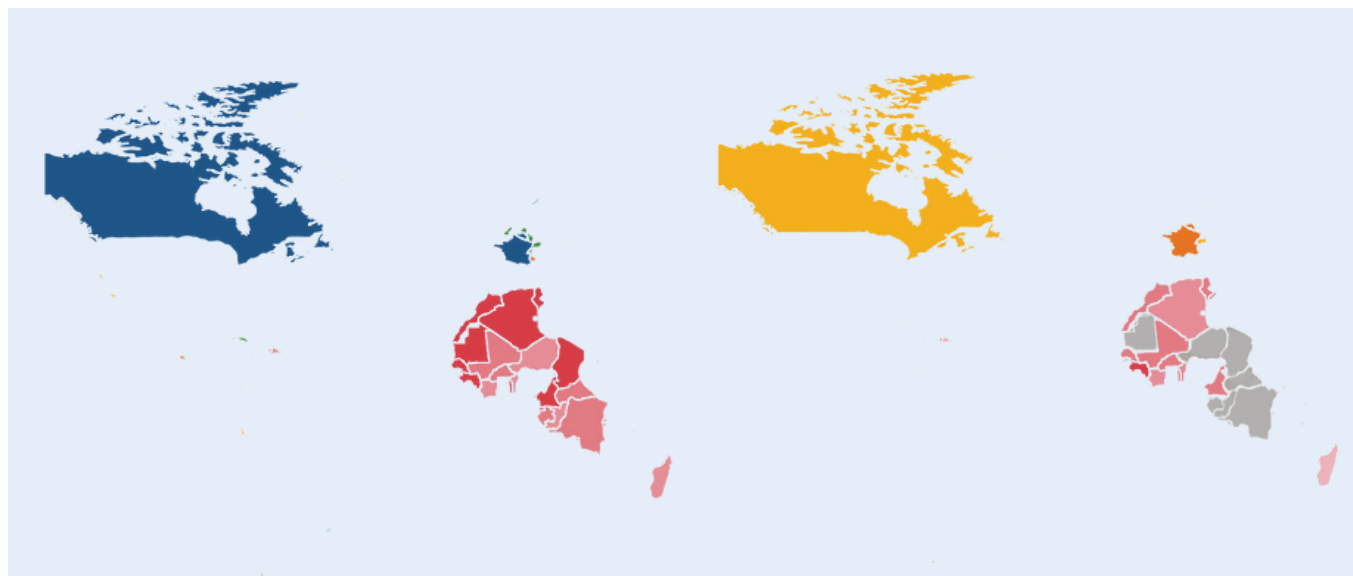


SNAPSHOT SERIES:

LGBT+ RIGHTS IN FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

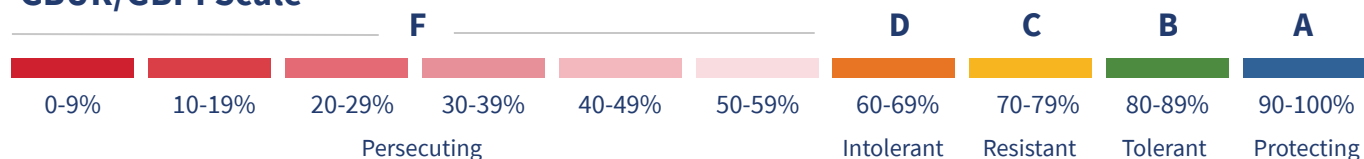
When it comes to LGBT+ human rights, the Francophone countries* appear to be somewhat dichotomous. At first glance, Francophone African countries are more inhospitable than their Global North counterparts, but this finding coincides with a history of imperialism in the lower-scoring countries. As reflected in data from the F&M Global Barometers® (FMGB), which quantify state protections, societal persecution, and lived experiences, the majority of Francophone countries persecute sexual orientation (SO) and gender identity (GI) minorities. Closer analysis of data from the F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index™ (GBPI) and the F&M Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights™ (GBUR) – the composite measure of the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights® (GBGR) and Global Barometer of Transgender Rights™ (GBTR) – reveals diversity regarding LGBT+ rights within each country and each subregion. To learn more about the FMGB's methodology, see p. 15.



GBUR Map (2022)

GBPI Map (2022)

GBUR/GBPI Scale



*The 31 Francophone countries, in alphabetical order, are: Algeria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, and Tunisia.

COLONIALISM IN FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

Prior to French and Belgian colonization of West and Central Africa, the majority of African countries did not view gender as binary like their European counterparts. In West Africa, gender was not something assigned at birth: it was “performed through age-grade systems that usher[ed] children into women and men” [1]. Ugandan and Ghanaian cultures also did not use binary gender categories [2]. In fact, African Francophone countries more or less accepted lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) people, but this acceptance has not lasted.

France was an early trailblazer for LGB rights: it was the first European country to decriminalize homosexuality by establishing the French Penal Code of 1791 [3]. Because of this law, most French colonies did not have criminalizing laws. By 1960, these colonies had all gained independence, and some criminalized homosexuality soon after (Algeria and Senegal); many of them later criminalized homosexuality, and several countries – including Chad, most recently – criminalized in the 2000s and 2010s [4].

As of 2022, 12 of the 31 Francophone countries in this report criminalize homosexuality: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, Togo, and Tunisia.



Top: Moyo-Kupeta, Annah. “The Relevance of Transitional Justice Tools to Address Colonial Crimes.” African Futures Lab, October 28, 2021. <https://www.afalab.org/news/2021-10-28-annah-moyo-kupeta-centre-for-the-study-of-violence-and-reconciliation/>.

Bottom: Pilling, David, Victor Mallet, and Neil Munshi. “Why Macron’s Attempt to Reset French Ties to Africa Has Hit Trouble.” Financial Times, October 27, 2020. <https://www.ft.com/content/cea9cdd9-c500-41bc-a2ae-2e4c01eaf2e8>.

REGIONAL SCORES

In 2022, 81 percent of Francophone countries (25 countries) received a failing grade for their treatment of LGB people, while only 1 country (three percent of the countries) was resistant toward them (see **Figure 1**). Five countries reached the A-Protecting range, and none of the Francophone countries received a score of B-Tolerant.

Figure 2 highlights the highest-scoring Francophone countries for LGB rights. All five countries scored in the A-Protecting category on the 2022 GBGR. With the exception of Canada, all countries are located in Western Europe. These high scores are due to the many protections afforded to LGBT individuals, such as the decriminalization of homosexuality, and anti-discrimination legislative protections.

In 2022, 81 percent of Francophone countries (25 of 31 countries) received a failing grade for their treatment of transgender people (see **Figure 3**). Monaco earned a D-Intolerant; six percent of the region, or two countries, France and Switzerland, were tolerant; and Belgium, Canada, and Luxembourg (10 percent of the region) scored an A-Protecting.

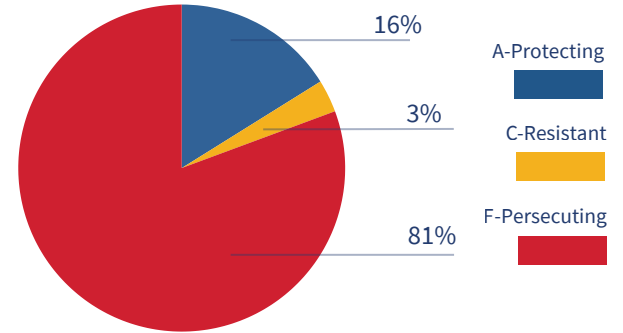


Figure 1. 2022 GBGR Score Breakdown

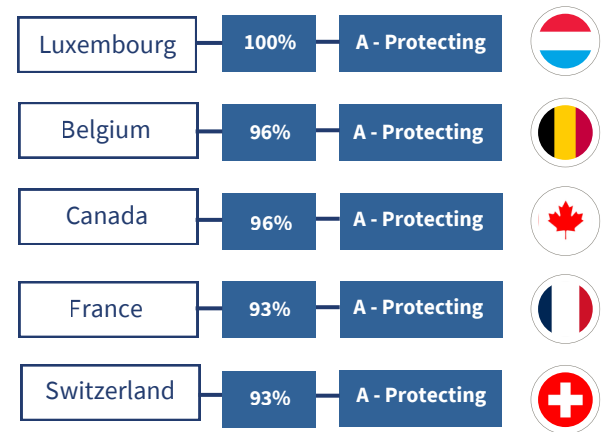


Figure 2. 2022 GBGR - Highest-Scoring Countries

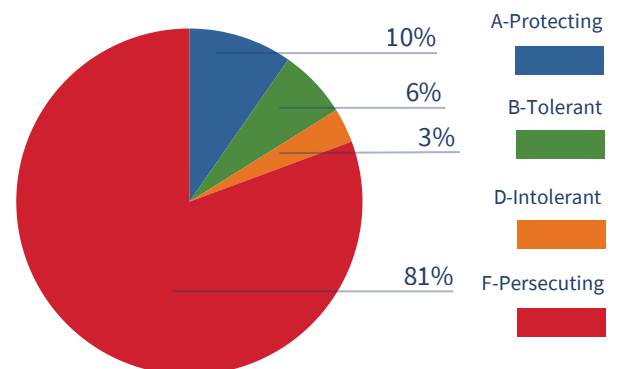


Figure 3. 2022 GBTR Score Breakdown

Figure 4 shows that Luxembourg is the highest-scoring of all Francophone countries on the GBTR. While France and Switzerland score well in many dimensions of the GBTR, they both had reports of murder and violence against transgender people in 2022. Two of the region's top five countries remain in the **B-Tolerant** category, so there is room for improvement in transgender acceptance for many countries in the regions and subregions.

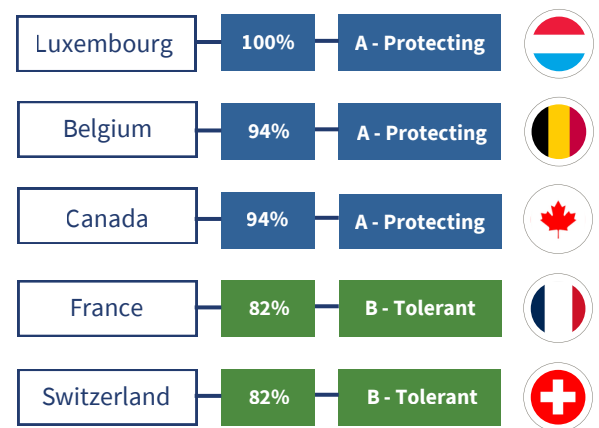


Figure 4. 2022 GBTR - Highest-Scoring Countries

The 2022 GBPI illustrates the lived experiences of LGBTQI+ individuals in the 20 Francophone countries with over 30 responses on the survey (see **Figure 5**). Unlike GBGR and GBTR results, no country scored higher than a **C-Resistant** on the GBPI, demonstrating that actual experiences do not mirror scores from the GBUR's legal and societal measurements. Luxembourg, Canada, Switzerland, Belgium, and France score the highest of all Francophone countries on the GBPI (see **Figure 6**). These five countries are also high scorers on the GBGR and GBTR, which aligns with Western Europe's high rates of acceptance of LGBT people.

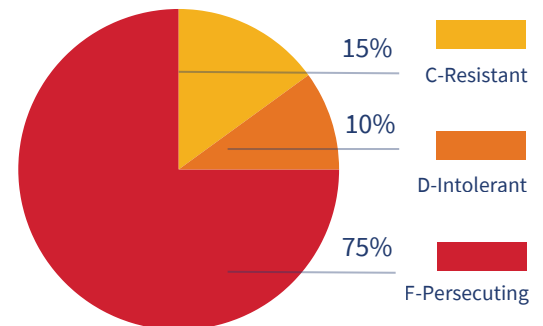


Figure 5. 2022 GBPI Score Breakdown

Notably, the highest score on the 2022 GBPI is Luxembourg, with a 76 percent (**C-Resistant**), which indicates that even if a country has perfect scores on both the GBGR and the GBTR, a legislative record does not mean that LGBTQI+ people's experiences (their GBPI score) will reflect those data.

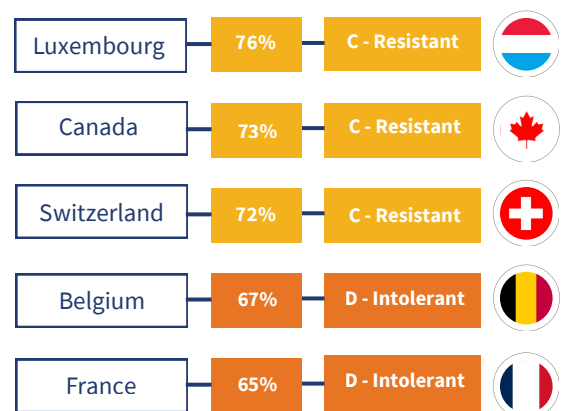


Figure 6. 2022 GBPI - Highest-Scoring Countries

SUB-REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

THE AMERICAS

Figure 7, below, shows the GBUR scores for the two Francophone countries in the Americas. **Canada** is one of the highest-scoring countries in the study, and it is one of the most-improved countries on the GBUR, with an increase of 13 percent between 2011 and 2022. Canada made improvements in protections for gender minorities, affording them anti-discrimination protections in employment, housing and healthcare in 2017; legal gender recognition (LGR) was established with no physiological requirements in 2017 and with no psychiatric diagnosis requirement in 2019. Canada has remained in the **A-Protecting** tolerance category since 2018, but fluctuates between low and high As based on reports of violence perpetrated against LGB and transgender individuals.

Haiti, improving by six percent since 2011, remains in the **F-Persecuting** category with a 2022 score of 36 percent. Improvements in Haiti are most clearly tracked in the *De Facto* Dimension of the GBGR and the Rights Advocacy Dimension of the GBUR. For the first time since 2011, LGB people were afforded the right to privacy and freedom from arbitrary arrest in 2018; and Haiti recorded its first ever Pride event in 2019, which coincided with police sensitivity training for handling abuse issues specific to the LGBT community.

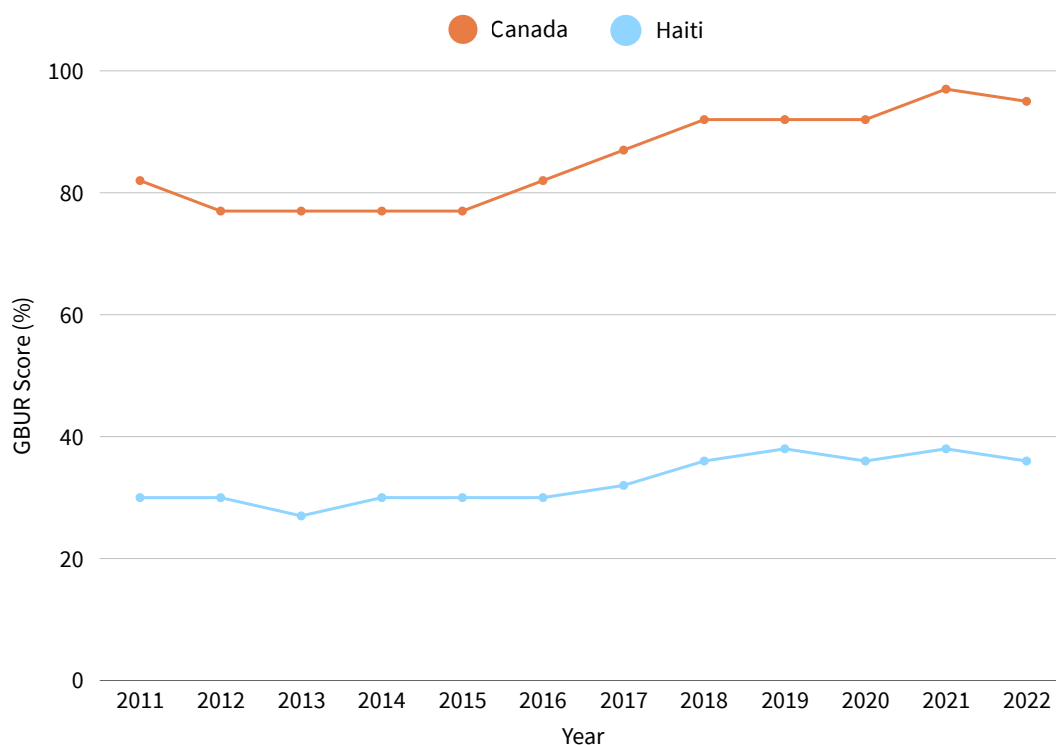


Figure 7. GBUR 2011-2022 - Scores for the Americas

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

MIDDLE EAST / NORTH AFRICA

The GBUR scores for Francophone countries in the Middle East / North Africa (MENA) region between 2011 and 2022 are illustrated below, in **Figure 8**. Overall, the Francophone countries in the MENA region are the lowest-scoring of all regions and subregions on the GBUR, with a regional average of 16 percent in 2022. All of these countries have received a score of **F-Persecuting** on the GBUR. As of 2022, all of these countries criminalize same-sex sexual acts, which precludes most other rights and privileges, such as same-sex marriage; all their heads of state and most citizens in these four countries do not support homosexuality; none of the four offer hate crime or hate speech protections and in 2022 alone, every Francophone country in the MENA region reported acts of violence against LGBT people; lastly, the only country that allows for Legal Gender Recognition (LGR) is Lebanon.

Tunisia has consistently remained the highest-scoring country in the region with a peak score of 21 percent in 2014 and a subsequently stagnating score of 18 percent thereafter. **Lebanon** tied Tunisia in 2017 and then surpassed it in 2021, when Beirut was able to stage a successful Pride event for the first time since 2011. **Morocco** experienced virtually no growth, either legislatively or socially, and has struggled to maintain improvements in violence against LGBT people. Changes in Morocco's scores from 2013 (13%) to 2014 (18%), and then again in 2015 (15%) are the result of fluctuations in the items that track violence against and murders of LGBT individuals. **Algeria's** stagnation ended in 2017 when it decreased from 18 to 15 percent after acts of violence against transgender individuals were reported; Algeria has continued to shift between the two scores for the past five years.

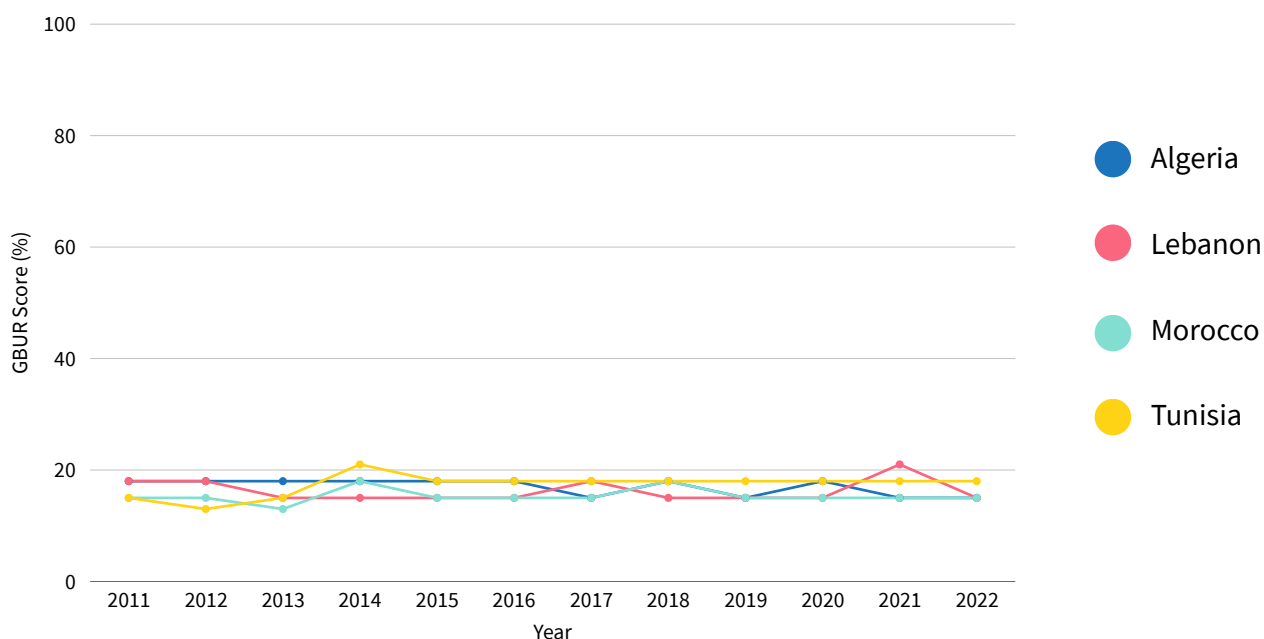


Figure 8. GBUR 2011-2022 - Scores for Middle East/North Africa

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: CENTRAL AFRICA SUBREGION

Figure 9, below, illustrates that the GBUR country scores for Francophone countries in Central Africa are relatively similar, all falling within the **D-Intolerant** range. Most countries appear to have relatively stagnant scores; however, **Equatorial Guinea** and **Gabon** stand out with dramatic dips in scores over several years. In 2014, Equatorial Guinea no longer allowed Pride events, and reported at least one act of murder of and violence against LGB people. Gabon criminalized homosexuality in 2019 for the first time; that year, LGB people in Gabon did not have freedom from arbitrary arrest nor the right to fair trial without prejudice. While criminalization only lasted a year in Gabon, LGB people still cannot serve in the military; there are no hate crime or hate speech protections benefiting them; the head of state and most citizens do not support homosexuality; and LGB Gabonese people are not offered anti-discrimination protections for employment, housing or healthcare. Similarly, many rights remain inaccessible to transgender people: they do not have access to LGR; they cannot serve in the military; and they do not have anti-discrimination protections. Much progress remains for Equatorial Guinea and Gabon with regard to LGBT rights and protections.

Congo (Brazzaville)'s score remained stagnant from 2011 to 2017 (33%), then gradually declined from 2018 to 2020 due to reported acts of violence against LGBT people during that period. However, Congo (Brazzaville) ended up the highest-scoring country of the subregion in 2022 (33 percent). Despite fluctuations, Congo (Brazzaville) had no net change in score between 2011 and 2022.

Chad and **Cameroon** were the lowest-scoring Central African Francophone countries on the GBUR. Cameroon scored 15 percent in both 2011 and 2022; and Chad dipped down to a score of 13 percent in 2021, when acts of violence were reported against LGBT people. Unfortunately, the most notable change in Chad over the time period is that the country criminalized consensual same-sex acts in 2017, rendering a number of other rights and protections virtually unattainable.

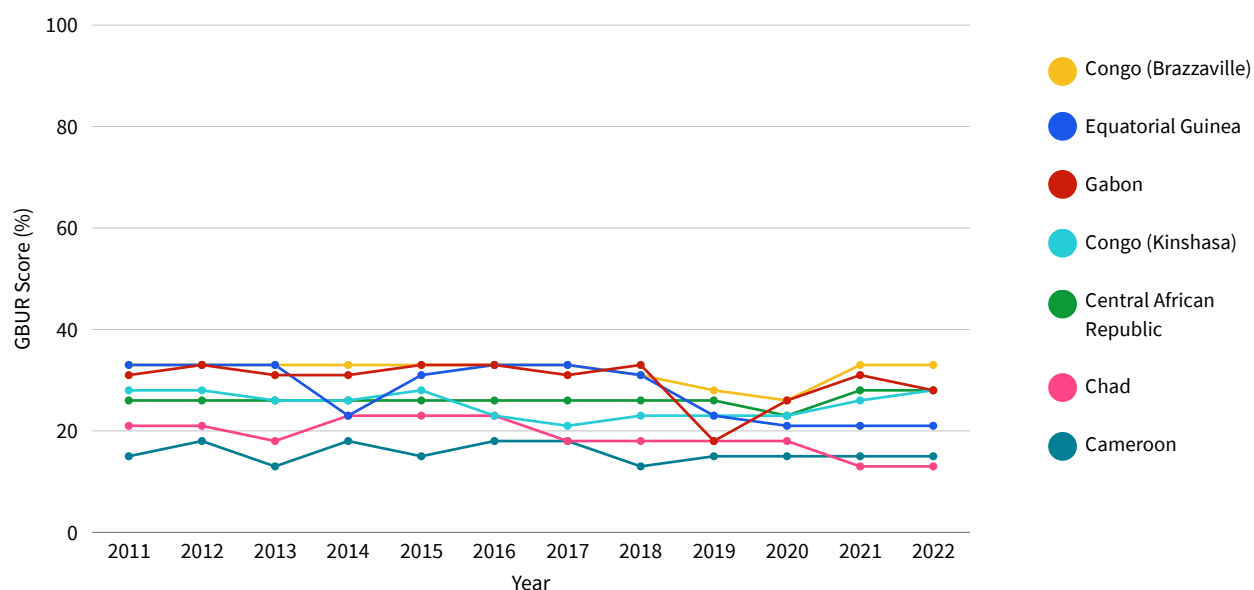


Figure 9. GBUR 2011-2022 - Scores for Central African Countries

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: EAST AFRICA SUBREGION

The Francophone countries' GBUR scores for East Africa from 2011 to 2022 are shown in **Figure 10**, below. While **Rwanda** experienced a gradual increase in LGBT protections between 2011 and 2014, its score then decreased after 2016 due to reports of violence against LGBT people, as well as a lack of freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation. **Mauritius** and **Madagascar**, East Africa's highest scorers in 2022, surpassed Rwanda's score in 2017 and 2018, respectively. While neither of these countries offers anti-discrimination protections for LGBT people, Mauritius improved on the item which tracks support from the head of state for homosexuality, despite criminalization; and in Madagascar, where homosexuality is not criminalized, there were no reports of violence against LGBT people in 2018. However, all three countries are clustered around 30-40 percent in the **F-Persecuting** tolerance category.

Burundi is the worst performer in the subregion; it scored the lowest from 2011 to 2022. Burundi's score has decreased by six percent on the GBUR since 2011, with a dramatic drop in score in 2021. This regression is due to a lack of safe and peaceful assembly for LGBT organizations and to records of violence against LGBT people in 2021. All countries in this subregion earned an **F-Persecuting** in all years since 2011.

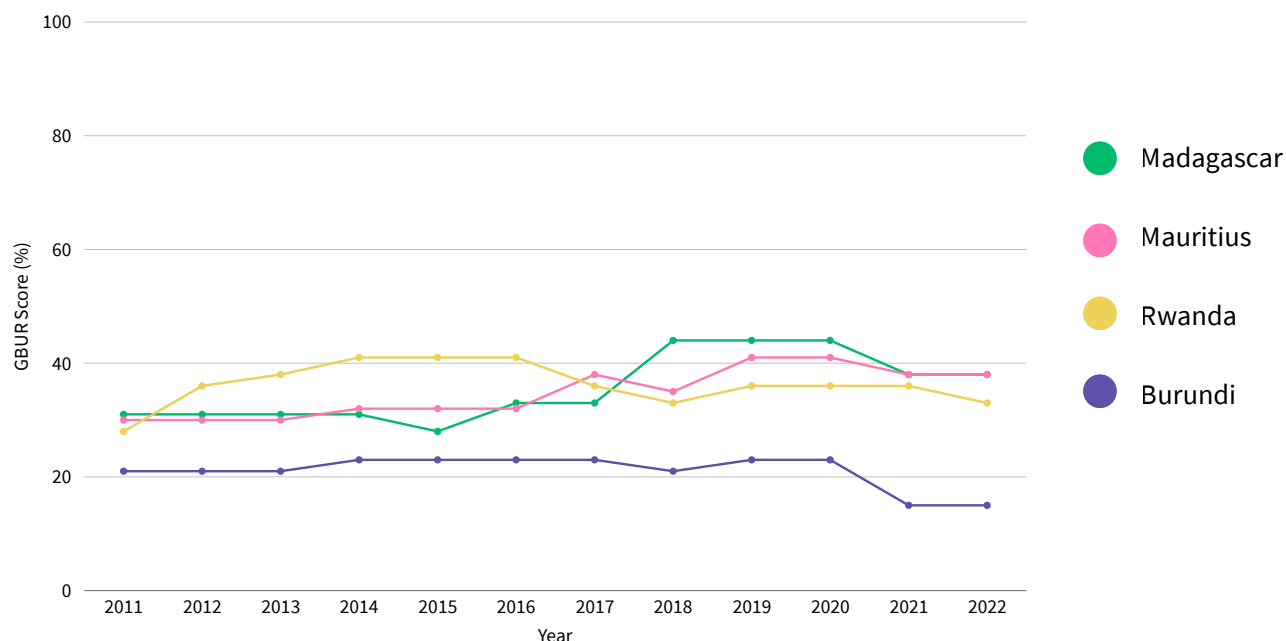


Figure 10. GBUR 2011-2022 - Scores for East Africa

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: WEST AFRICA SUBREGION

Figure 11 shows the GBUR scores of the Francophone countries in West Africa. Six of the nine Francophone countries in West Africa decreased in GBUR score since 2011. **Guinea** experienced a six percent decrease in score between 2011 and 2022. Stagnation in LGBT scores is a commonality among many of the West African Francophone countries, as all experienced a minimum of three years of stagnation in GBGR and GBTR scores. This lack of improvement in LGBT human rights illustrates that progress has been very gradual in the subregion. While fewer than half of the countries criminalize homosexuality, a majority of them do not offer anti-discrimination protections for LGBT people, and none of them offer LGR to their transgender citizens.

Mauritania has the most consistently low score, earning 13 percent every year until 2021, and a score of 10 percent in 2022. **Côte d'Ivoire** and **Niger** stand out as the only two countries in the subregion that were able to maintain their score increases, signaling that LGBT protections seem somewhat stable. Between 2011 and 2022, Côte d'Ivoire increased by seven percent (scoring 33% in 2022) and Niger by six percent (38% in 2022), making the latter the highest-scoring country in this subregion during the period. All countries, however, still remain in the **F-Persecuting** category. Notably, none of the Francophone countries in the West Africa subregion allows same-sex civil unions or marriage, provides hate speech or hate crime legislation, or offers anti-discrimination protections for LGBT people. West Africa has a long way to go to become more inclusive of LGBT rights.

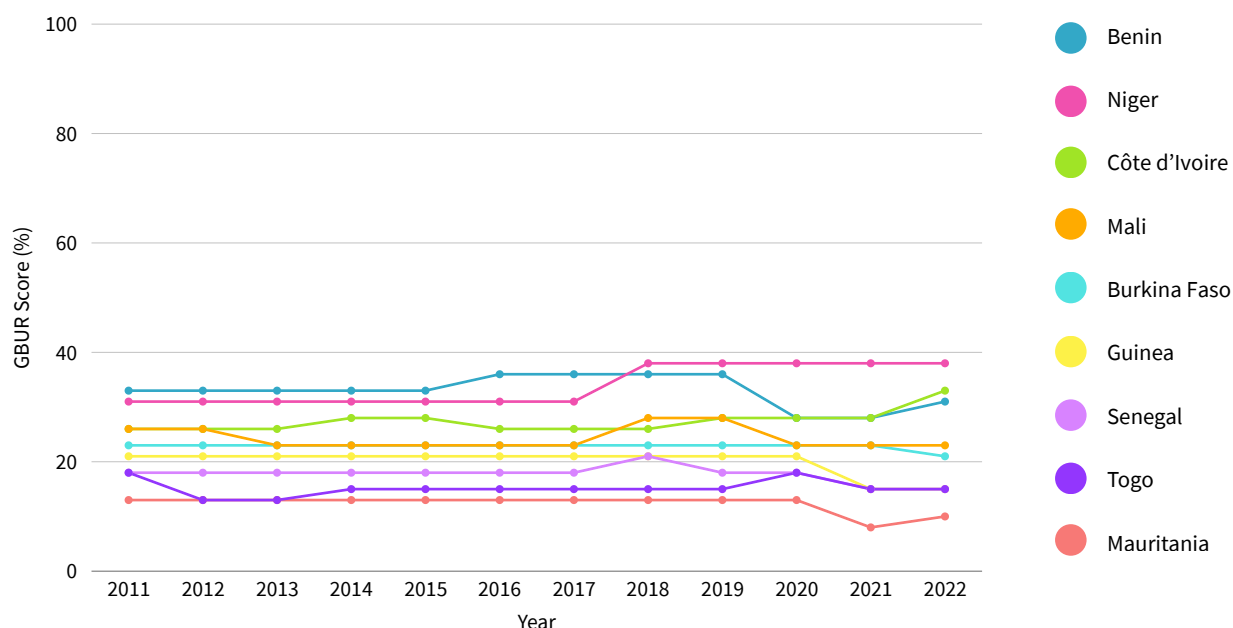


Figure 11. GBUR 2011-2022 - Scores for West Africa

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

WESTERN EUROPE

Figure 12, below, illustrates the variation within the Francophone countries' GBUR scores in Western Europe from 2011 to 2022. **Luxembourg** has been the highest-scoring country on the GBUR in this subregion and in all of the Francophone countries, improving by 18 percent since 2011. Some of the major improvements were the legalization of same-sex joint adoption in 2015, the inclusion of transgender people in workplace, housing, and healthcare discrimination laws in 2018, and the legalization of same-sex marriage in 2015 [5]. Conversely, **Monaco** has been the lowest-scoring Francophone country in the subregion from 2011- 2022, with a 2022 score of 70 percent. Both Monaco and Switzerland experienced little to no improvement in rights or protections for LGB people between 2011 and 2018. However, both countries improved in 2019: Monaco amended hate crime legislation to include sexual orientation, and Switzerland's workplace, healthcare and fair housing anti-discrimination laws started to include gender identity [6]. Switzerland's GBUR score increased by 18 percent between 2011 and 2022, while Monaco increased by 11 percent, the fifth most-improved country in the time period. Monaco and Switzerland are also the only two countries to have scored within the **D-Intolerant** range in any year from 2011-2022.

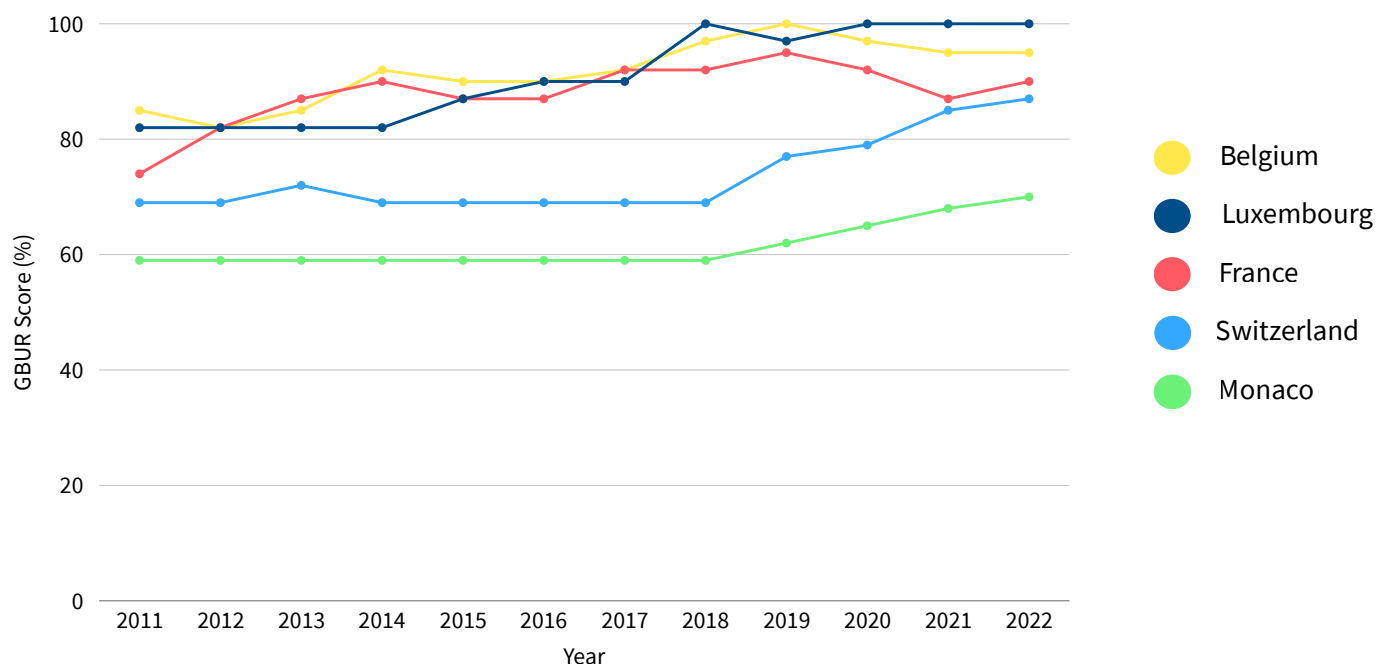


Figure 12. GBUR 2011-2022 - Scores for Western Europe

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Figure 13 shows the scores of the Francophone countries on the GBUR from 2011-2022. **Western Europe** is the highest-scoring region, while the **Middle East / North Africa** region consistently scores the lowest. Western Europe, consisting of five Francophone countries, experienced marked improvement in each country, with each improving by at least one letter grade. Three countries – Belgium, France, and Luxembourg – graduated to the A-Protecting range, while Monaco and Switzerland each improved by two letter grades: Monaco scored a C-Resistant and Switzerland a B-Tolerant by 2022. The Middle East / North Africa region consists of four Francophone countries, all of which scored in the F-Persecuting range every year from 2011 to 2022. In fact, two of the countries in this region, Algeria and Lebanon, both decreased in GBUR score by three percent (18 to 15%, despite Lebanon’s brief jump to 21% in 2021). Western Europe shows a 14 percent increase in score since 2011, while the other groupings have much smaller net changes. Only three of the six Francophone country groupings improved from 2011 to 2022. **West Africa**, though experiencing some fluctuations in average score in the late 2010s, had the same average GBUR score in 2011 as it does in 2022. **Central Africa** and **Middle East / North Africa** both had negative changes in regional GBUR scores. These are the fourth- and sixth-highest scorers on the GBUR in 2022, respectively. East Africa, West Africa and Middle East / North Africa experienced little to no improvement between 2011 and 2022 and are the three lowest-scoring Francophone country groupings. These results show that progress in these areas is a nonlinear battle and can be quite difficult in regions where baseline protections for LGBT+ individuals are not established.

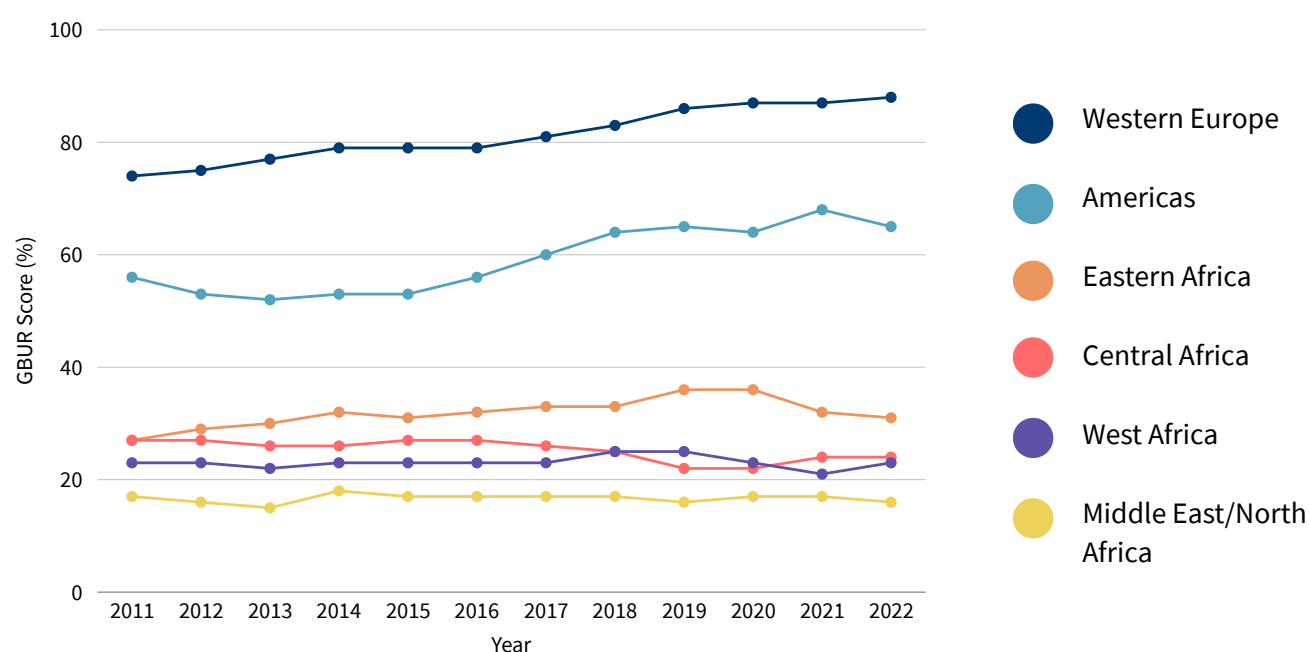


Figure 13. GBUR 2011-2022 - Regional and Sub-Regional Scores

GBPI RESPONSE BREAKDOWN

Figures 14 and 15, below, display the average F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) 2022 survey scores, per question, for Francophone countries and for their regional or sub-regional groupings. Twenty of 31 Francophone countries provided over 30 responses on the GBPI, with Central Africa being the least participatory subregion. In total, Francophone countries comprised approximately 10 percent of global GBPI responses. **The Americas** and **Western Europe** had the highest scores among Francophone country groupings by far. Western European Francophone countries consistently score significantly higher than African Francophone countries on *almost* every question, surpassing global averages on *every question* as well. Many former French colonies, as noted above, have since criminalized homosexuality and cracked down on the rights of LGBT people in the 2000s.

Q1: Safety	Q2: Gathering	Q3: Acceptance
Americas 77%	Americas 77%	Americas 68%
Middle East/ North Africa 29%	Middle East/ North Africa 34%	Middle East/ North Africa 23%
Central Africa 23%	Central Africa 26%	Central Africa 21%
East Africa 44%	East Africa 44%	East Africa 37%
West Africa 26%	West Africa 26%	West Africa 17%
Western Europe 66%	Western Europe 66%	Western Europe 66%
Francophone 61%	Francophone 61%	Francophone 56%
Global 60%	Global 64%	Global 57%

Figure 14. 2022 GBPI - Francophone Regions and Subregions, Questions 1-3

Francophone countries within the Americas region outscore even their European counterparts on five of six questions on the GBPI, and also far surpass global averages. Within Sub-Saharan Africa, **East Africa** is the highest-scoring grouping of Francophone countries, outscoring its Sub-Saharan African counterparts by between 11 to 21 percentage points (on Q4: Discrimination and Q1: Safety, respectively). **Central Africa** and **West Africa** (representing 16 countries) are the lowest-scoring of any Francophone groupings with average GBPI scores of well below 30 percent on 4 of 6 GBPI questions. These two subregions score significantly lower on Q3: Acceptance than on any other questions, which may suggest that identities are kept hidden to avoid mistreatment. Q3: Acceptance earns the lowest scores for these two subregions of all groupings studied.

GBPI RESPONSE BREAKDOWN

Q4: Discrimination	Q5: Fear of Police	Q6: Violence
Americas 70%	Americas 71%	Americas 66%
Middle East/ Northern Africa 43%	Middle East/ Northern Africa 30%	Middle East/ Northern Africa 33%
Central Africa 40%	Central Africa 25%	Central Africa 30%
East Africa 51%	East Africa 42%	East Africa 48%
Western Africa 42%	Western Africa 25%	Western Africa 30%
Western Europe 71%	Western Europe 70%	Western Europe 59%
Francophone 66%	Francophone 63%	Francophone 55%
Global 60%	Global 59%	Global 55%

Figure 15. 2022 GBPI - Francophone Regions and Subregions, Questions 4-6

Survey scores demonstrate that respondents from four of the six Francophone country groupings perceive their subregions as inhospitable for LGBT+ people. All four are located in the Middle East / North Africa or in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the data show that most of these four subregions struggle to climb out of the 25-45 percent range, earning very low **failing grades**. Francophone countries score below global averages on Q2: Safety in Gathering and on Q3: Acceptance, but they earn the same score for their experiences of violence within the year (Q6: Violence). However, Francophone countries collectively scored higher than the global averages of all other countries for three of six GBPI questions (Q1, Q4 and Q5).

Q6: Violence was the lowest-scoring question on average (55%) of all six questions among the Francophone countries, although most subregions' lowest scores were on Q3: Acceptance. The Americas' lowest score was for Q6: Violence (66%), with Q3: Acceptance coming in a close second (68%). The Francophone countries scored highest on Q4: Discrimination.

GBPI RESPONSES

Selected Comments from LGBTQI+ Individuals from Francophone Countries

Algeria, Gay, Between 36 and 55, City

“I imposed myself very strict rules since very young to avoid any form of harassment. I go out very little and I avoid groups of gay people. It puts me in a situation of extreme solitude to which I can no longer detach myself. This is the price to pay to live quiet in Algeria.”

Togo, Gay, Between 26 and 35

“In recent months we have been facing the growth of homophobia in Togo. Homosexual persons are victims of physical, verbal, psychological violence, on social networks only on public places. Others are forced to leave the country and find refuge in other countries. LGBTQI people are not safe in Togo.”

Canada, Bisexual and Transgender, Under 25

“While I pass as a cisgender man in many circumstances, I still fear for my safety in large crowds and when isolated from others I feel safe around. I do not like to walk in public without my wife, who is a cisgender woman. Together, I am covered and pass as heterosexual. I would love to be free from this fear.”

France, Nonbinary, Between 26 and 35

“The worst threats, humiliations and attacks came from the police. I learned to be afraid of the police in my country.”

Côte D'Ivoire, Gay, City, Between 26 and 35

“We are persecuted, hunted down, killed while we have the same rights as them... We do not ask for a total legal legalization of the gay movement in our countries at the risk of triggering a riot, but we ask to be free.”

Mauritius, Nonbinary, Gay, Between 26 and 35

“Being a queer person in Mauritius is still quite difficult. From our rights being bashed to receiving harassment on the streets, at home, at school or/and at work, we receive an inhumane treatment. The government is not doing enough for us and everyday we are begging for our rights to be respected.”

GBGR & GBTR Methodology

The F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) and the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) measure state protections and societal 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) and undergoes a double-blind review; then, the country's overall score is calculated with a percentage (0-100 percent) and assigned a letter grade (A-F) where 100 percent (A) is the most protective and zero percent (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 experiences of LGBTQI+ people worldwide. Available in four languages (Arabic, English, French, and Spanish), it asks six basic questions to which the respondents answer from one (lowest) to five (highest). The overall score for each country is then assigned a percentage (0-100 percent) and a letter grade (A-F) where 100 percent (A) is the most protecting and zero percent (F) is the most persecuting.

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Notes

[1] Bright Alozie, “Did Europe Bring Homophobia to Africa?,” Black Perspectives, AAIHS, October 20, 2021, <https://www.aaihs.org/did-europe-bring-homophobia-to-africa/>.

[2] Leah Buckle, “African Sexuality and the Legacy of Imported Homophobia,” *Stonewall.org*, October 1, 2020, <https://www.stonewall.org.uk/about-us/news/african-sexuality-and-legacy-imported-homophobia>.

[3] “France,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed September 12, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/france-lgbti>.

[4] Jean-François Mignot, “Decriminalizing Homosexuality,” *Annales de Démographie Historique* 143, no. 1 (2022): 115–33, <https://doi.org/10.3917/adh.143.0115>.

[5] “Luxembourg,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed September 12, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/luxembourg-lgbti>.

[6] “Monaco,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed September 12, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/monaco-lgbti>; and “Switzerland,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed September 12, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/switzerland-lgbti>.

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APPENDIX

BAROMETER SCORES

Table 1. 2022 GBUR, GBGR, GBTR and GBPI Scores in the Francophone Countries

Country	GBUR Score (2022)	GBGR Score (2022)	GBTR Score (2022)	GBPI Score (2022)	Country	GBUR Score (2022)	GBGR Score (2022)	GBTR Score (2022)	GBPI Score (2022)
Luxembourg	100%	100%	100%	76%	Gabon	28%	30%	18%	-
Belgium	95%	96%	94%	67%	Mali	23%	26%	18%	26%
Canada	95%	96%	94%	73%	Burkina Faso	21%	26%	12%	29%
France	90%	93%	82%	65%	Equatorial Guinea	21%	22%	18%	-
Switzerland	87%	93%	82%	72%	Tunisia	18%	19%	24%	27%
Monaco	70%	77%	63%	-	Algeria	15%	15%	18%	38%
Madagascar	38%	44%	29%	42%	Burundi	15%	15%	18%	-
Mauritius	38%	46%	44%	54%	Cameroon	15%	15%	18%	22%
Niger	38%	41%	29%	-	Guinea	15%	15%	18%	16%
Haiti	36%	44%	35%	26%	Lebanon	15%	15%	18%	30%
Congo (Brazzaville)	33%	41%	29%	-	Morocco	15%	15%	18%	26%
Côte D'ivoire	33%	41%	41%	35%	Senegal	15%	15%	18%	20%
Rwanda	33%	41%	29%	-	Togo	15%	15%	18%	22%
Benin	31%	33%	35%	34%	Chad	13%	11%	12%	-
Central African Republic	28%	30%	24%	-	Mauritania	10%	7%	18%	-
Congo (Kinshasa)	28%	33%	24%	-					