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.

*Reissued for technical reasons on 29 April 2022*
Demographic data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>5.1m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2.6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2.6m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy at birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population age distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sexual and Reproductive Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
<th>1.8 births per woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Adolescent birth rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>53.5 per 1,000 women aged 15-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median age at first sex among young people (20-24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Young women (20-24) married before age 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>21.2%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Maternal mortality ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>27 per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal mortality due to HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Neonatal mortality rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>6.2 per 1000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number of new HIV infections</th>
<th>Number of people living with HIV</th>
<th>Number of AIDS related deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child (0-14)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;200</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>&lt;200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+)

| Rate | 0.24 |

HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)

| Rate | 0.4% |
## 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>Impact on integrated SRHR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow HIV self-testing</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SRHR and gender-based violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
<th>Impact on integrated SRHR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allow safe abortion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To save a woman’s life</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To preserve a woman’s physical health</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To preserve a woman’s mental health</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In case of rape</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In case of incest</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Owing to foetal impairment</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For economic or social reasons</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- On request</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require spousal consent for married women to access SRH services</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitly criminalize marital rape</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize domestic violence</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize sexual harassment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require provision of CSE in primary school</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National strategy or policy on self-care interventions</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key populations

#### Are there laws or policies that:

| Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour | No |
| Criminalize sex work | No |
| Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences | No |
| Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs | Yes |
| Legally recognize a third gender | Yes |

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

| Maternity care | 50% |
| Family planning | 67% |
| CSE | 0% |
| Sexual health | 100% |
| Total | 62% |

#### Age of Consent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse</th>
<th>Legal age for marriage without parental consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services | No |

### Women’s empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare</th>
<th>Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Global Gender Gap Index

- Ranking (out of 156 countries)
- Score (1.0 = parity)

- Score: 0.8
- Ranking: 15

### Stigma

- Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV
- ND
Universal health coverage (UHC) is central to achieving better health and well-being for all people throughout the life course. Reaching UHC requires transforming health systems away from vertical and top-down approaches towards integrated, people-centred, supportive systems for health. Comprehensive SRHR, within UHC, is crucial to support progress towards advancing health and wellbeing for all.

**ND** = No Data

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

### Universal Health Coverage

**Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)**

- 77%

**Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)**

- Households where expenditure on health is greater than:
  - 10% of income: 9.8%
  - 25% of income: 1.7%

### Governance

**Legislation on universal health coverage**

- Yes

### Health workforce

**Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)**

- Doctors: 28.9
- Nurses and Midwives: 9.0
- Pharmacists: 7.3

### Supply Chain

**Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities**

- ND

**Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months**

- No

### Health information

**Paper-based or electronic health information system**

- Both

- ND

**Antenatal care data captured in health information system**

- ND

### Health financing

**Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP**

- 7.6%

**Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP**

- 5.5%

**Total health expenditure per capita (USD)**

- $909.7

**Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD)**

- ND

### Integrated service delivery

**Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services**

- All
- Some
- None

**Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services**

- All
- Some
- None
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)\(^5\)

- 80.8%

Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods\(^10\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self injectable</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male condom</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implant</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female sterilization</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other modern methods</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unmet need for family planning (15-49)\(^5\)

- 13.7%

Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)\(^10\)

- 69.0%

Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49)\(^11\)

- Injection: 14.1%
- Self injectable: ND
- Pill: 31.0%
- Male condom: 9.9%
- IUD: 4.9%
- Implant: 0.7%
- Female sterilization: 31.7%
- Other modern methods: 7.7%

Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

Attending antenatal clinic

- At least once\(^6\): 97.6%
- At least 4 times\(^6\): 94.1%

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel\(^6\)

- 98.5%

Births by caesarean section\(^7\)

- 28.1%

Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth\(^8\)

- 91.6%

Vertical transmission of HIV

Pregnant women tested for HIV\(^9\)

- 76.9%

Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)\(^9\)

- 40.5%

Vertical transmission (at 12 months)\(^11\)

- 28.4%

Primary infertility among women\(^72\)

- ND

Vertical transmission of syphilis

Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit\(^73\)

- 78.0%

Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated\(^79\)

- 71.5%

Congenital syphilis rate\(^75\) (per 100,000 live births)

- 56.4

Abortion

Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)\(^76\)

- ND
### HIV prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male circumcision</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People living with HIV who know their status (15+)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living with HIV who are on ART (15+)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PrEP and HIV self-testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV self tests conducted</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Syphilis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active syphilis among men who have sex with men</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active syphilis among sex workers</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender based violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First-line support (psychological first aid)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cervical cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>ND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existence of national HPV vaccination programme</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of programme</td>
<td>Organized population based screening</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of national screening programme</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Harmful practices**

Girls married before 18

96

ND

21.2%

Female genital mutilation / cutting

97

Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy

98

76-100%

Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy

76-100%

**Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

**Adolescent sexual health**

Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19)

100

Female

54.8%

Male

ND

Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)

101

Female

33.1%

Male

ND

**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>10,100</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1.4%</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>400</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND = No Data

Global Targets: Achieved  Challenges remain  Major challenges remain

Everyone has the right to access sexual and reproductive health services and information, free of force or coercion, and irrespective of age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, ability, socio-economic or occupational status.
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.


11. 2017. Indicator: SDG3.1.1. 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/datasets/indicators/database


33. 2019. Indicator: SDG 5.6.2. 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


35. 2013. 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


37. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - http://www.statcompiler.com/


46. 2019. Indicator: SDG 5.6.2. 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


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
47. 2017. Indicator: Countries that have passed legislation on universal health coverage. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/gho/portal/uhc-hs-cabinet-wrapper-v2.jsp?id=1030103
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 contraception prevalence divided by total demand for family planning). Source: SDG database - https://unsatstat.un.org/SSD/indicadores/database
64. 2018. 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. 2018. 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 data repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.Z3610
75. 2016. Indicator: Congenital syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CONGENITALSYFSTh
84. 2019. Indicator: People living with HIV who know their status who are on ART (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
91. 2011. 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.VAW.REAS.ZS
92. 2019. Indicator: Service delivery points provide care/support for women/men 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/
89. 2019. Indicator: Service delivery points provide care/support for
data on women/men who have been raped/experienced incest: Emergency
counteraction for women who seek services within five days - according to
national authorities. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics -
https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/
90. 2019. Indicator: Service delivery points provide care/support for
women/men who have been raped/experienced incest: Safe abortion if a
woman becomes pregnant as a result of rape in accordance with national
law (according to national authorities). Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies
Analytics - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/
91. 2019. Indicator: Service delivery points provide care/support for
women/men who have been raped/experienced incest: Post-exposure
prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and HIV (within 72 hours of
sexual assault) - according to national authorities. Source: UNAIDS Laws
and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/
92. 2019. Indicator: Existence of national HPV vaccination programme. Source:
WHO Global Health Observatory -
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766
cancer. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory -
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766
Source: WHO Global Health Observatory -
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766
95. No Data. Indicator: Coverage of national cervical cancer screening
programme. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory -
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766
96. 2018. Indicator: Child marriage (%), married by 18. Source: UNICEF -
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database
97. No Data. Indicator: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who
have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Source:
98. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of primary schools that have fully
implemented education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality
education. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics -
http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/
99. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of secondary schools that have fully
implemented education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality
education. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics -
http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/
100. 2011. Indicator: Percentage of adolescents (aged 15–19) who reported
having sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12
months and who reported the use of a condom during their last sexual
intercourse. Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011. Compiled by
101. 2011. Indicator: Percent of young people (15-24) with comprehensive,
correct knowledge of HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates -
https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
102. It is recognised that there are also a number of vulnerable populations at
higher risk of poor HIV or SRH outcomes such as migrants/refugees,
indigenous populations, people with disabilities, people experiencing
homelessness etc. These are not included in this snapshot due to a lack of
data.
103. 2017. Indicator: Men who have sex with men population size estimate.
Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
104. 2017. Indicator: Percentage of men who have sex with men who are living
with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
105. 2018. Indicator: Percentage of men who have sex with men who received
an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS
estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
106. 2018. Indicator: Percentage of men reporting the use of a condom the last
time they had anal sex with a male partner. Source: UNAIDS estimates -
https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
108. 2017. Indicator: Percentage of sex workers who are living with HIV. Source:
UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
109. 2018. Indicator: Percentage of sex workers who received an HIV test in the
past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS estimates -
https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
110. 2018. Indicator: Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the
use of a condom with their most recent client. Source: UNAIDS estimates -
https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
111. No Data. Indicator: People who inject drugs population size estimate.
Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
112. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs who are living
with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
113. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs who received
an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS
estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
114. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting the
use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Source:
UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
115. 2018. Indicator: Transgender people population size estimate. Source:
UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
116. 2017. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who are living with HIV.
Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
117. 2018. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who received an HIV
test in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS
estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
118. 2017. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people reporting the use of a
condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Source: UNAIDS
estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
120. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of prisoners who are living with HIV. Source:
UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
121. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of prisoners reporting the use of a condom
the last time they had sexual intercourse. Source: No known source
122.