

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6033

To establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State a Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTI Peoples, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 2018

Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CRIST, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. ESTY of Connecticut, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TSONGAS, and Mr. YARMUTH) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State a Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTI Peoples, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “International Human
5 Rights Defense Act of 2018”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
9 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
10 mittees” means—

11 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations
12 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
13 Senate; and

14 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
15 the Committee on Appropriations of the House
16 of Representatives.

17 (2) **GENDER IDENTITY.**—The term “gender
18 identity” means the gender-related identity, appear-
19 ance, or mannerisms or other gender-related charac-
20 teristics of an individual, regardless of the individ-
21 ual’s designated sex at birth.

22 (3) **LGBTI.**—The term “LGBTI” means les-
23 bian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex.

1 (4) SEXUAL ORIENTATION.—The term “sexual
2 orientation” means actual or perceived homosex-
3 uality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

4 (5) INTERSEX.—The term “intersex” means in-
5 dividuals born with sex characteristics (including
6 genitals, gonads, or chromosome patterns) that vary
7 from typical binary notions of male or female bodies
8 and is an umbrella term used to describe a wide
9 range of natural bodily variations.

10 (6) SEX CHARACTERISTICS.—The term “sex
11 characteristics” means the chromosomal, gonadal, or
12 anatomical features of a person, including—

13 (A) primary characteristics, such as repro-
14 ductive organs and genitalia, chromosomal
15 structures, or hormones; and

16 (B) secondary characteristics, such as
17 muscle mass, hair distribution, breasts, or
18 structure.

19 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

20 Congress makes the following findings:

21 (1) Around the world, LGBTI people face vio-
22 lence, discrimination, hatred, and bigotry.

23 (2) Seventy-five countries criminalize same-sex
24 relations or prohibit the public support of the

1 LGBTI community. That is equal to nearly 40 per-
2 cent of United Nations member states.

3 (3) In several countries, homosexuality is a
4 crime that is punishable by death.

5 (4) Intersex people experience prejudice and
6 discrimination because their bodies do not conform
7 to other people's expectations about sex and gender,
8 including the common performance of medically un-
9 necessary surgeries without the consent or approval
10 of intersex individuals.

11 (5) Violence and discrimination based on sexual
12 orientation and gender identity are documented in
13 the Department of State's annual Human Rights
14 Report to Congress. The 2016 report continues to
15 show a clear pattern of human rights violations in
16 every region of the world based on sexual orientation
17 and gender identity. These violations include mur-
18 der, rape, torture, death threats, extortion, and im-
19 prisonment, as well as loss of employment, housing,
20 access to health care, and other forms of societal
21 stigma and discrimination. The report further docu-
22 ments LGBTI-specific restrictions on basic freedoms
23 of assembly, press, and speech in every region of the
24 world.

1 (6) In Jamaica and other countries, discrimina-
2 tion against LGBTI people, including “corrective
3 rape” of lesbian women, occurs all too frequently
4 and with relative impunity.

5 (7) In 2013, the Russian Duma passed a law
6 banning so-called “homosexual propaganda”, which
7 effectively makes it a crime to publicly support
8 LGBTI equality or even discuss homosexuality. This
9 pernicious law is the basis for similar so-called
10 “antipropaganda” legislation in countries across
11 Eastern Europe and Central Asia, including in
12 Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, and Belarus.

13 (8) In December 2013, the Government of Ni-
14 geria adopted a law that further criminalized same-
15 sex relations and support for LGBTI people, endan-
16 gering neighbors, friends, doctors, and landlords of
17 LGBTI people.

18 (9) Several countries in South Asia continue to
19 have draconian laws that criminalize homosexual
20 acts which place LGBTI people in danger and un-
21 dermines their ability to live free from persecution.

22 (10) In April 2014, the Supreme Court of India
23 recognized transgender people as a third gender, im-
24 proving the legal rights of transgender people in that
25 country. Though an important step, the decision

1 does not grant full legal rights to transgender peo-
2 ple.

3 (11) In February 2014, the Government of
4 Uganda adopted a law making “aggravated homo-
5 sexuality” a crime punishable with life imprisonment
6 and concurrently, the Government of Uganda also
7 passed laws severely limiting the basic freedoms of
8 speech and assembly for LGBTI citizens. While the
9 Constitutional Court overturned the Anti-Homosex-
10 uality Act on a technicality in August 2014, LGBTI
11 Ugandans continue to be subjected to discrimination
12 and violence, and their government has in recent
13 years forcibly shut down even private Pride celebra-
14 tions in Kampala.

15 (12) On April 1, 2017, the Russian newspaper
16 Novaya Gazeta reported that the government of the
17 autonomous republic of Chechnya had been arrest-
18 ing, detaining, and torturing gay and bisexual men
19 in secret prisons since early 2017. International
20 human rights groups and Russian LGBTI rights ac-
21 tivists estimate that as many as 20 people may have
22 been murdered thus far and potentially over 200
23 people were detained during the purge.

24 (13) On May 23, 2017, two gay men were pub-
25 licly caned in the Indonesian province of Aceh, while

1 thousands of spectators snapped pictures outside a
2 mosque as the brutal punishment was meted out.
3 Several times in 2017, Indonesian police have ar-
4 rested men at private parties, sometimes releasing
5 their photographs to the news media, endangering
6 their lives.

7 (14) In September 2017, reports emerged from
8 Azerbaijan that authorities had begun a crackdown
9 on gay men and transgender women, arresting more
10 than 60 and subjecting them to beatings, harass-
11 ment, torture, and blackmail.

12 (15) In September 2017, Egyptian authorities
13 arrested seven people for the “crime” of raising a
14 rainbow flag at a concert in Cairo in September
15 2017, leading to a wider crackdown on LGBTI
16 Egyptians.

17 (16) From September 2017 until the end of the
18 year, over 70 LGBTI Egyptians were arrested, with
19 dozens receiving prison sentences of up to 6 years.
20 In late 2017, Egyptian authorities instructed local
21 media to delete any positive references to LGBTI
22 people, and lawmakers proposed a bill that would
23 criminalize LGBTI people and their allies.

24 (17) Anti-LGBTI laws not only endanger all
25 LGBTI individuals, but also pose serious risks for

1 those associated with or caring for LGBTI people.
2 Studies have shown that when LGBTI people, espe-
3 cially LGBTI youth, face discrimination, they are
4 less likely to seek HIV testing, prevention, and
5 treatment services.

6 (18) According to the Trans Murder Monitoring
7 Project, which monitors homicides of transgender in-
8 dividuals, 2,343 transgender and gender-diverse peo-
9 ple were murdered between 2008 and 2016, in 69
10 countries. Violence against transgender individuals is
11 particularly alarming in Brazil, where 938
12 transgender individuals were murdered during this
13 time span.

14 (19) According to the International Guidelines
15 on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights, as published by
16 the United Nations High Commissioner for Human
17 Rights, and according to the July 2017 report of the
18 Independent Expert on protection against violence
19 and discrimination based on sexual orientation and
20 gender identity, countries should review and reform
21 criminal laws and correctional systems to ensure
22 that they are consistent with international human
23 rights obligations and are not misused or targeted
24 against vulnerable groups.

1 (20) Removing institutionalized discrimination
2 and targeted persecution against LGBTI people
3 around the world is a critical step in the promotion
4 of human rights and global health internationally.

5 (21) Anti-LGBTI laws and discrimination pose
6 significant risks for LGBTI youth who come out to
7 their family or community and often face rejection,
8 homelessness, and limited educational and economic
9 opportunities. These factors contribute to increased
10 risks of substance abuse, suicide, and HIV infection
11 among LGBTI youth.

12 (22) On December 6, 2011, President Barack
13 Obama released the Presidential Memorandum—
14 International Initiatives to Advance the Human
15 Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
16 Persons. The memorandum directed all Federal
17 agencies engaged abroad to ensure that United
18 States diplomacy and foreign assistance promote and
19 protect the human rights of LGBTI persons.

20 (23) On February 23, 2015, Secretary of State
21 John Kerry appointed senior diplomat Randy Berry
22 as the State Department’s first-ever Special Envoy
23 for the Human Rights of LGBTI Persons.

24 (24) On June 30, 2016, the United Nations
25 Human Rights Council passed a resolution cospon-

1 sored by the United States that established an inde-
2 pendent expert on violence and discrimination based
3 on sexual orientation and gender identity to help
4 monitor and track discrimination and violence expe-
5 rienced by LGBTI persons around the world.

6 (25) In November 2016, Tanzania placed a ban
7 on all HIV and AIDS outreach projects aimed at
8 gay men, including those funded by the President’s
9 Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. This forced the
10 closure of United States-funded programs providing
11 testing, condoms, and care to gay men, exacerbating
12 the health needs of gay men in Tanzania, about 30
13 percent of whom are HIV positive.

14 (26) In February 2017, three transgender
15 women were murdered in El Salvador with impunity,
16 leading the United Nations to call for an investiga-
17 tion into crimes against sexual and gender minorities
18 in that country. A 2016 report noted that
19 transgender women in El Salvador have an average
20 life expectancy of less than 35 years due to violence,
21 discrimination, and femicide.

22 **SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

23 It is the policy of the United States—

24 (1) to take effective action to prevent and re-
25 spond to discrimination and violence against all peo-

1 ple on any basis internationally, including sexual ori-
2 entation, gender identity, and sex characteristics,
3 and that human rights policy includes attention to
4 criminalization, hate crimes, and other discrimina-
5 tion against LGBTI people;

6 (2) to systematically integrate and coordinate
7 into United States foreign policy efforts to prevent
8 and respond to criminalization, discrimination, and
9 violence against LGBTI people internationally;

10 (3) to support and build local capacity in coun-
11 tries around the world, including of governments at
12 all levels and nongovernmental organizations, to pre-
13 vent and respond to criminalization, discrimination,
14 and violence against LGBTI people internationally;

15 (4) to consult, cooperate, coordinate, and col-
16 laborate with a wide variety of nongovernmental
17 partners, including faith-based organizations and
18 LGBTI-led organizations, with demonstrated experi-
19 ence in preventing and responding to criminalization,
20 discrimination, and violence against LGBTI people
21 internationally;

22 (5) to employ a multisectoral approach to pre-
23 venting and responding to criminalization, discrimi-
24 nation, and violence against LGBTI people inter-

1 nationally, including activities in the economic, edu-
2 cation, health, nutrition, legal, and judicial sectors;

3 (6) to work at all levels, from the individual to
4 the family, community, local, national, and inter-
5 national levels, to prevent and respond to criminal-
6 ization, discrimination, and violence against LGBTI
7 people internationally;

8 (7) to enhance training by United States per-
9 sonnel of professional foreign military and police
10 forces and judicial officials to include appropriate
11 and thorough LGBTI-specific instruction on pre-
12 venting and responding to criminalization, discrimi-
13 nation, and violence based on sexual orientation and
14 gender identity;

15 (8) to engage non-LGBTI people as allies and
16 partners, as an essential element of making sus-
17 tained reductions in criminalization, discrimination,
18 and violence against LGBTI people internationally;

19 (9) to require that all Federal contractors and
20 grant recipients in the United States Government's
21 international programs establish appropriate policies
22 and take effective measures to ensure the protection
23 and safety of their staff and workplace, including
24 from discrimination and violence directed against

1 LGBTI people and those who provide services to
2 them;

3 (10) to exert sustained international leadership,
4 including in bilateral and multilateral fora, to pre-
5 vent and respond to criminalization, discrimination,
6 and violence against LGBTI people internationally;

7 (11) to fully implement and expand upon the
8 policies outlined in the Presidential Memorandum—
9 International Initiatives to Advance the Human
10 Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
11 Persons;

12 (12) to ensure that international efforts to com-
13 bat HIV/AIDS take all appropriate measures to sup-
14 port at-risk communities, including LGBTI people,
15 and to create enabling legal environments for these
16 communities;

17 (13) to work with governments and nongovern-
18 mental partners around the world to develop and im-
19 plement regional strategies to decriminalize homo-
20 sexuality and to counteract the prohibition of public
21 support of LGBTI people; and

22 (14) to ensure that those who have a well-
23 founded fear of persecution on account of being
24 LGBTI or supporting LGBTI rights have the oppor-
25 tunity to seek protection in the United States.

1 **SEC. 5. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF LGBTI**
2 **PEOPLE.**

3 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall
4 establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights,
5 and Labor (DRL) of the Department of State a perma-
6 nent Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTI Peo-
7 ples (in this section referred to as the “Special Envoy”),
8 who shall be appointed by the President. The Special
9 Envoy shall report directly to the Assistant Secretary for
10 DRL.

11 (b) PURPOSE.—In addition to the duties described in
12 subsection (c) and those duties determined by the Sec-
13 retary of State, the Special Envoy shall direct efforts of
14 the United States Government relating to United States
15 foreign policy, as directed by the Secretary, regarding
16 human rights abuses against LGBTI people and commu-
17 nities internationally and the advancement of human
18 rights for LGBTI people, and shall represent the United
19 States internationally in bilateral and multilateral engage-
20 ment on such matters.

21 (c) DUTIES.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Special Envoy—

23 (A) shall serve as the principal advisor to
24 the Secretary of State regarding human rights
25 for LGBTI people internationally;

1 (B) shall, notwithstanding any other provi-
2 sion of law, direct activities, policies, programs,
3 and funding relating to the human rights of
4 LGBTI people and the advancement of LGBTI
5 equality initiatives internationally, for all bu-
6 reaus and offices of the Department of State
7 and shall lead the coordination of relevant
8 international programs for all other Federal
9 agencies relating to such matters;

10 (C) shall represent the United States in
11 diplomatic matters relevant to the human rights
12 of LGBTI people, including criminalization, dis-
13 crimination, and violence against LGBTI people
14 internationally;

15 (D) shall direct, as appropriate, United
16 States Government resources to respond to
17 needs for protection, integration, resettlement,
18 and empowerment of LGBTI people in United
19 States Government policies and international
20 programs, including to prevent and respond to
21 criminalization, discrimination, and violence
22 against LGBTI people internationally;

23 (E) shall design, support, and implement
24 activities regarding support, education, resettle-
25 ment, and empowerment of LGBTI people

1 internationally, including for the prevention and
2 response to criminalization, discrimination, and
3 violence against LGBTI people internationally;

4 (F) shall lead interagency coordination be-
5 tween the foreign policy priorities related to the
6 human rights of LGBTI people and the devel-
7 opment assistance priorities of the LGBTI Co-
8 ordinator of the United States Agency for
9 International Development;

10 (G) shall conduct regular consultation with
11 nongovernmental organizations working to pre-
12 vent and respond to criminalization, discrimina-
13 tion, and violence against LGBTI people inter-
14 nationally;

15 (H) shall ensure that programs, projects,
16 and activities of the Department of State and
17 the United States Agency for International De-
18 velopment designed to prevent and respond to
19 criminalization, discrimination, and violence
20 against LGBTI people internationally are sub-
21 ject to rigorous monitoring and evaluation, and
22 that there is a uniform set of indicators and
23 standards for such monitoring and evaluation
24 that is used across international programs in
25 Federal agencies; and

1 (I) is authorized to represent the United
2 States in bilateral and multilateral fora on mat-
3 ters relevant to the human rights of LGBTI
4 people internationally, including criminalization,
5 discrimination, and violence against LGBTI
6 people internationally.

7 (2) DATA REPOSITORY.—The Bureau of De-
8 mocracy, Human Rights, and Labor shall—

9 (A) be the central repository of data on all
10 United States programs, projects, and activities
11 that relate to prevention and response to crim-
12 inalization, discrimination, and violence against
13 LGBTI people internationally; and

14 (B) produce—

15 (i) a full accounting of United States
16 Government spending on such programs,
17 projects, and activities; and

18 (ii) evaluations of the effectiveness of
19 such programs, projects, and activities.

20 (d) BRIEFINGS AND ASSESSMENTS.—Not later than
21 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and
22 annually thereafter, the Special Envoy shall—

23 (1) brief the appropriate congressional commit-
24 tees on the status of the human rights of LGBTI
25 people internationally, as well as on the status of

1 programs and response strategies to address crim-
2 inalization, discrimination, and violence against
3 LGBTI people internationally; and

4 (2) submit to the appropriate congressional
5 committees an assessment of human and financial
6 resources necessary to fulfill the purposes and duties
7 of this Act.

8 (e) UNITED STATES POLICY TO PREVENT AND RE-
9 SPOND TO CRIMINALIZATION, DISCRIMINATION, AND VIO-
10 LENCE AGAINST LGBTI PEOPLE GLOBALLY.—

11 (1) GLOBAL STRATEGY REQUIREMENT.—Not
12 later than 180 days after the date of the enactment
13 of this Act and annually thereafter for each of the
14 following five years, the Special Envoy shall develop
15 or update, as the case may be, a United States glob-
16 al strategy to prevent and respond to criminaliza-
17 tion, discrimination, and violence against LGBTI
18 people internationally. The Special Envoy shall sub-
19 mit to the appropriate congressional committees
20 such global strategy and, if practicable, made such
21 global strategy available to the public.

22 (2) COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION.—In
23 developing the global strategy described in para-
24 graph (1), the Special Envoy shall consult with—

1 (A) mid- and high-level officials of relevant
2 Federal agencies; and

3 (B) representatives of nongovernmental or-
4 ganizations with demonstrated experience in ad-
5 dressing criminalization, discrimination, and vi-
6 olence against LGBTI people internationally or
7 promoting equal rights for LGBTI people inter-
8 nationally.

9 (f) MONITORING THE UNITED STATES STRATEGY TO
10 PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CRIMINALIZATION, DISCRIMI-
11 NATION, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST THE LGBTI PEOPLE
12 AND COMMUNITIES INTERNATIONALLY.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—In each global strategy sub-
14 mitted under subsection (e), the Special Envoy shall
15 include an analysis of best practices for preventing
16 and addressing criminalization, discrimination, and
17 violence against LGBTI people and communities
18 internationally, including—

19 (A) a description of successful efforts by
20 foreign governments and nongovernmental or-
21 ganizations to prevent and respond to criminal-
22 ization, discrimination, and violence against
23 LGBTI people and communities internationally;

24 (B) recommendations related to best prac-
25 tices, effective strategies, and improvements to

1 enhance the impact of such prevention and re-
2 sponse efforts; and

3 (C) the impact of activities funded by such
4 global strategy in preventing and reducing
5 criminalization, discrimination, and violence
6 against LGBTI people and communities inter-
7 nationally.

8 (2) INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED
9 IN ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS
10 PRACTICES.—

11 (A) SECTION 116.—Subsection (d) of sec-
12 tion 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
13 (22 U.S.C. 2151n) is amended—

14 (i) in paragraph (11)(C), by striking
15 “and” after the semicolon at the end;

16 (ii) in paragraph (12)(C)(ii), by strik-
17 ing the period at the end and inserting “;
18 and”; and

19 (iii) by adding at the end the fol-
20 lowing new paragraph:

21 “(13) wherever applicable, the nature and ex-
22 tent of criminalization, discrimination, and violence
23 based on sexual orientation and gender identity, in-
24 cluding an identification of those countries that have
25 adopted laws or constitutional provisions that crim-

1 inalize or discriminate based on sexual orientation or
2 gender identity (as such terms are defined in section
3 2 of the International Human Rights Defense Act of
4 2018), including detailed descriptions of such laws
5 and provisions.”.

6 (B) SECTION 502B.—Section 502B of the
7 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
8 2304) is amended—

9 (i) by redesignating the second sub-
10 section (i) (relating to child marriage sta-
11 tus) as subsection (j); and

12 (ii) by adding at the end the following
13 new subsection:

14 “(k) SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDEN-
15 TITY.—The report required under subsection (b) shall in-
16 clude, wherever applicable, the nature and extent of crim-
17 inalization, discrimination, and violence based on sexual
18 orientation and gender identity, including an identification
19 of those countries that have adopted laws or constitutional
20 provisions that criminalize or discriminate based on sexual
21 orientation or gender identity (as such terms are defined
22 in section 2 of the International Human Rights Defense
23 Act of 2018), including detailed descriptions of such laws
24 and provisions.”.

1 **SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES STRAT-**
2 **EGY TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CRIM-**
3 **INALIZATION, DISCRIMINATION, AND VIO-**
4 **LENCE AGAINST LGBTI PEOPLE AND COMMU-**
5 **NITIES INTERNATIONALLY.**

6 The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the
7 United States Agency for International Development are
8 authorized to provide assistance to prevent and respond
9 to criminalization, discrimination, and violence against
10 LGBTI people internationally. Such assistance may in-
11 clude the following activities:

12 (1) Development and implementation of pro-
13 grams, such as the Global Equality Fund of the De-
14 partment of State, that respond to human rights
15 abuses and economic exclusion of LGBTI people in
16 the workplace and in public.

17 (2) Development and enforcement of civil and
18 criminal legal and judicial sanctions, protection,
19 training, and capacity.

20 (3) Enhancement of health sector capacity to
21 detect, prevent, and respond to violence against
22 LGBTI people and communities internationally, and
23 to combat HIV/AIDS in the LGBTI community
24 internationally, in close coordination with the Office
25 of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplo-
26 macy of the Department of State.

- 1 (4) Development of a leadership program for
- 2 international LGBTI activists that will foster col-
- 3 laboration and knowledge sharing across the world.

○