



**F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETERS**



**F
(15%)**

GBGR (2020)

**F
(24%)**

GBTR (2020)

**F
(37%)**

GBPI (2022)

Asylum Profile: Senegal

Based on the data from the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR), the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR), and the F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI), Senegal fails to protect, and instead actively persecutes, their LGBTQI+ citizens.

Homosexuality is criminalized with a maximum of five years' imprisonment and there are no legal protections for LGBTQI+ Senegalese. While the bills were ultimately rejected, in both 2021 and 2023, there were attempts to increase the prison sentence for homosexuality and criminalize gender identity/expression [1].

Arbitrary arrest by the police or local militias is common, and the general public often uses social media to blackmail and extort LGBTQI+ individuals [2]. Instances of "mob justice" have also been reported; most recently the corpse of a gay man was exhumed from a grave and burned in front of a crowd of onlookers [3].

The GBPI results echo the findings of the barometers. The 167 respondents from Senegal confirmed that the country is an extremely unsafe place for LGBTQI+ people. Violence was of the utmost concern and the majority of respondents pleaded for support with asylum. Few, if any, respondents openly identified as LGBTQI+ and those that did wrote that they had been cast out by their families and had difficulties finding employment.

"We are in a country where the LGBTQ is mistreated and even beaten to death, we are forced to hide to see each other, homosexuality is banished and criminalized here, we live neither in security nor in peace" - Gay, city, aged 25-35

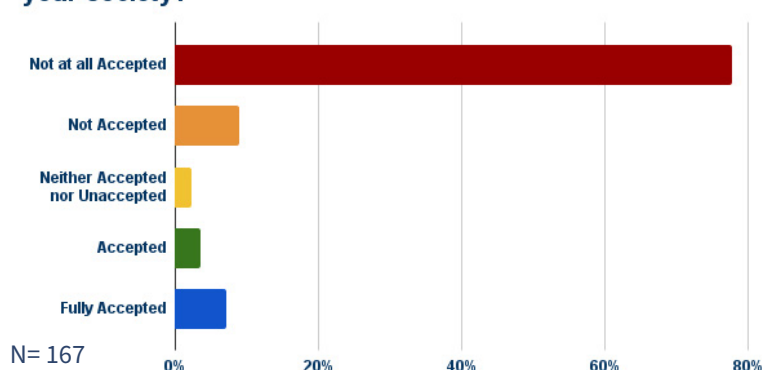
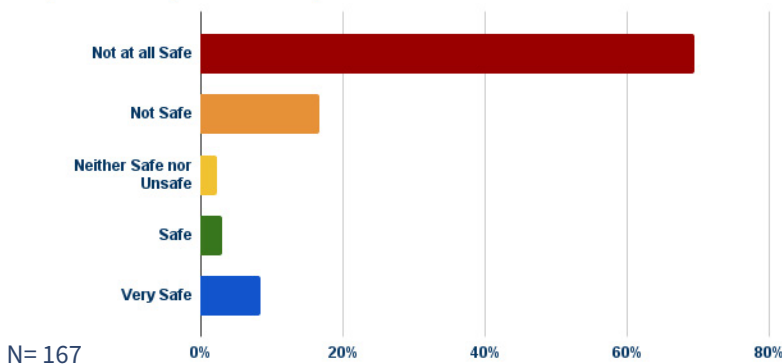
"I am the victim of discrimination, disgust, marginalization, and harassment... I can no longer concentrate on my studies..." - Bisexual, city, aged 25-35

"My bisexuality is taken as a curse, and people tell me to commit suicide..." - Bisexual, rural, aged under 25

Senegal GBPI (2022) Question Breakdown

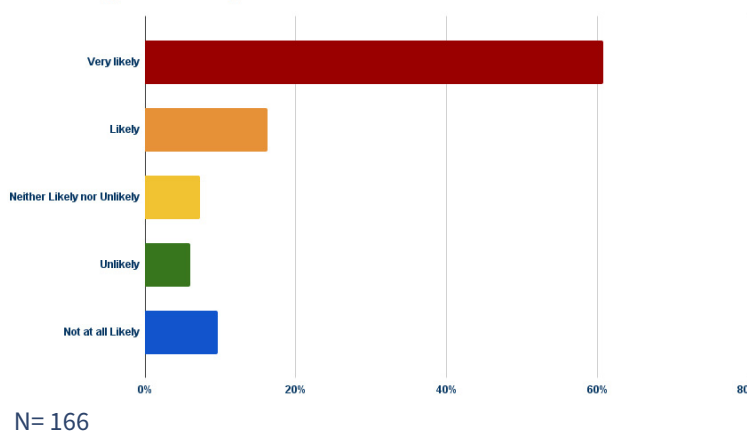
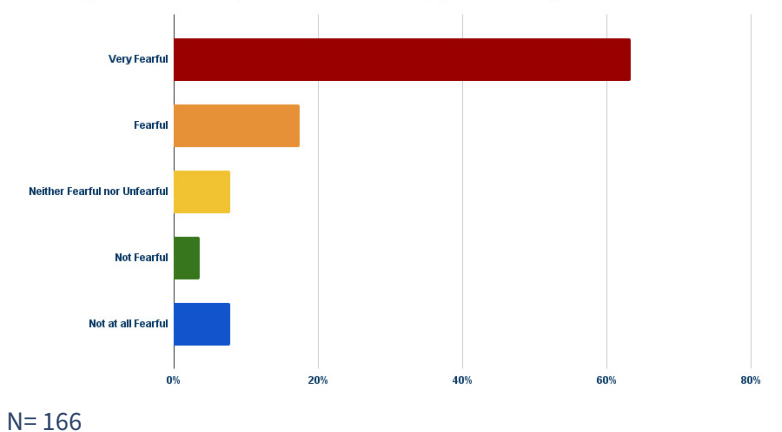
Q1: "...how safe do you feel living as a L, G, B, T or I person in your country?"

Q2: "...how accepted do you feel as a LGBTI person by your society?"



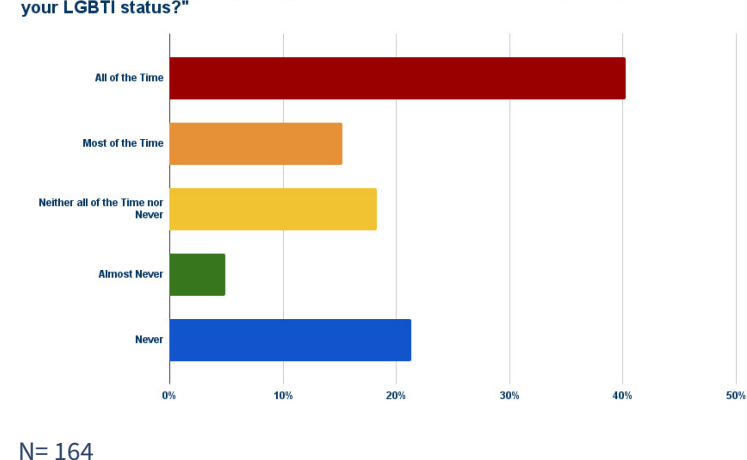
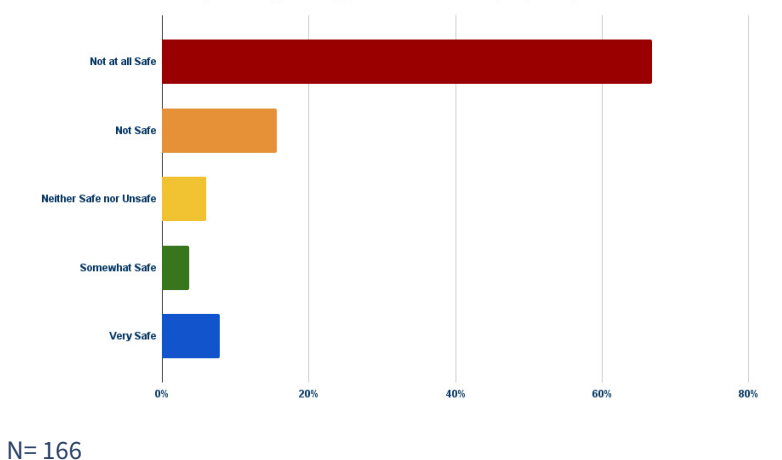
Q3: "...how fearful are you of being arrested, harassed, or blackmailed by security forces/police because of your sexual orientation, gender identity, or intersex status?"

Q4: "...how likely are you to have been a victim of violence due to your sexual orientation, gender identity, or intersex status?"



Q5: "...how safe do you feel gathering with other LGBTI people in public?"

Q6: "...how frequently do you experience discrimination in your day-to-day life due to your LGBTI status?"



The GBPI data from Senegal reflects overwhelmingly negative results. With the exception of the last question, more than half of respondents selected the most negative option for each question. 78% of respondents felt "not at all accepted" by society and 61% reported that they were "very likely" to experience violence. Comparatively, only 8% of respondents felt "very safe" on their own or gathering with other LGBTQI+ individuals. The majority of respondents also lived in fear of security forces with 63% reporting they were "very fearful" and another 17% reporting they were "fearful."

GBGR Scorecard Breakdown (Senegal)

1 DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. No death penalty for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. No life sentence for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3. No prison for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4. No criminalization of sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5. Hate speech laws includes sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6. Hate crimes legislation includes sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7. Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8. Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. Same-sex marriage is allowed	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

2 DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10. Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12. Head of state supports same-sex civil unions / same-sex marriage	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14. Sexual minorities have the right to privacy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15. Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Yes

No

"We live in fear every day even if we are more and more numerous but we live in secret. No one dares to be displayed. Our society is becoming more and more threatening towards us." - Gay, city, aged under 25

GBGR Scorecard Breakdown (Senegal)

3 LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register (by the state)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17. National LGBT rights organizations exist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18. LGBT rights organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19. LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20. Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

4 SOCIOECONOMIC RIGHTS

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21. Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22. Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
23. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24. Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

5 SOCIETAL PERSECUTION

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25. No known acts of murder against sexual minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26. No known acts of violence against sexual minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27. Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



"Being gay in my country is like being a criminal [,] you do not have the right to live as you want [,] you are pointing the harassed finger [sic] victim of violence on a daily basis..." - Gay, city, aged under 25

GBTR Scorecard Breakdown (Senegal)

1 DE JURE PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES

Year 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. No criminalization of gender identity or expression	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3. Country has legal recognition of gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4. No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5. No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for gender identity recognition	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

2 DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES

Year 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6. Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

3 LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY

Year 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7. LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register (by the state)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8. National LGBT rights organizations exist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. LGBT rights organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10. LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



"I am not safe and maybe [sic] kill[ed] at any time if I do not remain discreet or abstain for life." - Gay, city, aged 25-35

GBTR Scorecard Breakdown (Senegal)

4 SOCIOECONOMIC RIGHTS

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12. Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

5 SOCIETAL PERSECUTION

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15. No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16. No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17. Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Yes No

"Here we have no rights." - Gay, city, aged 25-35

"In our region we prefer to live in hiding our identity otherwise it is death [sic]." - Bisexual, rural, under 25

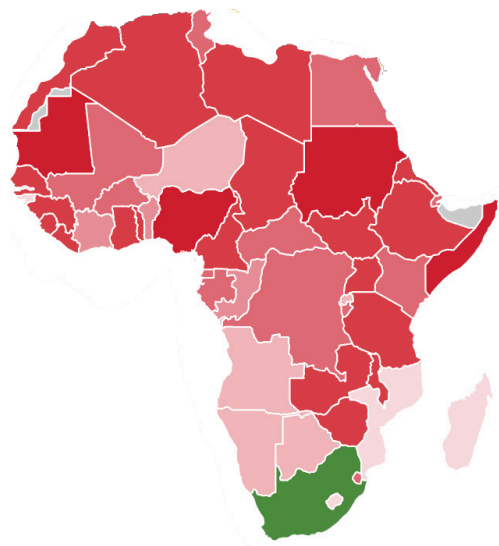
GBGR/GBTR Methodology

The F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) and the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) measure the state- and societal-level protection and persecution of LGBT+ people worldwide. Based on 27 items for the GBGR and 17 items for the GBTR, both barometers assess five dimensions: de facto and de jure protections, the sanction or suppression of LGBT+ advocacy, socio-economic rights, and societal persecution of LGBT+ persons. Each item is scored on a binary scale (0/1), triple-verified by our research team, and then the country's overall score is calculated with a percentage (0-100%) and assigned a letter grade (A-F) where 100% (A) is the most protective and 0% (F) is the least protective.

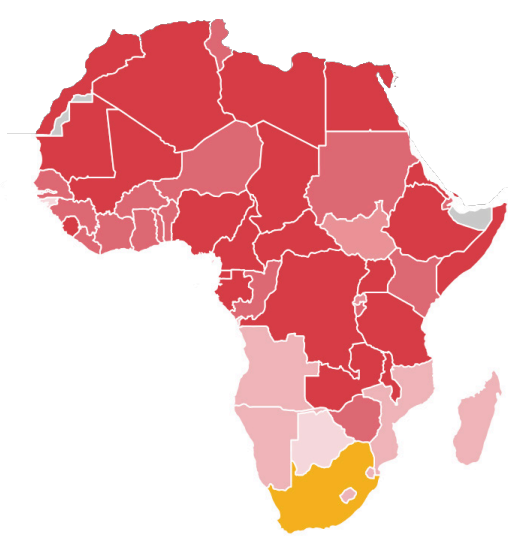
GBPI Methodology

The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) is a joint project between the F&M Global Barometers and the Council for Global Equality. Launched between June 28 and September 29, 2022, the survey garnered over 160,000 responses from 204 countries.

The GBPI gauges the lived human rights reality of LGBTQI+ people worldwide. Available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish), it asks six basic questions, to which the respondents answer from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). The overall score for each country is then assigned a percentage (0-100%) and letter grade (A-F) where 100% (A) is the most protective and 0% (F) is the least protective.



Africa GBGR (2020) Map

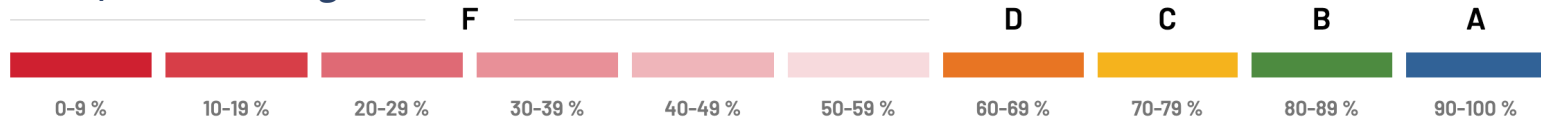


Africa GBTR (2020) Map

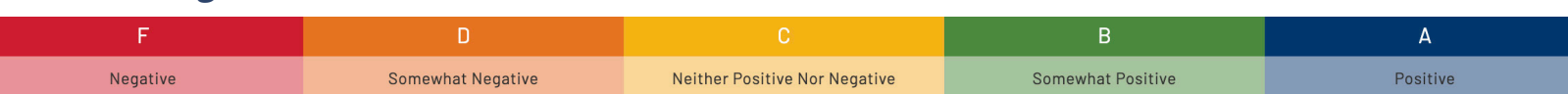


Africa GBPI (2022) Map

GBGR/GBTR Grading Scale



GBPI Grading Scale



[1] "Senegal," ILGA World Database, accessed January 25, 2024, <https://database.ilga.org/senegal-lgbti>
 [2] Botha, K. (2021). "Our Identities Under Arrest: A Global Overview on the Enforcement of Laws Criminalizing Consensual Same-Sex Acts Between Adults and Diverse Gender Expressions." ILGA World. https://static.poder360.com.br/2021/12/Our_Identities_Under_Arrest_2021.pdf
 [3] Stewart, C. (2023, November 7). "Senegal probes homophobic mob that dug up and burned a gay man's body." 76 Crimes. <https://76crimes.com/2023/11/07/senegal-investigates-homophobic-mob/#>

