This country snapshot provides an overview of national data relating to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) throughout the life course. Realization of SRHR requires provision of comprehensive, people-centred services, that address the different elements of SRHR, and which are supported by an enabling environment, quality health systems, and meaningful community engagement. Multiple, synergistic cross-linkages exist within and between the different SRHR elements, leading to sequential outcome benefits throughout the life course.

By highlighting the national SRHR situation - including successes, areas for improvement, and data gaps - this snapshot can be used for determining priorities, planning of programmes, resource mobilization, and strengthening of health systems, service delivery and community engagement.

This snapshot uses the latest data publically available at the publication date, from reputable international sources (see endnotes for the year and source of each data point). It is acknowledged that intersectionality and people-centredness are not well reflected in available data, and that many categories of information currently collected are gender-binary.
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) agendas provide important opportunities to realise sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, including key and vulnerable populations, and to reimagine and enhance equitable access and quality coverage of SRH services. Delivery of comprehensive SRHR interventions throughout the life course is an essential component of UHC.

Demographic data

- Population size: 32.9m
  - Female: 16.6m
  - Male: 16.3m

- Life expectancy at birth:
  - Female: 65.5
  - Male: 60.7

Population age distribution:

- 0-14: 46.4%
- 15-24: 19.5%
- 25-49: 26.0%
- 50+: 8.1%

Sexual and Reproductive Health

- Total fertility rate: 5.6
  - births per woman

- Adolescent birth rate:
  - 150.5
    - per 1,000 women aged 15-19

- Median age at first sex among young people (20-24):
  - Male: 15.8
  - Female: 16.6

- Maternal mortality ratio:
  - 241
    - per 100,000 live births

- Neonatal mortality rate:
  - 27.6
    - per 1000 live births

HIV

- Number of new HIV infections: 26,000
- Number of people living with HIV: 340,000
- Number of AIDS related deaths: 13,000

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+):

- 1.3

HIV prevalence among adults (15-49):

- 1.9%
**ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

Supportive laws and policies, and access to justice are essential to eliminate stigma, discrimination, violence, coercion and exclusion in health care. Such laws and policies create a safe and supportive enabling environment that meets the SRHR needs of all people, especially key and vulnerable populations. Harmful laws need to be amended, and damaging practices need to be countered at all levels.

**ND = No Data**

**Global Targets:**
- Achieved ☑️
- Challenges remain ❌
- Major challenges remain ❌

### Laws and policies

**People living with HIV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
<th>Supportive</th>
<th>Partial</th>
<th>Punitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV¹³</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV²⁰</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status²¹</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow HIV self-testing²²</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available²³</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key populations

**Are there laws or policies that:**

| Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour²⁴                        | No          |         |          |
| Criminalize sex work²⁵                                         | ND          |         |          |
| Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences²⁶ | No          |         |          |
| Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs²⁷   | No          |         |          |
| Legally recognize a third gender²⁸                            | ND          |         |          |

### SRHR and gender-based violence

**Are there laws or policies that:**

| Allow safe abortion²⁹                                         | Yes        |         |          |
| - To save a woman’s life                                      | Yes        |         |          |
| - To preserve a woman’s physical health                       | Yes        |         |          |
| - To preserve a woman’s mental health                         | Yes        |         |          |
| - In case of rape                                             | No         |         |          |
| - In case of incest                                           | No         |         |          |
| - Owing to foetal impairment                                  | Yes        |         |          |
| - For economic or social reasons                              | No         |         |          |
| - On request                                                  | Yes        |         |          |
| Require spousal consent for married women to access SRH services³⁰ | No         |         |          |
| Explicitly criminalize marital rape³¹                        | No         |         |          |
| Criminalize domestic violence³²                              | No         |         |          |
| Criminalize sexual harassment³³                              | Yes        |         |          |
| Require provision of CSE in primary school³⁴                 | Yes        |         |          |
| National strategy or policy on self-care interventions³⁵     | ND         |         |          |

### Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)⁴⁰

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternity care</th>
<th>Family planning</th>
<th>CSE</th>
<th>Sexual health</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Consent

**Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse³⁷**

- Female: ND
- Male: ND

**Legal age for marriage without parental consent³⁸**

- Female: 18
- Male: 18

Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services³⁹

- ND

### Women’s empowerment

- Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare⁴¹: 76.2%
- Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions⁴¹: 62.0%

### Global Gender Gap Index⁴²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stigma

- Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV⁴³: ND
Universal Health Coverage

Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)\(^6\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2) Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

- 10% of income\(^5\)
- 25% of income\(^6\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governance

Legislation on universal health coverage\(^7\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health workforce

Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctors(^8a)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses and Midwives(^8b)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists(^8c)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supply Chain

Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities\(^9\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months\(^6\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health information

Paper-based or electronic health information system\(^5\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antenatal care data captured in health information system\(^5\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health financing

Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP\(^5\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP\(^4\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total health expenditure per capita (USD)\(^5\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$87.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD)\(^5\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Integrated service delivery

Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services\(^7\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services\(^7\)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Service Delivery: Reproductive Health

Women have the right to decide whether, when and how many children they want to have, and to do so safely, without fear of acquiring STIs including HIV, or of maternal morbidity and mortality. Women require access to a choice of modern contraceptive methods and quality antenatal, childbirth and postnatal care, safe abortion care (to the full extent of the law), post abortion care and infertility services.

**ND = No Data**

**Global Targets:**
- Achieved
- Challenges remain
- Major challenges remain

### Contraception / Family Planning

**Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49)**
- 29.8%

**Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self injectable</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male condom</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implant</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female sterilization</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other modern methods</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unmet need for family planning (15-49)**
- 38.0%

**Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)**
- 12.5%

### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

**Attending antenatal clinic**
- At least once: 81.6%
- At least 4 times: 61.4%

**Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**
- 49.6%

**Births by caesarean section**
- 3.7%

**Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth**
- 23.3%

### Vertical transmission of HIV

**Pregnant women tested for HIV**
- 61.1%

**Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)**
- 7.4%

**Vertical transmission (at 12 months)**
- 19.4%

**Primary infertility among women**
- ND

### Vertical transmission of syphilis

**Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit**
- 15.3%

**Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated**
- 88.8%

**Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births)**
- ND

### Abortion

**Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)**
- ND
HIV prevention

Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49)\textsuperscript{77}

![Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49)](44.0%)

Male circumcision\textsuperscript{78}

![Male circumcision](96.1%)

95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade

People living with HIV who know their status (15+)\textsuperscript{79}

![People living with HIV who know their status (15+)](Female 69%, Male 62%)

People living with HIV who are on ART (15+)\textsuperscript{80}

![People living with HIV who are on ART (15+)](Female 29%, Male 27%)

People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)\textsuperscript{81}

![People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)](Female ND, Male ND)

PrEP and HIV self-testing

Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users\textsuperscript{82}

![Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users](ND)

HIV self tests conducted\textsuperscript{83}

![HIV self tests conducted](ND)

Syphilis

Active syphilis among men who have sex with men\textsuperscript{84}

![Active syphilis among men who have sex with men](2.0%)

Active syphilis among sex workers\textsuperscript{85}

![Active syphilis among sex workers](3.0%)

Gender based violence

Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)\textsuperscript{86}

![Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)](25.9%)

Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified\textsuperscript{87}

![Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified](25.2%)

Care/support provided by service delivery points in cases of rape or incest

First-line support (psychological first aid)\textsuperscript{88}

Yes

Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)\textsuperscript{89}

Yes

Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)\textsuperscript{90}

ND

Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)\textsuperscript{91}

Yes

Cervical cancer

Existence of national HPV vaccination programme\textsuperscript{92}

![Existence of national HPV vaccination programme](No)

Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme\textsuperscript{93}

![Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme](No)

Type of programme\textsuperscript{94}

None

Coverage of national screening programme\textsuperscript{95}

![Coverage of national screening programme](0%)
Harmful practices

Girls married before 18
- 96
- 30.3%

Female genital mutilation / cutting
- ND

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy
- ND

Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy
- ND

Adolescent sexual health

Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19)
- Female
- 33.0%
- Male
- 42.0%

Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)
- Female
- 32.5%
- Male
- 31.6%

Key populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size estimate</th>
<th>HIV prevalence</th>
<th>Knowledge of HIV status</th>
<th>Condom use at last sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men who have sex with men</td>
<td>29,400</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. The cutoff for data included in this Infographic Snapshot is 15/04/2021. The year provided for each endnote is the date in internationally validated data sources.
43. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of women and men 15–49 years old who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
59. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of total demand for family planning among married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 that is satisfied with modern methods (modern contraceptive prevalence divided by total demand for family planning). Source: SDG database - https://unsrstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database
64. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Source: UNICEF antenatal care coverage database - http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/antenatal-care.html
65. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times Source: UNICEF. Antenatal care coverage database - http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/antenatal-care.html
73. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of women accessing antenatal care services who were tested for syphilis at first antenatal care visit. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory database repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.Z3610
75. No Data. Indicator: Congenital syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CONGENITALSYPSTI
87. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for any of the following five reasons: argues with him; refuses to have sex; burns the food; goes out without telling him; or when she neglects the children. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) - http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAM.REAS.ZS
88. 2019. Indicator: Service delivery points provide care/support for partners who have been raped/experienced incest: first-line support (psychological first aid) - according to national authorities. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/
To find out more:
https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care

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