A guide for LGBT travelers in Africa

The legal status and social acceptance of same-sex relationships varies across Africa.

DID YOU KNOW?

Cameroon
Same-sex relationships are punishable by up to five years' imprisonment under article 347-1 of the penal code. Homosexuals are often ostracized and some – particularly activists – have been threatened, detained, assaulted and even killed.

Gambia
Former president Yahya Jammeh vowed to wage a merciless fight against this ‘satanic and profane force’. ‘Aggravated homosexual acts’ are punishable by life imprisonment. Same-sex acts are punishable by up to 14 years’ imprisonment.

LEGAL STATUS AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Across Africa, varying degrees of discrimination persist through the complex interface of social conservatism, patriarchy, religiosity and mistrust of ‘Western’ lifestyles.

BE AWARE

As a general rule, travelers to rural or low-income communities should anticipate more conservative attitudes than in more cosmopolitan, upper-middle income urban areas. LGBT travelers in the region should keep a low profile at all times and exercise vigilance and caution.

Depending on the country, LGBT travelers may face harassment or legal difficulties if they draw attention to their sexuality. LGBT travelers should therefore avoid drawing attention to themselves through public displays of affection, their dress or the display of accessories that may indicate their sexual orientation.

LEGAL STATUS AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Congo (DRC)
An MP in December 2013 introduced a draft bill punishing homosexuality by up to five years’ imprisonment; however, the legislation has not yet been adopted and comments by officials in 2015 suggested that the government may not proceed with it.

In May 2016, the Senate approved a draft bill that prohibited LGBT couples from adopting. Local activists say that social attitudes towards LGBT lifestyles have become less tolerant.