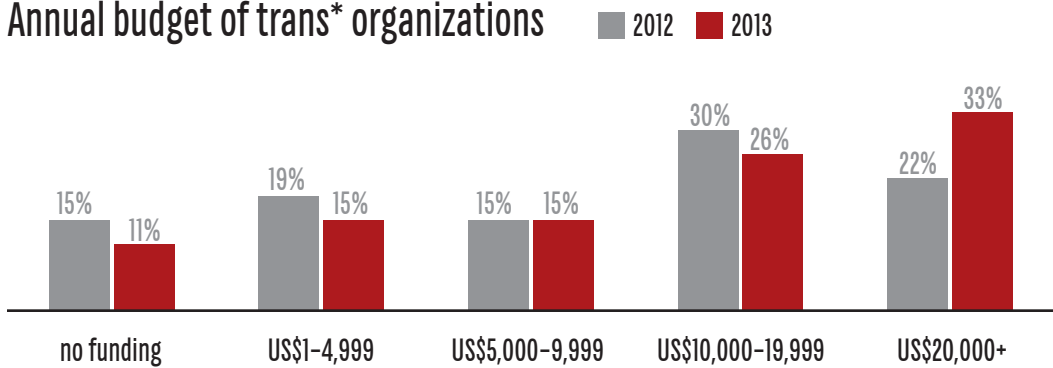


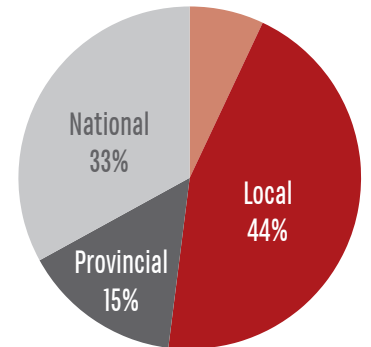
TRANS* ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNDING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

A global survey of trans* organizations and funding was conducted in 2013. Twenty seven organizations from Southeast Asia responded to the survey. This fact sheet details not only their funding situations but also their organizational characteristics, leadership, areas of work and areas of growth as well as opportunities for what donors funding in this region can support. Just over 10 percent of organizations in Southeast Asia had no funding, while nearly one third had budgets of US\$20,000 or more in 2013.

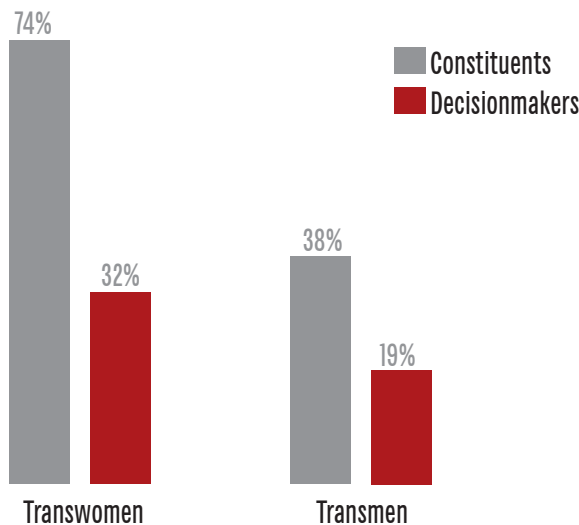
Annual budget of trans* organizations



Levels of work



Trans* leadership: Constituents and decision makers



Trans* organizations in Southeast Asia¹



¹ Organizations responding to this survey do not necessarily represent all organizations working in the region

Trans* Organizations in Southeast Asia

Sixty percent of trans* organizations in Southeast Asia are programs of another organization. Less than two thirds have a paid staff member (63%) and slightly more (66%) are registered as nonprofits. Nearly three quarters have at least some external funding (74%), with a further 16 percent having sought external funding unsuccessfully.




There are large gaps between the number of organizations that say that most or all of their constituents are transwomen (74%) and those that say most or all decision makers are transwomen (32%). Similar gaps exist for transmen; more than one third (38%) of organizations say that most or all of their constituents identify as transmen while only one in five (19%) say the same of their decision makers.

About two in five (42%) trans* organizations in Southeast Asia say that most or all of their constituents are living with HIV, while nearly one third (28%) say most or all of their constituents are sex workers.

Most common areas of work

Support groups		96%
Working to improve attitudes		88%
HIV prevention		77%

Most common areas to expand

Patients' rights advocacy		38%
Providing social services		35%
Policy and legal advocacy		33%

Trans* Funding

Trans* organizations in Southeast Asia that have external funding are most likely to be funded by donations from individuals or businesses (40%), foundations (36%) and community fundraisers and membership fees (24%). They experience common barriers to foundation funding, including not knowing where to look for applicable funding (47%), long and complicated funding applications (41%) and lack of staff or volunteers who know how to fundraise or write grants (38%). Half (50%) of trans* organizations spend most or all of their money on HIV-related activities.

Trans* Areas of Work

The most common types of work trans* organizations do are having support groups (96%) and working to improve attitudes (88%). However, more than three quarters (77%) work on HIV prevention. Among work they are not yet doing, the largest number of organizations would like to expand to work in patients' rights advocacy (38%), providing social services (35%) and policy and legal advocacy (33%).

Capacity Building for Trans* Organizations

When choosing options for capacity building, trans* organizations in Southeast Asia were most likely to say that they wanted skills training (88%), mentoring (79%) and networking (63%). Among options for skills training, organizations most want help with fundraising (79%), budgeting and financial management (42%), community organizing and monitoring and evaluation (38% each).

Grantmaker Interests and Opportunities

- Leadership development for trans* identified people in Southeast Asia is critical, given large disparities between trans* constituents and decision makers, which are particularly pronounced for transwomen and a high proportion of trans* organizations that are programs of another organization.
- A high percentage of organizations in Southeast Asia receive external funding, with fewer organizations trying unsuccessfully to access external funding. This may indicate a degree of capacity in identifying and securing funding, which could be useful for donors that need to fund organizations with more capacity to complete applications and meet reporting requirements.
- Southeast Asia is the only region where trans* organizations identified policy and legal advocacy as an area for expansion. Donors interested in supporting policy and legal advocacy could consider expanding their support in this region.
- Trans* organizations in Southeast Asia wanted skills training more than any other type of capacity building support, particularly in the areas of fundraising and budgeting and financial management. They were also interested in mentoring and networking activities.

Methodology This fact sheet is part of a larger project to track the funding of trans* organizations globally. It is a collaboration of Arcus Foundation, Open Society Foundations, Global Philanthropy Project's Trans* Working Group and Strength in Numbers Consulting Group, Inc. GATE (Global Action for Trans* Equality) and AJWS (American Jewish World Service) collected 340 surveys from trans* organizations asked to report their information, experience and opinions in November 2013. GATE and AJWS distributed the survey through an open call in English, Spanish and French. The data appear in several reports, some of which can be found on the GATE website (www.transactivists.org). Due to differing categorization, data presented here may not match exactly other analyses from the same data set. SurveyMonkey was used for data collection and SPSS and Stata were used for data analysis. The United Nations regional country categorizations were used to categorize countries into regions. Regions with fewer than 20 responses were not analyzed separately due to privacy concerns. Fact sheets are available on the following world regions: Central America, South America, East Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia and the following topics: sex work, HIV/AIDS, transwomen and transmen. Organizations selected (1) current and potential areas of work (2) areas of capacity building and (3) barriers to funding from discrete lists created by staff from GATE and AJWS. External funding refers to funding acquired through means other than community fundraisers and membership fees. For more information on methodology, please see *The State of Trans* and Intersex Organizing* at www.transactivists.org or contact Strength in Numbers at info@StrengthInNumbersConsulting.com