



LGBTQI NEED ASSESSMENT REPORT IN EGYPT

15 December 2016 – 15 March 2017



Bedayaa Organization for LGBTQI in the
Nile Valley area (Egypt & Sudan)
Mesahat Foundation for Sexual and Gender Diversity



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INTRODUCTION

Bedayaa Organization for LGBTQI in the Nile Valley area (Egypt & Sudan) and Mesahat Foundation for Sexual and Gender Diversity conducted, between the periods of December 15th 2016 to March 15th 2017, an LGBTQI need assessment study in Egypt to provide a local perspective on the needs of this community and to adopt an evidence-based approach in decision-making and providing services. This study wasn't conducted with the intention of being comprehensive in reaching out to all the Gay, Lesbian, Trans, Queer, Intersex individuals, but rather to provide a starting point for collecting information from members of this community whom we were able to reach. With that being said, the study targeted a sample of a total 372 members of the LGBTQI community. The details of the sample and the Governorates targeted by this study will be further addressed in the upcoming sections in addition to that the findings, conclusion and the final recommendations of our study will be presented below.

It should be noted that the team behind this study, faced some difficulties, restrictions and obstacles, where this study was the first of its kind that we implemented in Egypt, and therefore it was difficult to assess the extent of its success, thus we have expected such obstacles since we started our work. The restrictive security situation played a major role in hindering the work of the field researchers and made their access to the members of the LGBTQI community extremely complicated and dangerous.

In spite of the restrictions and obstacles, this report provided a valuable addition to the existing evidence that could provide indicators to the development and follow-up of our future plans.

The primary purposes of this study are as follows:

- Identifying the needs of the LGBTQI community in Egypt and acquiring detailed information from a larger and more representative group of this community.
- Acquiring Authentic and objective details of the needs of the individuals we communicate with directly.
- To identify the potential needs that we did not think of before or that we were not aware of their importance or existence.
- Documenting the needs of the Queer /LGBTI community is always useful in advocacy for local regional, and international lobbying for our cause.
- Ensuring that any actions we take or plans that we implement are in line with the needs expressed by the members of our community.

The Study Methodology

DATA COLLECTION METHOD:

- This study used the sampling method and the samples were chosen according to the method of the stratified random sample in which all members of the LGBTQI community had been given an equal opportunity of representation in the study and were selected to join the sample of the study accordingly. No population was excluded. The stratified sample random defects have been minimized throughout the process due to our good understanding of the community of the study and the non-existence of any levels of change within the mentioned community in addition to taking into account the diversity within the samples as follows:

1. Geographical Diversity

The geographical diversity and achieving a suitable inclusion of most of the provinces of the Arab Republic of Egypt were taken into account. It is noteworthy that a large numbers of study population were densely presented in Greater Cairo and Alexandria, making a large proportion of the field study involving these two provinces.

Furthermore, this was owing to the fact that the population of these two provinces account for (16%), where the number of the population of the two provinces is estimated at approximately 14.5 million people of the total population of the Arab Republic of Egypt census. Additionally, these two provinces are characterized by being a society of somewhat relative openness and thus made it easier to reach and communicate with the LGBTQI individuals compared with other Governorates.

2. Gender, sexual / gender identity, and gender expression diversity

The study took into consideration the need to fairly include males, females and Intersex individuals in addition to ensuring the diversity of sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression. Thus, the sample of this study consisted of gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and transsexual, queer, pansexual and crossdresser individuals.

Generally speaking, the fieldwork team faced difficulties in reaching large numbers of Transsexual, transgender, pansexual, crossdresser and asexual individuals.

3. Age and social background diversity:

The study's approach was to include individuals from different age groups and various social strata, ranging from less than 18 years to above the age of 50.

According to the homogeneity of the study population in terms of the great similarities in social and cultural characteristics and circumstances, despite the different general features in each group of provinces, we decided to make the sample small for easily approach and to ensure the capability of the adjustment of the variables, the low cost and quick realization of the desired results. Thus, we decided to reach a total number of 350 samples distributed among 11 key provinces / cities that reflect the attributes of the rest of the provinces..

The Cities that have been chosen for the study are:

Greater Cairo and its suburbs, Alexandria, Banha, Mansoura, Tanta, Port Said, Minya, Assiut, Sohag, Luxor and Aswan.

After starting the implementation of the study, we opted to increase the number of samples to 372 samples representing 19 Governorates in order to cover more regions of the republic and to achieve the most accurate results and also as a result of using the method known as "Snowball" which enabled the field researchers to reach larger numbers of groups on a broader geographical scale and this has helped us to reach new places and new people.

Methodology of Data Collection:

A survey was designed in a form that entailed closed-ended questions pattern so that we can conduct accurate statistics and open-ended questions in order to allow the respondents (the sample groups) to substantially express all their needs without placing them within specific stereotypical labels of the needs that we are looking for.

The samples number:

372 samples representing 19 Governorates were listed in this study, noting that members of the study's community are almost invisible in the Egyptian society and mainly survive on living a discreet lifestyle, fearing for their personal safety, which made it harder for us to reach them and led the field researchers to resort to the snowball method, in the beginning, we depended on the circles and networks of acquaintances within the groups of the study population and these individuals connected the researchers with other individuals and which subsequently resulted in reaching the number we planned beforehand.



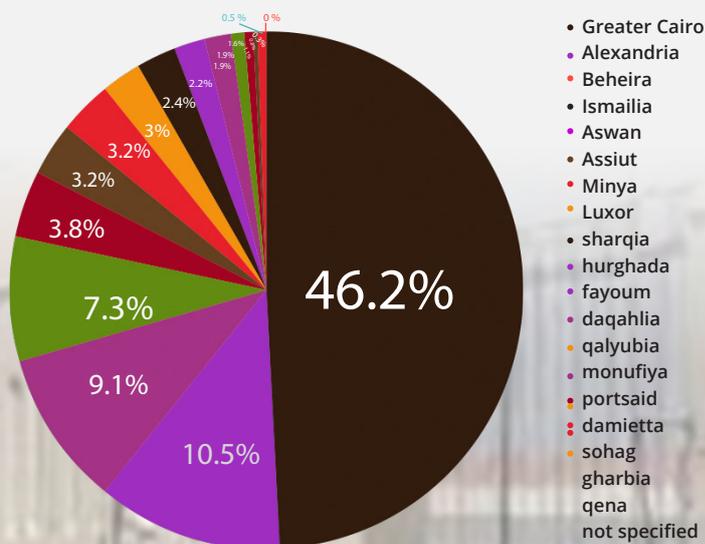
DATA ANALYSIS

A: The surveyed sample (The study population):

The sample was divided as follows:

1. According to the Governorates:

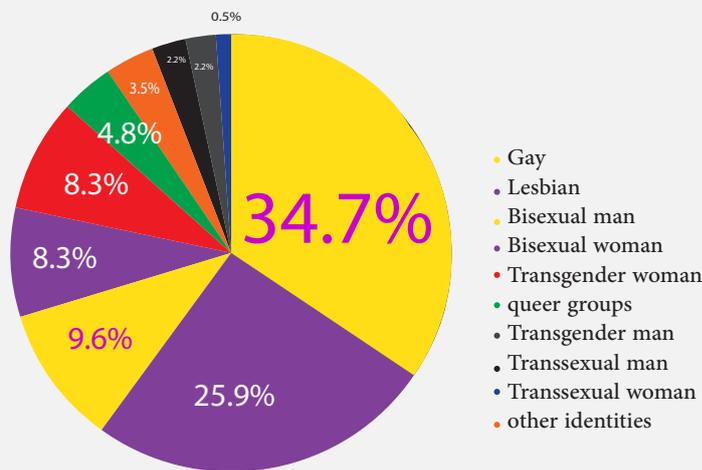
The number of respondents totaled 372 distributed among provinces, in which Greater Cairo accounted for the largest percentage since it represented 46.2% followed by Alexandria Governorate at 10.5%, Al-Gharbia (listed samples came from the cities of Tanta and Al-mahalla Al -Kobra) at 9.1%, followed by Dakahlia (samples represented the cities of Mansoura and Meit Ghamr) at 7.3%, while Al-Sharqia (samples from Zagazig city) accounted for 3.8%, and Port Said Governorate at 3.2% and Qalyubia (samples from the city of Banha) accounted for 3.2%, then Ismailia Governorate at 3%, followed by Aswan Governorate which represented an estimated 2.4%, followed by the city of Assiut 2.2%, then Sohag governorate which accounted for 1.9%, and the province of Luxor (samples were listed from the cities of Luxor and Karnak) 1.9%, followed by Menoufia (the cities of Menoufia and Kafr El-Sheikh) 1.6%, and the province of Fayoum 1.1%, and the province of Minya 0.8%, then Hurghada province 0.5%, Damietta 0.5%, Beheira 0.3%, followed by Qena Governorate 0.3%, as well as a percentage of 0.3% that opted to refrain from revealing where they come from.



- To review the Survey, please refer to the appendices section at the bottom of this report.
- For more detailed numbers and the complete proportions of each section in this report, please refer to the charts section found at the bottom of this report.

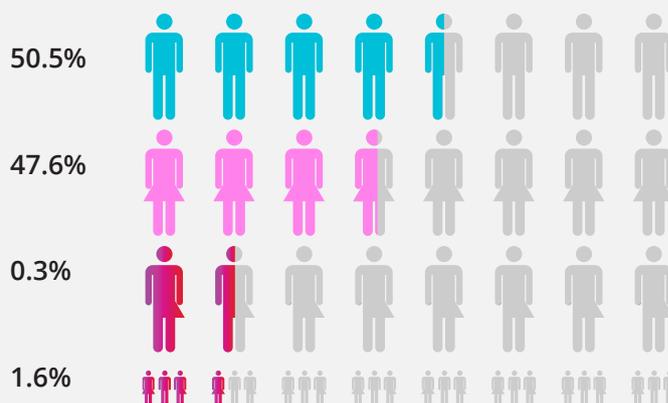
2-According to Gender Identity/Sexual Orientation

Homosexual males accounted for the largest percentage of respondents, where they accounted for 34.7%, followed by homosexual females that accounted for 25.9% , while bisexual males ratio represented 9.6%, and bisexual females accounted for 8.3% in addition to Transgender women which accounted for 8.3%, Queer groups represented 4.8% followed by transsexual men 2.2% and transgender men 2.2% while transsexual women scored 0.5%. It should be noted that around 3.5% of the total respondents identified as people with other identities or did not refer to a specific identity.



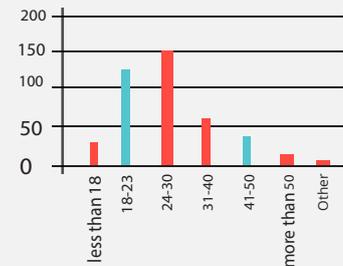
3- According to Sex

The sample was divided into the proportion of 50.5% in which males dominated it, while females accounted for 47.6% in addition to 0.3% for intersex. Those who opted not to identify their sex or mentioned something that is not applicable accounted for 1.6%.



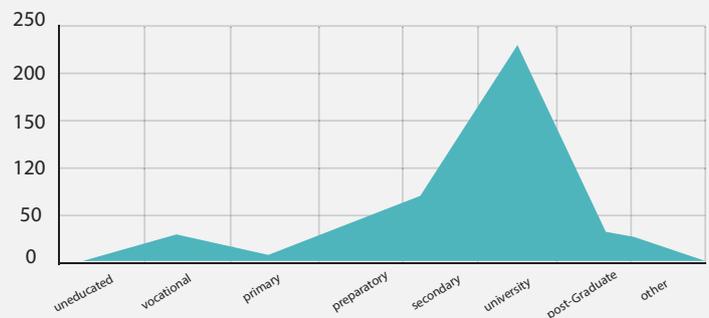
4- According to Age:

The diversity of the age group of the respondents varied as the proportion those aged less than 18 years old accounted for 3.8% while those whose age ranged between 18 years to 23 years accounted for 37% and the percentage of those aged between 24 to 30 years represented 42.7% of the total sample ,those between 31 years to 40 years accounted for 12.4% and the proportion of people aged between 41 years to 50 years old only accounted for 1.6% and the smallest proportion was for those who are above the age of 50 accounting for 0.6% while other data and those who didn't reveal accounted for 1.9%.



5-According to Education:

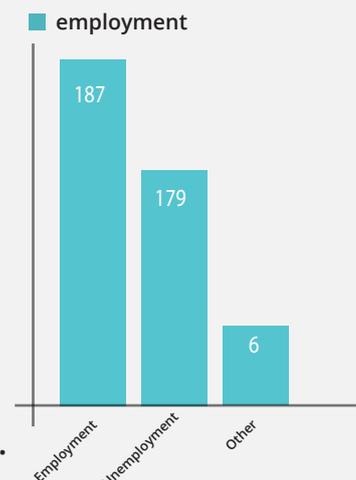
The educational element of the sample also varied and ensured diversity, where the percentage of uneducated accounted for 0.8% of the total sample and the proportion of those holding of technical education degrees accounted for 4.3% and those with only primary education accounted for 1.1% and the proportion of who went to intermediate schools scored 7.3% and the proportion of high school degree holders accounted for 18.3% while university graduates scored the highest ratio of 60.8% while post graduate degree holders accounted for 6.2% and those who didn't refer to their education level accounted for 1.2%.



	Uneducated	Vocational	Primary	Preparattion	Secondary	University	Post-graduate	Other
Education	3	16	4	27	68	226	23	5

6-According to Employment

The sample included about 50.3% of employees, and those who are unemployed accounted for 48.1% and the remaining 1.6% represented those who did not mention their employment situation. The work areas included in this sample were diverse and represented most of the segments of the society which shows the diversity of social groups in the sample, which includes members of different social classes ranging from workers to university professors.



7-According to the personal interests:

The sampled groups of this study demonstrated diversity, different interests and hobbies and this was clear during the analysis of the Surveys. Their interests ranged between reading, watching awareness movies, writing, attending training sessions, volunteering, human rights, research, documentation, organizing training / give lectures, spreading, awareness, video production, Photography, graphic design, training and peer education/ support, writing press releases, in addition to arts (painting, dancing, fashion designing, music, singing, decoration and acting), trade and animals, traveling, sports and the Internet.

This is already reflected in their personalities and plays a role in determining their needs. It was observed that some of the respondents answered this question in a hasty manner without concentration, where we noticed that their hastily chose their answers for example, some individuals mentioned reading as one of the hobbies, but they are uninterested in having access to books because the lack of interest and as a result of this hastiness we will not include specific statistics because we are somewhat doubtful about its authenticity.

B: The study population's needs:

The study dealt with several key factors in which questions has been posed in the field study and questions dealt with the priorities of the needs of the LGBTQI community individuals, the results can be reviewed as follows:

1. Training needs

This need has been addressed through posing two questions included in the survey, the first question was to order the priority of the training topics and the second question was to identify the reasons behind this need. The sample respondents were characterized by hesitant positions as follows:

About 68 % approved the first question, while 19.4 % rejected it and those who did not determine their position accounted for 11.3 %, while 69.9 % approved the second question and 29 % rejected it, which indicates that the thoughtfulness prompts an increasing rejection.

THE TRAINING NEEDS WERE RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

1	Access to training on LGBTQI rights issues
2	Access to training on Human Rights
3	Access to training on Gender, Sexuality and Feminism
4	Access to training on Digital Security
5	Access to training on Sexual Health, prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).
6	Access to Training on Religion, Gender and sexual diversity.
7	Access to Training on Writing, Photography and Documentary films production
8	Access to training workshops on documentation and research writing
9	Access to training sessions on in the field of mental health and emotional well-being
10	Access to Legal training to know your legal rights on national and international level
11	Access to Training of trainers (TOT) on any of the above mentioned areas

The respondents are in need of awareness training for the following reasons:

Reasons for the training needs as listed by the study population:

- To raise awareness and acquire knowledge , and to comply with the latest update pertaining to the LGBTQI community (the vast majority)
- To help others and benefit the community and contribute to spreading awareness
- In order to be capable of discussing the issues that are of a great interest to the LGBTQI community.
- Mastery of knowledge of as many members of the LGBTQI community and to create a kind of dialogue on common issues and exchange the views
- To gain knowledge about the LGBTQI community rights and claim them and to know our situation and deal with it
- To come to terms with oneself on the subject of religion
- To convince parents of the sexual identity disorder (Transgender who wants to raise consciousness about the disorder).

The type of training required by the study population:

This issue was addressed through an open -ended question posed within the Survey, where the respondents wrote the type of the awareness training they need and the answers included the following variations:

- Human rights and LGBTQI rights (majority)
- Health education which include: (majority)
 - A) Sexual health, including sexually transmitted diseases and sexual practices
 - B) Mental health and emotional well-being, including personal safety and self-acceptance
- gender and sexuality (majority)
- Digital Security
- Legal and international trainings
- Immigration and Asylum
- Graphics , writing and photography
- Religion and homosexuality
- Intersectionalities (social classes) between gender identity and sexual orientation
- Liberty and personal spaces
- Trainings related to the integration phase of transsexual people.
- Research writing - field research
- Human development and personal skills
- How to gain access to therapy from homosexuality or conversion therapy (A need noted by a bisexual sample respondent from Luxor).

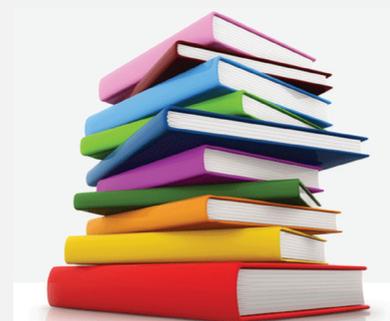
2. Need for books and manuals:

This need was tackled through the form of two questions listed in the Survey, where the purpose of the first question is to determine the order of the books topics priority and the purpose of the second question is to know the reasons behind the needs. It was observed that the stances of the sample were marked by hesitation as follows:

About 58.6 % approved of the first question, while 27.4 % rejected it and those who did not determine their position accounted for 13.2 %, while % 59.9 approved the second question and 39% rejected it, which indicates that the thoughtfulness prompts an increasing rejection.

The needs for those books are as follows:

1	Access to Books /manuals on the LGBTQI issues and rights.
2	Access to Books /manuals on human rights issues
3	Access to Books /manuals on Gender, Sexuality and Feminism
4	Access to Books /manuals on Digital Security
5	Access to Books /manuals on Sexual Health and on the prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).
6	Access to Books/Manuals on Religion, Gender and sexual diversity
7	Access to Books/Manuals on writing skills, photography, and production of documentary films
8	Access to Books/Manuals on documentation and research writing
9	Access to Books/Manuals in the field of mental health and emotional well-being
10	Access to Books/Manuals about legal rights to know your legal rights on national and international level
11	Access to reports documenting human rights violations against LGBTQI community in Egypt
12	Access to information on Immigration and Asylum



Those who have confirmed their need for books and awareness guide/ manuals have stated the following reasons:

- Being fond of reading
- Increase knowledge
- Acquiring information and skills to help in the psychological and social well-being
- To maintain more holistic and critical views in regard of different topics
- Books help to provide more privacy
- Information is accessed quickly through books
- Increase knowledge and cognition
- Document and archive information

In contrast to those who have expressed their lack of need for awareness Books and Guides have stated of the following reasons:

- Lack of interest in reading
- Awareness manuals do not benefit some of the responders in the sample.
- Educational materials are available online
- The availability of multiple sources of knowledge
- Some of the respondents have their own books
- Preference for training workshops or videos or digital books rather than printed books



Awareness Books /manuals needed:

This need was tackled through the form of another open-ended question listed in the Survey, where the surveyed sample stated the type of books / awareness manuals they need and their feedback included the following variations:

- Human rights, LGBTQI rights, international legal rights, and the rights of people living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and violations reports.
- Health education, including sexual health and sexually transmitted diseases.
- Mental health, including the reintegration of transgender and transsexual people before their transition.
- Feminism, gender, and sexuality books and training manuals.
- Stories of gay and lesbian history and homosexual novels / fiction and life experiences.
- The history of the gay and lesbian movement in Egypt and the history of homosexuality in the Middle East.
- Security Awareness.
- Digital Security.
- Personal safety
- Immigration and Asylum
- Religion and homosexuality
- The integration phase of transsexual persons
- Documentation and research
- Human development and psychology
- Legal books on advocacy
- Economy and financial empowerment
- Drug addiction within the LGBTQI community
- Philosophy
- Economics
- Spiritual sphere of the other world and the jinn
- Verbal violence and harassment

3. Need for videos, educational websites and a Queer magazine:

This need was tackled through the form of two questions listed in the Survey, where the purpose of the first question is to determine the order of the videos topics priority and the purpose of the second question is to know the reasons behind the needs. It was observed that the stances of the sample were marked by hesitation as follows:

About 64.5% approved of the first question, while 20.2 % rejected it and those who did not determine their position accounted for 14.2 %, while 76.9 % approved the second question and 21.5 % rejected it, which indicates that the thoughtfulness prompts an increasing rejection.

The need for videos included the following themes:

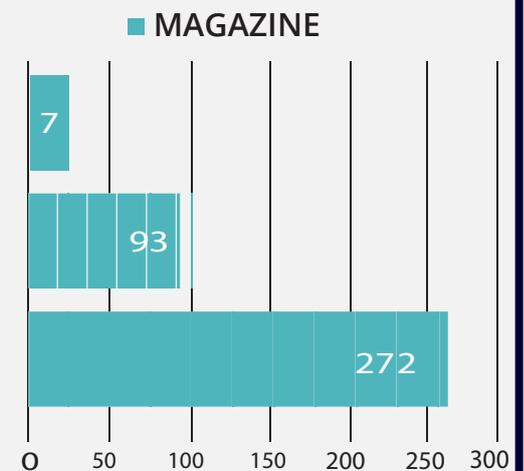
1	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to the LGBTQI issues and rights
2	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to Human rights and its pertaining issues
3	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to Gender, Sexuality, and Feminism.
4	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to Digital Security
5	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to Sexual Health and to the prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).
6	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to Religion, Gender and sexual diversity
7	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to on writing skills, photography, and the production of documentary films
8	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to documentation and research writing.
9	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites related to the field of mental health and emotional well-being
10	Gaining access to documentary films / videos/ websites to know your legal rights on national and international level.

The respondents who expressed their needs for awareness documentary films and videos have mostly agreed on their need to it as a result of their love for the means of video in education, as it entails an ability to simplify the material presented and easy to convey information and is more pragmatic, and easier to comprehend and perceive, as well as being available on the Internet, which makes it available all the time without restrictions. The majority of the responded, who agreed on the need for videos, explained that their need arises from their wish to increase their awareness in order to be more familiar with the reality.

Those who agreed on not needing documentary or awareness film explained that it was due to their lack of interest in such types of education and a preference for other types, such as books or practical exercises, or because of the availability of sufficient awareness videos for them on the Internet. Some also believe that censorship will play a role in blocking such videos, and some fear the existence of such video content.

The needed Videos topics included the following:

- LGBTQI rights
- Human rights
- Domestic violence
- Psychology and Mental Health
- Latest events
- Gender and Sexuality
- Sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV
- Societal and institutional violations
- Activism stories of the LGBTQI community, especially transgender groups.
- Testimonies by the LGBTQI community individuals who have sought asylum in other countries and to document the difficulties encountered and how they overcame them.
- Awareness videos targeting the families of the LGBTQI community
- Legal Awareness
- How to deal with the violations and harassment in the streets and public places
- Relationships and problems between partners
- Topics related to gender and sexual minorities



As for the magazine, about 73 % expressed their need for it, while 25 % rejected the idea.

Those who expressed their need for issuing an electronic periodic Queer magazine that tackles the LGBTQI issues stated the following reasons:

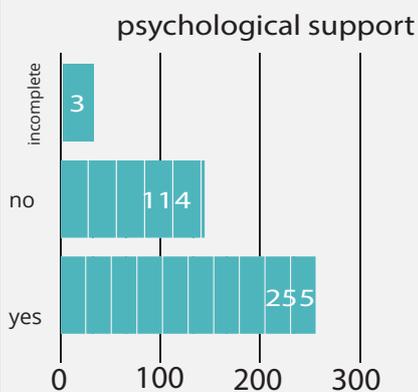
- To address problems related to sex and LGBTQI issues
- to identify the issues, problems and laws related to LGBTQI community
- to benefit from the experiences of others and learn some life skills
- To know about the life of transgender around the world
- The Magazine will create an interactive atmosphere
- Documentation and Entertainment
- It will create a sense of support
- To convince people and prove that homosexuality is a disorder that must be cured
- To know new people and learn how they live their lives
- It's a good step for the visibility of the LGBTQI community
- a new idea and will mobilize the LGBTQI community well

Those who rejected the idea of issuing a queer magazine explained that it will not be helpful to the community and will not be of interest to anyone or would draw attention to the LGBTQI community About 2.9% of the respondents considered that the magazine is not a matter of interest to them.

The suggestions of topics that can be tackled by the magazine were as follows:

- Topics related to transition (Gender /sexual transition)
- The LGBTQI Community news in Egypt
- Questions and answers about sexual health, mental health and social activities
- previous experiences of LGBTQI individuals
- stories about attempts to cure from homosexuality
- How to maintain the romantic relationships and ties.
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Sexual Health
- human rights
- Immigration and Asylum

4-Need for psychological support and the desire to obtain it



In The beginning, we would like to point out that some study sample respondents reacted to the question of their need for the psychological support , within their belief in the notion that homosexuality is a mental illness that may need therapy and support in order to cure the individual suffering from it . The majority addressed the idea of the need for psychological support from the perspective of self-acceptance of being homosexual and the associated hesitation in coming to terms with one’s sexual identity. The answers varied between approval and rejection of that need which resulted in the following:

A) Those who expressed their need for psychological support accounted for 68.5% and their several motives can be divided into the following groups:

The first group: Individuals who are more likely subjected to psychological pressure as a result of being members of the LGBTQI community.

This group includes several categories as follows:

- The first Category: gays and lesbians who were forced by their parents to get married, where two gay men featured in the sample, said they feel guilty about their wives and reported suffering from contradiction all the time.
- The second category: those who do not accept themselves for being different to the rest of their community members in terms of their gender identity and need psychosocial support to help them accept themselves and embrace their identities and assist them to live and integrate into the society and help them to deal with homophobia.
- The third category: the psychological issues which transgender and transsexual person suffer from.
- The fourth category: those who live a double life, where they have to live secretly as a result of their sexual orientation and the consequent psychological problems that arise.
- The fifth category: Those who are subjected to problems and hassles, because they were members of the LGBTQI community, including being subjected to violence or threats or robbery or problems with the police.
- The sixth Category: those who need psychological support for being patients living with HIV/AIDS. This category was represented by a gay respondent of the sample living with HIV / AIDS.

The Second Group: Individuals who are subjected to psychological pressure due to their surrounding communities circumstances, whether due to work pressures or family or the circumstances of life and living conditions or general reasons. This group is small in comparison with the previous one.

The Third Group: This group is represented by the individuals who are subjected to psychological pressure and can't have access to doctors / psychiatrists that support the LGBTQI community and this group needs psychological support from doctors / specialists who are supporters of homosexuality and the LGBTQI community without feeling rejected or stigmatized or discriminated against.

B): Individuals who do not need psychological support accounted for a proportion of 30.7%, and the reasons for their reluctance can be mentioned in several groups as follows:

The first group: The respondents of this group only mentioned that they are not in a need of psychological support without specifying the reasons.

The second Group: These group members stated they tolerate their orientation and accept themselves and this does not cause them any psychological problems.

The third group: This group is represented by those who are already dealing with psychologists or psychiatrists and have their own circles that plays the role of psychological support. Furthermore, it included transsexual respondents who finished their psychological sessions and tests.

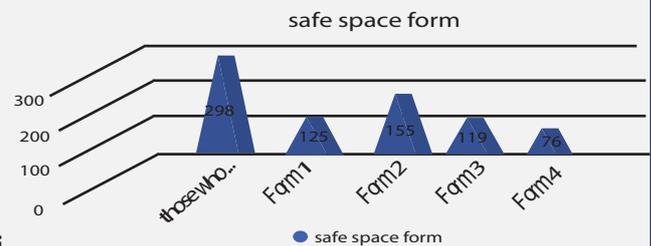
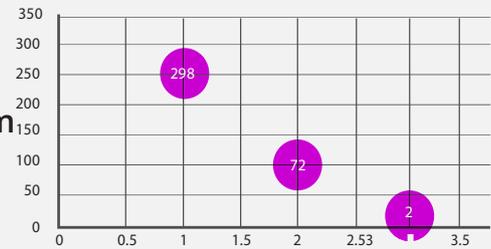
The Fourth Group: Five respondents represent this group, each of them gave a different reason from the other and they were as follows:

The first person said he rejects the idea of psychological support due to his reluctance to be in groups, while the second said that he'd rather deal with his psychological stress individually, whereas the third asserted that homosexuality is not a mental disorder, adding that if he seeks therapy, he will remain homosexual. The fourth respondent attributed not being a proponent of the idea to his inability to express himself well which causes him more psychological stress. Lastly, stressed that his sexual orientation is a personal matter and declined to speak about it in front of anyone.

5- Need for a safe zone

About 80.1% of the sample respondents stressed their need for a support group or a safe space for dialogue for the following reasons:

- To communicate and meet new people, this motive was common among the majority of the responses.
- To learn about different experiences and share them among the members of the LGBTQI community
- To communicate with others and create a new type of dialogue
- Due to lack of acceptance of society of the LGBTQI community
- To get to know new people and gain new experiences from them.
- Those respondents believe that such a form of communication will make a difference and a positive interaction between them.
- It Provides psychological support and a sense of security and draw them closer in a positive supportive environment.

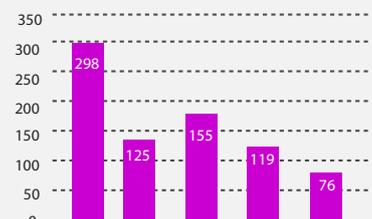


About 41.9% had approved of the first form of the safe space, which is to organize social gatherings in open / public places, while 52 % of the respondents had approved of the second form which favors to organize social gatherings in closed and private places. Furthermore, about 39.9% had favored the third form (official meetings in the presence of a specialist facilitator) and 25.5% had approved of the fourth form (individual meetings/ peer support). It should be noted that some of them suggested other forms of safe spaces as follows:

- Gathering in a private home
- Other forms of social gatherings, such as birthday parties
- Camouflaging the forms of gatherings
- Social media networking websites make a substitute for these spaces most of the time.
- Organizing trips to certain places in the presence of a coordinator.

In contrast to that , about 19.4% of the sample respondents stated that they do not need support groups or a safe space for dialogue for the following reasons:

- They have their own circles /groups/ friends.
- They considered that online networking is easier for communication
- Such a gathering will draw attention of the security agencies.
- Some of them said they do not prefer the places allocated for the LGBTQI community members, but rather tend to the places accessible to every body.
- Some respondents didn't express their interest in meeting new people.
- To avoid suspicions and slandering.
- To prevent being subjected to violence in case of exposure of their sexual identity.



6-Need for legal support and the desire to obtain it

Approximately 78.8% of the sample of the study stressed their need for legal support, the main reason for that need is they feeling unsafe most of the time. This was shown in most of the answers that have been formulated in different ways yet indicated the same results, which are indicative of the increasing sense of danger and fear of detention by security authorities because of their gender identity, or sexuality orientation whether they are gay / lesbian or bisexual.



Notably, the fear of transgenders and transsexuals was more manifest and doubled, owing to the conditions experienced by the transgender / Transsexual community in Egypt because of their difference between their physical appearance with the sex mentioned in their official identity papers and the difficulties of changing the official paperwork. Most of those who stressed their need for legal support agreed on the fact that Homosexuality is criminalized in the Egyptian society and that the LGBTQI community individuals are vulnerable to arrest at any time.

In addition to that, one of the gay respondents who were forcibly married due to the social pressure by his family expressed his fear that his wife might discover his real sexual orientation and the consequences of that, which might involve the wife filing a lawsuit against him. In that regard, a lesbian respondent expressed her fear and concern over being forced by her family to get married to a man, and she said that she would resort to legal support in this case.

Few respondents indicated that they would resort to seek immigration and legal awareness to use in the event of an emergency or if they are subjected to detention. This can be attributed to the lack of legal awareness among some people. It is worth mentioning that a transsexual respondent stated that he was robbed by his sex partners and needs legal support for this reason.

On the other hand, about 20.7% of the total respondents said they do not need legal support for various reasons including those that we view as ordinary and other reasons related to gender identity or sexual orientation. First, the reasons that we view as ordinary were as follows:

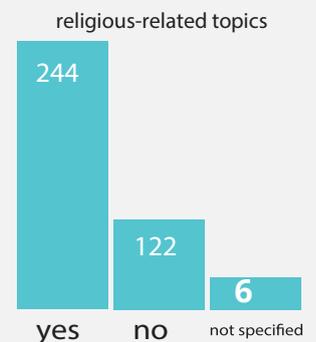
- Some respondents did not see any need for legal support at the present time, or because they already have their own lawyer or know lawyers that they can seek their help when needed, or simply because they are peaceful persons and do not put themselves into trouble.
- Secondly, the reasons related to their gender identity or sexual orientation were as follows:
- The sample respondents said that they do not reveal their identity or orientation to avoid being subjected to danger or threats. It could also be attributed to the individual's sense of being normal and does not violate the law being a member of the LGBTQI community or out of fear of societal stigma, hence they

7-Need for a space to discuss sexual diversity issues from a religious perspective

The sample respondents showed different views regarding access to training or information or whether they were in a need of a space provided to discuss issues related to religion and gender and sexual diversity as follows:

-65.6% of the sample expressed their approval of such a need and pointed out **the following reasons:**

- Lack of awareness and poor information dealing with the dynamics of the relationship between religions and homosexuality and they are keen on providing their circles of acquaintances with knowledge on this topic either for the purpose of personal knowledge or to use it to confront the family and close associates who advocate that homosexuality is a taboo and prohibited by religion and use it in their arguments to their defense.
- Reaching a conclusive answer to the most common question: Is homosexuality prohibited by religions?
- Knowing if there is tolerant religious interpretations on the subject of homosexuality?
- The interest of some respondents in religions and its provisions and its views on the subject of homosexuality as a result of their religiosity or the religious upbringing.



In contrast, the naysayers represented 32.8% and attributed their answers to the following reasons:

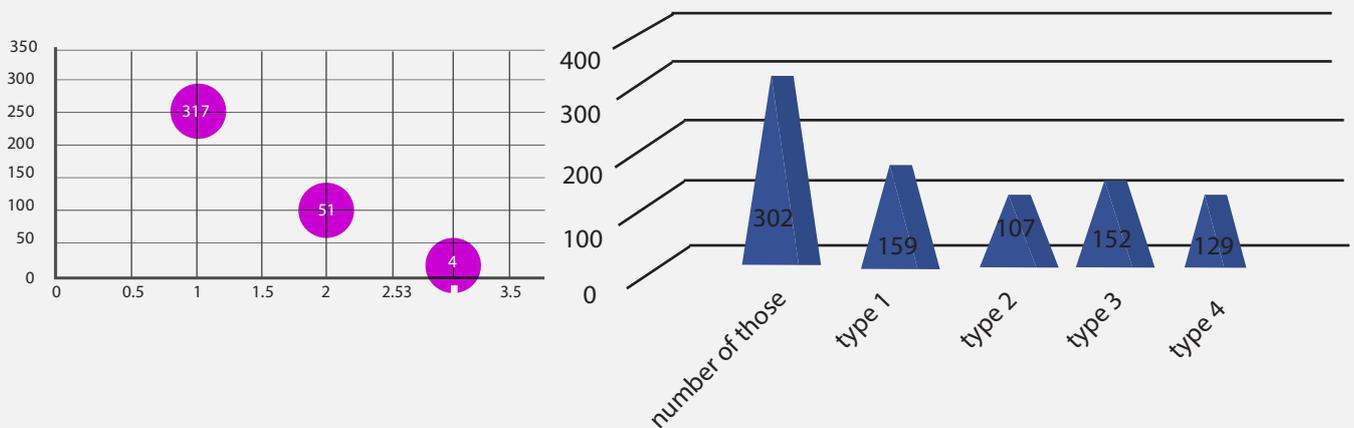
- Lack of interest in religions and its views on their acceptance of themselves as individuals of the LGBTQI community and some have declared they are irreligious /agnostic and so that does not really matter to them.
- The respondents having adequate knowledge of religion and understanding of its provisions and deeply immerse in research in religion.
- Feeling rejected whenever they discussed the religious position towards homosexuality as majority of people believe it is prohibited .
- religious discussions are hopeless.

8- The LGBTQI community perspective on the advocacy and lobbying for their issues:

About 85.2% of the sample had approved of the principle of advocacy and mobilization and lobbying for the LGBTQI community issues, while those who rejected it accounted for 13.7%.

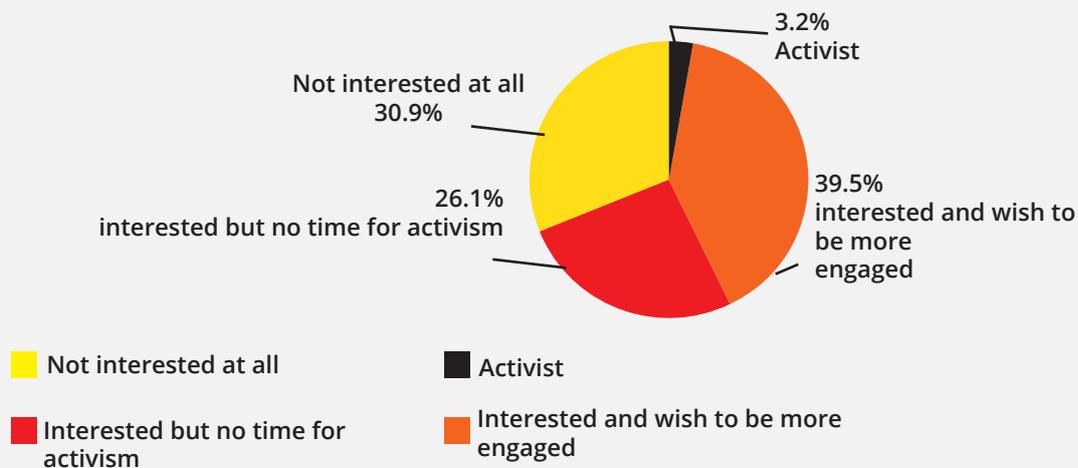
The viewpoints of the respondents on the forms of the required advocacy varied as follows:

52.6% of the total respondents who approved local advocacy, while 28.8% of them called for regional advocacy, and 40.9% favored international advocacy, where as 34.7% called for advocacy at the United Nations and its various bodies' level.



9. The position of the study sample towards the human rights activism

Through the samples, approximately 3.2% of the total respondents described themselves as activists, while 39.5% described themselves as interested in Human rights activism and wish to become more engaged and involved in activism, where as 26.1% said that they are interested in it, however, they do not have time to work in this field. Additionally, 30.9% said they were not interested at all.



A) The role they play in their activism:

31.7% who are engaged or interested in activism them play a role in spreading Awareness among their own LGBTQI networks , while 22.6 % of them play a role in spreading awareness on the Internet and social media platforms, and 31.7 % only share their opinions with their close friends and not in public, and 6.5% work for a LGBTQI group / organization , furthermore 9.4% use literature and art (such as literary or creative writing, photography, filmmaking, acting and drama, singing, drawing and, caricature,... etc.) lastly, 4.6% play other roles were as follows:

- Work with human rights groups Organization (majority)
- Legal support and legal awareness
- Advocating the cause in educational / academic circles
- visibility in public places
- Share my opinion with others
- Providing a safe space for the LGBTQI community
- Media interviews , and television
- Encourage others to break into the field

(B) The things that help them work

38.7% considered that psychological and moral support from other people helps them in their activism and helps boosts it, while 30% of them stated that financial support support is something important and essential, 38.2% called for the importance of the support and assistance from human rights groups in Egypt, while 30.9% has mentioned the importance of support and assistance from regional and international

human rights groups. About 64.5% said that they rely on their enthusiasm and belief in the cause and 25.8% referred to the role of the LGBTQI community support groups / organizations / individuals in Egypt, while 4 % mentioned other means of help as follows:



- Dissemination of information that helps them in their activism
- Medical and financial support and jobs to help individuals
- Self-acceptance
- Reality and the numerous violations stirs drive for activism
- Knowledge of digital technology and safety
- Support from the Egyptian society - the support of the media
- Media support
- Religious advocacy
- The existence of advocates
- Legal support
- The societal acceptance for members of the LGBTQI community
- Support from family
- Good collaborative team work
- Support from open-minded public figures
- Changing the gay behavior in Egypt



C) Obstacles they face in their work:

Inexperience accounted for 28.2%, while security threats represented 42.5% , physical needs 23.9%, and lack of time accounted for 17.5% and the lack of enthusiasm and encouragement 18.5% of the total number of the sample respondents in addition to that, 5.6% of them stated other obstacles, as follows:

- Communication with organizations
- Societal homophobia and transphobia
- No official registration for LGBTQI organization
- Restrictions imposed by the families
- Mentalities that they deal with it
- Some stated that the LGBTQI community's interests are Only personal (sexual) and not in other areas
- Lack of registered organizations concerned with the same issues that the respondents advocate
- Family - society - Action Framework
- Perception of inferiority /disdain from the society and societal threats
- Societal threats

D) The resources available:

10.2% of the total respondents said that they have access to financial resources available to them to address issues related to their activity , while 15.1% pointed out to the availability of a place to work and 18% referred to the availability of stationery and office facilities /equipment, whereas a proportion of 21.2% reported the availability of computer programs and Software, and 10.5% said they have books , 29.3% reported the availability of human resources and 2.4% pointed to a lack of all of the aforementioned resources and 7% have stated other resources:

- Time
- Supporting other activists
- laptop
- talent
- Enthusiasm
- Information and Knowledge
- Internet
- Social media networking sites
- Car
- Effort
- Camera
- Editing programs
- Documentaries
- Legal expertise
- Curiosity to acquire new information

E): Obstacles to access to the previous resources:

33.6% of the total sample respondents agreed on the difficulty in obtaining funds from Donors and funders and 33.1% of the total sample also pointed out to the difficulty of the formation or registration of an organization, while 28.5% noted to the difficulty of finding a convenient and safe place to work, while about 25.8% pointed to the obstacles related to digital security and 39.8% mentioned obstacles related to personal safety as 21.5% spoke about the unavailability of human resources that is capable or willing to work or engage in activism, and finally 3% had other views, as follows:

- There is no enthusiasm among the members of the Queer community
- The family
- The State does not grant nor provide a space to discuss our issues (LGBTQI issues)
- Some respondents mentioned their inexperience makes them unable from determining the obstacle.
- The lack of a reliable source to use for verification of the issues related to the LGBTQI community.
- Personal Barriers
- Respect of other people and society opinion.
- Need of team work that would enable them to work
- Parents
- Lack of society acceptance
- Lack of an item in the budget allocated for development



F) Best Strategies / and Practices for the LGBTQI activism in Egypt

24.2% of the total respondents said that public action and visibility would be the best strategy for their activism, while 22 % stated they prefer to work in a covert approach manner, in addition to 41.7 % referred to communities building and organizing as the best strategy and practice for their work and a proportion of 31.5% chose leadership capacity-building, where as 33.9% referred to networking with civil and human rights organizations and 26.9% of them pointed out to online work and media advocacy campaigns, 28.8% noted to health -related work (health approach), 36.3% favored working on sexual and bodily rights and a percentage of 35.7% chose feminism, lastly, 2.7% have had other suggested strategies:

- Providing places to gather safely
- Advocacy with religious bodies and institutions
- Books Issuance
- Media (radio and television) (majority)
- Communicate with international LGBTQI organizations
- Work on human rights and the rights of LGBTQI.
- International advocacy and countering violence and human rights abuses
- Legal support and the presence of a fixed formula and procedures
- Raising awareness enough among the society to accept the other.
- Trying to educate the society and eliminate the stigma practiced against the LGBTQI community
- Psychological health



10. The organizations working in the field of LGBTQI rights and its prevalence among the Surveyed sample:

42.5 % of the total respondents said that they know about organizations working in the field of LGBTQI rights, while 57.5 % said they do not know of any.

Regarding Bedayaa and Mesahat organizations that conducted this study, we found out that 29.8 % of the total sample respondents know about Bedayaa organization, while only 3.5% know about Mesahat Foundation, Notably 20.2% of the respondents stated they know other organizations or a variety of other groups working in this field.

11. Notes and other needs of the sample respondents

58 respondents of the sample mentioned other needs / requirements of their own including the following:

- Immigration
- Psychological and religious guidance
- Networking with LGBTQI organizations in Egypt
- An international lobbying for the repeal of laws used against homosexuals
- Endowment fund.
- Spreading awareness in the community of the existence of the LGBTQI individuals
- Talk with parents and convince them
- Cure from homosexuality
- Solidarity between the LGBTQI communities
- More pressure on the state to recognize our rights
- Establishing a Center for providing sexually transmitted diseases tests service.
- Economic and physical empowerment
- Relationships & Romance

- Medical Support
- Opportunities for the treatment of homosexuality
- Emotional side of the LGBTQI
- Putting an end to violence and stigma within the LGBTQI community
- Dealing with security agencies
- Countering societal violence
- Provide jobs for the LGBTQI community members, and achieving economic and financial empowerment
- Establishing Headquarters of the Organization / increase knowledge of the organization in Egypt in the field of homosexuality and sexual transitioning
- Providing counseling service for partners
- The need for the existence of influential ideals and leaders among the LGBTQI community.
- Documenting the history of the LGBTQI
- The existence of lists of safe places that provide services

Some samples showed positive response to the survey and some other constructively criticized the study for not addressing the social dimension and that it was not written in the slang dialect.

General Technical and Analytical observations on the Surveys:

It is noteworthy to point out our findings during the process of samples analysis; we marked several observations, listed as follows:

- Some of the sample respondents particularly those who weren't acquaintances or in contact with the field coordinators before the study, demonstrated fear, concern, and reluctance to fill the survey, citing fear of security surveillance imposed on the coordinator / researcher , considering their engagement in organization advocating on LGBTQI rights.
- Some respondents' answers were affected and influenced by other respondents, especially those who filled the survey in groups. This has been observed through the repetition of certain phrases in the answer to some of the open -ended questions in the questionnaire.
- Some respondents were influenced by the style of the field researchers, as they were influenced by the researchers' explanation of the questions, as it was noted that every researcher had a particular method which was subsequently reflected in the answers of the targeted samples. For example, as for, the question of the need for psychological support posed by one of the field researchers generated similar answers among his samples in terms of the vocabulary used in the answer where the respondents answered the question of whether they need the intervention of psychological support to help them to accept themselves as homosexuals.

Furthermore, the data obtained from the samples taken from the respondents who live in cities of Upper Egypt and one another from Al-Mahalla Al -Kobra, shown an inclination to the notion that homosexuality is prohibited by religion and it is a mental disorder. This indicates the perceived stereotype about homosexuality and the lack of awareness rooted, even, within the LGBTQI community members.

- Lack of human rights, sexual and legal awareness among the study population. This has been demonstrated by some of the mixed misconceptions by some of the answers to open-ended questions with a strong drive to obtain the necessary awareness.
- We also observed that most of the male respondents suffer from a sense of insecurity as a result of fear of the security hassles and detention. This was made clear in their desire to gain legal support when needed, while most of them attributed this need to being most likely subjected to the risk of detention in addition to those who expressed their interest in accessing the news of the individuals who has already been arrested through a Queer magazine.

Additionally, fear of being expelled from their houses played a role in growing their sense of insecurity. This could be concluded from the answers of those who stated the need for a safe space when a need arises in light of any security concerns or threats.

- It was evident through the answers given by the respondents of Greater Cairo, that they are more aware than the rest of the sample respondents; this was reflected in their needs and activities where we found a high proportion of those who expressed their need for training and books more than other provinces. Moreover, the answers of the respondents from Greater Cairo to the open-ended questions and their reasons for the need has shown more aware and organized than the rest of the respondents who came from other provinces. This is due to the intensive work done in past years in Greater Cairo, which has given the respondents residing in that Governorate an opportunity to witness the development that may seem remarkable compared with the rest of the provinces. This is in addition to the evolution of the form of meetings and gatherings organized by the LGBTQI community and the different of the surrounding environment within Greater Cairo from the rest of the Governorates of the Republic.

An overview of the study and recommendations

According to the samples in the study and their answers to the questionnaire, we have reached the following results:

- The proportion of the need for training workshops was the highest among lesbians, amounting to 88.5% of the total lesbian ladies and followed by the percentage of the need for training among transgender and transsexual respondents as it accounted for 82%, followed by gay men whose proportion reached 76%, followed by bisexual respondents whose need for training accounted for 61%.
- As for the Videos need, Transgenders and Transsexuals scored the highest proportion amounting to 77.5%, compared with lesbian women, gay men, bisexual persons, whose ratios accounted for between 55-57% for the three categories respectively.

The need for books among transgender and transsexual respondents was the highest too, accounting for 65%, followed by bisexual persons at 57%, lesbian women amounting to 55% while, gay men scored the lowest rate at 47%.

The need for issuing a queer magazine that addresses the issues of the LGBTQI community , was the highest ever among lesbian women reaching a ratio of 82%, then followed directly by transgender / transsexual respondents by 79.5% , while gay men accounted for 59%, followed by bisexual respondents in which 55 % out of them pointed to the need for a magazine.

Additionally, the need for Legal support ratio was characterized by being relatively high, accounting for 100% among transgender /transsexual respondents, followed by gay men by 84 % , and bisexual by 76% and the proportion of lesbian women accounted for 68%.

- Among other highly required needs was the psychological support, as it scored a high ratio in comparison with the four categories that we used in our assessment. It has reached 86% among transgender / transsexual respondents, 72% among gay men, 64.5% among lesbian women and 61% among bisexual respondents.
- The need for a safe space and support groups was mostly required by lesbian women by 87.5%, followed by transgender / transsexual respondents accounting for 84% while 76% of the bisexual persons targeted by the study sample expressed the same need, followed by gay men by 58%.
- About 98 % of the Transgender/ Transsexual respondents pointed out to their need of a place to shelter in time of emergency , while 94 % of Lesbian women in the study expressed the same need, as for gay men 90% of them referred to the same need, followed by bisexual respondents at 79%.

- The highest percentage of those who need to discuss the issues of religion and sexual diversity was represented by lesbian women by 76%, followed by bisexual respondents scoring 66%, while followed by 63% for both categories of gay men and transgender/ transsexual respondents.
- The Majority of Transgenders/ Transsexuals featured in this study stated their need for advocacy, mobilization, and lobbying by 96% followed by 84% of the lesbian women and 82% of gay men, and 80.5% of the bisexual persons.

It is worth mentioning that there is not a bisexual respondent referenced himself/ herself, as an activist in the field of LGBTQI rights, while four gay men, three transgender /transsexual respondents and one lesbian said that they were engaged in activism.

The interest in activism trend has increased among the LGBTQI community as we mentioned in the section in concern of this point and as shown in the statistics in the tables section.

According to statistics contained in the study, to classify needs according to the level of approval, it will be as follows:

1. The need for a safe place for sheltering and protection scored the highest proportion of a need, reaching a ratio of 90.1%.
2. The need for the advocacy on the LGBTQI issues at the local / regional / international level represented the second highest need as it reached 85.2%.
3. Third highest need among the surveyed sample was the need for support groups and safe spaces accounting for 80.1%
4. Need for legal support, accounted for the fourth highest proportion of needs, reaching 78.8% among the surveyed sample.
5. The need for videos represented a major need expressed by the respondents, accounting for 76.9% and the priority was given to the selection of the LGBTQI issues and rights, writing, photography, and documentary films production and human rights issues.
6. The need for magazines was highly required as well among the respondents, making a percentage of 73.1%.

7. The training was also greatly needed by the respondents, where the priorities were given to attending training on the LGBTQI issues and rights and human rights issues. This is a priority for us as 69.6 % of the respondents pointed out to the need for training.

8- The need for Psychological support was represented by 68.5% of the respondents.

9. The need for discussing religious issues accounted 65.6%

10- The need for Books and awareness/ guide manuals represented an average need, as those who need it accounted for 58.6%. The priority for books was given to the selection of the LGBTQI issues and rights, Human Rights issues and Sexual Health.

Based on this order, the priority should given to the most pressing needs then the least ones, taking into account the difficulty of fulfilling some of the urgent needs as a result of conservative society conditions and lack of available resources such as the full adequate coverage for the need of a safe place that can be used for protection and sheltering. However, we can conclude from that major need a high risk rates and the sense of insecurity is widely spread among the LGBTQI community.

It is advised to work together and on several axes and levels in order to compensate for the deficit in the services provided to the LGBTQI community in Egypt and contribute significantly to provide even a fraction of these needs, especially after the reliance of many respondents on this study and their faith and conviction that it will enable them to get what they need.

APPENDICES

1-The Governorates in which the respondents of the sample were chosen from:

	Governorate	Number of Surveys	Percentage
1	Greater Cairo	172	46.2%
2	Alexandria	39	10.5%
3	Beheira	1	0.3%
4	Ismailia	11	3.0%
5	Aswan	9	2.4%
6	Assuit	8	2.2%
7	Minya	3	0.8%
8	Luxor	7	1.9%
9	Sharqia	14	3.8%
10	Hurghada	2	0.5%
11	Fayoum	4	1.1%
12	Daqahlia	27	7.3%
13	Qalyubia	12	3.2%
14	MONufia	6	1.6%
15	Portsaid	12	3.2%
16	Damietta	2	0.5%
17	Sohag	7	% 1.9
18	Gharbia	34	9.1 %
19	Qena	1	0.3%

2-Gender Identity/ Sexual orientation

Answer	Number of Surveys	Percentage
Gay man	129	34.7%
Lesbian woman	96	25.9%
Bisexual man	36	9.6%
Bisexual woman	31	8.3%
Transsexual man	8	2.2%
Transsexual woman	2	0.5%
Transgender man	8	2.2%
Transgender woman	31	8.3%
Queer	18	4.8%
other	13	3.5%

3-Sex

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Male	188	50.5%
Female	177	47.6%
Intersex	1	0.3%
Other	6	1.6%

4- Age

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Less than 18	14	3.8%
18-23 years old	138	37%
23-30 years old	159	42.7%
31-40 years old	46	12.4%
41-50 years old	6	1.6%
Above 50	2	0.6%
other	7	1.9%

5-Education

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Uneducated	3	0.8%
Technical	16	4.3%
Primary	4	1.1%
Preparatory	27	7.5%
Secondary	68	18.3%
University	226	60.8%
Post-Graduate	23	6.2%
Other incompleted data	5	1.2%

6-Employment

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Employed	187	50.3%
Umemployed	179	48.1%
other/incompleted data	6	1.6%

7-Needs priorities' order

	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No.6	No.7	No.8	Not a priority
Attending training workshops	25	6	0	41	66	87	67	54	25
Reading books / training manuals/ awareness magazines	38	9	0	81	68	51	38	40	47
Watching awareness videos/ films	46	11	0	44	60	51	76	53	31
Existence of a safe space	93	6	0	16	29	34	51	58	85
Legal support	54	7	0	35	49	56	51	62	58
Psychological Support	78	6	0	44	26	22	40	67	89
LGBTQI activism	32	13	1	91	64	62	42	34	33
Other choices	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

8- Training sessions

A-Need for training

Answer to question no.8	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	253	68%
No	72	19.4%
I do not know	42	11.3%
Not specified	1	0.3%

Answer to question no.14	Number of surveys	Percentag
Yes	259	69.6 %
No	108	29 %
Not specified	5	1.4 %

B) Type of Training:

answer to question 8	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No.6	No.7	No.8	No.9	No.10	No.11	Not a priority
Choice no.1	48	24	33	23	21	20	18	19	8	6	5	28
Choice no.2	37	36	35	35	19	23	20	10	9	4	5	20
Choice no.3	24	28	29	20	17	20	17	20	9	11	14	44
Choice no.4	18	18	22	21	34	25	24	22	21	8	5	35
Choice no.5	37	36	33	26	26	21	11	7	9	14	6	26
Choice no.6	17	29	20	32	22	17	17	24	13	13	10	39
Choice no.7	8	13	15	19	16	14	19	21	34	31	14	49
Choice no.8	7	10	10	10	15	10	27	18	30	40	15	61
Choice no.9	25	22	21	26	23	26	20	17	16	16	13	28
Choice no.10	20	27	19	21	28	35	24	24	10	11	10	24
Choice no.11	9	7	8	8	13	13	16	20	22	13	55	69

9-Awareness books /manuals

Need for awareness books and manuals

Answer to question no.9	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	218	58.6%
No	102	27.4%
I do not know	49	13.2%
Not specified	3	0.8%

Answer to question no.15	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	223	59.9%
No	145	39%
Not specified	4	1.1%

Type of awareness books/ manuals

answer to question 8	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No.6	No.7	No.8	No.9	No.10	No.11	No.12	Not a priority
Choice no.1	39	30	21	13	24	7	9	11	12	6	9	6	31
Choice no.2	31	36	20	22	17	19	10	13	9	7	7	5	22
Choice no.3	17	14	25	9	21	12	19	12	11	14	8	13	44
Choice no.4	22	17	21	26	11	19	19	7	20	7	10	11	38
Choice no.5	23	33	33	20	15	18	13	5	12	4	12	4	29
Choice no.6	10	18	19	20	17	18	20	20	14	8	8	5	41
Choice no.7	7	7	12	14	12	11	18	16	13	29	21	16	42
Choice no.8	5	5	5	10	13	12	14	21	25	21	20	20	47
Choice no.9	10	12	24	24	28	18	13	14	10	11	13	12	29
Choice no.10	9	10	12	16	17	28	20	18	14	14	14	13	33
Choice no.11	13	10	12	22	5	22	18	19	13	18	14	12	40
Choice no.12	30	24	18	10	21	7	9	16	12	17	8	17	29

10- Awareness website/ videos

A) Need for awareness videos/ websites

Answer to question no.10	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	240	64.5%
No	75	20.2%
I do not know	53	14.2%
Incomplete	4	1.1%

b)

Answer to question no.16	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	286	76.9%
No	80	21.5%
Incomplete	6	1.6%

c) Videos content /Topics

Answer to question 8	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No.6	No.7	No.8	No.9	No.10	Not a priority
Choice no.1	62	24	24	23	14	14	20	11	11	10	27
Choice no.2	30	54	39	21	20	19	14	7	11	1	24
Choice no.3	22	21	32	20	27	15	25	17	10	12	39
Choice no.4	16	14	16	38	28	33	18	19	15	10	33
Choice no.5	46	31	35	21	25	20	11	14	5	8	23
Choice no.6	14	20	19	29	19	26	20	21	15	16	41
Choice no.7	4	9	17	14	10	13	33	33	31	37	50
Choice no.8	8	8	9	12	12	13	18	22	41	43	54
Choice no.9	14	29	23	21	31	21	17	23	20	17	24
Choice no.10	20	29	18	26	28	31	28	18	9	8	25

11-Magazine:

Answer to question no.17	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	272	73.1%
No	93	25%
Incomplete	7	1.9%

12-Legal support

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	293	78.8%
No	77	20.7%
Incomplete	2	0.5%

13-Psychological support

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	255	68.5%
No	114	30.7%
Incomplete	3	0.8%

14-Providing a space for the discussion of religious issues

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	244	65.5%
No	122	32.8%
Incomplete	6	1.6%

15-The need for a support group, safe space and communication with other LGBTQI individuals in your city

ANSWER	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
YES	298	80.1 %
NO	72	19.4 %
INCOMPLETE	2	0.5 %
Those who made suggestions	298	80.1 %
Social meetings in public/ open spaces	125 out of 298	41.9 %
Social meetings in privet/ close spaces	155 out of 298	52 %
Formal meetings in the present of facilitators	119 out of 298	39.9 %
Individual meetings/ peers	76 out of 298	25.5 %

16-Providing a safe place for shelter and protection in emergency

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Yes	335	90.1%
No	34	9.1%
Incomplete	3	0.8%

17-Advocacy for the LGBTQI issues at the local/ regional/ international level

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
YES	317	85.2%
NO	51	13.7%
INCOMPLETE	4	1.1%
Number of those who suggested other types of advocacy	302	81.2%
Local advocacy	159 out of 302	52.6%
Regional advocacy	107 out of 302	28.8%
International advocacy	152 out of 302	40.9%
Advocacy at the United Nations and its bodies level	129 out of 302	34.7%

18-Activism:

The stance towards activism in the LGBTQI rights field

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Activist	12	3.2 %
Interested in activism but keen on becoming more engaged	147	39.5 %
Interested in activism but do not have time	97	26.1 %
Not interested at all	115	%30.9
Other	1	0.3 %

What is the role you play in activism?

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Spreading awareness among their own LGBTQI network	118	31.7%
Spreading awareness on Internet & social media platforms	84	22.6%
Sharing my opinion among close friends	118	31.7%
Working with LGBTQI groups/ organizations	24	6.5%
Using art (like creative writing, photography, videos, drawing, singing, caricatures...etc.	35	9.4%
Others	17	4 4.6%
Incomplete	1	0.3%

If you are an activist and you want to be more active, what are the most important tools that help you in your work?

Answers	No. of surveys	Percentage
Psychological and moral support from other people	144	38.7 %
Finical Support	114	30.6 %
Support and advocacy from human rights groups	142	38.2 %
Support and advocacy from regional and international human rights groups	115	30.9 %
My enthusiasm and beliefs in the cause	240	64.5 %
Support from LGBTQI community/groups/ organizations and individuals	96	25.8 %
Others	15	4 %

If you were already an activist or want to become more engaged, what are the most major obstacles that you face in your activism?

Answer	No. of surveys	Percentage
Lack of experience and knowledge	105	28.2 %
Secuirty threats	158	42.5 %
Financial needs	89	23.9 %
Lack of time	65	17.5 %
Lack of enthusiasm and encouragement	69	18.5 %
Other	21	5.6 %

If you were already an activist or want to become more engaged, what are the available sources for you to address the issues related to your activism?

Answer	No. of surveys	Percentage
Financial resources	38	10.2%
Place for work	56	15.1%
Office equipment and stationery	67	18%
Software programs	79	21.2%
Books	39	10.5%
Human resources	109	29.3%
Other	26	7%
None of the above	9	2.4%

If you were already an activist or want to become more engaged, what are the main obstacles (if any) to access these sources?

Answer	No. of surveys	Percentage
Difficulties in receiving funds from the donors	125	33.6%
Difficulties in the establishment or registration of an organization	123	33.1%
Difficulties in finding an appropriate and safe place for work	106	28.5%
Obstacles related to digital security	96	25.8%
Obstacles related to personal safety	148	39.8%
Lack of human resources willing and able to work	80	21.5%
Other	11	3%

If you were already an activist or want to become more engaged, what are the best strategies/ practices for the LGBTQI activism in Egypt?

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
Public work and visibility	90	24.2 %
Secret undercover work	82	22 %
Building and organizing th LGBTQI communities	155	41.7 %
Leadership capacity building	117	31.5 %
Networking with the civil society and Human rights organization	126	33.9 %
Online activism and media advocacy campaigns	100	26.9 %
Health activism	107	28.8 %
Sexual and bodily rights activism	135	36.3 %
Feminest activism	133	35.7 %
Other	10	2.7 %

19- Organizations working on the LGBTQI issues

Answer	Number of surveys	Percentage
I don't know about organizations	214	57.5 %
Yes, i know about organizations	158	42.5 %
I know about Bedayaa	111	29.8 %
I know about Meshat	13	3.5 %
I know about other groups and organizations	75	20.2 %

The Questionnaire

Sample No:

City of Origin:

City where the interview was conducted, if not city of residence of the respondent:
.....

This questionnaire is to identify the needs of LGBTQI community in Egypt, so that we can identify the most important areas for our work, determine the levels of advocacy which are needed, and set longer-term goals. The questionnaire does not have any purposes other than statistical purposes. We pledge that we will not use any personal information in any way that could adversely affect the security and safety of the people that helped us fill in this questionnaire.

1- Sexual Orientation/Gender identity (Multiple choices are allowed if applicable)

Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgende	Transsexual	Queer	Other
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2- Sex

Male	Female	Intersex
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3- Age

Less than 18	18-23	24-30	31-40	41-50	Above 50
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4- Education

Uneducated	Technical	Primary	Secondary	High	Graduate
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5-Employment

Employed	Unemployed
Area of work:	

6-Personal Interest

Reading	Watching Educational Movies	Writing	Volunteering	Attending Training
Human Rights Field	Research Field	Documentation Field	Organizing Trainings	Raising

Video Production	Photography	Graphic Design	Peer Education/ Support	Journalism Writing
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Other:

7-List in an order from the most to the least important to you as LGBTQI within your community

Attend trainings	Reading awareness books / training manuals / magazines
Legal support	Watch awareness videos / movies
Psychological support	The existence of a safe space
Activism for LGBTQI issues	Other:

8-Do you wish to obtain awareness/educational training in various fields?

Yes

No

I do not know

If you answered yes, list from the most to the least important to you as LGBTQI within your community

Training Needs	Order
Access to training on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity issues	
Access to training on human rights issues	
Access to training on gender, sexuality, feminism	
Access to training on digital security	
Access to training on sexual health and the prevention of HIV & sexually transmitted diseases (STD's)	
Access to training on religion & sexual and gender diversity	
Access to training on writing skills, photography, and production of documentary films	
Access to training on the documentation and researches writing	
Access to training on the field of mental health and emotional well-being	
Access to legal training to know your legal rights on national and international level	
Access to training of trainers in any of the above areas	

9-Do you wish to obtain awareness/educational books/manuals in various fields?

Yes

No

I do not know

If you answered yes, list from the most to the least important as LGBTQI within your community

Books/Manuals Needs	Order
Access to Books/Manuals on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity issues	
Access to Books/Manuals on human rights issues	
Access to Books/Manuals on gender, sexuality, feminism	
Access to Books/Manuals on digital security	
Access to Books/Manuals on sexual health and the prevention of HIV & (sexually transmitted diseases (STD's	
Access to Books/Manuals on religion & sexual and gender diversity	
Access to Books/Manuals on writing skills, photography, and production of documentary films	
Access to Books/Manuals on documentation and researches writing	
Access to Books/Manuals in the field of mental health and emotional well-being	
Access to legal Books/Manuals about legal rights to know your legal rights on national and international level	
Access to reports documenting human rights violations against LGBTQI community in Egypt	
Access to information about migration and asylum	

10-Do you wish to obtain awareness/educational Documentary films /videos clips /websites in various fields?

Yes

No

I do not know

If you answered yes, list it in an order from the most to the least important as LGBTQI within your community

Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites Needs	Order
Access to Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity issues	
Access to Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites on human rights issues	
Access to Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites on gender, sexuality, feminism	
Access to Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites on digital security	
Access Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites on sexual health and (the prevention of HIV & sexually transmitted diseases (STD's	
Access Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites on religion and sexual and gender diversity	
Access Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites on writing skills, photography, and the production of documentary films	
Access Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites on the documentation and researches writing	
Access to Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites in the field of mental health and emotional well-being	
Access to legal Documentary Films/Videos clips /Websites to know your legal rights on national and international level	
Access to reports documenting human rights violations against LGBTQI community in Egypt	
Access to information about migration and asylum	

11-Do you need to obtain legal support in time of need?

Yes	Why
NO	Why

12- Do you need to obtain psychological support?

Yes	Why
NO	Why

13- Do you need training, information, or a space to discuss issues related to religion & sexual and gender diversity?

Yes	Why
NO	Why

14- Do you want to obtain awareness training?

Yes	Why
NO	Why
What the training's you wish to receive?	

15- Do you need to obtain awareness/educational books or manuals?

Yes	Why
NO	Why
What are the topics of books/manuals you want to obtain?	

16- Do you need to obtain a series of awareness/educational Documentary films /videos clips?

Yes	Why
NO	Why
What are the topics of Documentary films /videos clips you wish to watch?	

17- Do you need an online Queer magazine dealing with/discus LGBTQI issues?

Yes	Why
NO	Why
What are the topics you would like to see in the Magazine?	

18- Do you need support group or safe space to meet and communicate with others LGBTQI in your city?

Yes	Why	
NO	Why	
If you answered yes, what is the appropriate form for these groups / spaces?	Social gatherings in open / public places	Social gatherings in closed places / private
	formal meetings in the presence of a expert facilitator	Individual meetings / peer support
	Other:	

19- Do you see any importance for the existence of a safe place for protection and sheltering in case of emergency?

Yes	Why
NO	Why

20- Do you see any importance for advocacy for LGBTQI rights at the local, regional, and international level?

Yes	Why			
NO	Why			
If you answered yes, select the level of advocacy:	Local	Regional	International	At the UN level And its various bodies

21- Your position on LGBTQI activism in Egypt is classified as:

- Activist
 interested in it and want to be more active
 interested, but I do not have time to work
 not interested at all

If you answered (not interested at all), move to question No. (28)

The respondent can select multiple answers to questions 22 to 27, if Applicable

22- What is the role you play in your LGBTQI activism?

Raising awareness among my networks of LGBTQI	Raising awareness on Internet and social media
I keep my opinions to myself and I share them only with my close friends	I work with LGBTQI group/ organization
I use literature and art (such as literary or creativity writing, photography, Making films, theater and drama, (.singing, drawing and caricature...etc	Other:

23- If you are already active or want to be more active in LGBTQI activism, what are the most important things that help you in your work:

- psychological and emotional support from others
 - financial resources
 - support and assistance from human rights groups in Egypt
 - support and assistance from human rights groups, regionally or internationally
 - my motivation and my faith in the cause
 - support from groups / organizations / members of LGBTQI community in Egypt
 - other
- Please type in details if you answered other:

24- If you are already active or want to be more active, what are the main obstacles that you face at work?

- Lack of experience and knowledge
- security threats
- financial resources
- lack of time
- Lack of enthusiasm and encouragement
- other

Please type in details if you answered other

25- If you're already an activist what resources are available to you to address issues related to your activism?

- office/work place
- office facilities and stationery
- computer software/programs
- financial resources
- books
- human resources
- other

Please type in details if you answered other

26- What are the barriers (if any) in access to these resources?

- difficulty in obtaining funds
- difficulty to establish or register an organization
- Difficulty of finding safe and convenient work place
- obstacles related to digital security
- obstacles related to personal safety
- unavailability of human resources capable or willing to work
- other

Please type in details if you answered other

27- In your opinion as an activist, what are the best strategies/practices for LGBTQI activism in Egypt?

- visibility
- covert approach
- community building and organizing
- leadership capacity building
- networking with human rights and civil society
- online and media campaigns/advocacy
- health approach
- sexual and bodily approach
- feminism
- other

Please type in details if you answered other

28- What other needs you want to share with us that we did not include in this questionnaire?

29- Have you ever heard about an LGBTQI organization(s) in Egypt?

Yes	No
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If you answered yes, Name them:

30- Do you have any additional remarks or comments?

