

#Tool 03



Context analysis framework

Objective

This tool supports the organisation and systematisation of relevant information on the local context relating to sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). Its purpose is to facilitate a broader understanding of the local context, identifying structural factors, existing resources, social dynamics, public policies and other elements that may influence the experiences, perceptions and narratives present within the community.

It also helps to identify factors that influence the safety, well-being, participation and sense of belonging of LGBTIQ people, as well as potential barriers arising from discriminatory dynamics, institutional invisibility or cis-hetero-endosex normative frameworks.

How to use the tool

The tool can be completed using various sources of information, such as institutional documentation, previous diagnoses, studies, statistical data, existing plans and strategies, as well as information obtained through questionnaires, interviews or discussions with key actors.

It is not necessary to have information for every section. The tool is designed to help gather and organise those contextual elements that are most relevant to understanding the local situation and guiding future actions.

Recommendations

- ✦ Prioritise the information most relevant to understanding the local context and avoid collecting excessive amounts of data that is of little use to the initiative.
- ✦ Combine quantitative and qualitative information wherever possible.

- ✧ Make use of existing studies, diagnoses, plans and data before initiating new information-gathering processes.
- ✧ Take into account any potential information gaps relating to SOGIESC diversity and highlight them.
- ✧ Use this analytical framework as a synthesis tool to facilitate the subsequent identification of challenges and priorities for action.
- ✧ Incorporate a human rights perspective, paying attention not only to situations of discrimination but also to the factors that promote the safety, recognition, participation and sense of belonging of LGBTIQ people.
- ✧ Analyse the political and institutional context, paying attention to existing priorities, the stability of the policies being implemented, and the opportunities or resistance that may influence the development of future actions and strategies.
- ✧ Incorporate an intersectional approach that takes into account factors such as gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, sex characteristics, national or ethnic origin, migrant or refugee status, religion, disability, age, health status, socio-economic status, relationship status and parenthood status.

Proposed context analysis

Scope	Information to be collected	Possible sources	Practical advice
Sociodemographic characteristics	Data on population, age, cultural diversity, territorial composition, etc.	Census, observatories, statistical institutes	- Access to disaggregated or up-to-date data may require coordination with various administrations and additional work to organise the data. - The absence of certain data should not necessarily be interpreted as an absence of diversity or instances of discrimination. - If resources are limited, priority should be given to those indicators that provide a better understanding of the dynamics of coexistence, inclusion and discrimination relating to SOGIESC issues.
Information on SOGIESC diversity	Available information on the LGBTIQ population, existing studies, previous diagnoses, and research on well-being, safety, participation or experiences of discrimination.	Reports, organisations, universities	- Most official statistics do not collect information on sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and sex characteristics. - Given this limitation, it may be useful to supplement quantitative data with information from specialist services, LGBTIQ organisations, previous diagnoses or interviews with key actors. - The lack of specific data on SOGIESC issues is, in itself, a significant finding of the diagnosis.
Discrimination and hate crimes	Available data on incidents, complaints, hate crimes or situations of discrimination motivated by prejudices related to SOGIESC.	Monitoring bodies, police, organisations	- Official data usually reflect only a fraction of the instances of discrimination that actually occur. - Many cases go unreported due to a lack of awareness, mistrust or fear of the consequences. - Where local information is limited, it may be useful to refer to regional, national or European studies to help put the situation into context. - It is recommended that the available data be supplemented with information from organisations, specialist services, interviews or focus groups.

Scope	Information to be collected	Possible sources	Practical advice
Well-being and perception	Perceptions of safety, discrimination, well-being, recognition, visibility or a sense of belonging.	Surveys, studies, interviews	▪ In many regions, there is no specific data on the well-being, safety or perceived discrimination experienced by LGBTIQ people. ▪ Interviews, questionnaires and focus groups can be particularly useful for filling these gaps in information. ▪ Beyond specific incidents, it is important to understand how LGBTIQ people perceive their ability to participate, express themselves or be visibly present in public and community spaces. ▪ Perceptions may vary significantly depending on factors such as gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, sex characteristics, national or ethnic origin, migrant or refugee status, religion, disability, age, health status, socio-economic status, relationship status and parenthood status.
Policies and services	Existing plans, protocols, strategies and resources	Local council, public authorities	▪ Policies relating to SOGIESC are often spread across different administrations. It is advisable to identify which departments are involved and how they coordinate their work. ▪ It is recommended to review existing plans, strategies and protocols to analyse how they incorporate issues relating to sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics, as well as a gender equality perspective. ▪ Beyond specific policies, it may be relevant to explore the extent to which these approaches are embedded across other municipal policies. ▪ The existence of specialised resources or plans does not in itself guarantee a comprehensive response; coordination and mainstreaming are key factors to bear in mind. ▪ It is advisable to review whether existing procedures and resources adequately incorporate SOGIESC diversity, or whether they create barriers to access, recognition or participation. ▪ It is advisable to analyse whether existing services and resources ensure physical, communicative, cognitive and digital accessibility for all people.

LGBTIQ Anti-rumours Toolkit – The diagnosis

Scope	Information to be collected	Possible sources	Practical advice
Governance and political context	Existing policy priorities, the level of institutionalisation of LGBTIQ policies, public debates, polarising dynamics, and institutional opportunities or resistance.	Municipal plans, the media, interviews, strategic documents and social media.	▪ Institutional commitment and the political climate can vary significantly between regions and electoral cycles; it is advisable to analyse both sources of support and potential resistance. ▪ Beyond specific policies, it is useful to assess the degree of mainstreaming, coordination and continuity of the initiatives promoted. ▪ Public debates, anti-rights rhetoric, expressions of hate speech or certain recent events can help to interpret the narratives and priorities present in the local context.
Civil society network	LGBTIQ organisations, networks, spaces for participation and community resources for mutual support.	Mapping of key actors (See Tool 5: Map of key actors and potential alliances)	▪ The existence and level of organisation of the LGBTIQ civil society network can vary considerably between regions. ▪ It is advisable to identify not only LGBTIQ organisations and groups but also other relevant actors and networks with the capacity to advocate or collaborate. ▪ As well as identifying formal organisations, attention should be paid to informal support networks, community leaders and people with lived experience and safe spaces that may play a significant role in the well-being and participation of LGBTIQ people.
Opportunities identified	Resources, partnerships, processes or safe spaces that may facilitate future actions.	Diagnostic summary	▪ Identifying existing resources, experiences and processes can facilitate the design of more viable and sustainable actions. ▪ Opportunities are often found both in existing initiatives and in potential partnerships and connections between key actors. ▪ Interviews, focus groups and local knowledge are key sources for identifying opportunities that do not always appear in the available documentation. ▪ It is important to recognise positive role models, inclusive spaces and community dynamics that contribute to the well-being and participation of LGBTIQ people.

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