab Spring and South America's Pink Tide. These have generated a shared modern governance model that he terms the "human-security state."

Badgett, M. V. L., et al. (2014). The Relationship between LGBT Inclusion and Economic Development: An Analysis of Emerging Economies. Los Angeles, USA, The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law.
http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/lgbt-inclusion-and-development-november-2014.pdf

This report discusses a study that analyses the impact of social inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people on economic development in 39 countries. When LGBT people are denied full participation in society because of their identities, their human rights are violated, and those violations of human rights are likely to have a harmful effect on a country's level of economic development.

Caceras, C. F., et al. (2008). "Sexual Diversity, Social Inclusion and HIV/AIDS." AIDS. 22(2): 45-55.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3329729/pdf/nihms313885.pdf

Despite a number of programmes to prevent HIV among men who have sex with men (MSM) and, more generally, sexually diverse populations, gay and other homosexually active men continue to be at heightened risk of HIV and its consequences. This paper analyses some of the reasons for this situation and offers policy and programmatic recommendations to contribute to a solution.

Coalition of African Lesbians (2013). Violence Based on Perceived or Real Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Africa. Pretoria, South Africa, Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria.
http://www.cal.org.za/new/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/English-SOGI-Booklet.small_.pdf

Violence against sexual minorities in Africa is rife. Persons belonging to or perceived to be members of the broad grouping 'lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI)' are often victim of violence in African states. This violence is sometimes perpetrated by state actors, such as the members of the Police force, and more often by ordinary persons (non-state actors). By condoning these actions, or by failing to act effectively, the state violates its human rights obligations. The argument of this report is not that sexual minorities deserve special protection, but that they are entitled to the rights all other citizens have – the right to security, liberty, life, dignity, and a fair trial.

Dunne, P. (2012). "LGBTI Rights and the Wrong Way to Give Aid." Kennedy School Review 12: 66-70.
http://search.proquest.com/docview/1270322222/fulltextPDF/F1A4D7EE00C647BDPQ/1?accountid=12001

This piece critically examines some of the difficulties and problems with David Cameron's proposals of withdrawing aid from countries that impose discriminatory laws on LGBTQI individuals.

Fletcher, G. (2015). Gender, Sexuality & Inequality. Birmingham, UK, University of Birmingham.
http://www.academia.edu/18123484/Gender_Sexuality_and_Inequality_DLP_Concept_Brief

In international development, work on gender and on sexuality tends to focus on apparently fixed categories of people: for example, working on gender is often assumed to be synonymous with working with women. Similarly, working on sexuality is often assumed to mean working with people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or queer (LGBTIQ).If international development is to effectively address inequity and injustice, it needs to move its focus away from categories. It needs to pay more attention to the shifting and intersecting processes of understanding and judgement related to gender, sexuality, and other intersecting social hierarchies such as class/caste or race/ethnicity.

Gupta, A. (2008). This Alien Legacy: The Origins of 'Sodomy' Laws in British Colonialism New York, USA., Human Rights Watch.
https://www.hrw.org/report/2008/12/17/alien-legacy/origins-sodomy-laws-british-colonialism

More than 80 countries around the world still criminalize consensual homosexual conduct between adult men, and often between adult women. More than half those countries have these laws because they once

were British colonies. This report describes the strange afterlife of a colonial legacy. It will tell how one British law-the version of Section 377 the colonizers introduced into the Indian Penal Code in 1860-spread across immense tracts of the British Empire.

Institute of Development Studies (2006). "Sexuality and Development" <u>IDS Policy Briefing</u> (29).
http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/PB29.pdf

This IDS Policy Briefing highlights the many links between sexuality and poverty and suggests constructive ways to engage with sexuality as a development issue. It looks at how we can take a broader and more positive approach to sexuality, and how we can foster an environment that enables people to live out healthier, happier sexualities free from violence and fear.

International Planned Parenthood Federation (2016). "Sexual Rights: an IPPF Declaration." Retrieved 17/03/2016, 2016, from http://issuu.com/ippfresources/docs/sexual_rights_ippf_declaration/1?e=0.
http://issuu.com/ippfresources/docs/sexual_rights_ippf_declaration/1?e=0

This Declaration has been developed and guided by a diverse group of internationally-renowned experts in sexual and reproductive health, human rights, law and public health. It provides a set of general principles to be used as a tool for all organisations, activists, researches, policy-and-decision-makers who are working to promote and ensure human rights.

Jolly, S. (2007). Why the Development Industry Should Get Over its Obsession With Bad Sex and Start to Think About Pleasure. Brighton, UK, Institute of Development Studies.
http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/123456789/4076/Wp283.pdf?sequence=1

The development industry has emphasised the dangers of sex and sexuality – in relation to population control, disease and violence. This negative approach to sex has been filtered through a view of gender which stereotypes men as predators, women as victims, and fails to recognise the existence of transgender people. In reality, pleasure and danger are often entwined – not least because for many, seeking pleasure entails breaking social rules. This paper asks 'How should development actors negotiate this ambiguous mix of pleasures and dangers in sexuality?'

Jolly, S. (2010). Poverty and Sexuality: What are the Connections? Stockholm, Sweden: 46.
http://www.sxpolitics.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/sida-study-of-poverty-and-sexuality1.pdf

This overview and literature review illustrates the necessity for economic policies and poverty reduction efforts to take account of sexuality. If they don't, they risk exacerbating exclusions and inequalities, and becoming less effective.

Lalor, K., et al. (2016). Gender, Sexuality and Social Justice: What's Law Got to Do with It? Brighton, UK, Institute of Development Studies (IDS).
http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/gender-sexuality-and-social-justice-what-s-law-got-to-do-with-it

This edited collection has contributions by 33 people in at least 20 countries that span almost every continent in the world. It offers multiple routes to sexuality and gender justice and numerous suggestions of what sexuality and gender justice could be in a plurality of contexts. It also suggests that there are many potential pitfalls and barriers to justice or progress.

Lind, A. (2010). <u>Development, Sexual Rights and Global Governance</u>. Oxon, UK, Routledge.
https://books.google.com.au/books?hl=en&lr=&id=fsuOAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=sexual+rights+and+development&ots=Ae-k1DYlo-&sig=vMu_hUV2ewTPW4CCoseISPMHvPU#v=onepage&q=sexual%20rights%20and%20development&f=false

This book addresses how sexual practices and identities are imagined and regulated through development discourses and within institutions of global governance.

The underlying premise of this volume is that the global development industry plays a central role in constructing people's sexual lives, access to citizenship, and struggles for livelihood. Despite the industry's persistent insistence on viewing sexuality as basically outside the realm of economic modernization and anti-poverty programs, this volume brings to the fore heterosexual bias within macroeconomic and human rights development frameworks. The work fills an important gap in understanding how people's intimate lives are governed through heteronormative policies which typically assume that the family is based on blood or property ties rather than on alternative forms of kinship. By placing heteronormativity at the center of analysis, this anthology thus provides a much-needed discussion about the development industry's role in pathologizing sexual deviance yet also, more recently, in helping make visible a sexual rights agenda.

Long, S. (2009). Together, Apart: Organizing around Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Worldwide. New York, USA, Human Rights Watch.
> https://www.hrw.org/report/2009/06/11/together-apart/organizing-around-sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity-worldwide

> This report tries to give a brief picture of a global human rights movement. It is based on answers to questions Human Rights Watch asked (in surveys and in interviews) to 100 leading sexual rights activists from some 50 countries, all with long experience in the areas of sexual orientation and gender identity.

Lynch, A. (2009). Sexuality and the Development Industry. Warwick, UK: 44.
> https://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/SexDevIndustrywebsite.pdf

> In April 2008, 70-plus activists, academics, donors and development practitioners from more than 25 countries gathered at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) in Brighton to explore the complex linkages between sexuality and the development industry. This report draws on discussions and presentations from that workshop.

Mills, E. (2015). 'Leave No One Behind': Gender, Sexuality and the Sustainable Development Goals. Brighton, UK, Institute of Development Studies (IDS).
> http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/leave-no-one-behind-gender-sexuality-and-the-sustainable-development-goals

> This report discusses and explores the Sustainable Development Goals and critically asses their inclusion of people whom, because of their sexual orientation or gender identity and expression (SOGIE), have historically been excluded from the benefits of development policy and programmes. This report also provides evidence on the impact of excluding populations on the basis of SOGIE to reinforce the importance, and to reveal the opportunity, to ensure that gains in peace and prosperity are experienced by everyone, irrespective of their sexuality and gender identity.

Murphy, C. (2015) Sex Workers' Rights are Human Rights.
> https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/08/sex-workers-rights-are-human-rights/

> A useful discussion from Amnesty International about their decision to develop a policy that protects the human rights of sex workers, and why this is so vital.

Nash, R. (2008). "Rethinking Sexuality and Policy." ID21 Insights 75.
> http://www.iasscs.org/sites/default/files/ID21%20insights.pdf

> A collection of articles exploring the link between sexuality, policy and politics. This issue considers how the public realm of policy and politics impacts ones private space of intimacy. It explores why this is important to

recognise and how the terms of one's private life and space are set by policies and politics, including social norms and gender dynamics, national policies and international relations.

O'Flaherty, M. and J. Fisher (2008). "Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and International Human Rights Law: Contextualising the Yogyakarta Principles." <u>Human Rights Law Review</u> **8(2): 207-248.**

http://www.yogyakartaprinciples.org/principles_en.pdf

A critical examination of the Yogyakartan Principles, launched in 2007. The Principles are intended as a coherent and comprehensive identification of the obligation of States to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. This article offers a critical commentary on the Principles, and a preliminary review of their impact.

Oxfam (2010). Break Another Silence: Understanding Sexual Minorities and Taking Action for Sexual Rights in Africa. Oxford, UK.

https://www.tcd.ie/tidi/assets/doc/DRW%202014/break_another_silence_oxfam.pdf

This booklet is about marginalised sexualities and human rights. It's written for people working in civil society and government organisations, with a focus on Africa, particularly the Horn, East, and Central Africa. The aim of this booklet is to encourage staff in civil society and government organisations to: understand sexual rights as human rights; to become aware of the ongoing abuses of sexual minorities' human rights including lack of access to essential services; and to take action to protect rights for all, including minority groups.

Parker, P., et al. (2004). "Global Transformations and Intimate Relations in the 21st Century: Social Science Research on Sexuality and the Emergence of *Sexual Health* and *Sexual Rights* Frameworks." <u>Annual Review of Sex Research</u> **15(1): 362-398.**

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/6874944_Global_transformations_and_intimate_relations_in_the_21st_century_Social_science_research_on_sexuality_and_the_emergence_of_sexual_health_and_sexual_rights_frameworks

This article tracks the conjunction between the social, cultural, political, and economic changes taking place on a global level and the shift in sexuality research from primarily biomedical and behavioural concerns to those of rights and social justice.

Paternotte, D. and M. Tremblay (2016). <u>The Ashgate Research Companion to Lesbian and Gay Activism</u>. **Oxford, Uk, Routledge.**

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=aPiqCwAAQBAJ&pg=PT19&lpg=PT19&dq=investigating+lesbian+and+gay+activist+david+paternotte&source=bl&ots=k8jlWI1HjV&sig=VCGY2lile5kiqQ0IPkwFHg9OFhQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiirebL98bLAhWH26YKHVTbApcQ6AEIJTAC#v=onepage&q=investigating%20lesbian%20and%20gay%20activist%20david%20paternotte&f=false

This book provides a useful and up to date collection of relevant essays from various contributors that explore the crucial ongoing debates in research on lesbian and gay activism. Each chapter covers a key dimension of lesbian and gay activism, and most compare several countries.

Plummer, K. (2015). "Cosmopolitan Sexualities."

https://books.google.com.au/books/about/Cosmopolitan_Sexualities.html?id=69froQEACAAJ&redir_esc=y&hl=en

How are we to live with the wide varieties of sexuality and gender found across the rapidly changing global order? Whilst some countries have legislated in favour of same-sex marriage and the United Nations makes declarations about gender and sexual equality, many countries across the world employ punitive responses to such differences. In this compelling and original study, Ken Plummer argues the need for a practical utopian project of hope that he calls 'cosmopolitan sexualities'. He asks: how can we connect our differences

with collective values, our uniqueness with multiple group belonging, our sexual and gendered individualities with a broader common humanity?

Ramasubban, R. (2008). "Political Intersections Between HIV/AIDS, Sexuality and Human Rights: A History of Resistance to the Anti-Sodomy Law in India." <u>Global Public Health</u> **3.**

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/51436015_Political_intersections_between_HIVAIDS_sexuality_and_human_rights_A_history_of_resistance_to_the_anti-sodomy_law_in_India

This article discusses the history of the HIV/Aids epidemic in India. It explores how people of alternative sexualities: people from the criminalised 'margins' launched a struggle for reform of the anti-sodomy laws. And how this same group of people faced and responded to the unprecedented challenges of the AIDS/ HIV epidemic.

Renshaw, L., et al. (2015). Migrant Sex Workers in Australia. Canberra, Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology.

http://www.aic.gov.au/media_library/publications/rpp/131/rpp131.pdf

In this report the Australian Institute of Criminology, in partnership with Scarlet Alliance, the Australian Sex Workers Association, presents one of the first pieces of research specifically conducted on the work and migration experiences of migrant sex workers in Australia. Surveying a large sample of migrant and non-migrant sex workers across a range of states and territories in Australia, the study has enabled an assessment to be made of the demographic profile, work conditions and access to services of migrant sex workers. It contrasts and compares the experiences of migrant sex workers with those of Australian-born sex workers. The migration experiences and motivations of respondents for migrating to Australia are also documented and the possible pathways migrants may take in engaging in sex work are described, along with an analysis of the specific needs and services required by this group.

Richardson, D. (2000). "Constructing Sexual Citizenship: Theorizing Sexual Rights." <u>Critical Social Policy</u> **20(1): 105-135.**

http://csp.sagepub.com/content/20/1/105.full.pdf+html

This article analyses sexual citizenship through an examination of the concept of sexual rights. It builds on the questions: How has rights language been used to articulate demands in relation to sexuality? What do we mean by sexual rights or duties?

Roseman, M. J. and A. M. Miller (2011). "Normalizing Sex and its Discontents: Establishing Sexual Rights in International Law." <u>Harvard Journal of Law & Gender</u> **34: 313-375.**

http://www.law.harvard.edu/students/orgs/jlg/vol342/313-376.pdf

This paper seeks to understand why 'Sexual Rights' claims are being made now, and why, even as they are being made, they are fragmented. It explores sexual rights within the context of the expansion of the formal international human rights system.

Saiz, I. (2005). "Bracketing Sexuality: Human Rights and Sexual Orientation - A Decade of Development and Denial at the UN." <u>Health and Human Rights</u> **7(2**).

http://sxpolitics.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/workingpaper2.pdf

This article evaluates the progress made at the UN in addressing issues of sexual orientation in the decade since Toonen (a milestone case; the first of its kind to find Tasmanian laws that criminalize same sex relations to be in breach of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

Samelius, L. and E. Wagberg (2005). Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Issues in Development. Stockholm, Sweden, Sida: 68.

http://www.sida.se/contentassets/77a0ee7f307a4ff49fa0514d080748dc/sexual-orientation-and-gender-ident

ity-issues-in-development_718.pdf

This report is the outcome of a study of Swedish policy and administration of LGBTI issues in international development cooperation. It explores the findings that show there is a lack of explicit mentioning of LGBT issues in Swedish policy and strategy documents, and that in programmes with Swedish support, LGBT issues are not dealt with in a consistent manner, or at all.

Scarlet Alliance (2000). Principles for Model Sex Work Legislation. Sydney, Australia, Scarlet Alliance.
http://www.scarletalliance.org.au/library/principles_2014

In November 2014, Scarlet Alliance held its annual National Forum where sex workers, peer educators and peer staff of our sex worker member organisations from each state and territory in Australia gathered to hold workshops, panels, and presentations to discuss key policy issues, share successes, challenges and envision new ways forward. This resource documents the key sex worker policy issues in Australia.

Scarlet Alliance (2014). Sex Worker Policy Issues in Australia. Sydney, Australia.
http://www.scarletalliance.org.au/library/NFkeyissues14

This colourful report demonstrates the strong sex worker presence at the 20th International AIDS Conference - AIDS 2014 in Melbourne, July 2014. The report documents key themes and outcomes through quotes, summaries and photos of the sex worker sessions, workshops, performances, actions, media, pre-conference and consensus statements. The content transverses issues relating to HIV and sex work, with a focus on: biomedical developments; stigma and discrimination; human rights issues including criminalisation of HIV and sex work; migration and mobility and funding.

Scarlet Alliance (2014). Stepping Up to the Evidence on HIV and Sex Work: Decriminalise Sex Work Now! Sydney, Australia, Scarlet Alliance.
http://www.scarletalliance.org.au/library/aids2014report

This is a resource for law reform in Australia, a summary of the research, arguments and evidence, divided into nine topics. It also includes a basic outline of sex work preferred terminology, and different types of law reform. Each Chapter has a separate brief sheet and recommendations. First published in 2000, this updated edition draws upon a national consultation process with sex workers as well as a comprehensive literature review.

Sexuality Poverty and Law Programme (Unknown) Map of Sex Work Law.
http://www.spl.ids.ac.uk/sexworklaw

A Map of Sex Work Laws around the globe.

Tirado Chase, A. (2016). "Human Rights Contestations: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity." The International Journal of Human Rights: 22.
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13642987.2016.1147432

This article asks if and why sexual orientation and gender identity-related rights should connect to a human rights framework.

UNESCO (2009). International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education: An Evidence-Informed Approach for Schools, Teachers and Health Advisors. Paris, France, UNESCO.
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001832/183281e.pdf

A report from UNESCO outlining appropriate and useful tools to provide effective sexuality education. Effective sexual education enables young people to be equipped with the knowledge, skills and values to make responsible choices about their sexual and social relationships in a world affected by HIV.

United Nations General Assembly (2011). Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS. United Nations. New York, USA, United Nations.
http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/sub_landing/files/20110610_UN_A-RES-65-277_en.pdf

United Nations Declaration on HIV and AIDS, 2011.

United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (2012). Born Free and Equal: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in International Human Rights Law. New York, USA, United Nations.
http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/BornFreeAndEqualLowRes.pdf

This booklet sets out the core obligations that States have towards LGBT persons, and describes how United Nations mechanisms have applied international law in this context. The booklet is also intended to assist human rights defenders and rights-holders generally to call States to account for breaches of international human rights law.

Williams, F. (2007). Realising Sexual Rights. Warwick, UK: 56.
https://www.ids.ac.uk/files/RealisingSRids.pdf

This report is a summary of a workshop held in late 2005 at the Institute of Development Studies. The workshop brought together international participants, including activists, researchers and practitioners with varying backgrounds to explore the ongoing connections between sexuality and development. The report attempts to capture some of the inspiration arising from this exploration.

Worthington, N., et al. (2008). "The Contested Politics of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights." Global Public Health 3(1).
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17441690802017888#.VvInzMsw-70

This report is a summary of a workshop held in late 2005 at the Institute of Development Studies. The workshop brought together international participants, including activists, researchers and practitioners with varying backgrounds to explore the ongoing connections between sexuality and development. The report attempts to capture some of the inspiration arising from this exploration.

Yingwana, N. (2015). Intersectionality of Sexuality, Inequality and Poverty. Brighton, England, Institute of Development Studies (IDS).
http://www.ids.ac.uk/opinion/intersectionality-of-sexuality-inequality-and-poverty

A blog post summarising a number of the findings and recommendations under the theme of 'Economy, Employment and Livelihoods'. This was part of an Evidence Report for the IDS programme on 'Sexuality, Poverty and Law'.