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>2.0m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0.96m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life expectancy at birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population age distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sexual and Reproductive Health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5 births per woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescent birth rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104.8 per 1,000 women aged 15-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median age at first sex among young people (20-24)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Young women (20-24) married before age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal mortality ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>667 per 100,000 live births</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median age at first sex among young people (20-24)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**HIV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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;500</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;200</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Challenge remain Major challenges remain

Laws and policies

People living with HIV

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize transmission, exposure or nondisclosure of HIV
- Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV
- Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status
- Allow HIV self-testing
- Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available

Key populations

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour
- Criminalize sex work
- Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences
- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs
- Legally recognize a third gender

SRHR and gender-based violence

Are there laws or policies that:

- Allow safe abortion - 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
- Explicitly criminalize marital rape
- Criminalize domestic violence
- Criminalize sexual harassment
- Require provision of CSE in primary school
- National strategy or policy on self-care interventions

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

Maternity care
Family planning
CSE
Sexual health
Total

Age of Consent

Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse
Legal age for marriage without parental consent

Women's empowerment

Percentage of women that believe they should have final making SRHR decisions say in decisions regarding their own healthcare

Global Gender Gap Index

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

Stigma

Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Score
Ranking
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)**
  - 40%

### Governance
- Legislation on universal health coverage
  - No

### Health workforce
- Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)
  - Doctors: 1.3
  - Nurses and Midwives: 6.9
  - Pharmacists: 0.03

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

### Health information
- Female condom stock-out in the past 12 months
  - No
- Antenatal care data captured in health information system
  - Both

### Health financing
- Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP
  - 7.0%
- Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP
  - 0.6%
- Total health expenditure per capita (USD)
  - $53.3
- Government expenditure on reproductive health care 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

Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49)\(^{39}\)

- 60.0%

Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods\(^{10}\)

- Self injectable: ND
- Pill: 4.5%
- Male condom: 2.5%
- IUD: 15.8%
- Implant: 44.6%
- Female sterilization: 0%
- Other modern methods: 28.2%

Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49)\(^{31}\)

- Injection: 4.5%
- Self injectable: ND
- Pill: 4.5%
- Male condom: 2.5%
- IUD: 15.8%
- Implant: 44.6%
- Female sterilization: 0%
- Other modern methods: 28.2%

Unmet need for family planning (15-49)\(^{32}\)

- 21.1%

Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)\(^{33}\)

- 20.2%

Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

Attending antenatal clinic

- At least once\(^{44}\): 92.4%
- At least 4 times\(^{45}\): 64.9%

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel\(^{64}\)

- 53.8%

Births by caesarean section\(^{65}\)

- 3.9%

Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth\(^{64}\)

- 48.4%

Vertical transmission of HIV

Pregnant women tested for HIV\(^{49}\)

- 69.2%

Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)\(^{70}\)

- 31.2%

Vertical transmission (at 12 months)\(^{71}\)

- 21.7%

Primary infertility among women\(^{72}\)

- ND

Vertical transmission of syphilis

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

- 8.9%

Abortion

- ND

- ND

- ND
# 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)**
  - Male circumcision
    - None
  - ND

### 95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade
- **People living with HIV who know their status (15+)**
  - Male
    - 47%
  - ND
- **People living with HIV who are on ART (15+)**
  - Male
    - 22%
  - ND
- **People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)**
  - Male
    - ND
  - ND

### PrEP and HIV self-testing
- **Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users**
  - ND

### Syphilis
- **Active syphilis among men who have sex with men**
  - ND
- **Active syphilis among sex workers**
  - 0%

### Gender based violence
- **Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)**
  - ND
- **Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified**
  - 41.8%

### Care/support provided by service delivery points in cases of rape or incest
- First-line support (psychological first aid)
  - ND
- Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)
  - ND
- Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)
  - ND
- Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)
  - ND

### Cervical cancer
- **Existence of national HPV vaccination programme**
  - No
- **Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme**
  - No
- **Type of programme**
  - None
- **Coverage of national screening programme**
  - 0%
Harmful practices

- Girls married before 18: 96%
- Female genital mutilation / cutting: 52.1%

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

- Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy: 0-25%
- Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy: 0-25%

Adolescent sexual health

- Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19):
  - Female: 42.7%
  - Male: 62.4%

- Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24):
  - Female: 22.5%
  - Male: 21.7%

Key populations

- Men who have sex with men: 3,600, 3.0%, ND, 12.2%
- Sex workers: 7,900, 18.0%, ND, 22.5%
- People who inject drugs: ND, ND, ND, ND
- Transgender people: ND, ND, ND, ND
- Prisoners: ND, ND, ND, ND
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.


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/digests/database/


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/sdgs/digests/database


38. 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/


47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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
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/uhc/hs-cabinet-wrapper-v2.jsp?id=10031013
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://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database
64. 2014. 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. 2014. 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
68. 2014. Indicator: Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth. Source: UNICEF - https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/
73. 2014. 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.Z6310
75. No Data. Indicator: Condoms syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CONGENITALSYPHSTv
86. No Data. Indicator: SDG 5.2.1. Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months. Source: SDG database - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database
87. 2014. 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) database - http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.REAS.ZS
88. No Data. 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/
90. No Data. 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 - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

91. No Data. 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


Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766

95. 2019. Indicator: Coverage of national cervical cancer screening

96. 2019. Indicator: Child marriage (%), married by 18. Source: UNICEF -
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database

97. 2019. Indicator: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have
undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Source: UNICEF -
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database

98. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of primary schools that have fully
implemented education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality

99. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of secondary schools that have fully
implemented education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality

100. 2014. 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 2014. Compiled by

101. 2014. 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
greater 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. No Data. 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. 2017. 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. No Data. 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. 2017. 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. No Data. Indicator: Transgender people population size estimate. Source:
UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

116. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who are living with
HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

117. No Data. 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. No Data. 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

119. No Data. Indicator: Prisoner population size estimate. Source: UNAIDS
estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

120. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of prisoners who are living with HIV.
Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

121. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of prisoners who received an HIV test in
the past 12 months and know their results. Source: No known source

122. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of prisoners reporting the use of a condom
the last time they had sexual intercourse. Source: No known source

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