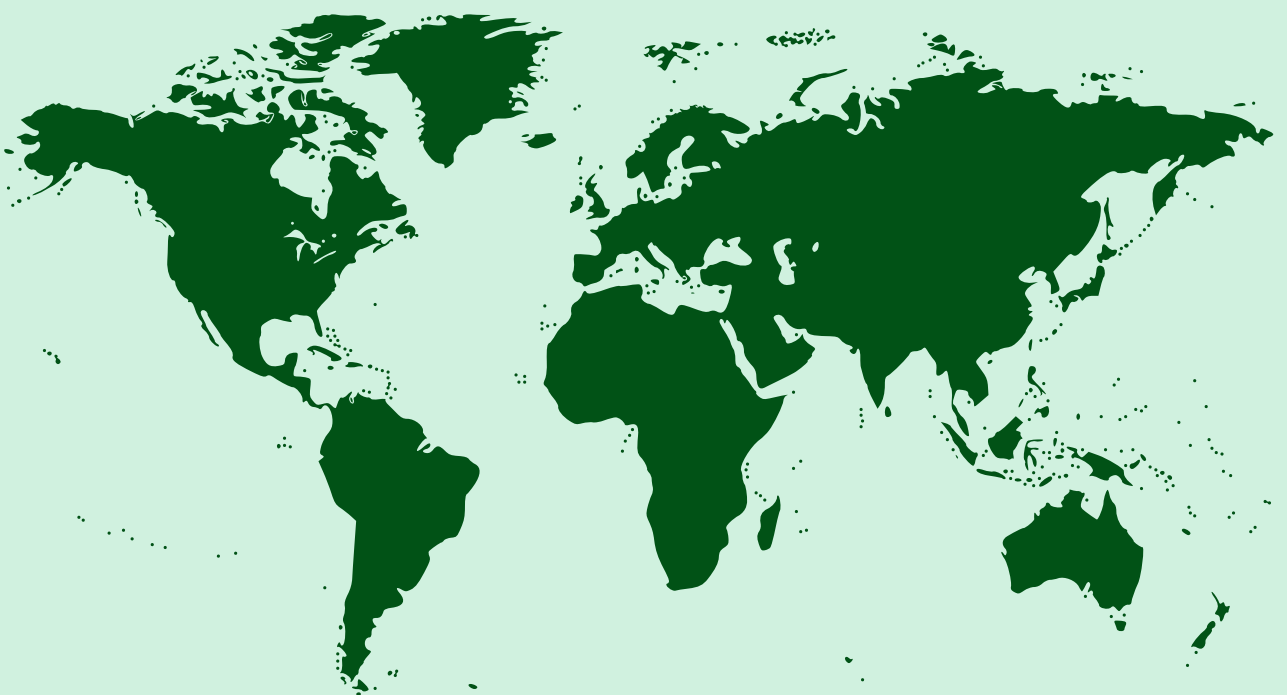


Bridging the Gap: Resourcing LGBTQI Climate Action

Summary &
Recommendations from
GiveOut's LGBTQI Climate
Convening

March 2025

www.giveout.org



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Executive Summary



Around the world LGBTQI organisations are not only working to ensure the resilience of their communities in the face of the climate crisis, but are also contributing meaningfully to climate movements across mitigation, adaptation, capacity building, and just transition initiatives. However, the marginalisation of LGBTQI communities in climate policy and action spaces means that they lack funding to develop and scale their vital work. That is why GiveOut held our world-first LGBTQI Climate Convening in March 2025, to explore barriers to funding and co-create recommendations on how to support and scale LGBTQI climate work.

This report summarises key findings from this convening and GiveOut's broader research through the LGBTQI Climate Fund, with highlights summarised below. We hope that it will inspire you to integrate LGBTQI communities into your climate work as dynamic drivers of change. Through doing so we can strengthen climate movements and ensure that our community is not left behind as we confront the escalating climate emergency threatening our planet and future.

Why are LGBTQI communities vulnerable to climate change?

LGBTQI communities are disproportionately vulnerable to climate impacts due to reasons including:

Criminalisation, a lack of legal protections, and limited legal recognition

Exclusion from climate policies, planning and disaster preparedness efforts

Difficulty accessing emergency shelters, aid, and relief services.

Homophobia and transphobia, including violence, abuse, and denial of service.

Structural barriers to employment, low income and housing insecurity.

Health inequalities, and disrupted access to essential care, including HIV treatment and HRT.

Reduced access to social networks, family support and community safety nets.

How are LGBTQI organisations already drivers of climate action?

LGBTQI organisations on every continent are already working on climate issues, contributing their strong expertise in change-making and community mobilisation. Their work includes collaboration with local climate movements to share strategy and knowledge; nurturing future climate leaders; developing humanitarian response networks and providing safe emergency shelters; advocating for the inclusion of LGBTQI people in climate policies and strategies; furthering the adoption of green technologies and land practices; engaging LGBTQI communities in sustainable livelihoods initiatives; and conducting research to evidence the climate vulnerability and needs of LGBTQI communities. We have included case studies at the end of this report to highlight some of the work currently happening and how this maps onto current climate funding priorities.



Barriers to funding LGBTQI climate work

GiveOut interviewed climate and environmental funders between November 2024 and January 2025 to identify barriers to funding LGBTQI climate work. Key barriers were:

A lack of confidence and knowledge on LGBTQI issues.

Perceived risk around funding LGBTQI work in contexts where LGBTQI people face social and legal discrimination.

Gaps in the data and evidence about LGBTQI work at this intersection.

The invisibility of LGBTQI communities in the global climate agenda, climate policies, and funder strategies.

Practical challenges and structural constraints in funding this work.

Recommendations for Funders

Build internal knowledge

Develop understanding of the LGBTQI climate work and issues in-house or by working in partnership with expert organisations.

Invest in data collection

Support research and data-gathering initiatives on LGBTQI climate work, rather than requiring this as a prerequisite for funding.

Support policy and advocacy work

Help LGBTQI organisations access decision-making spaces, and uphold commitments to LGBTQI rights and climate justice despite political pressures.

Fund flexibly and in partnership

Use intermediaries, build trust-based relationships with grantees, make funding applications easier to understand for non-experts, and explore new ways to measure impact.

Support community-level mitigation and adaptation work

Fund small-scale and pilot efforts by LGBTIQ communities to adopt green technology, enhance regenerative environmental infrastructure, and expand sustainable livelihood practices as part of broader initiatives towards a just transition.



Recommendations for LGBTQI Organisations

Support data collection and knowledge building

Create best practice guidance on data collection for LGBTQI organisations, develop a centralised database, collect case studies on climate impacts, and apply for funding to enable data collection.

Develop strategic partnerships

Build networks, collaborate with influential funders, engage with climate movements, and use media to increase visibility for LGBTQI climate work.

Strengthen organisational resilience

Invest in organisational strengthening, such as robust governance structures, financial management systems, and strategic planning, to increase readiness for larger, longer-term, and unrestricted funding opportunities, and to build resilience amid shifting donor priorities.

Prepare for climate impacts

Partner with emergency and humanitarian organisations, integrate climate into organisational strategies, engage local communities, and urge funders to maintain support despite global pressures.



Introduction

On 11th March 2025 GiveOut held our world-first LGBTQI Climate Convening in London to explore barriers to funding LGBTQI climate work, and co-create recommendations on how to support and scale this together. This report summarises our findings and provides actionable next steps for both funders and civil society organisations. We hope that it will inspire you to take action, build new relationships, and see LGBTQI organisations as drivers of change and vital partners as we face the climate crisis.

Why we held the LGBTQI Climate Convening

GiveOut launched the LGBTQI Climate Fund in March 2021 to support LGBTQI activists working in the Global South to help tackle the climate crisis. We then held a virtual convening for activists in April 2024 to understand the priorities of LGBTQI organisations and identify existing and planned work at this intersection. We learned that LGBTQI organisations are contributing to climate movements and undertaking innovative projects, yet there is a lack of funding, data, and visibility which limits their ability to scale this work.

We conducted interviews with climate and environmental funders between November 2024 and January 2025 to map the sector's existing knowledge of LGBTQI climate work; understand current barriers to funding; and identify opportunities for collaboration. This found very little evidence of funders engaging with LGBTQI climate issues, and that many feel that a lack of confidence, knowledge, and data prevents them supporting work at this intersection. We therefore held the in-person LGBTQI Climate Convening to foster connections between activists and funders to begin bridging this gap.

What happened at the convening

Throughout the day we heard from activists, funders, and researchers to build understanding of why LGBTQI communities are disproportionately impacted by the climate crisis, highlight their existing climate work, and develop strategies to overcome funding barriers. This included representatives from nine LGBTQI organisations working on climate issues across every continent; five experts from climate, LGBTQI, and development funders; members of the business sector; and a leading expert on LGBTQI climate vulnerability and resilience. Some highlights from the programme were:

- A special video message from Elisa Morgera, UN Special Rapporteur on Climate Change and Human Rights.
- An introduction to LGBTQI climate vulnerability, resilience, and action from Dr Michael Mikulewicz, Assistant Professor at the State University of New York.
- Activist panels exploring LGBTQI vulnerabilities in the climate crisis, and current work and contributions to the climate movement.
- A group activity where attendees co-created solutions to funding barriers.
- Panels bringing together funders and activists to identify actionable next steps to scale and raise the profile of LGBTQI climate work collaboratively.

Across our conversations there was a strong emphasis on the importance of collaboration between movements, funders, businesses, governments, civil society organisations, and other actors. As one activist shared, “community is the biggest source of resilience” as we face both the existential threat of climate change and global anti-rights movements.

How can you get involved

This convening was only the start of a larger conversation, and we hope that you will join us as we work together to raise the profile of LGBTQI climate work around the world to ensure that this is sustainably funded for the future. In this report we have set out recommendations for both funders and civil society organisations to facilitate greater collaboration at this intersection, and we would love to work with you to implement these strategies.

LGBTQI People and Climate Change

LGBTQI vulnerabilities to climate change impacts

We can think about vulnerability to the impacts of climate change in two main ways:

Biophysical Vulnerability

Biophysical vulnerability relates to exposure to climate events and disasters, such as flooding, heatwaves and sea-level rise - and prioritises adaptation strategies like drought resistant crops or sea wall construction. Most funding and aid is currently directed at addressing this kind of vulnerability.

Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability focuses on the social, economic, legal and political factors that cause vulnerability in the first place, usually well before the climate impact or disaster occurs. It highlights the importance of social and political inclusion, community-led adaptation and resilience building efforts, especially among marginalised populations.

LGBTQI people face both types of vulnerability, driven by systemic factors that place them at heightened risk. These include:

Structural and economic marginalisation

LGBTQI people are more likely to face poverty, employment discrimination, and exclusion from formal labour markets, often relying on informal or unstable work. These structural barriers to employment and housing increase vulnerability to displacement, livelihood loss, and harm during climate-related disasters.

Exclusion from climate policy and planning

LGBTQI communities are largely invisible in national climate strategies and international frameworks, meaning their specific needs and contributions are not accounted for in preparedness or response efforts. Only 22 out of 198 UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans mention sexual and gender minorities.

Criminalisation, stigma, and lack of legal protections

In many countries most affected by climate change, LGBTQI identities are criminalised, repressed, or lack legal protections from discrimination—making it unsafe or impossible to access support during climate-related emergencies.

Lack of legal recognition and documentation

Trans and non-binary people may lack identity documents that match their gender identity, while same-sex couples and chosen families may be unrecognised, creating barriers to accessing emergency services, humanitarian aid, and climate-related migration routes.

Violence and discrimination in emergency response

LGBTQI people often face homophobia, transphobia, or outright violence when accessing shelters, health services, or humanitarian aid, or are excluded from these altogether.

Health inequalities and disrupted care

LGBTQI people face barriers to healthcare and may have specific needs—such as HIV treatment or HRT—that are disrupted during climate crises.

Social isolation

Stigma, discrimination, and family rejection often lead to reduced access to social networks, leaving LGBTQI individuals with fewer sources of support during emergencies.

How has this impacted LGBTQI communities around the world?

We heard from all the activists present that climate change has already been impacting LGBTQI communities in their country or region. For example:

In **Jamaica**, LGBTQI people often rely on unstable employment and lack permanent housing, placing them at greater risk when hurricanes intensify. Additionally, those facing homelessness often live in storm gullies, which flood during storms, creating life-threatening situations. Trans people are particularly vulnerable during disasters, facing disruptions to vital medications such as HRT, PrEP and ARVs, and barriers to accessing emergency shelters due to transphobia and exclusion.

In **Tonga**, LGBTQI people are unable to access emergency shelters as these are often provided by religious groups hostile to the community. The Tonga Leitis Association shared that LGBTQI people often face abuse and sexual violence in these, meaning that TLA's leaders have had to shelter community members within their own homes during recent climate disasters.



In **Nigeria**, extreme heat and flooding are disproportionately impacting LGBTQI people, who are more likely to work in informal or outdoor jobs with little protection from rising temperatures. Women's Health and Equal Rights Initiative (WHER) reported that recent floods have submerged low-income neighbourhoods where LGBTQI people—already more likely to face housing and economic instability—often live. With limited savings and few relocation options, many are unable to recover from repeated displacement, leaving them at heightened risk during climate emergencies. LGBTQI people are also blamed for climate related disasters, with such scapegoating often rooted in religious beliefs and claims about morality, further compounding homophobia and transphobia in times of crisis.



In **Kenya**, El Niño floods devastated parts of the coast in 2023, displacing hundreds of households and destroying key infrastructure. ICA Kenya reports that queer individuals - many of whom had relocated to coastal towns to escape persecution in urban centres, faced growing hostility as economic pressures mounted. In the Kakuma Refugee Camp, drought and food insecurity severely impacted LGBTQI refugees already facing legal and social exclusion. Across the country, LGBTQI people have been largely excluded from emergency support and disaster planning, increasing their vulnerability during climate crises.



What strengths do LGBTQI communities bring to the climate movement?

Although LGBTQI communities are disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, they can also bring unique strengths to the climate movement. These include:

Navigating a Hostile Climate

Many LGBTQI organisations have been active for decades and understand how to advocate for change from the margins of society. As climate work is threatened by political shifts around the world, LGBTQI organisations can contribute deep experience on making change in a hostile climate. As one activist shared, “we’re not afraid to go up against giants.”

Cross-movement Collaboration

LGBTQI communities have a long history of collaborating with other movements. For example, May 17 Association shared that they have recently trained climate activists in Türkiye on non-violent resistance, drawing on the deep experience of the LGBTQI movement in the country.

Modelling Mutual Aid

LGBTQI communities are well connected and form networks of mutual support. During climate disasters these support networks often extend to support non-LGBTQI people in their wider communities. For example, ASEAN SOGIE Caucus shared that in LGBTQI communities across Southeast Asia have run community kitchens and hair salons in the aftermath of recent disasters.

Nurturing future leaders

LGBTQI people are prominent in the new generation of climate activists, so it is important that they are supported to contribute our unique expertise to the movement.

Supporting Community Access

LGBTQI organisations play an important role in communities and can support funders and researchers to access people who would not otherwise be found. This will be important in building the evidence base around LGBTQI climate issues and ensuring projects are grounded in the diverse needs of communities.



What does an LGBTQI informed approach look like?

An LGBTQI informed approach to climate work recognises that improving the social, economic, and political position of LGBTQI communities around the world is essential to reducing their vulnerability to the climate crisis. This may include direct climate advocacy, work to improve access to human rights, economic security, and tackling social prejudices and exclusions. At the same time, it is important to minimise the biophysical vulnerability of LGBTQI communities through funding access to permanent community centres, green energy solutions, and food resilience programmes. It is only through addressing both social and biophysical vulnerabilities that we can reduce the burden of climate change on LGBTQI communities—or any other marginalised group.

An LGBTQI informed approach also recognises that our communities have important contributions to make to the climate movement. Through drawing on our long history of cross-movement collaboration, networks of community support, and resilience in working within hostile environments, we can help build climate movements that centre community, are rooted in equity, solidarity, and empathy, and can weather challenging times. LGBTQI organisations will require flexible funding to support their work across these areas and there is much room for innovation and collaboration. Read on to find out more about how we can support and scale LGBTQI climate work together.

Barriers to Funding

In the lead up to the convening, GiveOut conducted interviews with climate and environmental funders to understand barriers to funding LGBTQI climate work. This found several key barriers which are outlined below.

Limited awareness and confidence around LGBTQI issues

- Climate funders reported a lack of familiarity with LGBTQI communities and vulnerabilities, and were hesitant to engage due to ‘culture war’ rhetoric about LGBTQI issues.
- Climate funders do not yet see LGBTQI groups as potential strategic partners for advancing climate action, particularly mitigation.
- There are a lack of internal champions vocally advocating for LGBTQI inclusion, and surveys have found that LGBTQI staff members may not always feel comfortable sharing their identities due to a conservative funding environment. This exacerbates knowledge gaps and means that LGBTQI communities are not on the agenda.

Political challenges

- Funders were concerned about supporting LGBTQI initiatives in politically sensitive regions, potential legal implications in countries with anti-LGBTQI laws, and the risk of unintended harm to LGBTQI communities if funding is highly visible.
- The global climate agenda, particularly through the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP), has yet to highlight the need for LGBTQI inclusion, perhaps due to the consensus-based nature of its work which requires approval from governments hostile to LGBTQI rights.
- There are limited opportunities for LGBTQI representation at high-level climate negotiations, resulting in our exclusion from global policies and strategies.

Structural constraints in grant-making

- Many climate funders focus on large-scale, high-value grants, and LGBTQI groups are usually too small and/or may lack the capacity to be considered.
- Most climate funders focus on climate change mitigation, rather than adaptation and resilience-building which LGBTQI organisations are more likely to undertake. Mitigation strategies are less likely to include movement building or more community-based approaches.
- Climate philanthropy is diverse and specialised, making alignment difficult.
- There is a lack of common frameworks for integrating LGBTQI issues into climate funding to draw on.
- Language can be dense and complicated for non-climate specialists, especially marginalised communities and those whose first language is not English.

Lack of data and evidence

- Funders felt that they lacked data on LGBTQI climate issues, exacerbated by a dearth of disaggregated data on LGBTQI populations in climate contexts.
- It can be difficult to demonstrate measurable impact for funders due to LGBTQI climate work often focusing on resilience building, adaptation, and movement building.
- Although LGBTQI organisations have collected data, this is not seen as credible – often because it is community-generated, qualitative, or anecdotal. Funders and policy makers often fail to recognise stories, lived experiences, and oral testimonies as valid forms of data, despite their critical role in understanding nuanced impacts of climate change on LGBTQI people.

Recommendations for Funders

Support community-level mitigation and adaptation work

- Fund efforts by LGBTIQ communities to adopt green technology, enhance regenerative environmental infrastructure, and expand sustainable livelihood practices as part of broader initiatives towards a just transition.
- Consider small-scale, exploratory funding to help test approaches, build relationships, and generate lessons for wider adoption and scaling up.
- Ensure that grassroots organisations have the resources to contribute to and lead emergency responses.

Support advocacy and preparedness work

- Support LGBTIQ organisations to access decision-making spaces and amplify their calls for inclusion in climate policies and strategies. Bring grantees into new conversations to increase representation and visibility.
- Support grantee staff well-being, including post-crisis mental health support.
- Maintain commitments to LGBTIQ rights and climate justice despite political pressures, and focus on opportunities rather than challenges.
- Reimagine risk by backing local leadership in both preparedness and emergency responses.

Build internal knowledge and capacity around this intersection

- Increase the diversity within funder spaces to ensure that marginalised communities are represented with input into strategy.
- Develop your knowledge on LGBTQI climate issues through engaging with expert organisations and grassroots activists.
- Recognise that many organisations contribute to climate work without explicitly framing it as such—meet organisations 'where they are'. Support intersectional initiatives that integrate LGBTQI, environmental, and social justice issues.
- Apply a mutual learning approach, building trust and understanding through long-term engagement.

Invest in data collection

- Fund research and data-gathering initiatives rather than requiring data as a prerequisite for funding, understanding that this is often hard to gather for LGBTQI communities. As one funder shared during the convening “fund around and find out”.
- Work with grassroots organisations who have already built trust within their communities to support the gathering of data and evidence.
- Recognise the value of qualitative data and stories, and shift from deficit-based storytelling (focusing on vulnerability) to asset-based framing highlighting solutions, success stories, and scalable work while recognising the community’s marginalisation.
- Support the development of secure, centralised databases on LGBTQI climate issues.

Fund flexibly and in partnership

- Fund through intermediary organisations to overcome knowledge deficits, navigate funding in challenging regions, and facilitate smaller grant sizes.
- Use regional mapping and research efforts to identify organisations with the capacity to receive and manage funds.
- Simplify application and reporting processes to reduce administrative burdens on grassroots organisations, and understand that some may lack knowledge of specialist language.
- Build long-term, trust-based relationships to enable sustainable funding, and shift power by letting community priorities and expertise shape funding strategies.
- Support collaborations between LGBTQI, climate, and human rights movements.
- Consider how funding could be used to develop partnerships with multilateral and bilateral development finance institutions to increase scope and scale of community impact. Committed Multilateral Development Finance was \$125 billion in 2023, and all of the Institutions have significant climate mandates.



Recommendations for LGBTQI Organisations

Prepare for climate impacts

- Build relationships with emergency shelters and humanitarian organisations to ensure LGBTQI people are safe and included in preparedness and response planning.
- Integrate climate into organisational strategies, programming, and risk management plans.
- Collaborate with local communities to build on their knowledge of climate change, its impacts, and pathways for resilience.
- Call on funders to maintain or increase support during global crises, and to take public stands in defence of LGBTQI communities when they are targeted or scapegoated.
- Elevate the leadership of frontline communities—their expertise is central to resilience.

Support data collection and knowledge building

- Develop a centralised database of case studies and data on LGBTQI climate issues to support funding and advocacy.
- Identify what data is needed for different audiences and develop best practice guidance for LGBTQI organisations on how to collect this.
- Document and share the lived experiences and impacts of climate change on LGBTQI communities, and partner with researchers and institutions to strengthen the credibility of grassroots data.
- Advocate for funders to resource data collection and knowledge-building efforts, rather than requiring data as a precondition for support.
- Reclaim storytelling as evidence, and use your narratives to help shift how impact is defined.

Develop strategic partnerships

- Develop networks to share LGBTQI climate work and exchange best practice.
- Work with funders and philanthropists who have influence in high-level discussions and access to decision-making spaces.
- Build trust-based relationships with funders and work with them to shape more inclusive, participatory funding models.
- Engage with climate activists, organisations, and movements to share expertise and develop mutually supportive relationships.
- Work with media and other platforms to make LGBTQI climate work more visible.
- Foster solidarity by building alliances across movements, interests, and identities.
- Build an awareness of national climate finance programs and how bilaterals and multilaterals are engaged, and seek to become involved in stakeholder engagement on projects which affect the community.

Strengthen organisational resilience

- Advocate for funding that includes mental health and well-being support for activists, particularly following climate disasters and humanitarian crises.
- Invest in organisational strengthening, such as robust governance structures, financial management systems, and strategic planning to increase readiness for larger, longer-term, and unrestricted funding opportunities, and to build resilience amid shifting donor priorities.
- Frame LGBTQI climate justice as a sustained, structural need—not a short-term or niche trend—by grounding advocacy in long-term community realities and movement goals.
- Engage in future-proofing work, such as scenario planning and risk assessments, to prepare for climate-related and political shocks.
- Build sustainability from the ground up, recognising organisational care as essential climate infrastructure.

Mapping LGBTQI Climate Work onto the Climate Funder Landscape

Climate Funding Priorities

To help situate the diverse and growing body of LGBTQI climate activism within the broader climate agenda, we have mapped LGBTQI work against four key priorities across the climate funding landscape. These are:

1. Mitigation

Work to limit the impact of climate change through reducing emissions or trapping greenhouse gasses. This includes support for initiatives such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, low-carbon technologies, nature-based solutions, and sustainable agriculture and industry practices. It also involves funding new technologies and infrastructure solutions such as carbon capture and storage, carbon removal, green hydrogen, and green construction.

2. Adaptation

Enhancing the ability of infrastructure, ecosystems, and communities to adjust to current and anticipated climate changes. This may include protecting and restoring natural ecosystems; enhancing the resilience of communities and infrastructure to withstand climate impacts such as flooding, droughts, and extreme weather events; vulnerability assessments and scenario planning; and support for communities navigate and rebuild from the impacts of climate change.

3. Advocacy and Capacity Building

Projects spanning climate policy, governance, and finance initiatives. This could include influencing national and global climate policy to support mitigation, adaptation, and just transition goals. It may also involve developing financial tools and systems (e.g. green bonds, climate funds) to increase the ability of countries and organisations to address climate change, fund climate solutions, and ensure capital reaches vulnerable communities..

4. Just Transition and Climate Justice

Involving impacted communities in climate planning and responses to ensure that these are inclusive, equitable, and responsive to their needs. This also includes raising awareness and building skills across communities, governments, and institutions to promote climate literacy, engagement, and action.

We recognise that funders may use different internal categories, place emphasis on different priorities, or work across multiple areas simultaneously. Similarly, not all LGBTQI climate work fits neatly into one category. However, this structure provides a practical way to understand where LGBTQI communities are already contributing to climate solutions, and where future resourcing efforts might be focused.

Categorising LGBTQI Climate Work

As part of consultations with activists in the lead up to the convening, LGBTQI organisations from across the globe shared the work they are doing at the intersection of LGBTQI rights and climate justice. While the context and focus of their work varied, strong coherence emerged around four core areas of activity:



Practical Support

Direct services and community-based responses to the impacts of climate change, such as emergency shelters, humanitarian aid, or sustainable livelihood initiatives.



Education

Building knowledge and awareness within LGBTQI communities and among policymakers, including training for service providers and climate actors.



Advocacy

Policy engagement and efforts to ensure LGBTQI inclusion in climate frameworks, national strategies, and global negotiations.



Research

Producing data and evidence to inform programming, influence policy, and elevate the voices and experiences of LGBTQI people.

LGBTQI Contributions Across Climate Funding Priorities

These activities intersect with the four funder priorities in multiple ways. For example:

Funder Priority	Approach	LGBTQI Climate Work (PEAR)
1. Mitigation	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through climate technology	Emerging area with potential: WHER (Nigeria) is reducing reliance on fossil fuels through solar energy installation at its LGBTQI community hub, demonstrating how infrastructure shifts can mitigate emissions while serving community needs (P).
	Increasing community resilience	TransWave (Jamaica) is embedding adaptation into strategic planning, focusing on food insecurity, homelessness, and access to services (A, R); ORAM (Kenya) is training LGBTQI refugees in sustainable and climate-friendly farming techniques (P, E).
2. Adaptation	Implementing nature-based solutions	Limited current engagement amongst activists consulted, but some groups (e.g. RPF in Fiji and ICA in Kenya) are exploring land, soil, and agriculture through an inclusion lens (P, E, A, R), with the potential for deeper engagement. There is also anecdotal evidence that indigenous LGBTQI communities are at the forefront of nature-based solutions, but available data on this is limited.
	Preparing for climate disasters	TLA (Tonga) provides emergency shelter for LGBTQI people during natural disasters (P); VPride (Vanuatu) has been involved in ensuring that evacuation policies are LGBTQI inclusive (A, R).

Funder Priority	Approach	LGBTQI Climate Work (PEAR)
3. Capacity Building	Climate finance and investment	EFAF (Jamaica) and ICA (Kenya) are advocating for economic inclusion and social equity in climate finance, particularly for LGBTQI people facing structural exclusion from economic opportunities (A, R).
	Advocacy, policy, and governance	RPF (Fiji) co-developed a SOGIESC-inclusive roadmap for national climate policy (A, R); EFAF (Jamaica) secured inclusion of LGBTQI people in the Gender and Climate Change Strategy (A, R); VPride (Vanuatu) influenced evacuation policies (A, R); Derechos Humanos y Diversidad (Argentina) is engaging with government on the climate visa programme (A).
4. Just Transition	Climate education and awareness	May 17 Association (Türkiye) developed a climate justice guidebook and hosted exhibitions and panels (E); UCTRANS (Caribbean) is addressing climate misinformation and stigma through education (E, R); Emme Christie (Jamaica) is delivering workshops and building knowledge across the Caribbean LGBTQI movement (E).
	Social and environmental justice	Core to almost all case studies: ICA (Kenya) uses an intersectional feminist approach to address land, housing, and food justice (A, R, P); ASC (Asia) is documenting exclusion from humanitarian systems (R); UCTRANS, TransWave, and EFAF are advocating for systemic equity in disaster response and climate planning (A, R, E).

This mapping demonstrates that LGBTQI organisations are not peripheral to climate work—they are already actively contributing to many of the areas that funders prioritise. What is needed now is recognition, resourcing, and partnership to scale and sustain this work.

Index of Case Studies

Read all the case
studies here:

giveout.org/bridging-the-gap-case-studies



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United Caribbean Trans Network
(UCTRANS), Caribbean



Equality For All Foundation (EFAF),
Jamaica



TransWave,
Jamaica



South America

Derechos Humanos y Diversidad,
Argentina



Pacific

Rainbow Pride Foundation (RPF),
Fiji



**DIVA for Equality,
Fiji**



**Tonga Leitis Association (TLA),
Tonga**



**VPride Foundation,
Vanuatu**



South and Southeast Asia

**Equal Asia Foundation (Equal AF),
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**ASEAN SOGIE Caucus (ASC),
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Sub-Saharan Africa

**Innovators 4 Climate Action (ICA),
Kenya**



**ORAM,
Kenya**



**Women's Health and Equal Right's
Initiative (WHER), Nigeria**





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