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.
### Demographic data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>3.0m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1.5m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life expectancy at birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population age distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sexual and Reproductive Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
<th>2.0 births per woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate</td>
<td>52.8 per 1,000 women aged 15-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>80 per 100,000 live births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age at first sex among young people (20-24)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Young women (20-24) married before age 18 | 7.9% |
| Maternal mortality due to HIV | ND |
| Neonatal mortality rate | 9.8 per 1000 live births |

### 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;100</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;200</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>7,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>5,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+) | 0.7 |
| HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)  | 1.4% |

**CONTEXT**

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.

ND = No Data

Global Targets: Achieved ○ Challenges remain □ Major challenges remain □
### Impact on integrated SRHR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Supportive</th>
<th>Partial</th>
<th>Punitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws and policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living with HIV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there laws or policies that:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow HIV self-testing</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRHR and gender-based violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there laws or policies that:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow safe abortion</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To save a woman’s life</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To preserve a woman’s physical health</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To preserve a woman’s mental health</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In case of rape</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In case of incest</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Owing to foetal impairment</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For economic or social reasons</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- On request</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require spousal consent for married women to access SRH services</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitly criminalize marital rape</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize domestic violence</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize sexual harassment</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require provision of CSE in primary school</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National strategy or policy on self-care interventions</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key populations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there laws or policies that:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize sex work</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally recognize a third gender</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity care</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family planning</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSE</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual health</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of Consent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal age for marriage without parental consent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;16yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s empowerment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Gender Gap Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>66.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></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
- Challenges remain
- Major challenges remain

**Impact on integrated SRHR:** Supportive  Partial  Punitive

**Laws and policies**

- **People living with HIV**
  - Are there laws or policies that:
    - Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV: Partial
    - Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV: No
    - Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status: No
    - Allow HIV self-testing: No
    - Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available: No

- **SRHR and gender-based violence**
  - Are there laws or policies that:
    - Allow safe abortion: ND
    - - 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: No
    - Explicitly criminalize marital rape: No
    - 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

- **Key populations**
  - Are there laws or policies that:
    - Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour: Yes
    - Criminalize sex work: Yes
    - 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

- **Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)**
  - Maternity care: ND
  - Family planning: ND
  - CSE: ND
  - Sexual health: ND
  - Total: ND

- **Age of Consent**
  - Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse:
    - Female: ND
    - Male: ND
  - Legal age for marriage without parental consent:
    - Female: 18
    - Male: 18
  - Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services: Yes <16yrs

- **Women’s empowerment**
  - Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare: ND
  - Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions: ND

- **Global Gender Gap Index**
  - Score: 0.7
  - Ranking: 40

- **Stigma**
  - Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:
    - Score: 66.8%
    - Ranking: 40
HEALTH SYSTEMS

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)**

![Coverage of essential health services](image)

- 65

**Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)**

Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

- 10% of income
- 25% of income

- ND
- ND

### Governance

**Legislation on universal health coverage**

- No

### Health workforce

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

- Doctors
  - 4.5
- Nurses and Midwives
  - 9.4
- Pharmacists
  - 0.22

### Supply Chain

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

- ND

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

- Yes

### Health information

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

- Both
- Yes

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

- Yes

### Health financing

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

- 6.1%

**Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP**

- 3.9%

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

- $321

**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
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)

Injection
Self injectable
Pill
Male condom
IUD
Implant
Female sterilization
Other modern methods

Unmet need for family planning (15-49)

Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)

Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

Attending antenatal clinic

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Births by caesarean section

Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth

Vertical transmission of HIV

Pregnant women tested for HIV

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

Vertical transmission (at 12 months)

Primary infertility among women

Vertical transmission of syphilis

Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit

Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated

Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births)

Abortion

Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)
### HIV prevention
- Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49)\(^7\)
- Male circumcision\(^7\)

### 95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade
- People living with HIV who know their status (15+)\(^7\)
- People living with HIV who know their status who are on ART (15+)\(^10\)
- People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)\(^11\)

### PrEP and HIV self-testing
- Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users\(^8\)
- HIV self tests conducted\(^8\)

### Syphilis
- Active syphilis among men who have sex with men\(^44\)
- Active syphilis among sex workers\(^43\)

### Gender based violence
- Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)\(^6\)
- Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified\(^7\)

### Care/support provided by service delivery points in cases of rape or incest
- First-line support (psychological first aid)\(^8\): Yes
- Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)\(^8\): Yes
- Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)\(^50\): No
- Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)\(^7\): Yes

### Cervical cancer
- Existence of national HPV vaccination programme\(^92\): Yes
- Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme\(^93\): None
- Coverage of national screening programme\(^95\): 0%
SERVICE DELIVERY: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH FOR ALL

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.

ND = No Data

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

**Harmful practices**
- Girls married before 18: 7.9%
- Female genital mutilation / cutting: ND

**Comprehensive Sexuality Education**
- Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy: 76-100%
- Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy: 76-100%

**Adolescent sexual health**
- Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19): 49.4% (Female), 75.5% (Male)
- Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24): 42.8% (Female), 35.6% (Male)

**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><strong>Men who have sex with men</strong></td>
<td>42,400</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex workers</strong></td>
<td>18,700</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>92.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People who inject drugs</strong></td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transgender people</strong></td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prisoners</strong></td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>6.9%</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 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.


25. No Data. 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/d Indicators/database


27. 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


29. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

30. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


32. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

33. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
44. 2011. Indicator: Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have 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
59. No Data. Indicator: SDG 3.7.1. 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. No Data. 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. 2011. 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
72. 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 - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.A1362STIV
74. 2016. Indicator: Condom syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.A1362STIV
87. 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
To find out more:
https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care