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.
Demographic data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>9.1m</td>
<td>8.8m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy at birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14 years</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population age distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total fertility rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adolescent birth rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescent birth rate</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Young women (20-24) married before age 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Young women (20-24) married before age 18</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal mortality ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal mortality ratio</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal mortality due to HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal mortality due to HIV</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neonatal mortality rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neonatal mortality rate</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+)

HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)
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.

**Laws and policies**

**People living with HIV**

**Are there laws or policies that:**

- Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV
  - Yes

- Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV
  - No

- Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status
  - Yes

- Allow HIV self-testing
  - No

- Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available
  - ND

**Key populations**

**Are there laws or policies that:**

- Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour
  - No

- Criminalize sex work
  - Partial

- Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences
  - No

- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs
  - No

- Legally recognize a third gender
  - ND

**SRHR and gender-based violence**

**Are there laws or policies that:**

- Allow safe abortion
  - Yes
  - To save a woman’s life
  - To preserve a woman’s physical health
  - To preserve a woman’s mental health
  - In case of rape
  - In case of incest
  - Owing to foetal impairment
  - For economic or social reasons
  - On request

- Require spousal consent for married women to access SRH services
  - No

- Explicitly criminalize marital rape
  - Yes

- Criminalize domestic violence
  - Yes

- Criminalize sexual harassment
  - No

- Require provision of CSE in primary school
  - Yes

- National strategy or policy on self-care interventions
  - ND

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

<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>85%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age of Consent**

**Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse**

- Female: ND
- Male: ND

**Legal age for marriage without parental consent**

- Female: ND
- Male: ND

**Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services**

- Yes <18yrs

**Women’s empowerment**

- Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare: 76.2%
- Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions: 64.8%

**Global Gender Gap Index**

- Ranking (out of 156 countries)
- Score (1.0 = parity)
  - Score: 0.7
  - Ranking: 122

**Stigma**

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

Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)  

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)  
Households where expenditure on health is greater than:
- 10% of income  
  - 1.4%  
- 25% of income  
  - 0%

Governance
Legislation on universal health coverage  
No

Health workforce
Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)
- Doctors  
  - 3.5
- Nurses and Midwives  
  - 12.8
- Pharmacists  
  - 0.04

Supply Chain
Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities  
ND

Health information
Antenatal care data captured in health information system  
Yes

Health financing
Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP  
5.7%

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP  
2.1%

Total health expenditure per capita (USD)  
$259.6

Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD)  
ND

Integrated service delivery
Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services  
All

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49)</th>
<th>66.1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods</td>
<td>97.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modem contraceptive method (women 15-49)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self injectable</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male condom</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implant</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female sterilization</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other modern methods</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet need for family planning (15-49)</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

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

---

### Vertical transmission of HIV

| Pregnant women tested for HIV | 66.8% |
| Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk) | 49.4% |
| Vertical transmission (at 12 months) | 17.5% |
| Primary infertility among women | ND |

---

### Vertical transmission of syphilis

| Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit | 51.4% |
| Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated | 54.8% |
| Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births) | 2.0 |
| Abortion (women 15-49) | ND |
## HIV prevention

- **Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49):** 77%
  - Male circumcision: 2.9%

## 95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade

- **People living with HIV who know their status (15+):** 79%
  - Female: 65%
  - Male: 68%
- **People living with HIV who are on ART (15+):** 80%
  - Female: 53%
  - Male: 62%
- **People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+):** 81%
  - Female: 48%
  - Male: 56%

## PrEP and HIV self-testing

- **Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users:** 82
- **HIV self tests conducted:** ND

## Syphilis

- **Active syphilis among men who have sex with men:** 8.3%
- **Active syphilis among sex workers:** 0.6%

## Gender based violence

- **Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49):** 8.9%
  - Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified: 11%

## Cervical cancer

- **Existence of national HPV vaccination programme:** Yes
- **Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme:** Yes
- **Type of programme:** Opportunistic screening
- **Coverage of national screening programme:** 10-50%
Harmful practices

Girls married before 18

29.5%

Female genital mutilation / cutting

ND

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy

51-75%

Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy

51-75%

Adolescent sexual health

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

29.8%

Male

57.6%

Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)

Female

22.2%

Male

21.9%

Key populations

Population size estimate

HIV prevalence

Knowledge of HIV status

Condom use at last sex

Men who have sex with men

110,000

9.0%

ND

69.3%

Sex workers

83,000

1.0%

85.9%

97.4%

People who inject drugs

ND

ND

ND

ND

Transgender people

4,000

22.2%

92.2%

66.2%

Prisoners

25,000

0.7%

ND

ND

ND = No Data

Global Targets: Achieved Challenges remain Major challenges remain
ENDNOTES

1. 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.


36. 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/sdg/indicators/database.


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

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