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

Population size: 6.5m
- Female: 3.3m
- Male: 3.2m

Life expectancy at birth:
- Female: 77.3
- Male: 70.8

Population age distribution:
- 0-14: 32.6%
- 15-24: 15.5%
- 25-49: 34.8%
- 50+: 17.0%

Total fertility rate: 3.0 births per woman

Adolescent birth rate: 32.8 per 1,000 women aged 15-19

Median age at first sex among young people (20-24):
- Male: ND
- Female: ND

Young women (20-24) married before age 18: 12.9%

Maternal mortality ratio: 60 per 100,000 live births

Maternal mortality due to HIV: ND

Neonatal mortality rate: 12.3 per 1000 live births

HIV

Number of new HIV infections:
- Child (0-14): <100
- Female (15-24): <100
- Male (15-24): <200
- Female (25-49): <200
- Male (25-49): <500
- Female (50+): <100
- Male (50+): <100
- Total: <1,000

Number of people living with HIV:
- Child (0-14): <500
- Female (15-24): <500
- Male (15-24): <500
- Female (25-49): 2,500
- Male (25-49): 5,200
- Female (50+): <1,000
- Male (50+): <1,000
- Total: 10,000

Number of AIDS related deaths:
- Child (0-14): <100
- Female (15-24): <100
- Male (15-24): <100
- Female (25-49): <200
- Male (25-49): <200
- Female (50+): <100
- Male (50+): <100
- Total: <500

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+):
- 0.21

HIV prevalence among adults (15-49):
- 0.2%
**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\(^{19}\)
  - Yes

- 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\(^{22}\)
  - Yes

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

**Key populations**

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour\(^{24}\)
  - No

- Criminalize sex work\(^{25}\)
  - No

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

- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs\(^{27}\)
  - Yes

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

**SRHR and gender-based violence**

Are there laws or policies that:

- Allow safe abortion\(^{29}\)
  - 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
    - Yes
  - In case of incest
    - ND
  - Owing to foetal impairment
    - Yes
  - For economic or social reasons
    - ND
  - On request
    - Yes

- 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\(^{34}\)
  - No

- 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>73%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age of Consent**

Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse\(^{37}\)

- Female  ND
- Male  ND

Legal age for marriage without parental consent\(^{38}\)

- Female  18 yrs
- Male  18 yrs

Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services\(^{39}\)

- Yes <16yrs

**Women’s empowerment**

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

- 76.9%

Percentage of women (15-49) making SRH decisions\(^{41}\)

- 76.6%

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

- Score (1.0 = parity)
  - 0.7

- Ranking (out of 156 countries)
  - 108

**Stigma**

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

- ND
Universal Health Coverage

Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)\textsuperscript{44}

![Coverage of essential health services](chart)

70

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)

Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

- 10% of income\textsuperscript{45}
- 25% of income\textsuperscript{46}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10% of income</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25% of income</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governance

Legislation on universal health coverage\textsuperscript{47}

No

Health workforce

Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)

- Doctors\textsuperscript{48a}
  - 22.1
- Nurses and Midwives\textsuperscript{48b}
  - 56.0
- Pharmacists\textsuperscript{48c}
  - 0.41

Supply Chain

Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities\textsuperscript{49}

ND

Health information

- Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months\textsuperscript{50}
  - No
- Paper-based or electronic health information system\textsuperscript{51}
  - Both
- Antenatal care data captured in health information system\textsuperscript{52}
  - Yes

Health financing

Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP\textsuperscript{53}

6.5%

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP\textsuperscript{54}

2.8%

Total health expenditure per capita (USD)\textsuperscript{55}

$85.7

Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD)\textsuperscript{56}

$5.5

Integrated service delivery

Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services\textsuperscript{57}

- All
- Some
- None

Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services\textsuperscript{58}

- 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

Global Targets: Achieved  Challenges remain  Major challenges remain

Contraception / Family Planning

Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49)\(^9\)\(^9\)

Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods\(^9\)\(^0\)

Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)\(^9\)\(^1\)

Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49)\(^9\)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>15-49</th>
<th>0.8%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self injectable</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male condom</td>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implant</td>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female sterilization</td>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other modern methods</td>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unmet need for family planning (15-49)\(^9\)\(^2\)

Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)\(^9\)\(^1\)

Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

Attending antenatal clinic

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel\(^9\)\(^6\)

Births by caesarean section\(^9\)\(^7\)

Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth\(^9\)\(^4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>15-49</th>
<th>64.6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least once</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 4 times</td>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vertical transmission of HIV

Pregnant women tested for HIV\(^9\)\(^8\)

Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)\(^9\)\(^8\)

Vertical transmission (at 12 months)\(^9\)\(^1\)

Primary infertility among women\(^7\)\(^2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>15-49</th>
<th>99.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vertical transmission of syphilis

Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit\(^9\)\(^3\)

Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated\(^9\)\(^8\)

Congenital syphilis rate\(^7\)\(^3\) (per 100,000 live births)

Abortion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>15-49</th>
<th>97.2%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevention</td>
<td>Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49) 66.5% Male circumcision 91.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade</td>
<td>People living with HIV who know their status (15+) Female 73% Male 54% People living with HIV who are on ART (15+) Female 51% Male 30% People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+) Female 44% Male 24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrEP and HIV self-testing</td>
<td>Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users 14 HIV self tests conducted 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis</td>
<td>Active syphilis among men who have sex with men ND Active syphilis among sex workers ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender based violence</td>
<td>Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49) 17.1% Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified 32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>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%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ND = No Data**

**Global Targets:**
- Achieved
- Challenges remain
- Major challenges remain
### Harmful practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls married before 18</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation / cutting</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comprehensive Sexuality Education

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

### Adolescent sexual health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<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 (^{105-106})</td>
<td>16,900</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers (^{107-110})</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs (^{111-114})</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people (^{115-118})</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners (^{119-122})</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>ND</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.
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/sdg/indicators/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/sdg/indicators/database


38. 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 - https://unstats.un.org/sdg/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/uhc-has-cabinet-wrapper-v2.jsf?id=1030103


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.CONGENITALSYPFSTI


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) - http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.REAS.ZS

88. 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) - http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.REAS.ZS

89. 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/
To find out more:

https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care