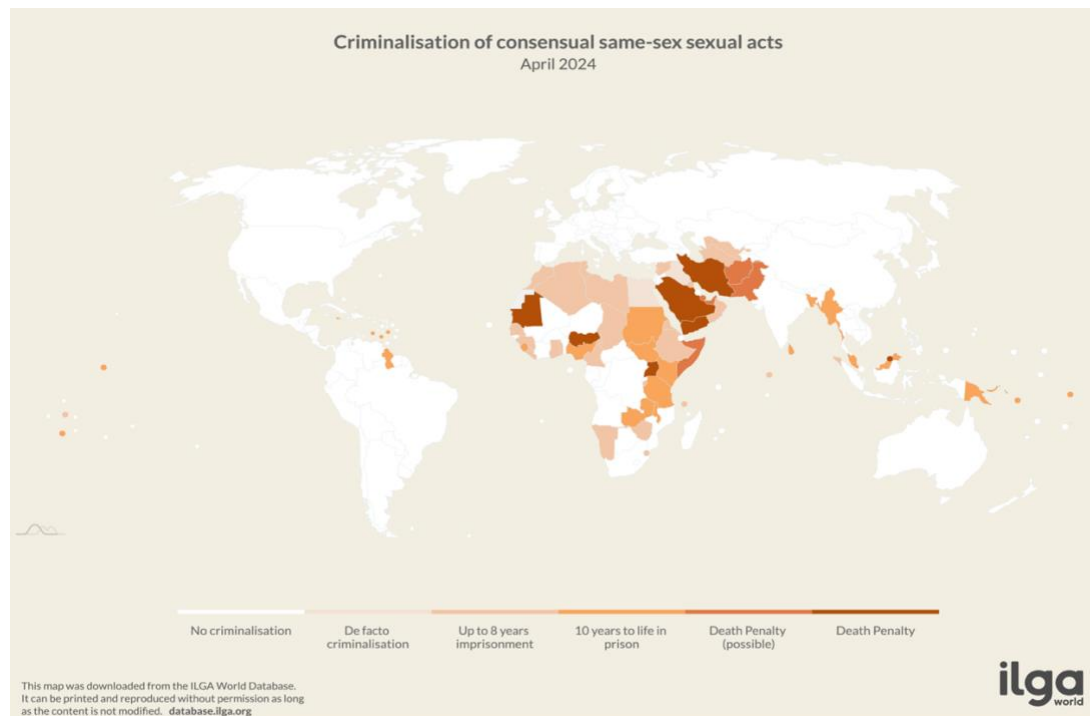


1. Where is it illegal to have **consensual same-sex sexual acts**?

See the below [World map - criminalisation of consensual same-sex sexual acts](#)¹



60 countries criminalise consensual same-sex sexual acts, 1 de facto, 132 not.² These 60 are (in **red** max death penalty; in **orange** max penalty life prison; other countries max penalty 1-14 yrs and/or fines): Afghanistan, Algeria, **Bangladesh**, **Brunei**, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, **Gambia**, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, **Guyana**, **Iran**, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, **Mauritania**, Morocco, Myanmar, **Nigeria (12 states)**, Oman, **Pakistan**, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, St Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, Samoa, **Saudi Arabia**, Senegal, **Sierra Leone**, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, **Sudan**, Syria, **Tanzania**, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, **Uganda**, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, **Yemen**, **Zambia**, Zimbabwe. 5 countries have 'no legal certainty' regarding death penalty: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, UAE.³ Other punishments may include flogging, fining, or forced psychiatric treatment.

NB: It is important to note that legality of same-sex sexual acts cannot be read as evidence of a safer living environment for people with diverse sexual orientations or gender identities or expressions. In many of the States where consensual same-sex sexual acts are legal, social stigmatisation of people who are perceived as non-heterosexual or non-cisgender remains alarmingly high. In fact, in many of them, early decriminalisation dates can be explained by historical reasons completely unrelated to activism or lower hostility towards non-heterosexual forms of sexuality.

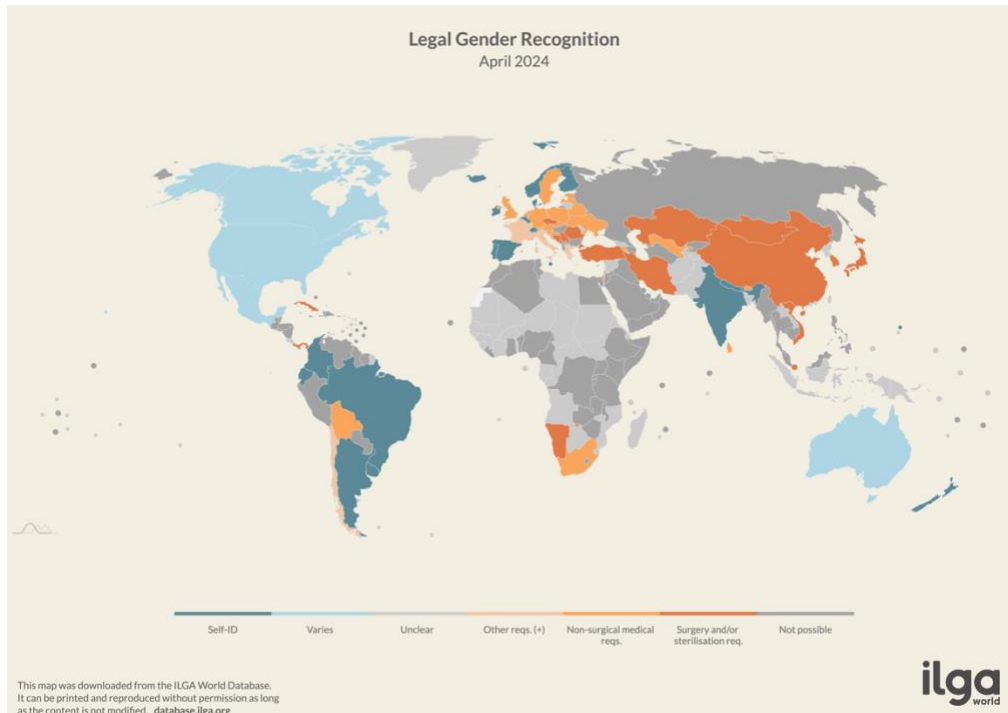
Information on enforcement of these provisions in each criminalising country can be found in ILGA World's report <https://ilga.org/our-identities-under-arrest> .

2. Where is it allowed to amend a person's name and gender marker in identity documents (Legal Gender Recognition (LGR))?

These two procedures grant trans and gender diverse people the ability to hold IDs that match their identity and expression, which in turn assists them to access other rights and services in their everyday lives.

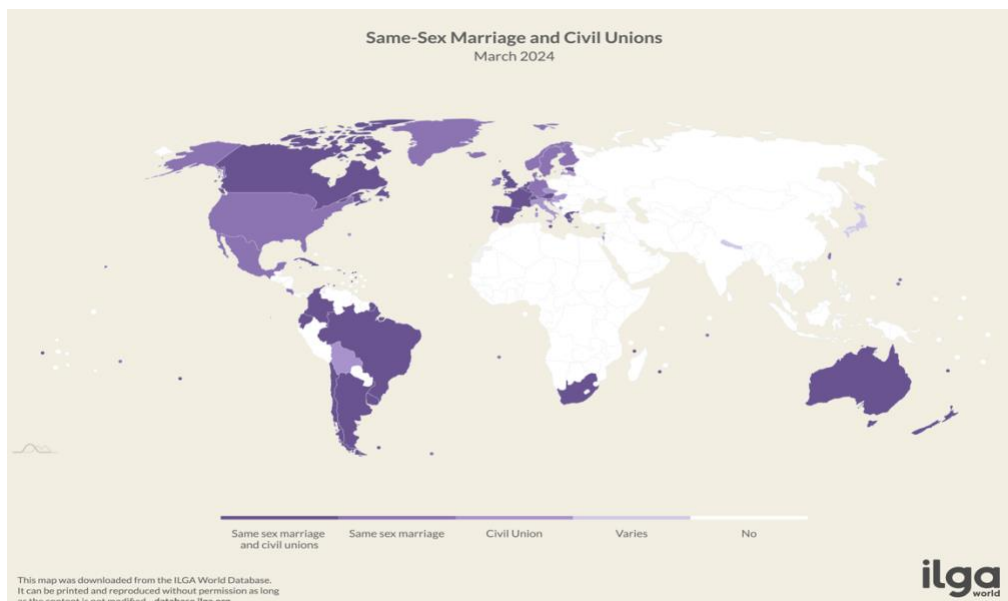
In 24 countries is possible: LGR based on **self-identification (green)**, in 18 countries: non-binary gender markers are available, in at least 18 countries (marked **orange** and **red**): surgery or sterilisation is required, in at least 21 countries: a diagnosis is required. Not possible in the **grey** countries.

See the below map.



3. Where are same-sex couples legally recognized?

See World map - legal recognition of same-sex couples (marriage equality and civil unions)



More information on the situation of LGBTIQ is available on ILGA's database <https://database.ilga.org/en>

¹ <https://ilga.org/ilga-world-maps>

² <https://database.ilga.org/criminalisation-consensual-same-sex-sexual-acts>

³ <https://database.ilga.org/criminalisation-consensual-same-sex-sexual-acts>