

#Tool 04



Map of identified narratives, prejudices and hate speech

Objective

This tool enables the main narratives, prejudices, discriminatory discourse and instances of hate speech identified during the diagnosis to be organised and visualised concisely. Its purpose is to provide an overview of which narratives are circulating in the area, who they affect, what impacts they have and what challenges they highlight. The systematised information will serve as a basis for the subsequent identification and prioritisation of challenges and lines of action.

It also helps to understand how these narratives affect the safety, well-being, participation, recognition and sense of belonging of people of diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics (SOGIESC), as well as identifying possible structural or institutional dynamics that contribute to their perpetuation.

How to use the tool

The tool can be completed using information gathered through questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, observation of the local context and existing documentation.

The tool can be used to summarise the findings of the diagnosis, identify common patterns across different narratives and facilitate an initial reflection on the challenges these pose for the local context. It can also help to identify the presence of hate speech, misinformation and disinformation campaigns or anti-rights narratives that generate hostility, exclusion or call into question the dignity and rights of LGBTIQ people.

Recommendations

- ✦ Group similar narratives together when they follow the same logic or have similar impacts.
- ✦ Do not focus solely on frequency; some narratives may be less visible but have a significant impact.
- ✦ Adopt an intersectional perspective, paying attention to how these narratives affect different groups, life trajectories and experiences in distinct ways.
- ✦ Analyse not only communicative factors but also institutional, cultural and social factors that contribute to the reproduction and normalisation of these narratives.
- ✦ Consider not only the content of the discourses, but also their impact on the safety, well-being, participation, recognition and exercise of rights of the individuals and communities they target.
- ✦ Pay attention both to external narratives directed against LGBTIQ people and to possible tensions or inequalities within the community itself, including dynamics of invisibilisation, exclusion or gender and cis-hetero-endosex norms.
- ✦ To incorporate an intersectional perspective that takes into account factors such as age, disability, background, socio-economic status, and diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions and sex characteristics.

Proposed map of identified harmful narratives, prejudices and hate speech

Identified narrative or discourse	Factors contributing to their perpetuation	Groups affected	Spaces or channels where it circulates	Detected impact	Possible associated challenge
<i>Briefly and specifically describe the narrative, prejudice or discourse identified, including examples where possible.</i>	<i>Identify the social, cultural, institutional or communicative factors that contribute to its dissemination or normalisation.</i>	<i>Identify the individuals or groups particularly affected, incorporating an intersectional perspective.</i>	<i>Identify the areas in which the narrative appears or gains the greatest visibility.</i>	<i>Outline the main consequences for well-being, participation, safety or the exercise of rights.</i>	<i>Link the narrative to a priority area of action (educational, community-based, institutional, communicative, etc.).</i>
Narratives about children and families: “Sexual and gender diversity is a threat to children”. “LGBTIQ families are not suitable for raising children.”	Anti-gender rhetoric, misinformation, disinformation, political exploitation of children.	LGBTIQ children and young people, diverse families.	Educational institutions, social media, the political sphere, family settings.	Fear of visibility, questioning of rights, exclusion and self-censorship.	Education, training and the creation of positive role models.
Narratives that undermine rights and promote social exclusion: “LGBTIQ people want special privileges.” “Sexual diversity is incompatible with certain cultural or religious communities / Trans women should not be allowed in women only spaces.”	Political polarisation, lack of interaction, stigmatising discourse.	LGBTIQ migrants and those belonging to cultural or religious minorities.	The media, social media, community and political spaces.	Stigmatisation, deterioration of social cohesion and loss of trust in institutions.	Social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and institutional response.

Identified narrative or discourse	Factors contributing to their perpetuation	Groups affected	Spaces or channels where it circulates	Detected impact	Possible associated challenge
Intra-community tensions and inequalities: ▪ “Non-binary identities are just a fad”. ▪ The invisibilisation of intersex people. ▪ Prejudice or exclusionary dynamics towards trans, bisexual, gender non-conforming or disabled people.	Cis-hetero-endosex normativity, lack of role models, and body and gender norms.	Trans, non-binary, intersex, bisexual, queer and other people with diverse gender identities, expressions or sex characteristics.	Community spaces, social media and certain organisational settings.	Invisibilisation, exclusion, community fragmentation and a reduced sense of belonging.	Inclusion, representation and an intersectional approach.



Identifying these challenges can subsequently facilitate their classification and prioritisation using Tool 7.

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