

Experiences of LGBTQ+ asylum seekers and refugees in Scotland:

Housing, houselessness, hotel detention and impact

LGBT Health and Wellbeing

2023



LGBT Health and Wellbeing's LGBT+ Refugee Project offers a range of support for LGBTQ+ asylum seekers (at all stages of the asylum process) and refugees living in Scotland, including practical, social and emotional support. You can find out more about the support the project offers [here](#). At present, the LGBT+ Refugee Project supports around 300 LGBT+ refugee and asylum-seeking people (New Scots) living in Scotland. Our service base is in Glasgow, but online and telephone support is provided to New Scots housed (or forcibly moved) outwith the central belt.

In February 2023 LGBT Health and Wellbeing held a community consultation exploring experiences of 'housing' with 32 individuals supported by our organisation via the LGBT+ Refugee Project. This Report was subsequently produced by LGBT Health and Wellbeing to raise awareness of some of the key issues faced by the community members who access our LGBT+ Refugee Project here in Scotland. We thank every individual from the LGBT+ Refugee Project who shared their stories with us.



Introduction

In 2023 there are currently *67 jurisdictions* where lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people are criminalised due to who they love and who they are. Alongside this criminalisation, LGBT+ people are victims of discrimination, violence, blackmail, persecution, murder and (in some countries) state-sanctioned death penalty. You can visit [Human Dignity Trust](#) for a breakdown of the specific criminalisation(s) of LGBT persons per jurisdiction. In 1997, the [United Nations Human Rights Committee confirmed](#) that laws that criminalise LGBT+ people 'violate one's right to privacy and non-discrimination in breach of States' legal obligations under the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#).

Due to the criminalisation of LGBT+ persons, and the human rights abuses experienced by individuals living in countries where criminalisation exists, LGBT+ people from all over the world retain the right to claim asylum under the [1951 Refugee Convention](#).

The United Kingdom is party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, meaning that LGBT+ people have the inalienable right to claim asylum, and to [non-refoulement](#) according to International Law, here in the UK. The 1951 Convention also guarantees protections for refugees with regards to their welfare, stating that countries of refuge (the country where a person is claiming asylum) should treat them in the same manner it treats its 'national citizens'. It's important to note that the UNHCR Handbook states that protections under the Convention apply to all refugee and asylum-seeking people who meet the Convention [definition](#)¹, and not only those who have 'leave to remain' status here in the UK.²

At present immigration (including asylum) is a reserved matter handled by the UK Government, as detailed in the [1998 Scotland Act](#). Therefore, the UK Government's Home Office is responsible for processing the asylum claims of LGBT+ people claiming asylum in the UK who have been located (or dispersed) to cities or towns within Scotland. [The UK government states](#) that asylum applicants have the right to 'be treated fairly and lawfully' as well as 'have access to support, accommodation, information and free healthcare from the NHS'. Scotland has outlined its commitments to New Scots in its [2018-2022 Integration Strategy](#). These commitments include 'addressing the needs of refugees and asylum seekers on the basis of principles of decency, humanity and fairness.'

The UK government's [UK-Rwanda Agreement](#) would see LGBT+ people with asylum claims deemed inadmissible by the UK sent to Rwanda to have their claim processed there. Human Rights Watch have [previously highlighted](#) the human rights abuses faced by LGBT+ people in Rwanda – including (but not limited to) the detention, ill-treatment and abuse of individuals because of their LGBT+ identity. You can read the perspectives of the LGBT+ asylum seekers who access our LGBT Refugee Project [here](#). Alongside the threat of removal to Rwanda, refugee and asylum seekers experience frequent violations of their rights.

Individuals who access our LGBT+ Refugee Project are subjected to inhumane and undignified treatment by the state. Over time, we have become more aware of the inadequacy of the living conditions of individuals seeking asylum within our community. We hope that this report brings to light the injustices they face, and highlights the importance of adequate and safe housing for, and treatment of, refugee and asylum-seeking people here in Scotland.

¹ The 1951 Refugee Convention states 'A refugee, according to the Convention, is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.'

² Leave to remain status is the permission to stay in the UK for a specific period of time, indefinite leave to remain is when an individual has permanent lawful status in the UK as a settled person.

Housing, Houselessness, Detention and Impact

The community consultation held in February 2023 with 32 community members provided us with recorded insight into the experiences of LGBT+ refugee and asylum-seeking people who use our services. Although many within the community have diverse experiences of claiming asylum here in the UK, there were thematic issues pertaining to undignified treatment of individuals and, in multiple cases, breaches of rights. Issues which dominated discussion have been broken down into thematic categories;

- **Lack of safety or concern for safety of LGBT+ asylum seekers;**
- **Inhumane living conditions;**
- **Lack of dignity and privacy afforded to individuals;**
- **Violations of rights;**
- **Lack of response when housing related issues raised;**
- **The impact on mental health and wellbeing.**

Lack of Safety

Almost all who engaged in the consultation session highlighted that they often feel unsafe within the housing that had been assigned to them by the Home Office. In some instances, this was individuals who lived in hotel accommodation, in others it was people who had been placed in single accommodation with their young children, or temporary shared accommodation with other asylum seekers.

Almost all of the 32 community members who engaged in the consultation expressed that they feared experiencing homophobia from other asylum seekers they were forcibly housed with. Those who lived in hotels felt that they could not identify themselves as LGBT+ to other asylum seekers in the same hotel without fear of discrimination or violence due to their sexual orientation or gender identity.

This suppression of identity, alongside the reality of being 'detained' in hotel accommodation where one cannot be oneself contributed significantly to the deterioration of mental health and wellbeing of LGBT+ New Scots who access our services. When discussing feeling frightened one young gay man who is currently living in a hotel shared **'as an LGBT person, when I moved to the hotel, it was so bad. I was thinking about going back to [country of origin].'** This was attributed to the lack of in-person support available for LGBT+ asylum seekers living rurally here in Scotland, the fear of experiencing homophobia and the physical isolation from wider LGBT+ refugee community networks.

LGBT+ asylum seekers and refugees who were housed in shared accommodation with other individuals seeking asylum also raised issues regarding safety. Many of our community members who were housed in shared accommodation stated that they shared an apartment or flat with one or more non-LGBT+ asylum seekers/refugees. Of those who lived with non-LGBT+ asylum seekers almost all expressed that they are fearful in their homes. Individuals expressed they are frightened of experiencing discrimination, homo/bi/trans or queerphobia from the person or people that they live with. This caused individuals to 'shut themselves in their rooms' and be hesitant in using shared spaces such as the kitchen or bathroom. Some individuals also added that they felt they cannot be themselves in their own homes, cannot be proudly LGBT+ or have any of their LGBT+ friends or partners visit their home. One young gay man shared:

'People who identify as LGBT+ people or [have] protected characteristics, when it comes to housing, should be living together with other LGBT asylum seekers or be living by themselves. I know a person who is LGBT who got a one bedroom flat. This didn't happen to me, or us [the group]. I live with someone who is

the total opposite of me. I don't feel comfortable at all. I have started to stay in my room all the time, and not leave the room unless I am alone. It is crippling. The person I live with is completely homophobic, sometimes I feel I can't even have people over. It isn't [a] livable condition for me.'

Sentiments such as the above were shared by others, some of whom said:

'We come from different backgrounds, we don't know the beliefs of people or what they are like... As an LGBT+ person being housed with someone who isn't the same group or at least accepting, is hard.'

'They tell you that you do not have the right to choose, they tell you to 'adjust' yourself to live with people.'

'Once my flat mate walked in [bedroom] once or twice saying he thought it was the toilet. It made me very uncomfortable'

Individuals who attended the community consultation also shared their fears around safety which were not directly linked to being LGBT+, but (for most) heightened by their identity. This included the insistence of housing managers and housing providers not allowing individuals living in shared housing to install locks on their bedroom doors to increase their feelings of safety. Some added that this would help them to feel 'more safe' when living with people who are not LGBT+ or accepting, as they would at least be able to feel secure in their own space. One person shared: *'I asked for a lock in my room to help me feel safe. She [the accommodation manager] said no don't try it, if you put it on I will break it.'* Others added: *'the dignity of a lock is important to us and would help us to feel safe.'*

Inhumane Living Conditions

Of those who attended the community consultation, a thematic issue which impacted almost all individuals was inhumane and unsafe housing conditions. This included: living in hotel detention, unsuitable accommodation for disabled asylum seekers; being housed in accommodation with broken furnishings (such as beds); broken windows left unrepaired in cold conditions; broken central heating left unfixed and more.

All of our community members present raised concerns regarding the inhumane and compassionless treatment of asylum seekers who are forcibly placed in hotel accommodation. Of those who had lived in hotels, many shared that they felt trapped and detained (hence our reference to hotel 'detention' rather than accommodation).

A key issue raised by our community was the housing of disabled people in homes which were not suitable for their needs. A community member shared that they were assigned accommodation which was in a block of flats with no elevator, due to their disability they frequently cannot climb stairs. They added:

'How can they put someone with a mobility issue on the second floor?' Another individual shared 'Do they even take into account any of the things they ask us when we claim asylum? A friend of mine with a disability was given unsuitable housing and an unsuitable bed. When they allocate housing do they even look at this?'

Another community member (a young woman) with a disability highlighted the administration involved in having their access needs met. When raising a complaint about an unsuitable bed for her disability, she said:

'When I raised the complaint, after one month they looked into it and gave me a suitable bed. But if they move me from this accommodation then I will have to start the whole process over again. And wait. Again.'

Community members also shared instances where they were housed with unsafe, faulty or broken furnishings. The [Home Office's Guide to Living in Asylum Accommodation](#) states that the following items are required to be provided by housing contractors:

Cooker or oven and hob; microwave; cookware; cutlery and crockery; cupboards; food preparation area; hygienic worktops and floor coverings; refrigerator and freezer; broom and cleaning supplies; appropriate bed; wardrobe; table; chair; and an armchair. As well as these items, facilities listed as essential include: reasonable access to fresh drinking water; laundry facilities and access to gas, water and electricity.

Many who attended our community consultation were housed with unsuitable or broken beds, no carpets or flooring, plastic garden furniture as well as broken white goods or no white goods. One individual shared *'I am over 50 years old, they gave me a broken bed and my back ached for weeks. They gave me plastic furniture. I was in pain.'* This sentiment was shared by others who highlighted they had also received broken or unsuitable beds. One individual highlighted how difficult it is to get a broken or unsuitable bed replaced: *'I had a problem with my bed, they told me to report it to [company] so I did. They wanted a letter from the GP saying that the bed isn't suitable. It is broken!'* Another shared:

'The bed they gave me fell apart after three days. The base of the bed. I called the housing officer she said she would contact the people they bought it from. I ended up having to take another bed from a charity shop [a donation] as it

takes over a month for them to come and exchange a broken bed.' Another community member agreed, adding: *'Yes. When you send in a request about a broken bed it takes 21 days minimum to get a response.'*

Others highlighted instances where they'd waited much longer than stated in the Home Office's [handbook](#) to be provided with suitable furnishings. One man shared that his washing machine has been broken since he moved in, it had been over two years and the housing company had not adequately fixed or replaced it. Others in the room noted they had gone through similar experiences.

There were individuals who shared that their accommodation was in disrepair in ways that were explicitly damaging to their health. This included instances of broken boilers, top-up meters, radiators, heating and showers as well as those who lived in accommodation with black mold and broken ventilation (such as fans). One person shared: *'I have friends at LGBT Health who have complained about their heater saying it is broken. They say they [housing officers] will come but they don't.'*

Despite the Home Office's insistence that housing providers should make safe 'Category 2'³ issues within 24 hours and repair them within 5 working days, our community members note it can often take weeks if not months to come to a resolution.

Another person shared:

'This is my experience. I have my own house; my heater hasn't been working for three months over winter. When you call the housing officer they tell you to call Migrant Help. Ten hours later and

you are still on the phone, no answer. My house is cold. If it is cold and things don't work you cannot eat, sleep. This is a crime. It is against human rights. This shouldn't be happening.'

Community members shared their experiences of being forcibly moved, with no notice, from accommodation to another unknown location. Multiple community members had been moved from hotels, to hotels hundreds of miles away (and in some instances in different countries e.g. England to Scotland) at ten minutes notice. One individual shared:

'One day I was eating my lunch, thinking I'd be there [a hotel] for ages. They came, knock at the door and said '20 minutes let's go'. Location unknown. When I arrived it was another hotel single room with no fridge, no nothing. After this I spent 9 months in this hotel. From here I then moved to

accommodation. When I called these people [housing providers] for help it was frightening. It took them 7 months to fix my broken window, it was winter and was freezing. Every day I called and they'd tell me I am on a waiting list. We are human beings. We need to treat each other in respectable ways.'

³ The Home Office's Guide to Living in Asylum Accommodation classifies a category 2 fault as 'A defect that may cause an adverse effect on your health, safety or security or which has a significant impact on the property or your quality of life.' And provides examples of no hot water; heating not working; no electrical power; no operational fire alarms; pest infestation.

Lack of dignity, privacy and care afforded to individuals

Community members who attended the community consultation shared concern for the lack of dignity and privacy afforded to them as individuals. This was related to their LGBT+ identities in instances when they did not feel safe to live as themselves, but also related to their right as individuals to be treated fairly and with dignity. A key theme which was discussed amongst the community members present was the lack of dignity they are afforded regarding accommodation. This included instances such as multiple mandatory moves from various locations (most often hotels) with zero notice, not being told if or when they will arrive at their next location or where their next destination is. Often individuals are plucked from their communities – for the LGBT+ asylum seeking community this is particularly concerning as often people are moved from their LGBT+ support networks and organisations which support them (such as LGBT Health). As the community shared with us, being removed from communities in this way impacts their mental health and wellbeing, as well as puts them through the ordeal of having to ‘come-out’ as LGBT+ or conceal their identity in their next location (if they don’t feel it is safe to be openly LGBT+). One individual shared:

‘They tried to take me to a new hotel in England, [English city]. I felt safe here, I have LGBT Health and Wellbeing. I refused. I don’t want to go. My caseworker told me if you don’t want to go to [English city] you have to leave the [current] hotel. I said I’d go to the street. I was trafficked here. I was locked and forced to work. I was too scared to sleep on the street. I slept there before. When

she told me to leave, I said no. I didn’t want to go to [English city] as I was trafficked to England. I don’t feel safe there. I told them this. It gives me depression. I can’t sleep. I can’t work. I can’t do anything. I am alone with my thoughts. I wanted to suicide myself a month ago, but I now have some support. The situation gives you a mental breakdown, theres no humanity.’

Disregard for / violations of the rights of LGBT+ refugee and asylum seekers

Community members shared examples of situations where they were denied access to their rights as asylum seekers. This included experiences such as; the withholding of medical treatment from accommodation providers; being detained / not permitted to leave the hotel accommodation; being left to live in inhumane and unlivable conditions;

One individual shared ***‘With [accommodation provider] we are not treated the way they are supposed to treat us. It feels like no one listens or cares about this mistreatment. What are our rights?’*** In reference to the treatment asylum seekers and refugees receive when living in hotel accommodation. Another added:

‘We are missing Doctors appointments. [accommodation provider] won’t arrange these for us when someone is unwell. It isn’t just this, there is an attitude when I was in the hotel. I was having a mental breakdown and a relapse, I didn’t know

where to go. I didn’t know any support. I told them. I am suicidal. They told me chin up and left. For me this was one of the worst times of my life. The way I was treated. They are doing a lot of things that are inhumane.’

Several individuals who had either lived in hotel accommodation in the past, or are currently being housed there now, shared concerns around the quality, quantity and nutritional value of the food received. Those living in hotel accommodation have no access to kitchen facilities; some had (or have) a kettle and mini-fridge, others did (or do) not. 3 community members currently living in hotels shared that they often feel unwell due to lack of nutrition from the food they receive. One individual in particular shared:

'I am living in a hotel currently. It is horrible. We don't get breakfast. It is a sandwich for lunch every single day. Never a hot meal. We have nothing to cook with at all. We have to wait for the food, we don't know when it will come. For dinner they give us chips, sometimes chicken. I am allergic to the sandwiches. I get hives and spots. I've told them but nothing happens. This is the second hotel I have been in. One in [Scottish town] and then another in

*[Scottish town]. I have been in the hotels for a few months now. The first hotel was fine, the food was ok. This one is worse than prison. Sometimes when you're outside, they have just put the food in your room and it's cold when you get back. The lack of nutrition impacts my life. I cannot eat or sleep properly. It impacts my health. I want to say please don't give me the sandwich, but it is the sandwich or nothing. And I cannot afford anything else.'*⁴

Another added: *'the nutrition is not there. We are fed out of plastic containers. This impacts your health over a period of time.'*

Lack of response when issues raised

A key issue raised by our LGBT+ asylum seeking community was the lack of response they received across the board when trying to raise issues, report faults or breaks within their housing and when filing complaints. As noted above housing faults were left long beyond the Home Office's timeframes for repairs; mistreatment experienced by individuals whether by housing officers or accommodation provider staff was ignored when individuals attempted to report issues; lack of response or communication from Migrant Help and lack of response or communication from the Home Office.

Community members shared instances where they'd contacted Migrant Help or the Home Office to escalate a complaint, or check on the progress of requests and received no response. One individual shared that the lock on the front door of their accommodation was broken, leaving his home unsecure and himself feeling unsafe. He said:

'I raised the concern regarding my front door lock to the housing manager and also with Migrant Help. They said it isn't an urgent issue and that they will respond in 21 working days.

That was over four months ago and I still have heard nothing. I have asked for a reference number to follow up but they will not give it to me.'

Another individual added *'I've been complaining but nothing is happening. There's no humanity.'*

Impact on mental health and wellbeing

There was an overwhelming impact on the mental health and wellbeing of LGBT+ refugees and asylum seekers when it came to the conditions in which they live, and the dehumanising ways they are treated both by individuals and the systems that are meant to support them. All individuals involved in the community consultation recognised there was significant impact on their mental health and wellbeing, some highlighted the lack of support available to asylum seekers and the barriers that can stop them accessing the limited support on offer. One community member shared:

'Everyone is going through something in a different way. All of us have experienced this in many ways. It is a unique experience. Some people can describe it, some can't talk about it. Some people are still dealing with it. Lots of people are impacted by this.'

⁴ [The UK Government's website](#) states that asylum seekers who are living in 'full board accommodation' receive £9.10 per week to cover 'essentials' such as toiletries. Asylum seekers living in other (non-catered) accommodation receive £45 per week. Those awaiting their asylum decision have no recourse to public funds (such as benefits) and are not entitled to work in the UK.

Another added:

'With mental health, attention needs to be paid to all of us. Especially people in the hotels. I was living in reverse, I had insomnia.... At times I was hopeless. I moved from my country to come to a safe space. It felt like I was falling down into a hole and there was no one to hold on to.'

Mental health challenges, mental health crisis and conditions such as depression, anxiety and PTSD are prevalent within the LGBT+ refugee and asylum-seeking community. LGBT Health and Wellbeing's 2022 Service Evaluation found that **self-harm was a relevant issue to 95%** of the asylum seekers and refugees who use our services. Alongside this, **93% reported that suicide (or suicidal ideation) was a relevant issue for them.**⁵

Amongst those in attendance there was recognition of the lack of support or care afforded to LGBT+ asylum seekers and refugees experiencing mental ill-health or acute crisis from statutory services or the public sector. Many community members highlighted the support they had received from third-sector organisations such as **LGBT Health and Wellbeing, Refuweegee, The Ash Project, LGBT Unity** and other organizations here in Scotland. *'most of the things I have at home I got from Refuweegee. They took me to their warehouse to pick the things I needed.'* Support provided by third-sector organisations is critical to the wellbeing of asylum seekers and refugees here in Scotland – with regards to their material needs as well as their emotional and mental health and wellbeing needs. 89% of those accessing the LGBT Refugee Project stated that they were more able to cope with day-to-day life, 76% reported their emotional health is better and 97% stated they were more confident in seeking support *because* of the support they receive from LGBT Health and Wellbeing.

Simple Steps to drastically improve lives

Based upon the findings from this community consultation, we can recommend the following steps will have a significant impact in improving the safety of and dignity afforded to LGBT+ refugee and asylum-seeking people here in Scotland:

- 1** Providing (or permitting) locks on private spaces - such as bedrooms - for refugee and asylum seekers living in shared accommodation provided by the Home Office (and their partners).

Individuals in attendance highlighted that locks on their bedrooms would help them feel significantly safer in their home as an LGBT+ person living in shared accommodation with people they do not know. We'd encourage the Home Office and accommodation providers/partners to consider this small change which will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the safety and wellbeing of LGBT asylum seeking people.

- 2** Consider housing LGBT+ people in single accommodation. Where this is not possible, house LGBT+ people together with others claiming asylum due to their LGBT+ identity.

As evident within this Report, our community were very clear on the lack of safety and security they often feel within their own homes. They cannot be openly LGBT+ when living with individuals who are homo/trans/queer-phobic. By housing LGBT+ asylum seekers and refugees in single persons accommodation, or with other LGBT+ asylum seekers, our community noted they were likely to feel significantly safer and more secure even if they did not know the person they were living with due to shared experience and identity.

⁵ LGBT Health and Wellbeing's 2022 Service Evaluation received 257 responses. Of this, 43 (17%) identified themselves as asylum seekers.

3 Provide suitable, livable accommodation for refugee and asylum-seeking people.

Many within our community are in unlivable, unsuitable and undignified housing whilst waiting for their asylum claim to be processed. We stress the unsuitability and indignity of long-term housing of individuals in hotel accommodation and highlight the detrimental impact this has on the wellbeing of individuals and families. The Home office and accommodation providers should ensure the standards of the accommodation they provide (including amenities and sustenance) adheres to the standards set out by the Home Office and the rights of refugee and asylum seekers as set out in the [1951 Refugee Convention](#).

4 The Home Office and accommodation providers should review and improve communication with asylum seekers and refugees living in all forms of Home Office accommodation (including hotel accommodation, shared accommodation; single or family accommodation).

The review and improvement of communication should include informing refugee and asylum-seeking people if and when they will be moved accommodation and to where they will be relocated with notice. It should also include improved communication pertaining to unlivable conditions, necessary repairs and complaints to allow for the rights of people seeking asylum here in the UK (Scotland) to be met.

5 The Scottish Government should listen to the lived experiences of LGBT+ refugee and asylum-seeking people and take them into account when forming policy.

To ensure the human rights of LGBTQ+ asylum seekers are adhered to, it is essential there is understanding of the specific experiences (and barriers faced) by LGBT+ people seeking asylum here in Scotland. Irrespective of immigration being reserved to the UK Government, it is critical that all decision makers in Scotland seek to improve the living conditions and welfare of asylum seekers living here in Scotland to allow for LGBTQ+ asylum seeking individuals to positively rebuild their lives, and thrive.

Additional Resources

LGBT+ Helpline Scotland

Call 0800 464 7000 or email helpline@lgbthealth.org.uk
<https://www.lgbthealth.org.uk/services-support/lgbt-mental-health/lgbt-helpline-scotland/>

LGBT Refugee Project, LGBT Health and Wellbeing

<https://www.lgbthealth.org.uk/services-support/refugee-support/>

'Resources for LGBTQIA Asylum Seekers and Refugees' Albert Kennedy Trust

<https://www.akt.org.uk/blog/resources-for-lgbtqia-asylum-seekers-refugees>

'Asylum in the UK: Information for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) people' Scottish Refugee Council via Amnesty International UK https://www.amnesty.org.uk/files/asylum_in_the_uk_lgbti_information.pdf

'Asylum in the United Kingdom' UNCHR – The UN Refugee Agency

<https://help.unhcr.org/uk/asylum/>

'No Safe Refuge' Stonewall UK

https://www.stonewall.org.uk/system/files/no_safe_refuge.pdf

4 ways in which you can support LGBTQI+ people seeking asylum' Rainbow Migration <https://www.rainbowmigration.org.uk/news/4-ways-in-which-you-can-support-lgbtqi-people-seeking-asylum/>

Support and Advocacy Organisations

LGBT Health and Wellbeing (Scotland)

www.lgbthealth.org.uk

LGBT Unity (Glasgow, Scotland)

<https://www.lgbtunity.org/>

Refuweegee (Scotland, Glasgow)

<https://www.refuweegee.co.uk/>

Scottish Refugee Council (Scotland)

<https://scottishrefugeecouncil.org.uk/>

Refugee Survival Trust (Scotland)

<https://www.rst.org.uk/>

Rainbow Migration (UK)

www.rainbowmigration.org.uk

City of Sanctuary (UK)

<https://cityofsanctuary.org/by-theme/lgbtq/>

Say It Loud Club

<https://www.sayitloudclub.org/>

Micro Rainbow (UK)

<https://microrainbow.org/>

Living Free UK (UK)

<https://livingfreeuk.org/>

African Rainbow Family (UK)

<https://africanrainbowfamily.org/>

House of Guramayle (UK)

<https://houseofguramayle.org/media/>

The Human Dignity Trust (UK)

<https://www.humandignitytrust.org/>

Lesbians and Gays Support the Migrants (LSGMigrants)

<https://www.facebook.com/lgsmigrants/>

Scottish LGBT+ Advocacy Organisations

LGBT Health and Wellbeing

www.lgbthealth.org.uk

Equality Network

<https://www.equality-network.org/>

Scottish Trans

<https://www.scottishtrans.org/>

LGBT Youth Scotland

<https://www.lgbtyouth.org.uk/>

Stonewall Scotland

<https://www.stonewallscotland.org.uk/>

LEAP Sports

<https://leapsports.org/>

lgbthealth.org.uk

Registered office

LGBT Health and Wellbeing

Duncan Place Community Hub
4 Duncan Place
Edinburgh
EH6 8HW

Glasgow Office

LGBT Health and Wellbeing

The Adelphi Conference Centre
12 Commercial Road
Glasgow
G5 0PQ

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We welcome the entire diversity of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community, including non-binary, queer, intersex, asexual people and all identities under the LGBTQIA+ community. This includes those questioning their sexuality or gender identity.

www.lgbthealth.org.uk

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