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: 8.9m
  - Female: 4.4m
  - Male: 4.6m

Life expectancy at birth:
- Female: 67.4 years
- Male: 63.4 years

Population age distribution:
- 0-14: 35.1%
- 15-24: 19.7%
- 25-49: 32.1%
- 50+: 13.0%

Sexual and Reproductive Health

- Total fertility rate: 3.6 births per woman
- Adolescent birth rate: 52.7 per 1,000 women aged 15-19
- Median age at first sex among young people (20-24): 19.5 years
- Maternal mortality ratio: 145 per 100,000 live births
- Maternal mortality due to HIV: ND
- Neonatal mortality rate: 21.9 per 1000 live births

HIV

- Number of new HIV infections: 0.54
- Number of people living with HIV: 0.9%

Global Targets: Achieved
Challenges remain
Major challenges remain
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

Laws and policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People living with HIV</th>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow HIV self-testing</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key populations</th>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize sex work</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally recognize a third gender</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SRHR and gender-based violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allow safe abortion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To save a woman’s life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To preserve a woman’s physical health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To preserve a woman’s mental health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In case of rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In case of incest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Owing to foetal impairment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For economic or social reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- On request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require spousal consent for married women to access SRH services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitly criminalize marital rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize domestic violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize sexual harassment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require provision of CSE in primary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National strategy or policy on self-care interventions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternity care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal age for marriage without parental consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women’s empowerment

| Percentage of women (15-49) believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare | 81.7% |
| Percentage of women that making SRHR decisions say in decisions regarding their own healthcare | 56.7% |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Gender Gap Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking (out of 156 countries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stigma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 well-being for all.

ND = No Data

Global Targets: Achieved Challenges remain Major challenges remain
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.

**Contraception / Family Planning**

- **Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49)**
  - 49.2%

- **Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods**
  - Injection: 29.8%
  - Self injectable: ND
  - Pill: 8.2%
  - Male condom: 8.2%
  - IUD: 2.0%
  - Implant: 2.3%
  - Female sterilization: 28.9%
  - Other modern methods: 26.2%

- **Unmet need for family planning (15-49)**
  - 25.9%

- **Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)**
  - Pill: 30.5%

**Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care**

- **Attending antenatal clinic**
  - At least once: 76.1%
  - At least 4 times: 49.0%

- **Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**
  - 56.4%

- **Births by caesarean section**
  - 3.0%

- **Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth**
  - 45.5%

**Vertical transmission of HIV**

- **Pregnant women tested for HIV**
  - 19.5%

- **Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)**
  - 67.8%

- **Vertical transmission (at 12 months)**
  - 22.6%

- **Primary infertility among women**
  - ND

**Vertical transmission of syphilis**

- **Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit**
  - 25.6%

- **Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated**
  - 79.6%

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

**Abortion**

- **Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)**
  - ND

**Global Targets: Achieved**

**Challenges remain**

**Major challenges remain**
### HIV prevention

- **Condom use at last high-risk sex (15-49)**: 27.5%

### 95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade

- **People living with HIV who know their status (15+)**:
  - Female: 76%
  - Male: 67%

- **People living with HIV who are on ART (15+)**:
  - Female: 67%
  - Male: 57%

- **People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)**:
  - Female: ND
  - Male: ND

### 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**:
  - ND

- **Active syphilis among sex workers**:
  - 7.3%

### 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**:
  - 69.8%

### 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**:
  - No

- **Type of programme**:
  - None

- **Coverage of national screening programme**:
  - 0%
### Harmful practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls married before 18</td>
<td>27.3%</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>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary schools</td>
<td>76-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools</td>
<td>76-100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescent sexual health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19)</th>
<th>Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>26.2%</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>36,000</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</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.


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/datasets/databases/.


36. 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/datasets/databases/.


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-hs-cabinet-wrapper-v2.jsp? id=1030103
59. 2018. 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/dicators/database
64. 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. No Data. Indicator: Congenital syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CONGENITALSYFSTV
87. 2018. 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. 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/
89. 2019. Indicator: Service delivery points provide care/support for
care/service for women/men who have been raped/experienced incest: Emergency
contraception for women who seek services within five days - according to

90. 2019. Indicator: Service delivery points provide care/support for
care/service 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

91. 2019. 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/phi/data/view.main.24766


94. 2019. Indicator: Type of national cervical cancer screening programme. Source: 
WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/phi/data/view.main.24766

95. 2019. Indicator: Coverage of national cervical cancer screening programme. Source: 
WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/phi/data/view.main.24766

96. 2019. Indicator: Coverage of primary schools that have fully
implemented education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality

97. 2019. Indicator: Coverage of secondary schools that have fully
implemented education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality

98. 2018. 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: Demographic and Health Survey 2016-18. Compiled
by UNICEF - https://data.unicef.org/topic/hivaids/adolescents-young-
people/

99. 2017. Indicator: Percent of young people (15-24) with comprehensive,
correct knowledge of HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

100. 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.

Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

102. 2017. Indicator: Percentage of men who have sex with men who are living
with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

103. 2016. 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

104. 2011. 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

105. 2016. 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. 2011. 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


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