

The logo for Wilex features the word "wilex" in a lowercase, pink, sans-serif font. The letter "x" is crossed out with a diagonal slash. A lit match is positioned behind the slash, with a bright yellow and orange flame extending upwards and to the right. The entire logo is set against a dark, rounded rectangular background.

wilex

LGBTQI+ Resilience Project:
Threats and Security
Strategies

The process of identifying and analysing threats is not new to us.

We do it on daily basis:

- we rely on our prior knowledge as well as processing new information
- we take into account environmental factors, social norms and possible allies and opponents

Discussing security and threats can:

- Increase sense of insecurity, alarm and anxiety
- Damage trust through concerns about surveillance and infiltration

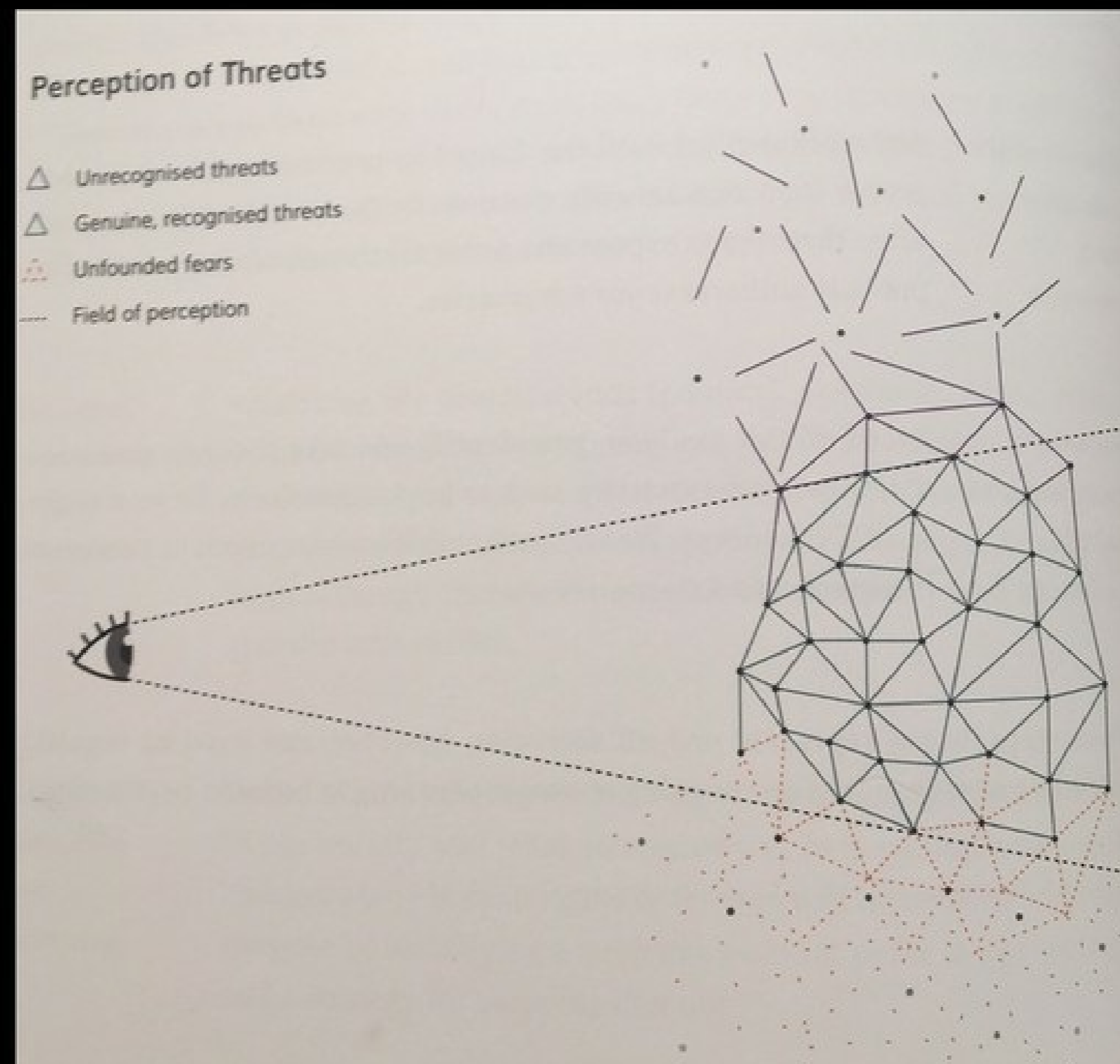
It is important to

- Bring emotional literacy
- Allow space for emotion
- Use process to build trust/connection

If we don't attend to the 'subjective' and emotional dimension we can allow fear to debilitate us – which is one of the primary impacts of repression and suppression.

Exploring security and threats

How we perceive threats is influenced by subjective factors and the availability of information.



Previous trauma can heighten our sensitivity and increase our 'arousal'

Heightened arousal can lead to perceiving 'unfounded threats' which are not based on current external conditions

Lower arousal and poor information flow can mean that threats are not recognised.

Perceiving threats



How do we respond?

Repression - Suppression

Technological space:
Surveillance and access to data

Environmental space:
Common resources and natural goods

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Repression: More overtly violent – less widespread in hegemonic configuration. Puts greater strain on hegemonic consent.

Suppression: More subtle methods of undermining opposition – more widespread in hegemonic configuration.

Repression-suppression is a continuum of forms of attack on a scale from the less visible to more overt and visible violence

suppression-repression scale

Repressive & suppressive threats:
“attempts made by adversaries to limit or close the spaces in which we work or live.”

Physical space:

Offices, homes, public spaces, our bodies

Technological space:

Surveillance and access to data

Legal space:

Rights and restrictions on activity

Economic space:

Capacity to generate and manage resources

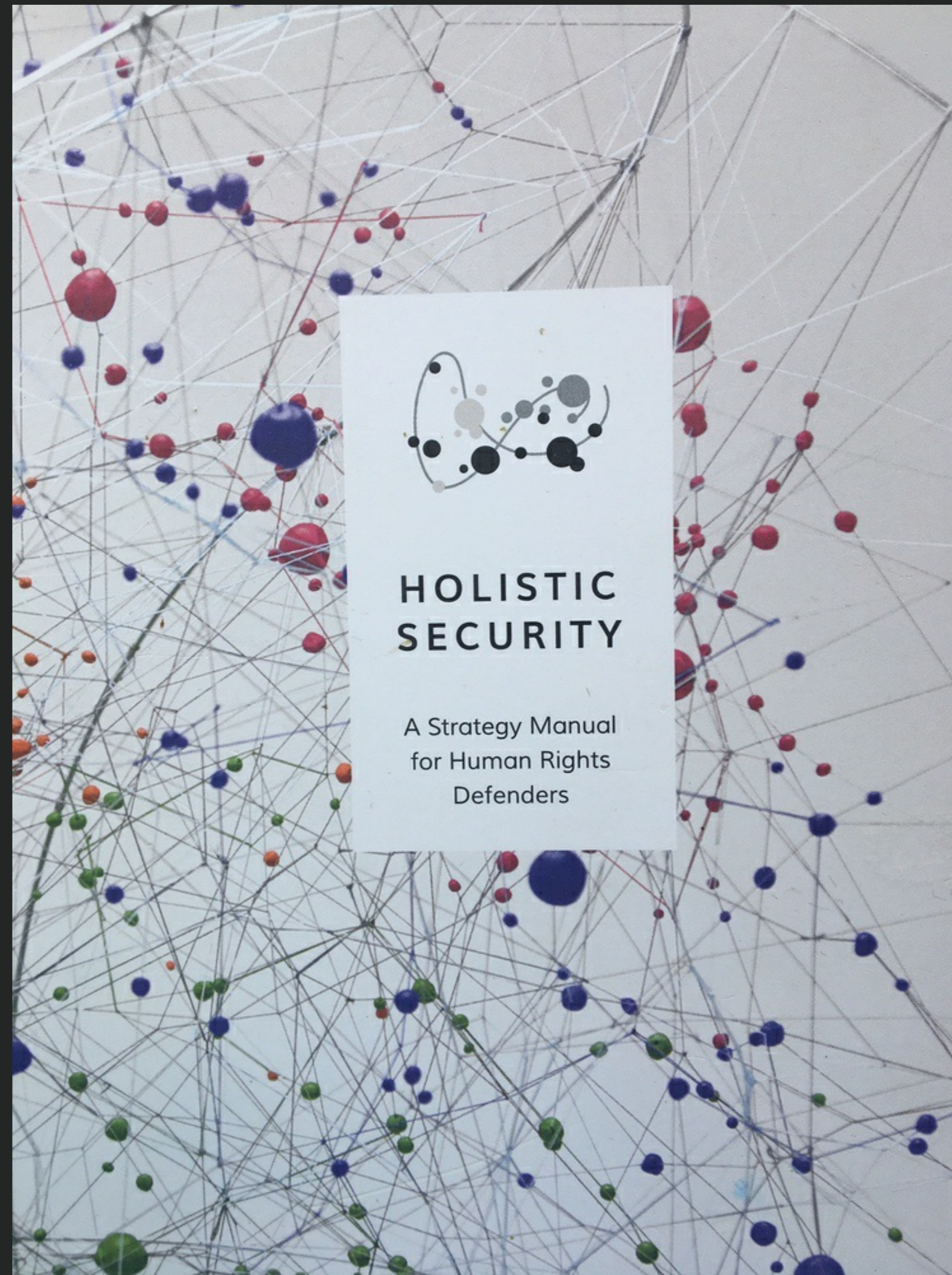
Social space:

Capacity to generate and manage resources

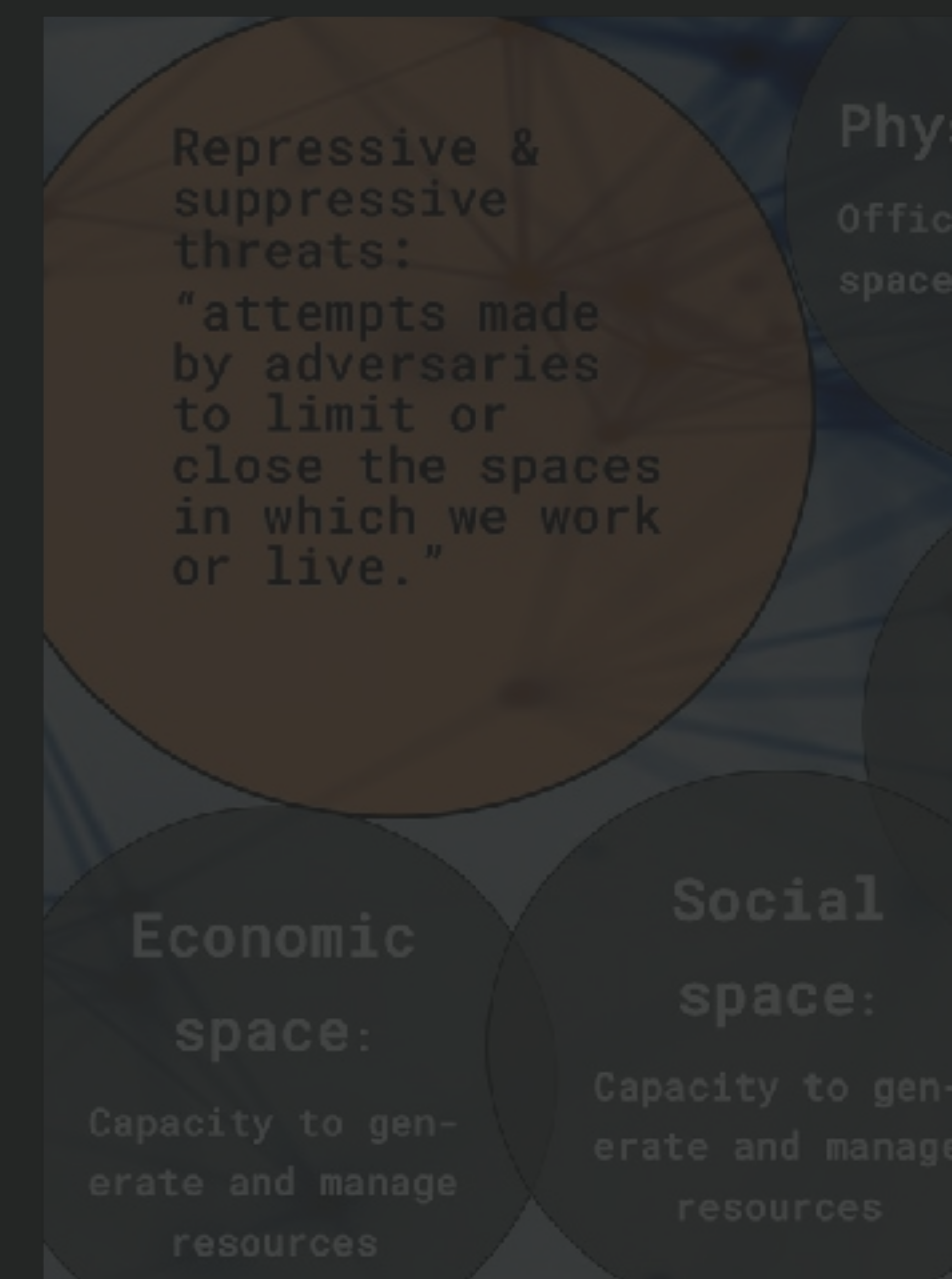
Environmental space:

Common resources and natural goods

closing down spaces



holistic security



closing down

Building support for our work among the actors around us.

(e.g. campaigns, advocacy, alliance building, counter narratives...)

Acceptance Strategies

Raising the political cost of attacks against us, so that our opponents decide

(e.g. causing adversary to lose support of neutral parties, reducing cost-benefit, alignment with broader coalitions...)

Deterrence Strategies

Building our own strengths so that our opponents can't attack us so easily.

(e.g. encryption, stress management, leverage allies, defence response communication channels, emergency response plans...)

Protection Strategies

Security Strategies

