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*
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.

Demographic data

Population size: 29.1m
- Female: 15.8m
- Male: 13.4m

Life expectancy at birth:
- Female: 72.8 years
- Male: 68.9 years

Population age distribution:
- 0-14: 28.8%
- 15-24: 22.0%
- 25-49: 32.6%
- 50+: 16.6%

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Total fertility rate: 1.9 births per woman
Adolescent birth rate: 65.1 per 1,000 women aged 15-19
Median age at first sex among young people (20-24): ND

HIV

Number of new HIV infections: <100
Number of people living with HIV: 1,200
Number of AIDS related deaths: <100

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+): 0.04
HIV prevalence among adults (15-49): 0.1%
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Targets:</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Challenges remain</th>
<th>Major challenges remain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Laws and policies

#### People living with HIV

- **Are there laws or policies that:**
  - Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV<sup>19</sup> Yes
  - Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV<sup>20</sup> No
  - Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status<sup>21</sup> Yes
  - Allow HIV self-testing<sup>22</sup> Yes
  - Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available<sup>23</sup> No

#### Key populations

- **Are there laws or policies that:**
  - Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour<sup>24</sup> No
  - Criminalize sex work<sup>25</sup> Yes
  - Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences<sup>26</sup> No
  - Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs<sup>27</sup> Yes
  - Legally recognize a third gender<sup>28</sup> Yes

### SRHR and gender-based violence

- **Are there laws or policies that:**
  - Allow safe abortion<sup>29</sup> 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<sup>30</sup> No
  - Explicitly criminalize marital rape<sup>31</sup> Yes
  - Criminalize domestic violence<sup>32</sup> Yes
  - Criminalize sexual harassment<sup>33</sup> No
  - Require provision of CSE in primary school<sup>34</sup> No

#### National strategy or policy on self-care interventions<sup>35</sup> ND

### Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)<sup>36</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maternity care</th>
<th>Family planning</th>
<th>CSE</th>
<th>Sexual health</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Consent

- **Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse<sup>37</sup>**
  - Female: ND
  - Male: ND

- **Legal age for marriage without parental consent<sup>38</sup>**
  - Female: 20 yrs
  - Male: 20 yrs

- **Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services<sup>39</sup>**
  - Yes (<16 yrs)

### Women’s empowerment

- **Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions<sup>41</sup>**
  - Own healthcare: 85.0%
  - Others: 47.7%

- **Global Gender Gap Index<sup>42</sup>**
  - Score (1.0 = parity)
  - Score: 0.7
  - Ranking: 106

### Stigma

- **Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV<sup>43</sup>**
  - 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.

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

**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
    - 25% of income

**Governance**

- **Legislation on universal health coverage**
  - No

**Health workforce**

- **Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)**
  - Doctors: 8.1
  - Nurses and Midwives: 33.0
  - Pharmacists: 1.35

**Supply Chain**

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

**Health information**

- **Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months**
  - No

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

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

**Health financing**

- **Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP**
  - 5.8%

- **Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP**
  - 1.5%

- **Total health expenditure per capita (USD)**
  - $57.8

- **Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD)**
  - $0.7

**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

**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)
- 61.9%

#### Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods
- **Injection:** 99.9%
- **Self injectable:** ND
- **Pill:** 31.0%
- **Male condom:** 11.1%
- **IUD:** 5.4%
- **Implant:** 5.1%
- **Female sterilization:** 10.1%
- **Other modern methods:** 29.1%
- **Other modern methods:** 8.1%

#### Unmet need for family planning (15-49)
- 24.7%

#### Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)
- **Pill:** 44.2%

### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

#### Attending antenatal clinic
- At least once:
  - 83.6%
- At least 4 times:
  - 69.4%

#### Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 77.2%

#### Births by caesarean section
- 9.0%

#### Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth
- 56.7%

### Vertical transmission of HIV

#### Pregnant women tested for HIV
- 75.0%

#### Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)
- 93.3%

#### Vertical transmission (at 12 months)
- 29.2%

#### Primary infertility among women
- ND

### Vertical transmission of syphilis

#### Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit
- 0%

#### Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated
- 100.0%

#### Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births)
- ND

### Abortion

#### Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)
- 42
### 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):** 77%
- **Male circumcision:** ND

### 95-95-95 Testing and Treatment Cascade
- **People living with HIV who know their status (15+):** Female - 79%
- **People living with HIV who are on ART (15+):** Female - 73%
- **People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+):** Female - 65%

### PrEP and HIV Self-Testing
- **Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users:** ND
- **HIV self tests conducted:** ND

### Syphilis
- **Active syphilis among men who have sex with men:** 1.9%
- **Active syphilis among sex workers:** 2.2%

### Gender Based Violence
- **Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49):** 11.2%
- **Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified:** 28.5%

### Care/Support Provided by Service Delivery Points in Cases of Rape or Incest
- **First-line support (psychological first aid):** Yes
- **Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days):** Yes
- **Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws):** Yes
- **Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours):** Yes

### Cervical Cancer
- **Existence of national HPV vaccination programme:** No
- **Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme:** Yes
- **Type of programme:** Organized population based screening
- **Coverage of national screening programme:** 10-50%
### Harmful practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls married before 18</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation / cutting</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comprehensive Sexuality Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Level</th>
<th>Implementation Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary schools</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools</td>
<td>0-25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescent sexual health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Correct knowledge of HIV prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge Status</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>27.1%</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</td>
<td>60,300</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>90.6%</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>67,300</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>95.2%</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>30,900</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ND = No Data**

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

**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.
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.

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)30293-9; WHO (2017) Sexual health
and its linkages to reproductive health: an operational approach. Available from
https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/sexual-health/sh-
Essential Element of Universal Health Coverage. Available from:
https://www.unfpa.org/featured-publication/sexual-and-reproductive-
health-and-rights-essential-element-universal-health

3. WHO (2018) Call to action to attain universal health coverage through
linked sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV interventions.
Available from https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/call-to-action-linked-
- sexual and reproductive health and rights for all: report of the
https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)30293-9; WHO (2017) Sexual health
and its linkages to reproductive health: an operational approach. Available from
https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/sexual-health/sh-
linkages/en


8. 2015-2020. Indicator: Adolescent birth rate. Births per 1,000 adolescent
females aged 15 to 19. Source: United Nations Population Division -

2016 DHS - http://statcompiler.com

10. 2016. Indicator: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married
or in a union before age 18. Source: DHS 2016. Compiled by UNICEF. -

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.

Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017 - https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789241516488


14. 2019. Indicator: Number of new HIV infections. Source: UNAIDS estimates -
https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

15. 2019. Indicator: Number of people living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates -
https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

16. 2019. Indicator: Number of AIDS related deaths. Source: UNAIDS estimates -
https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

19. 2019. Indicator: Laws criminalizing transmission of, non-disclosure of, or
exposure to HIV transmission. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics

20. 2017. Indicator: Laws restricting entry, stay and residence of people living with


22. 2020. Indicator: Country has a national policy on HIV self-testing. Source:

23. 2017. Indicator: PreP Is available (according to national authorities). Source:


25. 2019. Indicator: Criminalization of sex work. Source: UNAIDS Laws and

26. 2019. Indicator: Death penalty retained in law for people convicted of
drug-related offences. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics -
http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

27. 2019. Indicator: Explicit supportive reference to harm reduction in
national policies. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics -
http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=222

28. 2019. Indicator: Legal protections for transgender people: A third gender is
legally recognised (according to national authorities). Source: UNAIDS Laws
and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

Policy Database - https://abortion-policies.srh.org/

30. 2019. Indicator: Laws requiring spousal consent for married women to
access sexual and reproductive health services. Source: UNAIDS Laws and
Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=376

31. 2018. Indicator: Legislation explicitly criminalizes marital rape. Source:

Women - https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Data/Qualitative%20Indicators.html

33. 2011. Indicator: Are there laws criminalizing sexual harassment. Source:
UN Women - https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Data/Qualitative%20Indicators.html

34. 2019. Indicator: Education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality
education in primary school. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics -
http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=1

35. No Data. Indicator: Policies available that promote self-care interventions
for SRHR. Source: WHO - https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/self-care-
interventions/en/

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

Source: http://chartsbin.com/view/hsj

38. 2013. Indicator: Legal minimum age for marriage without parental
consent (where an age range given, the lowest figure was used). Source:

39. 2018. Indicator: Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access
sexual and reproductive health services. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics -
http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=1

40. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that
they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS -
http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=213

41. 2016. Indicator: Legislation explicitly criminalizes marital rape. Source:
To find out more:
https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care

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