

Analysis of Human Insecurity Linking Human Rights and Sustainable Development within a Marginalized Minority Population of the Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) population in Zimbabwe.

A Case Study of GALZ and Sexual Rights Centre (SRC)

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Abstract- This study aimed to assess analysis of human insecurity linking human rights and sustainable development within a marginalized minority population of the Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) population. A Case Study of GALZ and Sexual Rights Centre (SRC). The targeted population of this research was ten key informants from the LGBTIQ community. Data was collected using key informants' interviews, focus group discussions, documents review and structured questionnaire. The use of questionnaires assisted in the qualitative hypothesis by utilising descriptive surveys, closed-ended questionnaires, checklist of standards and observations. The results from the study show that human insecurity characteristics in Zimbabwe were due to known sexual orientation, that the current policies in Zimbabwe contributes to human insecurity to the LGBTIQ and Sex Worker community LGBTIQ community. The researcher recommends that the LGBTIQ community maintain a database on the linkages and the interconnectedness of insecurities, as well as the impact of externalities on sectors that are often not considered together as this was conceptualised to provide critical information on improving human security policies, programmes, and projects by all relevant stakeholders.

Index Terms- Human Insecurity, Human Rights, Human Development and Sustainable Development

I. INTRODUCTION

Human insecurity recognises the inter-linkages of environment and society, and acknowledges that our perceptions of our Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the way we use our environment are historically, socially, and politically constructed. Three key features of the links among human insecurity, human rights and sustainable development are analysed in this essay. The features are classified as, existence of a cumulative causality between sustainable development and security; the responses of the insecurities posed by human rights violations may contribute

to other insecurities and, human security embodies the notion that problems must always be addressed from a broader perspective that encompasses both sustainable development and issues of human rights, as it is these issues which may most often lead to human insecurity.

The purpose of this essay is to carry an analysis of human insecurity linking human rights and sustainable development within a marginalized minority population of the Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) population in Africa. To provide a comprehensive analysis, the assignment considered a case of Zimbabwe and the results generalized to the Africa continent. The discussion was guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20) Act of 2013, United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Zimbabwean Religious and Cultural beliefs in general. This critical analysis of the human insecurity issue from a human rights perspective and sustainable development goals is being guided by these key documents. Furthermore, the assignment reviewed the human insecurity prevalence as recorded by the Gays and Lesbians Association of Zimbabwe (GALZ) and Sexual Rights Centre (SRC) the representative arms of LGBTIQ, other relevant key stakeholders. A total of ten key informants from the representative boards were interviewed mainly on their perceptions and evaluation of human insecurity incidences in Zimbabwe linking them to human rights and sustainable development.

The broad objective of this assignment is to carry an analysis of human insecurity linking human rights and sustainable development within a marginalized minority population of the Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) population in Africa through a case study of GALZ and SRC

According to the Commission on Human Security (CHS), human security is defined as the protection of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment. Human

security in this assignment is therefore conceptualized to mean protecting fundamental freedoms including minority rights. These freedoms were identified as the core values of human life that protect them from severe and widespread threats and discriminative situations, processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations, creating political, social, personal rights, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity (CHS: 2003: 4). Absence of these therefore in this assignment are considered human insecurity. In this essay the word Human insecurity and human security shall be used interchangeably since the concept to be achieved between the two words is conceptualized to mean the same. Sustainable development is guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In that sense, sustainable development in this essay is construed as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The research hypothesized that Human Development is the expansion of peoples' freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives, to advance other goals they have reason to value. The assignment further adopts the definition that human rights means a basic right that societies believe every person should have. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more UN Report, (2019). Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination (UN Report Global Issues, 2019). This is the basis in which the analysis of this topic was carried.

II. BACKGROUND

The relationship among human security, human rights and sustainable development has been subject of debate in the twentieth century. Diversity of opinion on whether human rights are either a fundamental element of development, a criterion for development or the end-result of development remain topical. The advancement of international human rights law and universal ratification of global United Nations (UN) human rights treaties have been major influential factors in the evolution of the human security phenomena.

A human rights-based approach increasingly came to be seen as having the potential to bring about positive change. In 2008, the then UN High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that, the international human rights legal framework, to which all States have subscribed, must be seen as part of the solution and the baseline commitment on development. These aspects are all at the heart of struggles for human rights and human security. Evaluations of global and country-level performance on achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and some other relevant assessments such as the annual Human Development Reports by the UNDP and the annual State of the World's Children reports by UNICEF substantiated the importance of confronting inequality based on gender, age, ethnicity, disability, poverty, sexual orientation or geography and pursuing inclusive development.

Human Rights Perspective in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Three central features of human rights ideas and norms are crucial for defining the notion of 'inclusive development' from the point of view of human rights. First, international human rights law has established that human rights are universal, inalienable and inherent to being human. This implies that human rights apply to all people, everywhere and always. At the same time international human rights standards also acknowledge that context matters, if only because the capacity of states to implement their human rights treaty obligations varies substantially. While lack of resources or technology is no justification for violating human rights, or allowing such violations to occur, these might create a legitimate claim to international assistance for strengthening one's capacity to implement human rights.

Second, human rights are indivisible and interdependent. This means that all human rights are equally important and that often the realization of one right e.g., the right to an adequate or healthy environment is dependent on, or reinforced by, the realization of another right e.g., the right to freedom of expression to create space for articulating problems related to pollution. Extending this to the notion of development, in the form of a human rights-based approach to development, thus means that development should be seen as a multi-faceted phenomenon. This was already emphasized in the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, (1986) which described the right to development as an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development. Environmental (protection) concerns were added to this list by the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, (1992).

Third, human rights are both substantive objectives in themselves, but also prescribe a certain process for achieving those objectives. This process should among others be inclusive or non-discriminatory, participatory and provide for accountability. Accordingly, these elements should be key characteristics of sustainable development as supported in various international treaties such as UN Human Rights treaty or nationally in policies such as Constitution or Normative Human Rights frameworks which are sovereign based.

The Sustainable Development Goals are regarded the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The 17 Goals are all interconnected, and in order to leave no one behind, it is important they are all achieved by year 2030 (UN Agenda 2030). The Agenda 2030, is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom, eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions. Extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an central requirement for sustainable development.

The UN Agenda 2030, is conceptually grounded in human rights. However, this essay focuses more on Goal number 10 (Reduced Inequality) and Goal number 16 (Peace and Justice

Strong Institutions)¹. The selection is based on recognition of the fact that human rights and development both core exist and require action in all parts of the world Zimbabwe included. UN Agenda 2030 also embodies a comprehensive substantive vision of development, consisting of economic, social and environmental dimensions. The main goals are summarily on the five Ps namely; people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. It is the evaluation of these five Ps (representing sustainable development) existence in the recognition of the LGBTIQ community human rights that human insecurity conclusions on linkages were drawn.

Case Study

The two organisations considered for the study are Gays and Lesbians Association of Zimbabwe (GALZ) and Sexual Rights Centre (SRC). The following narrative explains their roles in the LGBTIQ community.

GALZ

GALZ is an association of LGBTI people in Zimbabwe established in 1990 to promote, represent and protect the rights and interests of gays, lesbians, bisexuals, transgender and intersex community in Zimbabwe. GALZ's vision is to have a just society that promotes and protects human rights of LGBTI people as equal citizens in Zimbabwe. GALZ has over the years fostered partnerships with civil society groups, health care practitioners, journalists and policy makers. In addition to the broader society, GALZ is a member of many consortiums and alliances locally, regionally and internationally from which it routinely draws technical support as well as encouragement to continue its mission despite external environmental challenges. GALZ is an organization which strives for the attainment of full and equal human, social and economic rights in all aspects of life for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex (LGBTI) population. It remains unique in that; it is the only organisation in the country specifically working with people who engage in same-sex sexual activity. GALZ focuses on law and human rights responses to LGBTI rights violations and access to reproductive health rights.

4.2 Sexual Rights Centre (SRC)

The Sexual Rights Centre (SRC) is a non-profit making organisation established in 2007 and fundamentally a human rights and key population-led organisation focused on championing the rights of marginalised groups in and around Bulawayo and in Zimbabwe more broadly. The SRC's theory of change is contextual, and largely informed by conditions on the ground. The theory of change is underpinned by a framework of rights-based approach, participation and empowerment as transformative change to achieve individual, collective, organisational, systemic social change and basic fundamental freedoms and principles. The organisation envisions a Zimbabwean society where all people enjoy and claim their human and sexual rights with respect and dignity. The SRC through its various programs aims to promote and contribute towards the fulfilment and enjoyment of human and sexual rights of marginalised groups and key populations (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (LGBTI) and of sex workers (SW). The organisation believes that sustained impact is

change that focuses on human contact and relations. As such, the organisation strives to offer a sense of community and family in order to forge solidarity and collaboration among Rights Holders (Key Population groups). The SRC strongly believes it is through development of networks, alliances and collaborative partnerships that they can enable primary and secondary stakeholders, state and non-state actors to collectively work towards an equal inclusive society that upholds the fulfilment of rights for all.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to (GALZ,2011-2017) study, the LGBTIQ population in Zimbabwe are victims of human rights violations. The summaries and conclusions from the study categorized the violations assault, blackmail, detention (lawful and unlawful), discrimination, disownment, invasion of privacy, outing, police harassment and threat.

LGBTIQ rights are not officially recognized in Zimbabwe. On contrary, the country's Criminal Codification Act (CODE) criminalizes any same sex activity between men and legitimizes discrimination against the population community. This has marginalized the population against elements of security, rights and development. Human Security concept is an inter-disciplinary concept that displays the characteristics in form of people-centered approach, multi-sectoral, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented. Human security is also based on a multi-sectoral understanding of insecurities. Therefore, human security entails a broadened understanding of threats and includes causes of insecurity relating for instance to economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security. The discrimination and marginalization of the LGBTIQ population in Zimbabwean has a bearing in them in accessing the fundamental human rights, poses human insecurity and has negative impact to their contribution towards achievement sustainable development goals. The researcher therefore carried an analysis of human insecurity linking human rights and sustainable development within a marginalized minority population of the Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) Population in Africa using a case study of Zimbabwe to generalize the findings.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In carrying out this assignment, the researcher set out the following broad objectives:

- i. To examine the prevalence of human insecurity within LGBTIQ and Sex Workers linking them to human rights and sustainable development goals in Zimbabwe?
- ii. To analyse the human insecurity among the LGBTIQ and Sex Workers within the context of human rights and how it is affecting their contribution to sustainable development in Zimbabwe,
- iii. To analyse how stigma and discrimination of the LGBTIQ and Sex Worker community an element of human insecurity within the population in Zimbabwe, and

¹ Ibid 6

- iv. To review policy implications toward human insecurity linking with human rights and sustainable development goals.

Research Question

- i. What is the prevalence of human insecurity within LGBTIQ and Sex Workers linking them to human rights and sustainable development goals in Zimbabwe?
- ii. What are the human insecurity among the LGBTIQ and Sex Workers within the context of human rights and how it is affecting their contribution to sustainable development in Zimbabwe?
- iii. How is stigma and discrimination of the LGBTIQ and Sex Worker community an element of human insecurity within the population in Zimbabwe?
- iv. How are the policy implications toward human insecurity linked to human rights and sustainable development goals?

V. LITERATURE REVIEW

African Union promotion of human security in Africa

Tieku, (2007) in this paper explored the contribution of the African Union (AU) to human security promotion in Africa. Tieku postulated that, human security concerns informed the formation of the AU. Through the efforts of the AU Commission, the African ruling elite and policy-makers have become aware of human security doctrines. Human security ideas have been integrated into AU binding agreements, declarations, decisions and policies. The commission is now in the difficult, yet most important, phase of trying to persuade significant numbers of the African ruling elite and civil society to accept human security as a guiding principle and the desirable norm. Through the African Citizens' Directorate (CIDO), the commission is using indigenous African civil society groups to institutionalise human security doctrines in Africa. The commission faces serious challenges in its efforts to make human security the only security norm. While member states of the AU that have never been comfortable with the introduction of human security doctrines into the continental integration project are tacitly undermining the CIDO's ability to work with civil society groups to institutionalise the doctrines in Africa, the leaders who enthusiastically supported the integration of human security doctrines into the documents and work of the AU have seemed in recent times to be less resolute in their support of AU Commission's human security work.

The study further hypothesized that, conceptualisation of human security is meant not only to give a new perspective on the doctrines, but also provides creative ways of making the concept acceptable. Member states of the AU approved the principles in 2000 in Lomé, Togo, and the AU Commission has made serious efforts to integrate it into the work of the AU. The integration of human security doctrines into AU binding agreements and other documents is significant. It is significant in part because legalisation is one of the most important aspects of institutionalisation of ideas and in part because it provides a basis for the incorporation of human security doctrines into national laws and policies. Legalisation of human security doctrines has also strengthened the hands and the work of human rights advocates operating in the Africa region. It has given the human

rights advocates and their organisations region-wide legal instruments and resources they could use to influence African governments to pursue human security-oriented policies.

AU and the drafted a legal framework for dealing with human insecurity called the Constitutive Act of the African Union (CA). The CA empowers the AU to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts on the continent (Powell & Tieku 2005). African leaders felt that regional economic integration could provide a basis for sustainable development; as a result, the CA provides the legal and institutional framework for African states to integrate their economies, African Union (2001). The AU is designed to assist African governments in managing international issues effectively.

In theory, the Assembly provided policy directions, including the human security agenda for the Union. In practice, though, the AU Commission and the Peace and Security Council have taken centre-stage in shaping the AU human security agenda. This human security objectives entail creating conditions for individuals to satisfy their basic needs. These include working to provide the social, economic, political, environmental and cultural conditions necessary for the survival and dignity of the individual; striving to create conditions for the protection of and respect for human rights and good governance; and trying to guarantee for each individual the opportunity to fulfil his or her full development, African Union (2005). This understanding of human security informs the AU's work in the areas of peace, human security, political governance and sustainable development. In the view of this, the study reiterated that, the concept of security must embrace all aspects of society and the security of a nation must be based on the security of the life of the individual citizens to live in peace and to satisfy basic needs' (Obasanjo & Mosha 1992:265). The serious challenge and gap within the AU context it that AU leadership circles succeeded in creating the impression in that promotion of human security approach is vehicles for promoting Western values in Africa. A number of African leaders, according to the study, seem to think that the introduction of human security language and doctrines into the work and documents of the AU is a conscious effort by Western governments and institutions to use the AU as an instrument to pursue their cultural colonialism project. This has created a serious gap within the continental body in upholding the Sustainable Development Laws (SDLs) specifically on values of human insecurity, human rights and sustainable development. As such the minority population in Africa under the LGBTIQ personal rights to liberty, freedoms, privacy and development are compromised.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. This study focused on the Goals number 10 and 16 as guide to the analysis of human insecurity linking human rights and sustainable development within a marginalized

minority population of the Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) population in Africa.

Sustainable Development Goal Number 10

Goal number 10 talks about the reduction of inequality intra and inter states. In summary, the resolution passed confirmed that by year 2030, member states; should have progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. The principle also guides on equal opportunity and reduced inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislative policies. Member states are also compelled to adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Analysis of the SDG 10 in the Zimbabwean context may be deemed misaligned to the rule. Governance and policy formulation in Zimbabwe lie solely in the majority rule. Contrary, certain fundamental principles specifically for minority populations such as the LGBTIQ understudy may not be considered hence become subject to human insecurity, regarded violation of human right and may eventually suppress the opportunity of the minority population to sustainable development. Arguably, freedom from discrimination and equality before the law imply recognition of minority interest. GALZ, (2017) argues that, the SDG 10 is explicit about elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices and that promote appropriate legislative policies which is believed is absent in Zimbabwe despite the fact that Zimbabwe is a signatory to the continental bloc. A notable example is that during the Constitution Amended No. 20 Act process (from 2011 to 2013) in Zimbabwe, it is claimed that rather than asking the people if they wanted a society free from unfair discrimination, the outreach teams asked people if they wished the Constitution to protect Gays and Lesbians from discrimination. It is evident that one cannot ask the majority to determine the rights of an unpopular minority and expect a fairer representation.

Therefore, it may be concluded that the constitution making process of Zimbabwe did not provide for LGBTIQ human security and violated the personal liberty and right. It is in this study inferred that if an unpopular population is discriminated it would mostly imply that the popular population may discriminate them against developmental programmes that are extended to communities through the government structures such as the famous Zimbabwe land reform and current Command Farming Concept supported by the government. Arguably LGBTIQ development due to their minority and marginalisation may not be sustainable.

Sustainable Development Goal Number 16

Goal number 16 promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Furthermore, the goal seeks to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Most importantly to this study the goal talks

about promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all and ensures responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. Moreso, the resolution commits that by year 2030, member states must ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements as well as strengthen relevant national institutions, including international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime. In relation to this study, the goal number 16 promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. Promotion of rule of law in this study was hypothesised to preservation of human rights through access to justice for all (LGBTIQ inclusive). Generally, where there is justice there is enforcement of laws and most probably less occurrences of human insecurity fears and violation of human rights due to penalties enshrined within the laws.

Zimbabwe Legislature in Context of Human Rights and Human Insecurity.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe is the supreme law of the land. And any law, practice, custom or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amended (No. 20) Act of 2013 founding values and principles placed more emphasis on the principle of fundamental human rights and freedom; the rule of law; and recognition of the equality of all human beings. Section 56 of the Zimbabwe's Constitution provides for and I quote that: "all persons are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection and benefit of the law; women and men have the right to equal treatment, including right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres; and every person has the right not to be treated in an unfairly discriminatory manner on such grounds as their nationality, race, colour, tribe, place of birth, ethnic or social origin, language, class, religious belief, political affiliation, opinion, custom, culture, sex, gender,". An analysis of the Constitution and the LGBTIQ community human rights exposes the gaps within the prescription of the supreme law of the Zimbabwean land. In section 56(3), sexual orientation does not appear as perhaps the generality of majority population ought. However, by using the words "such grounds", the Act make it clear that the grounds listed in the clause are merely examples, and discrimination on similar grounds, such as sexual orientation, may be considered as another example hence included.

Section 3 of the Zimbabwe Constitution sets out a number of "foundational values. Two such important values mentioned are; the recognition of the inherent dignity and worth of each human being and recognition of the equality of human beings. Hypothetically, the basis of the basis of the two values mentioned, Zimbabwe bound herself to the values of dignity and equality of all human beings including the LGBTIQ community. Legally, a violation of this human right as expounded in the foundational values portrays human insecurity to the LGBTIQ community. Furthermore, in terms of section 51 of the same Constitution, every person has a right to dignity and privacy in their private and public life and that right shall be respected and protected. The discourse in Zimbabwe about the LGBTIQ community comes about the misalignment of some laws to the Constitution (the

supreme law of the land). Among these laws, I focused on the Criminal Law where the Codification and Reform Act (CODE) criminalises the right to sexual orientation within the LGBTIQ. This basically tells that the LGBTIQ remain marginalised and excluded from access to fundamental human security rights such as economic security (access to secure loan and employment), food security (physical and economic access to food and clean water), and health (access to curative medicine and epidemic interventions). Globally, numerous international courts have interpreted Human Rights treaties including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Zimbabwe is a member state, as prohibiting discrimination against LGBTIQ community. The Human Rights Committee has repeatedly called upon the member states which still criminalize same-sex sex between consenting adults, to repeal this legislation. Importantly in the Zimbabwean context, international treaties which uphold the right to privacy have been held, on this basis, to render signatory countries' laws which criminalise sex between consenting adult males, as in breach of the treaties and a human insecurity threat.

In terms of sustainable development, the criminalisation of same-sex sex between consenting adults has a severe and negative impact on HIV and AIDS programmes. This is construed as an impediment to HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment services and the contravention of citizens' constitutional right to health services which is a pillar to human security. By criminalising same-sex sex the LGBTIQ community are prevented from obtaining access to HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment health services through fear of exposure and arrest. Broadly, it stalls back the development gained towards ending AIDS by 2030 strategies such as the 90-90-90 rule.

Human Security

The Concept of Human Security as defined by the Commission on Human Security (CHS) (January 2001) entails protection of the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment. Ideally, human security means protecting fundamental freedoms, that is, freedoms that are the essence of life. Examples being, protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and violent situations. In addition, it means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity." (CHS: 2003: 4). Human security brings together the 'human elements' of security, rights and development. As such, it is an interdisciplinary, multi-disciplinary concept that displays the following characteristics: people-centered; human rights –oriented; multi-sectoral; developmental –livelihoods; comprehensive – holistic; context – specific; and prevention-oriented. It is against these pillars that the human security of insecurity within the LGBTIQ community was analysed.

In addition, the four basic human needs for identity, recognition, participation, and autonomy in this study was conceptualised as involving core connections to self, to others, and to a sense of time. In an attempt to move from the level of concept to the level of practical assessment, the researcher from this subheading sought to find perceptible aspects of human insecurity that would indicate whether or not the basic human rights were observed. In this way I considered three key relationship areas that

capture the main meanings of identity, recognition, participation, and autonomy. These areas or domains of psychosocial relationships were grouped under three broad headings which are: relationships with location (a sustainable sense of home and safety; providing identity, recognition, and freedom from fear); relationships with community (a network of constructive social or family support; providing identity, recognition, participation, and autonomy); and relationships with time (an acceptance of the past and a positive grasp of the future; providing identity, recognition, participation, and autonomy)

These three sets of linkages overlap and reinforce each other. Having a sense of home allows one to feel linked to a geographic and social community, as does knowing something about one's history, and so on. The fact that the three areas overlap does not detract from their usefulness as independent categories of understanding and assessing the human right condition, or the condition of human security or human insecurity. These categories were hypothesised to support a more analytic approach of human insecurity and linked to sustainable development.

The Human Development Report

The UNDP Human Development Report, (1994), argued that, the concept of security has for too long been interpreted narrowly: as security of territory from external aggression, or as protection of national interests in foreign policy or as global security from the threat of a nuclear attacks. Argument is that, it has been related more to nation-states than to people who ironically sought security in their daily lives. For many of them, security symbolizes protection from the threat of disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression and environmental hazards. (UNDP 1994: 22). The threats to security listed here were deliberately chosen to reflect seven distinct categories of human insecurity (health, food, economic, personal, community, political and environmental) and to show that the concept being proposed was "all-encompassing" and directed towards "freedom from fear" as well as "freedom from want". This definition of security was therefore "people-centered" and "universal", and consisted of "interdependent" components.

The UNDP definition of human security was put up for discussion at the Copenhagen Social Summit in 1995, but no formal consensus was reached. Although the conference declarations included a commitment to "promoting social integration by fostering societies that are stable, safe and just", the proposed human security definition was perceived at the Summit as too broad, too idealistic, and as threatening traditional concepts of national security. The negotiations concentrated on striking a balance between national sovereignty and global action: the EU countries argued for increased leverage on national policies in the name of social development, while the G-77 countries held firmly to the importance of "territorial integrity and non-interference" which the universal and all-encompassing elements of human security appeared to undermine. (Earth Negotiations Bulletin, IISD 1995).

In line to the study of LGBTIQ in Zimbabwe, the criminalisation of the community subject them to the threats to security hence poses as human insecurity. The community is marginalised against government or societal support that provide essentials such as health, food, economic, personal, community, political and environmental which them compromises the dictates

of sustainable development. Also because of the discrimination and criminalisation the treatment of the LGTBIQ community exhibits contradictions to the human insecurity concept which is directed towards freedom from fear as well as freedom from want.

VI. METHODOLOGY

This section outlined the research design, described the population, sampling technique and research instruments and justified how these instruments are relevant to the study. The section further showed the validity of the data collection instruments and the procedures considered on the data collection.

Research design

The researcher in this study used the descriptive survey design in which both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied. Three main reasons of this design of research identified were that its comparative advantage to other designs to describe, explain, and validate findings. Description emerged following the exploration of the study and served to organize the findings in order to fit them with explanations, and then test or validate those explanations (Krathwohl, 2009). The main reasons why the researcher chose descriptive survey design was to capitalize on the method's leverage to effective analysis of non-quantified topics and issues, its possibility to observe the phenomenon in a completely natural and unchanged natural environment and the opportunity to integrate the qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection.

Population of the study

The targeted population of this research was 10 key informants from the LGTBIQ community. The researcher works with the community under the Global Fund supported grant of Key Affected Populations therefore took advantage of the population spread.

Sample size and sampling technique.

The researcher applied stratified random sampling method. Stratified sampling is a way of ensuring that particular strata or categories of individuals are represented in the sampling process. By dividing the population into homogeneous groups (strata), respondents were drawn from each stratum giving each element equal chance to be selected. The researcher endeavoured to attain accurate representations from each stratum.

Data collection

Data was collected using key informants' interviews, focus group discussions, documents review and structured questionnaire. The use of questionnaires assisted in the qualitative hypothesis by utilising descriptive surveys, closed-ended questionnaires, checklist of standards and observations. Once data was collected through the survey, the questionnaires were checked manually to verify proper answering and coding of all questions. Then variables and the necessary labels under each question were created and data capturing began.

Analysis procedures

This research collected both qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data was analysed manually for content. Thematic

content analysis was carried out for qualitative data. Verbatim transcription was carried out for some semi structured interviews and all tape recordings. Coding of the transcripts was carried out and themes pulled out of these codes. Subthemes were generated from the themes. Each recording was analysed separately and analysis of each case study was done independently. Synthesis of all case studies was carried out. SPSS version 20 statistical software was used to analyse and present quantitative data. Frequencies and their corresponding percentages was used to present demographic variables such as sex and age group for addressing research questions means and standard deviations of the scores of major dimensions of HIV and AIDS interventions sustainability were calculated. If the mean score of a statement is more than or equal to 3.67, then the level of agreement with the statement was considered high, if the mean score ranges between (2.34 –3.66), then the level of agreement was medium and when the mean score of the statement is equal to or less than (1-2.33), then the level of agreement with the statement was low.

VII. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The following are the major findings of the study:

- (i) The results from the study show that human insecurity characteristics in Zimbabwe were due to known sexual orientation. This was evidenced by the average mean attributes is 4.33, (s.d=1.03) implying that there is overall level of agreement with the statement .
- (ii) In review of how stigma and discrimination of the LGTBIQ and Sex Worker community an element of human insecurity within the population in Zimbabwe, results show stigma and discrimination contributes much to human insecurity through violations of human rights which affects sustainable development for the LGTBIQ community, This was evidenced by the average mean of 3.99, (s.d=0.89) implying that there is overall significant level of agreement within the respondents .
- (iii) Under review policy implications toward human insecurity linking with human rights and sustainable development goals, the study confirmed that the following policy documents in Zimbabwe; Constitution, Criminal Codification and Reforms Act, Labour Act need to be reviewed to capture in full provisions of UN Sustainable Development Goals especially on the Human Rights aspect. This was evidenced by the average mean of attributes which on average is 4.13, (s.d=0.97) implying that there was overall significant level of agreement with the statement that the current policies in Zimbabwe contributes to human insecurity to the LGTBIQ community.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS: POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The researcher recommends that the LGTBIQ community maintain a database on the linkages and the interconnectedness of insecurities, as well as the impact of externalities on sectors that are often not considered together as this was conceptualised to provide critical information on improving human security policies, programmes, and projects by all relevant stakeholders.

Engagement of key decision-makers is also critical for strengthening the political will to advocate for human security issues, provide policy makers with easily accessible information about emerging and/or ongoing human insecurities through stigma and discrimination of the LGBTIQ community. It is further recommended that the LGBTIQ community expand the ongoing capacity building that is occurring within the participatory processes under a human security framework supported by the Global Fund to provide the foundations for further engagement and action outside urban areas and create the opportunities to build additional networks for collaboration, early warning, and advocacy throughout the country. Finally, a full study of this community is also recommended.

IX. SUMMARY

Human security is required as a comprehensive approach that utilizes the wide range of new opportunities to tackle such threats in an integrated manner within the LGBTIQ community. Human security threats cannot be tackled through conventional mechanisms alone. Instead, they require a new consensus that acknowledges the linkages and the interdependencies between development, human rights and national security.

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