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>0.10m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0.05m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0.05m</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>

| Population age distribution | |
|-----------------------------|
| 0-14 | 23.8% |
| 15-24 | 13.0% |
| 25-49 | 37.0% |
| 50+ | 26.2% |

## Sexual and Reproductive Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
<th>2.5 births per woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate</td>
<td>62.1 per 1,000 women aged 15-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Median age at first sex among young people (20-24) | ND |
| Maternal mortality ratio | 53 per 100,000 live births |

| ND |
| Maternal mortality due to HIV | ND |
| Neonatal mortality rate | 8.6 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>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (15-24)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (15-24)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (25-49)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (25-49)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (50+)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (50+)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ND |
| HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+) |

| ND |
| HIV prevalence among adults (15-49) |
### Laws and policies

**People living with HIV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
<th>Impact on integrated SRHR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV</td>
<td>Punitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV</td>
<td>Punitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status</td>
<td>Punitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow HIV self-testing</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key populations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
<th>Impact on integrated SRHR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour</td>
<td>Punitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize sex work</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences</td>
<td>Punitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally recognize a third gender</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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)

<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>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Consent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse</th>
<th>Legal age for marriage without parental consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Women’s empowerment

- Percentage of women that believe they should have final 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

ND = No Data
**Universal Health Coverage**

Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)\(^4^4\)

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)

Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

- 10% of income\(^4^5\)
  - 3.5%
- 25% of income\(^4^6\)
  - 1.6%

**Governance**

Legislation on universal health coverage\(^4^7\)

- No

**Health workforce**

Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)

- Doctors\(^4^8^a\)
  - 24.7
- Nurses and Midwives\(^4^8^b\)
  - 98.5
- Pharmacists\(^4^8^c\)
  - 4.7

**Supply Chain**

Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities\(^4^9\)

- ND

Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months\(^5^0\)

- No

**Health information**

Paper-based or electronic health information system\(^5^1\)

- Paper-based
- ND

Antenatal care data captured in health information system\(^5^2\)

- ND

**Health financing**

Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP\(^5^3\)

- 5.1%

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP\(^5^4\)

- 3.8%

Total health expenditure per capita (USD)\(^5^5\)

- $833.1

Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD)\(^5^6\)

- $124.0

**Integrated service delivery**

Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services\(^5^7\)

- All, Some, None

Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services\(^5^8\)

- All, Some, None

---

ND = No Data

Global Targets: Achieved \(\bigcirc\) Challenges remain \(\bigcirc\) Major challenges remain \(\bigcirc\)

---

**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 well-being for 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

### Contraception / Family Planning

| Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49) | ND |
| Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods | ND |
| Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49) | ND |

### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

| Attending antenatal clinic | ND |
| Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 99.0% |
| Births by caesarean section | ND |
| Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth | ND |

### Vertical transmission of HIV

| Pregnant women tested for HIV | ND |
| Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk) | ND |
| Vertical transmission (at 12 months) | ND |
| Primary infertility among women | ND |

### Vertical transmission of syphilis

| Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit | 100.0% |
| Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated | 100.0% |
| Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births) | 0.0 |

### Abortion

| Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49) | ND |
HIV prevention
Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49)[77]
Male circumcision[78]

95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade
People living with HIV who know their status (15+)[79]
People living with HIV who know their status who are on ART (15+)[80]
People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)[81]

PrEP and HIV self-testing
Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users[82]
HIV self tests conducted[83]

Syphilis
Active syphilis among men who have sex with men[84]
Active syphilis among sex workers[85]

Gender based violence
Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)[86]
Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified[87]

Cervical cancer
Existence of national HPV vaccination programme[88]
Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme[89]

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

First-line support (psychological first aid)[88] Yes
Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)[89] Yes
Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)[90] Yes
Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)[91] Yes
Coverage of national screening programme[95] 0%
### Harmful practices

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

### Comprehensive Sexuality Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy</td>
<td>26-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy</td>
<td>51-75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescent sexual health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>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>200</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>44.1%</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>400</td>
<td>9.9%</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. The estimated number of girls aged 15-19 years 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/indicators/database


33. 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/sdgs/indicators/database


35. 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


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


59. No Data. Indicator: SDG 5.2.1. 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. No Data. 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://aidsinfo.unaids.org


80. No Data. Indicator: People living with HIV who know their status who are on ART (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


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. No Data. 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/
98. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of women who have been raped/experienced incest: Emergency contraception for women who seek services within five days - according to national authorities. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

99. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of women 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 - https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

100. 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/


104. 2019. 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 - https://lawsandpolicies.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. No Data. 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


110. 2015. 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


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


120. 2019. 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

To find out more:
https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care

Disclaimer: All reasonable precautions have been taken by the publishers to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the materials lies with the reader. In no event shall the IAWG on SRH and HIV Linkages or any organization whose logo appears on this document be liable for damages arising from use of this publication. This publication does not necessarily represent decisions of the IAWG on SRH and HIV Linkages or any organization whose logo appears on this document.