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 publicly 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**: 0.10m
- **Life expectancy at birth**:
  - Female: 78.0
  - Male: 74.9

### Sexual and Reproductive Health

- **Total fertility rate**: 2.0 births per woman
- **Adolescent birth rate**:
  - 42.8 per 1,000 women aged 15-19
- **Median age at first sex among young people (20-24)**: ND
- **Maternal mortality ratio**:
  - 42 per 100,000 live births
- **Maternal mortality due to HIV**: ND
- **Neonatal mortality rate**: 3.6 per 1,000 live births

### HIV

- **Number of new HIV infections**: ND
- **Number of people living with HIV**: ND
- **Number of AIDS related deaths**: ND

### Context

Global Targets: Achieved Challenges remain Major challenges remain
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**

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV\(^{19}\)  
  - No

- Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV\(^{20}\)  
  - No

- Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status\(^{21}\)  
  - Yes

- Allow HIV self-testing\(^{22}\)  
  - No

- Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available\(^{23}\)  
  - No

### Key populations

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour\(^{24}\)  
  - Yes

- Criminalize sex work\(^{25}\)  
  - Yes

- Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences\(^{26}\)  
  - No

- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs\(^{27}\)  
  - No

- Legally recognize a third gender\(^{28}\)  
  - ND

### SRHR and gender-based violence

Are there laws or policies that:

- Allow safe abortion\(^{29}\)
  - To save a woman’s life  
    - ND
  - To preserve a woman’s physical health  
    - ND
  - To preserve a woman’s mental health  
    - ND
  - In case of rape  
    - ND
  - In case of incest  
    - ND
  - Owing to foetal impairment  
    - ND
  - For economic or social reasons  
    - ND
  - On request  
    - ND

- Require spousal consent for married women to access SRH services\(^{30}\)  
  - No

- Explicitly criminalize marital rape\(^{31}\)  
  - No

- Criminalize domestic violence\(^{32}\)  
  - Yes

- Criminalize sexual harassment\(^{33}\)  
  - No

- Require provision of CSE in primary school\(^{34}\)  
  - Yes

- National strategy or policy on self-care interventions\(^{35}\)  
  - ND

### Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)\(^{36}\)

<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>ND</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Consent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse(^{37})</th>
<th>Legal age for marriage without parental consent(^{38})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female ND</td>
<td>Female ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male ND</td>
<td>Male ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services\(^{39}\) | Yes <18yrs |

### Women’s empowerment

Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare\(^{40}\)  

| ND | ND |

Global Gender Gap Index\(^{42}\)

- Ranking (out of ND countries)
  - Score (1.0 = parity)
  - ND
  - ND

### Stigma

Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV\(^{43}\)  

| ND |

Score

Ranking

ND
Universal Health Coverage

Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)\(^4\) - 73

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)
Households where expenditure on health is greater than:
- 10% of income\(^5\) - ND
- 25% of income\(^6\) - ND

Governance
Legislation on universal health coverage\(^7\) - Yes

Health workforce
Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)
- Doctors\(^8(a)\) - 27.7
- Nurses and Midwives\(^8(b)\) - 90.8
- Pharmacists\(^8(c)\) - ND

Supply Chain
Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities\(^9\) - ND

Health information
Paper-based or electronic health information system\(^3\) - Both

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

Health financing
Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP\(^5\) - 5.2%

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP\(^4\) - 2.9%

Total health expenditure per capita (USD)\(^3\) - $875.2

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

Integrated service delivery
Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services\(^7\)
- All, Some, None

Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services\(^2\)
- All, Some, None

Global Targets: Achieved ☑ Challenges remain ☐ Major challenges remain ☐

ND = No Data
### 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

#### Contraception / Family Planning

| Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49) | Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods | Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Injection (ND) Self injectable (ND) Pill (ND) Male condom (ND) IUD (ND) Implant (ND) Female sterilization (ND) Other modern methods (ND)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attending antenatal clinic</th>
<th>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
<th>Births by caesarean section</th>
<th>Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least once</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 4 times</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Vertical transmission of HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pregnant women tested for HIV</th>
<th>Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)</th>
<th>Vertical transmission (at 12 months)</th>
<th>Primary infertility among women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Vertical transmission of syphilis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit</th>
<th>Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated</th>
<th>Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births)</th>
<th>Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>288.2</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Global Targets:
- **Achieved**
- **Challenges remain**
- **Major challenges remain**
SERVICE DELIVERY: SEXUAL HEALTH

Sexual health is a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality. It requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, stigma, discrimination and violence.

ND = No Data

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

HIV prevention

Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49)77

People living with HIV who know their status (15+)79

People living with HIV who know their status who are on ART (15+)80

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

Male circumcision78

PrEP and HIV self-testing

Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users82

HIV self tests conducted83

Active syphilis among men who have sex with men84

Active syphilis among sex workers85

Syphilis

Gender based violence

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

Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified87

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

First-line support (psychological first aid)88

Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)89

Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)90

Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)91

Cervical cancer

Existence of national HPV vaccination programme92

Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme93

Type of programme94

Coverage of national screening programme95

Cervical cancer
Harmful practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls married before 18</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation / cutting</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy</td>
<td>76-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adolescent sexual health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)</td>
<td>85.6% Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</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>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>ND</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>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The cutoff for data included in this Infographic Snapshot is 15/04/2021. The year provided for each endnote is the date of the latest available data with an earliest date of 2011. Where data is not available in an international data source ‘No data’ is stated. This does not mean that no data exists for this indicator but that no data was found in internationally validated data sources.


11. 2017. Indicator: SDG5.1.1. The estimated number of women, between the age of 15–49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. Source: SDG database - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database


28. No Data. Indicator: Legal minimum age for marriage without parental consent (where an age range given, the lowest figure was used). Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=213


37. 2019. Indicator: SDG5.6.2. Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to SRH care, information and education. Source: SDG database - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database


39. No Data. Indicator: Legal minimum age for marriage without parental consent (where an age range given, the lowest figure was used). Source: United Nations Statistics Division - http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Data/Qualitative%20Indicators.html


To find out more:
https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care

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