THE MATTER OF ESTABLISHING RIGHTS FOR THE LGBT COMMUNITY

Introduction  
The struggle of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people for equal rights has moved to center stage. LGBT people are battling for their civil rights in Congress, in courtrooms and in the streets. Well-known figures are discussing their sexual orientation in public. Gay and lesbian people are featured in movies and on television - not as novelty characters, but as full participants in society. The struggle for legal equality for LGBT people rests on several fundamental human rights and principles enacted by the UN.  Equal protection of the law is guaranteed by many resolutions and the third and seventh article and the seventh article in the universal declaration of human rights. (UDHR). However, many hate crimes are left out of account by the individual account. In many countries such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Key issues  
*Health care*  
About 10% of the population is lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. These people can face health care risks that are often not addressed because of lack of knowledge of the patient's sexual orientation, ignorance of specific health care issues, or because the patient feels that the health care professional is homophobic.   
Only a limited amount of information is available on health care risks within the lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender population. Most studies do not address sexual orientation. Fear of stigmatization prevents many people from identifying themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. In addition, many do not seek health care, and are therefore excluded from health studies, because of prior negative experience. As many as two thirds of physicians never ask patients about their sexual orientation. Some health care professionals assume that their patients are heterosexual. Others may be homophobic and hostile and prefer to avoid the issue.

*youth*  
More than 95% of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth feel separated and emotionally isolated from their peers because they feel different. Almost half of gay youth and 20% of lesbians are verbally or physically assaulted in secondary school. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth are 4 times more likely to be threatened with a weapon on school property than their heterosexual counterparts.[14](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1070935/#ref14) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth are 5 times more likely to miss school for fear of their personal safety; 28% of these students drop out of high school.

Countries positions  
*The Middle east*

LGBT citizens have highly or limited restrictive rights in most of the middle east. Same-sex activity is illegal in countries such as Syria, Egypt, Palestine, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. In 6 of these countries, homosexuality is punishable by death. The rights and freedoms of LGBT citizens are strongly influenced by the cultural traditions and religion.   
All sexual orientations are legal in Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Northern Cyprus, Bahrain and Cyprus.

*The United states of America*the United States has no federal law outlawing discrimination nationwide other than from federal executive orders which have a more limited scope than from protections through federal legislation. This leaves residents of some states unprotected against discrimination in [employment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_employment_discrimination_in_the_United_States), [housing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_housing_discrimination_in_the_United_States), and private or public services. Thus, LGBT persons in the United States may face challenges not experienced by non-LGBT residents. However many laws vary by [jurisdiction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:LGBT_rights_in_the_United_States_by_state).