**Input from The Netherlands**

1. Key areas in which people (in your country, region or worldwide) suffer socio-cultural and economic exclusion as a result of violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and/or gender identity; in particular,
2. What knowledge, including data, exists in the State planning bases in relation to socio-cultural and economic exclusion based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including levels of poverty, homelessness, education, employment, health, political participation and any other relevant social indicator?

Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) keeps track of the wellbeing of LGBT people and levels of employment and health (LGBT monitor).

1. How are individuals, groups or communities differently affected, based on their sexual orientation and/or gender identity?

Transgender people suffer difficulties in accessing labour market or keeping their job after their transition.

1. What are the main barriers in ensuring equal access to education, health care, employment and occupation, housing and other relevant sectors?

See answer b

1. Root causes and structural factors responsible for marginalisation and socio-cultural and economic exclusion, such as laws, public policies, institutional practices, organizational behaviours, and prevailing ideologies, values and beliefs?

Prejudice, ignorance and lack of knowledge about transgender people.

1. State efforts to address socio-cultural and economic exclusion through legislation, policies, data gathering, and other means, for example:
2. Destitution and poverty;
3. Current efforts by States to address bullying and exclusion of LGBT people from education, including in education curricula teacher training, measures to promote continuing education or reinsertion in education settings and vocational training;

Comprehensive national policy approach, consisting of: anti-discrimination law applicable to education, action plan, inclusive national curricula, transgender recognition, data collection of bullying, support systems, information and guidelines, partnership with NGO’s and international commitment (source: LGBTI inclusive education index 2018 - IGLYO-Europe)

1. Homelessness among LGBT people, particularly youth, and inclusion in shelter programs;
2. Coverage by social security and benefits, as well as public and private health insurance (Taking into account survivor’s pensions for same-sex couples, insurance coverage for gender affirming care, social housing for LGBT youth and older persons etc.);

Social security and benefits, as well as public and private health insurance makes no difference on sexual orientation and gender identity

1. Equal access to health (including through training and sensitisation of health care personnel), regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression;

The capacity of health care provisions for transgender persons does - currently - not match the needed capacity. Measures are being taken to redress this capacity problem.

1. Complaints mechanisms available and accessible to LGBT people facing discrimination.

A nationwide network of local antidiscrimination services has been put in place. Furthermore the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (CRM) is accessible to LGBT people to make complaints.

1. Actions to ensure socio-cultural and economic inclusion based on sexual orientation and gender identity in measures undertaken to ensure implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national and regional levels.

A national Gender & LGBTI equality policy action plan 2018-2021 with policy measures related to SDG’s: 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17.

1. Actions taken to raise public awareness and sensitisation on issues of sexual orientation and gender identity, in order to promote the meaningful socio-cultural and economic inclusion of LGBT people.

See answer 5

1. Services provided by civil society to excluded and marginalised LGBT people.

More than 20 regional (all volunteer) peer-to-peer support and capacity building branches of the national LGBTI advocacy organisation COC Netherlands.

Homo-ec/internationaal/VN/190522reply NL questions UN IE SOGI