

LGBTI+ Awareness Manual – 2022

Happy Pride



An Roinn Leanaí
agus Gnóthaí Óige
Department of
Children and Youth Affairs



Youth Work Ireland
Tipperary

Welcome

to this awareness manual developed by staff and young people in the Outstanding LGBTI+ Allies Youth Group. This group is part of Youth Work Ireland Tipperary's Tipp Town Youth Project.

This manual was produced as a tool to raise awareness around many topics relating to the LGBTI+ community from the historic fight for equal rights to why pronouns are so important.

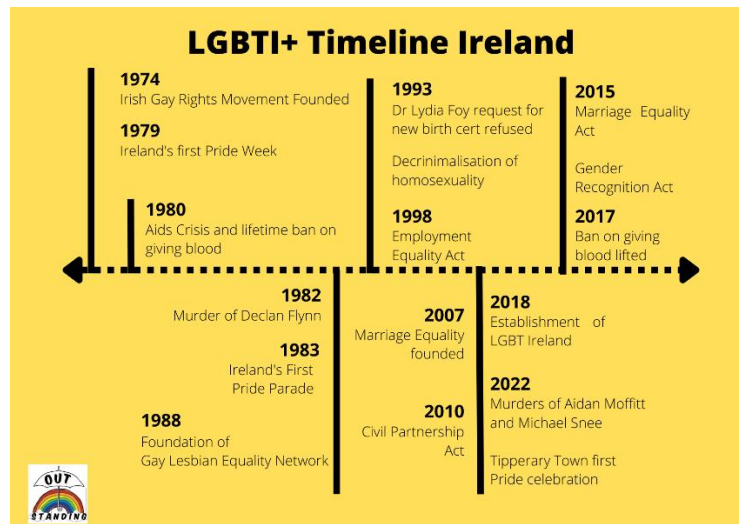
The manual is accompanied by a set of six postcards. Each postcard is dedicated to a specific topic related to the LGBTI+ community. There is a QR code on the back of the postcards, which when scanned redirects you to this page for more information on each topic covered.

The young people involved in the production of this resource wanted to create a safer more inclusive community and felt that the combination of the postcards and this information manual would go some way to doing this.

While in general, life for LGBT+ young people has become better than it might have been in years past, much work remains to ensure safety, equality and inclusivity for all young LGBT+ people.

Youth Work Ireland Tipperary

is a thriving volunteer led organisation working with our young people aged from 8 to 25 years and a network of locally based youth clubs throughout Tipperary and East Limerick. We are a youth service which is forward thinking, creative and passionate about exploring opportunities and facing challenges with our young people, and we place them at the centre of everything that we do. We are strong and flexible, responding to local needs and linking with national and international practices to ensure that we continue to build on our history and experience and grow to be a leader in youth service provision. We see the potential in young people and will ensure that others do also.



“In the space of a generation, Ireland has come a long way in going from a country that was overwhelmingly conservative toward LGBTQ+ issues to becoming far more liberal in laws and attitudes, thanks to heroes of the community who have fought long and hard for this. Although the work is far from finished, here are some of the main milestones in LGBTQ+ rights throughout the years.

1861 – Offences Against the Persons Act

Laws in Ireland history again homosexuality dated back to the Victorian era and started that "buggery", male to male sexual acts, were punishable by the death penalty. In 1861 the Offences Against the Person Act was updated and streamlined which abolished the death penalty for such acts but it restated its illegality and the punishment was instead life imprisonment.

1970s – Social movement begins

A number of Irish gay civil rights movements are established including the Irish Gay Rights Movement chaired by David Norris. In 1975 David Norris appeared on 'Last House' in what is believed to be the first interview with an openly gay person on RTÉ Television. His first sentence was to state that homosexuals were not sick people...but were subject to head colds and influenza as other are.

At the time Ireland was the only sovereign EEC country to still retain criminal sanctions in law against homosexuality and two years after this interview Norris began legal proceedings to overthrow this law.

1982 – Declan Flynn murder

Declan Flynn was murdered in Dublin's Fairview Park because he was gay. To read more about this click here [Declan Flynn: The Fairview Park murder that ignited the Irish Pride movement • GCN](#)

1983 – Ireland's First Pride Parade

On the 19th of March 1983, LGBTQ+ people marched in protest from Liberty Hall to Fairview. It was a response to the ruling of the tragic death of Declan Flynn who was beaten to death for being gay which highlighted and accelerated the Pride movement in Ireland.

Later that year in June was week-long schedule of celebrations and protest. Although the first Gay Pride Week events had been held years before in 1979, the first Pride parade was held this year and it has gone from strength to strength since.

1988 – Norris vs Ireland

A 14 year legal battle by Senator David Norris against the Irish state came to an end in October 1988, when The European Court of Human Rights rules that Irish laws penalising male homosexual behaviour had breached the European Convention on Human Rights. This verdict paved the way for future changes to decriminalise in Ireland.

1993 – The Decriminalisation of Homosexuality in Ireland

Following a lengthy campaign, on the 24th of June 1993, came the decriminalisation of homosexuality in Ireland. Minister for Justice Máire Geoghegan-Quinn said the move would allow gay people to "express themselves in personal relationships without the fear of being branded... as criminals."

It was a watershed moment for the LGBTQ+ community in Ireland.

1997 – The Fight for Gender Recognition

In April 1997 Dr. Lydia Foy begins legal proceedings in the High Court after being rejected a new birth certificate and legal recognition of her female gender in 1993 and several years of fruitless correspondence. At this time Ireland had no provision for legal recognition of transgender people in their true gender.

2010 – Civil Partnership Act

A civil partnership bill passes through cabinet that grants same-sex couples some of the same rights as married couples. And although the bill was cautiously welcomed it still left a lot of inequality particularly when it came to children and adoption.

May 2015 – Marriage Equality referendum

Following a historical referendum which amended the Constitution of Ireland, Ireland became the first country in the world to bring in same-sex marriage by a popular vote. The result was described as a social revolution and expression of decency.

Funnily enough, in the efforts to legalise same-sex marriage the government came close to potentially making heterosexual marriage unconstitutional due to the translation of the Irish language version of the law. When translated back to English it originally read that "A couple may, whether they are men or women, make a contract of marriage in accordance with law.". There were concerns that this could be interpreted as meaning that only men and only women could marry one another and the wording was changed before the referendum took place.

July 2015 – Gender Recognition Act

Following landmark legal proceedings, taken by Dr. Lydia Foy, and recommendation from the Gender Recognition Advisory Group set up in 2010, The Gender Recognition Act was passed on 15 July 2015.

The act enabled trans people to achieve full legal recognition of their preferred gender. The first Gender Recognition Certificate was issued to Lydia Foy and she finally obtained the birth certificate showing her female gender that she had first requested 22 years earlier.

2021 – Same Sex couple recognised as co-parents from birth

After the final sections of the Children and Family Relationships Act 2015 were enacted in 2020, Niamh O’Sullivan and Geraldine Rea became the first same-sex couple in Ireland to have both their names registered on the official birth certificates of their twin baby girls.

Today – What's still to be achieved?

So we’ve seen where we’ve come from but where have we left to go? Many children of LGBT+ parents in Ireland are still denied the right to have a legally recognised relationship with both of their parents including children born to male parents and children born via surrogacy. And there are calls on the Government to amend the Children and Family Relationships Act.

Groups like TENI, are still advocating for the inclusion of young, intersex and non-binary people in the Gender Recognition Act as well as better access to healthcare for all trans people.

While in March 2018 a bill was introduced to ban conversion therapy on LGBT people it’s still sitting in the early committee stages in the Seanad, so the practice is currently still legal.”

This timeline comes from an RTE piece which can be accessed by link below. There is also a short video from a series of Queer History Lessons which RTE produced and is presented by comedian Shane Daniel Byrne.

[Queer History Lesson: LGBTQ+ rights in Ireland \(rte.ie\)](https://www.rte.ie/news/2022/04/12/queer-history-lesson-lgbtq-rights-ireland/)

Unfortunately, the LGBTI+ community has recently been subject to an increase in homophobic attacks. This April, 2022 the murder of two men in Sligo and brutal attacks on other men because they were gay has rocked the community. If you or anyone you know has been attacked either physically or verbally because of your sexual orientation or gender identity, please click on the link below for some helpful information.

[Harassment and Violence - LGBT Ireland](https://www.galop.ie/en/our-work/harassment-and-violence/)

The Pride Flag



Why is the Pride Flag so important?

The rainbow flag, when used to celebrate Pride or the LGBT+ community, is not just a celebration of identity, it is also an indication of allyship, of safe spaces, community and togetherness.

The colours in the flag reflect the diversity of the LGBT community and the spectrum of human sexuality and gender. Using a rainbow flag as a symbol of gay pride began in San Francisco in 1978, but eventually became common at LGBT rights events worldwide.

Over the years the original rainbow flag has been redesigned, with some within LGBTQ+ movements arguing it needed to better represent and reflect more communities.

In 2017, Philadelphia's Office of LGBT Affairs added black and brown stripes to the Pride flag to recognise people of colour.

One year later, an artist called Daniel Quasar released a redesign of the Pride flag, called the Progress Pride flag, which was widely shared on social media.

It included black, brown, pink, pale blue and white stripes, to represent marginalised people of colour in the LGBTQ+ community, as well as the trans community, and those living with HIV/AIDS.

"The arrow points to the right to show forward movement, while being along the left edge shows that progress still needs to be made." explained Daniel Quasar.

This short video gives a very good insight into the history of the Pride flag and what this flag means to the community.

[\(80\) The History Behind the Rainbow Pride Flag - YouTube](#)

Original Pride Flag designed in 1978

Hot pink		<i>Sex</i>
Red		<i>Life</i>
Orange		<i>Healing</i>
Yellow		<i>Sunlight</i>
Green		<i>Nature</i>
Turquoise		<i>Magic/Art</i>
Indigo		<i>Serenity</i>
Violet		<i>Spirit</i>

Pride Flag modified in 1979



Pride Progressive Flag designed in 2018



Flying The Flags



Below is a list of some of the flags that represent each identity/sexuality. Again this is not a definitive list. This link [Pride Flags \(unco.edu\)](http://unco.edu) has a more detailed list of pride flags.



Transgender - Blue represents the traditional colour for male; pink the traditional colour for female; and white represents those who are transitioning, intersex or genderqueer.



Bisexual - Pink represents homosexuality; blue represents heterosexuality; and purple represents an attraction to both sexes.



Ally - It comprises the black & white to represent heterosexuality and an arrow from the rainbow flag to symbolise the former community's solidarity with the latter.



Asexual - Black represents asexuality (a lack of sexual attraction to others, or interest in sexual activity); grey represents grey-asexuality and demisexuality; white represents non-asexual partners and allies; and purple represents 'community'.



Intersex - The flag was designed – by Intersex Human Rights Australia – to be 'grounded in meaning, but not derivative'. The yellow and purple represent 'hermaphrodite' colours; the circle represents 'wholeness and completeness'



Pansexual - Pansexuality is the attraction towards people regardless of their sex or gender. Blue represents those who identify in the male spectrum; pink represents those who identify in the female spectrum; and yellow represents non-binary.



Lesbian – is a woman attracted to another woman. The stripes, from top to bottom, represent 'gender non-conformity' (dark orange), 'independence' (orange), 'community' (light orange), 'unique relationships to womanhood' (white), 'serenity and peace' (pink), 'love and sex' (dusty pink), and 'femininity' (dark rose).

Let's Talk Terminology



There is so much to think about here between, sexuality, sexual orientation, sex v gender, pronouns to name but a few topics. Below is a non-definitive list of terms you are most likely to hear in relation to the LGBTI+ community.

[Helpful Terms and Definitions – TENI](#) is a great resource and it is well worth a visit to their website in general. TENI stands for Transgender Equality Network Ireland.

LGBTI+ Glossary of Terms

Achilleean - Typically referred to as MLM (Men Loving Men) or NBLM (Non-Binary Loving Men). An umbrella term that can describe bisexual, pansexual, gay and omnisexual men/non-binary people.

Ally - Someone who is a friend, advocate, and/or activist for LGBTI+ people. The term ally is generally used for any member of a dominant group who is a friend, advocate or activist for people in an oppressed group (i.e. White Ally for People of Colour).

Androgynous - Term used to describe an individual whose gender expression and/or identity may be neither distinctly “female” nor “male,” usually based on appearance.

Asexual - A sexual orientation generally characterized by not feeling sexual attraction or desire for partnered sexuality. Asexuality is distinct from celibacy, which is the deliberate abstention from sexual activity. Some asexual people do have sex. There are many diverse ways of being asexual.

Biphobia - The fear, hatred, or intolerance of bisexual people.

Bisexual, Bi - An individual who is physically, romantically and/or emotionally attracted to men and women. Bisexuals need not have had sexual experience with both men and women; in fact, they need not have had any sexual experience at all to identify as bisexual.

Cisgender - a term used to describe people who, for the most part, identify as the gender they were assigned at birth.

Closeted/ In the Closet - Describes a person who is not open about his or her sexual orientation.

Coming Out - A lifelong process of self-acceptance. People forge a lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender identity first to themselves and then may reveal it to others. Publicly identifying one's orientation may or may not be part of coming out.

Drag Queen/ Drag King - Used by people who present socially in clothing, name, and/or pronouns that differ from their everyday gender, usually for enjoyment, entertainment, and/or self-expression. Drag queens typically have everyday lives as men. Drag kings typically live as women and/or butches when not performing. Drag shows are popular in some gay, lesbian, and bisexual environments. Unless they are drag performers, most Trans people would be offended by being confused with drag queens or drag kings.

Female-to-male (FTM) - This term and acronym is most commonly used to refer to trans males, trans men, and some transmasculine people who were assigned female at birth. It's important to only use this term if someone prefers to be referred to this way, as some trans males, trans men, and transmasculine people use terms that don't include or indicate the sex they were assigned at birth.

Gay - The adjective used to describe people whose enduring physical, romantic and/or emotional attractions are to people of the same sex (e.g., gay man, gay people). In contemporary contexts, lesbian (n. or adj.) is often a preferred term

for women. Avoid identifying gay people as “homosexuals” an outdated term considered derogatory and offensive to many lesbian and gay people.

Gender Expression - Refers to how an individual expresses their socially constructed gender. This may refer to how an individual would dress, their general appearance, the way they speak, and/or the way they carry themselves. Gender expression is not always correlated to an individuals' gender identity or gender role.

Gender Identity - Since gender is a social construct, an individual may have a self-perception of their gender that is different or the same as their biological sex. Gender identity is an internalized realization of one's gender and may not be manifested in their outward appearance (gender expression) or their place in society (gender role). It is important to note that an individual's gender identity is completely separate from their sexual orientation or sexual preference.

Gender Neutral - This term is used to describe facilities that any individual can use regardless of their gender (e.g. gender neutral bathrooms). This term can also be used to describe an individual who does not subscribe to any socially constructed gender (sometimes referred to as “Gender Queer”).

Gender Non-Conforming - A person who is, or is perceived to have gender characteristics that do not conform to traditional or societal expectations.

Gender/Sexual Reassignment Surgery – Refers to a surgical procedure to transition an individual from one biological sex to another. This is often paired with hormone treatment and psychological assistance. A “Transsexual” individual must go through several years of hormones and psychological evaluation and live as the “opposite” or “desired” gender prior to receiving the surgery (see intersex).

Gender Role - A societal expectation of how an individual should act, think, and/or feel based upon an assigned gender in relation to society's binary biological sex system.

Heterosexual - An adjective used to describe people whose enduring physical, romantic and/or emotional attraction is to people of the opposite sex. Also straight.

Homosexual - Outdated clinical term considered derogatory and offensive by some gay and lesbian people. The Associated Press, New York Times and

Washington Post restrict usage of the term. Gay and/or lesbian accurately describe those who are attracted to people of the same sex.

Homophobia - Fear of lesbians and gay men. Prejudice is usually a more accurate description of hatred or antipathy toward LGBT people.

Intersex - People who naturally (that is, without any medical interventions) develop primary and/or secondary sex characteristics that do not fit neatly into society's definitions of male or female. Many visibly intersex babies/children are surgically altered by doctors to make their sex characteristics conform to societal binary norm expectations. Intersex people are relatively common, although society's denial of their existence has allowed very little room for intersex issues to be discussed publicly. Has replaced "hermaphrodite," which is inaccurate, outdated, problematic, and generally offensive, since it means "having both sexes" and this is not necessarily true, as there are at least 16 different ways to be intersex.

Kinsey Scale - Alfred Kinsey, a renowned sociologist, described a spectrum on a scale of 0 to 6 to describe the type of sexual desire within an individual. 0 being Completely Heterosexual – 6 being Completely Homosexual. The Kinsey Scale is often used to dissect the bisexual community and describe the differences between sexual orientation and sexual preference.

Lesbian - A woman whose enduring physical, romantic and/or emotional attraction is to other women. Some lesbians may prefer to identify as gay (adj.) or as gay women.

Male-to-female (MTF) - This term and acronym is most commonly used to refer to trans females, trans women, and some transfeminine people who were assigned male at birth. It's important to only use this term if someone prefers to be referred to this way, as some trans females, trans women, and some transfeminine people prefer to use terms that don't include or overtly indicate the sex they were assigned at birth.

Men Who Have Sex with Men - men, including those who do not identify themselves as homosexual or bisexual, who engage in sexual activity with other men (used in public health contexts to avoid excluding men who identify as heterosexual).

Nonbinary - Also referred to as enby, this is a gender identity and umbrella term for gender identities that can't be exclusively categorized as male or

female. Individuals who identify as nonbinary can experience gender a variety of ways, including a combination of male and female, neither male nor female, or something else altogether. Some nonbinary individuals identify as trans, while many others don't. Whether a nonbinary person also identifies as trans is often dependent on the extent to which that person identifies, even partially, with the sex or gender assigned to them at birth.

Openly Gay - Describes people who self-identify as lesbian or gay in their personal, public and/or professional lives. Also openly lesbian, openly bisexual, openly transgender.

Outing - The act of publicly declaring (sometimes based on rumor and/or speculation) or revealing another person's sexual orientation or gender identity without that person's consent. Considered inappropriate by a large portion of the LGBT community.

Pansexual - not limited in sexual choice with regard to biological sex, gender, or gender identity.

Pronouns - You may be unfamiliar with the word "pronoun," but you use them all the time! Pronouns are used in place of a proper noun (like someone's name). We use pronouns most often when referring to someone without using their name.

Example: Have you heard from Tom? **He** hasn't texted me back all day. **He** is the pronoun.

Queer - Traditionally a pejorative term, queer has been appropriated by some LGBT people to describe themselves. However, it is not universally accepted even within the LGBT community and should be avoided unless someone self-identifies that way.

Questioning - The process of considering or exploring one's sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Sapphic – Typically referred to as WLW (Women Loving Women) or NBLW (Non-Binary Loving Women). An umbrella term that can describe bisexual, pansexual, lesbian and omnisexual women/non-binary people.

Sex - The classification of a person as male, female, or intersex based on the existing system of organizing human bodies and biology. This system is based on chromosomes, hormones, internal and external reproductive organs, and secondary sex characteristics.

Sexual Orientation - The scientifically accurate term for an individual's enduring physical, romantic and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual (straight) orientations. Avoid the offensive term "sexual preference," which is used to suggest that being gay or lesbian is voluntary and therefore "curable."

Sexual Minority - An all-inclusive, politically oriented term referring to individuals who identify with a minority sexual orientation, sex identity, or gender expression/gender identity.

Sexual Preference - This term refers to an individual's choice in regards to attraction. Sexual preference can be based on gender/sex, physical appearance (height, weight, race, ethnicity), or emotional connection. It is important to note that sexual preference denotes a "choice" and has a negative connotation when used to describe the LGBTQ population.

Straight - Pop culture term used to refer to individuals who identify as a heterosexual, meaning having a sexual, emotional, physical and relational attraction to individuals of the "opposite" gender/sex. The term "straight" often has a negative connotation within the LGBTQ population, because it suggested that non heterosexual individuals are "crooked" or "unnatural".

Transgender or trans - Both an umbrella term including many gender identities and a specific gender identity that describes those with a gender identity that's different from the sex assigned at birth (male, female, or intersex).

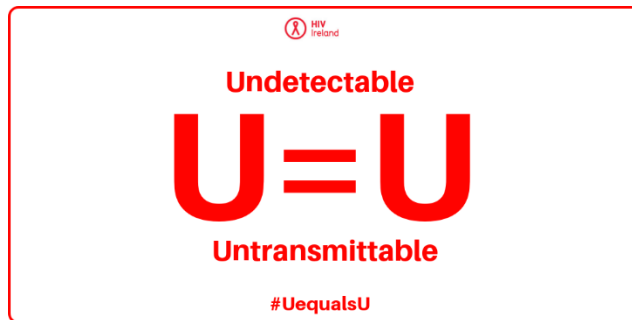
Transvestite - This term is often thought to be outdated, problematic, and generally offensive, since it was historically used to diagnose medical/mental health disorders.

Zie & Hir - The most common spelling for gender neutral pronouns. Zie is subjective (replaces he or she) and Hir is possessive and objective (replaces his or her).

For more information on gender v sex and understanding what pronouns are and why they are important please watch this video:

[Gender Identity and Pronouns - A quick explanation](#)

AIDS – A Brief History



June 5th 2021 marked 40 years since the first case of AIDS was reported in America. The image on this postcard is a section of the Aids Memorial Quilt, which was first displayed in Washington in 1986.

The AIDS Memorial Quilt was created in 1985 as a memorial for those who had succumbed to the disease. Each of the memorial panels on the quilt measures 3 by 6 feet, the size of an average grave, and honours a particular person who died of AIDS. Today the quilt has 94,000 panels. Click here for more information [History \(aidsmemorial.org\)](https://aidsmemorial.org)

The epidemic was not confined to America. Ireland's first case of Aids was diagnosed in 1982.

Attitudes have changed since then and thankfully if you are diagnosed with HIV today it is no longer a death sentence. This video, [How have attitudes changed towards the LGBT+ community since the 1980s AIDS crisis? | ITV News - YouTube](#) gives us an insight into the attitudes that exist today around HIV/AIDS.

This is another video made on World Aids Day 2021 in Ireland. Here we see people sharing their stories and it gives us an insight into where we are in relation to Aids in Ireland today - [\(113\) Positive Storytelling | World AIDS Day 2021 - YouTube](#)

Here is another article detailing how Ireland's media covered or didn't cover the Aids epidemic - [Remembering Ireland's early AIDS history \(rte.ie\)](#)

The image used for this postcard relates to a current campaign by HIV Ireland What is a viral load?

Viral load is the term used to describe the levels of HIV in the body at any one time. It is determined through a blood test. A higher viral load is associated with a higher risk of HIV transmission.

What is an undetectable viral load?

Without HIV medication, the viral load can be high. HIV medication stops HIV from making copies of itself, and the viral load can become so low that it is not detectable in a standard blood test. This is called having an 'undetectable viral load'.

What does an undetectable viral load mean for HIV transmission?

Undetectable = Untransmittable (U=U)

Effective HIV treatment (or medication), and an undetectable viral load, means that the risk of HIV being passed on through sex is zero.

People living with HIV can now feel confident that having an undetectable viral load means HIV cannot be passed on to sexual partners.

This highlights the importance of access to timely HIV medication and taking the medication as directed.

Click on this link [HIV in Ireland – HIV Ireland](#) for more detailed information in relation to HIV AIDS in Ireland.

Another site well worth a visit is [AIDS Activism / Sexual Health Ireland COLLECTION · Cork LGBT Archive](#). Here you will find a huge amount of digitised photos, posters, newsletters detailing LGBTI+ history with a specific focus on Cork.

Our LGBTI+ Heroes



Ireland is filled with amazing advocates and activists who stand with and fight for LGBTI+ rights and who continue to inspire people across the country. As part of Pride, it is important that their work and advocacy continue to be represented and remembered for future generations. For this document we have decided to focus on Irish LGBTI+ advocates and it is also important to point out that it is not an exhaustive list.

Senator David Norris



Senator David Norris has been a member of Seanad Éireann since 1987 and was the first openly gay person to be elected to public office in Ireland. A Joycean scholar and former Senior Lecturer of English at Trinity College, Dublin, he was a founder of the Campaign for Homosexual Law Reform in the early 1970s. He was instrumental in the decriminalisation of homosexuality, which happened in 1993.

Dr Lydia Foy



Dr. Lydia Foy with her European Citizens Prize in 2015 (RollingNews.ie)

Lydia Foy is well-known for leading and advocating for gender recognition in Ireland. Foy had sex reassignment surgery in 1992 and endured a 20-year battle to change her birth certificate to fit in line with her gender identity.

Panti Bliss (Rory O'Neill)



Panti Bliss celebrating the 'Yes' vote in Dublin 2015 (Getty Images)

Rory O'Neill is famously recognized as the drag queen Panti Bliss and is also a gay rights activist. O'Neill's documentary film 'Queen of Ireland' has been premiered across the globe. Originally from Ballinrobe, County Mayo, O'Neill grew up in a small town and came out as gay in his 20s. He has regularly hosted Dublin Pride in June.

Tonie Walsh



Tonie Walsh is former president of the National LGBT Federation, founding editor of the Gay Community News, renowned club DJ, and founder of the Irish Queer Archive. He is also a repository of stories within a community whose history has a tendency to be lost.

Kieran Rose



Kieran Rose has been instrumental in advancing LGBTQ+ rights in Ireland for nearly 50 years. He is co-founder of Gay Lesbian Equality Network (GLEN). He previously worked alongside the Cork Gay Collective in the 1980's, lobbied for the 1993 Criminal Law Amendment Act that finally decriminalised sexual activity between men in the Republic of Ireland, and fought for the introduction of the Civil Partnership Act in 2010.

Katherine Zapone and Anne Louise Gilligan



Katherine and Anne Louise were the inspiration behind the formation of Marriage Equality, which launched in Ireland in February 2008. They had been married in Canada and wanted their marriage to be recognised legally here at home in Ireland. They took a case to the courts which was defeated but ultimately led to the successful constitution change in 2015.

Grainne Healy - Marriage Equality



Gráinne Healy is a successful chairperson, facilitator, researcher, evaluator, trainer and social inclusion projects manager. She is a leader in the social justice sector, campaigns expert, researcher and published author. Her areas of expertise include: gender equality, violence against women, LGBT rights etc. She was the co-founder and Chairwoman of Marriage Equality, the organisation seeking equal marriage rights in Ireland (2007+)

We cannot forget the organisations who make the world a better place and offer support and safe spaces to young people who identify as LGBTI+ or young people who are allies and who want to fight for a more just and equal world.

Here is a non-exhaustive list of those organisations:

[Home - BeLonG To](#)

BeLonG To Youth Services is the national organisation supporting LGBT+ young people in Ireland. Since 2003, they have worked with LGBT+ young people, between 14 and 23 years, to create a world where they are equal, safe, and valued in the diversity of their identities and experiences.

They also advocate and campaign on behalf of young LGBT+ people, and offer a specialised LGBT+ youth service with a focus on mental and sexual health, alongside drug and alcohol support. They respond to the needs of LGBT+ young people in Ireland and we help them thrive.

[TENI – Transgender Equality Network Ireland](#)

TENI is a non-profit organisation supporting the trans community in Ireland. TENI seeks to improve the situation and advance the rights and equality of trans people and their families.

[GOSHH – GOSHH Ireland CLG – \(Gender, Orientation, Sexual Health, HIV\)](#)

GOSHH – Gender Orientation Sexual Health HIV is located in Limerick City aiming to create an environment where the mental, emotional, physical and social well-being of everyone is promoted and sexual rights are respected, protected and fulfilled.

[Outhouse LGBT Lesbian Bisexual Gay Transgender Centre Dublin Ireland](#)

Outhouse provides a safe space which facilitates & encourages the growth of services & supports to the LGBT communities.

[Home - LGBT Ireland](#)

LGBT Ireland is a national organisation underpinned by localised knowledge and responses. Together with their network members, they provide support, training, and advocacy which aims to improve the lives of LGBT+ people across Ireland.

[GCN • Gay Ireland News & Entertainment](#)

Gay Community News is Ireland's longest-running lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender publication; it is based in Dublin, and founded in 1988. It has been referred to as the "paper of record" for the Irish LGBT community.

[National LGBT Federation – Campaigning for equal rights and combating discrimination \(nxf.ie\)](#)

Established in 1979, the NXF is the oldest LGBT+ NGO in Ireland. The NXF publishes GCN and campaigns for the equal rights of, and to combat discrimination against, LGBT+ people in Ireland & internationally.

[HIV Ireland – Advocating for individuals living with HIV](#)

HIV Ireland contributes towards a significant reduction in the incidence and prevalence of HIV in Ireland and towards the realisation of an AIDS-free generation by advocating for individuals living with HIV, preventing new HIV infections and combating HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

[Welcome to LINC | Advocating for Lesbian and Bisexual Women in Ireland](#)

LINC is the only community development organisation working exclusively with Lesbian and Bisexual women in the Republic of Ireland. Through the LINC Resource Centre, they have completed a comprehensive outreach training and development programme.

They also actively engage with various representative groups in the community including the young women's group, lesbian parents' group, the group founded to support the parents of lesbian and bisexual women and the older lesbian group.

Thank you

for taking the time to read this manual and we hope you have learned more about the struggle, that was and still is for some, for equality for the LGBTI+ community. We hope to recruit some new allies to help create safe inclusive spaces for everybody regardless of gender, sexual orientation, religion, race, ethnicity, disability, marital or family status.