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 publicly 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Female 2.8m</th>
<th>Male 3.1m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life expectancy at birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female 85.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 81.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population age distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>0-14</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-49</th>
<th>50+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median age at first sex among young people (20-24)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sexual and Reproductive Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
<th>1.2 births per woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescent birth rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5 per 1,000 women aged 15-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Median age at first sex among young people (20-24) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal mortality ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 per 100,000 live births</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maternal mortality due to HIV |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neonatal mortality rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.9 per 1000 live births</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>3,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>&lt;200</td>
<td>7,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.2%</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 🟥

### Laws and policies

#### People living with HIV

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV¹⁹
  - Yes

- Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV²⁰
  - ND

- Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status²¹
  - Yes

- Allow HIV self-testing²²
  - Yes

- Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available²³
  - ND

#### Key populations

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour²⁴
  - Yes

- Criminalize sex work²⁵
  - Yes

- Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences²⁶
  - Yes

- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs²⁷
  - No

- Legally recognize a third gender²⁸
  - ND

### SRHR and gender-based violence

Are there laws or policies that:

- Allow safe abortion²⁹
  - 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 services³⁰
  - No

- Explicitly criminalize marital rape³¹
  - No

- Criminalize domestic violence³²
  - Yes

- Criminalize sexual harassment³³
  - No

- Require provision of CSE in primary school³⁴
  - No

- National strategy or policy on self-care interventions³⁵
  - 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>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 intercourse³⁷</th>
<th>Legal age for marriage without parental consent³⁸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services³⁹

- Yes <16yrs

### Women’s empowerment

- Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare⁴⁰
  - ND

- Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions⁴¹
  - ND

### Global Gender Gap Index⁴²

- Ranking (out of 156 countries)
  - Score: 0.7
  - Ranking: 54

### Stigma

- Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV⁴³
  - ND
**Universal Health Coverage**

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

- [ ] Coverage: 86

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)

Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

- 10% of income\(^{45}\):
  - [ ]: 9.0%
  - [ ]: 1.5%

- 25% of income\(^{46}\):
  - [ ]: 1.5%

**Governance**

Legislation on universal health coverage\(^{47}\)

- [ ]: Yes

**Health workforce**

Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)

- Doctors\(^{48a}\): 22.9
- Nurses and Midwives\(^{48b}\): 62.4
- Pharmacists\(^{48c}\): 5.09

**Supply Chain**

Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities\(^{49}\)

- [ ]: ND

Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months\(^{50}\)

- [ ]: No

**Health information**

Paper-based or electronic health information system\(^{51}\)

- Both

Antenatal care data captured in health information system\(^{52}\)

- [ ]: ND

**Health financing**

Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP\(^{53}\)

- [ ]: 4.5%

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP\(^{54}\)

- [ ]: 2.2%

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

- [ ]: $2823.6

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

- [ ]: ND

**Integrated service delivery**

Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services\(^{57}\)

- [ ]: All

Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services\(^{58}\)

- [ ]: All

---

**Global Targets:**

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

**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 (women 15-49) | ND |
| Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49) | ND |
| Injection | ND |
| Self injectable | ND |
| Pill | ND |
| Male condom | ND |
| IUD | ND |
| Implant | ND |
| Female sterilization | ND |
| Other modern methods | ND |

### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

| Attending antenatal clinic | At least once | ND |
| Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 99.6% |
| Births by caesarean section | ND |
| Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth | ND |

### Vertical transmission of HIV

| Pregnant women tested for HIV | 99.0% |
| 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 | 0% |
| Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated | 0% |
| Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births) | 0.0 |

### Abortion

| Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49) | 7 |
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)**: ND
- **Male circumcision**: ND

#### 95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade
- **People living with HIV who know their status (15+)**: Female 75%
- **People living with HIV who are on ART (15+)**: Female 69%
- **People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)**: Female 56%

#### PrEP and HIV self-testing
- **Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users**: 24
- **HIV self tests conducted**: 0

#### Syphilis
- **Active syphilis among men who have sex with men**: 12.2%
- **Active syphilis among sex workers**: 0%

#### 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**: ND

#### Cervical cancer
- **Existence of national HPV vaccination programme**: Yes
- **Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme**: Yes
- **Type of programme**: organized-population-based-screening
- **Coverage of national screening programme**: 50-70%
### Harmful practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Girls married before 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women who married before 18</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation / cutting</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comprehensive Sexuality Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary schools</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescent sexual health

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>ND</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</td>
<td>85,800</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1.5%</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>11,900</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The cutoff for data included in this Infographic Snapshot is 15/04/2021. The year provided for each endnote is the date 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/sdgs/indicators/database
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/sdgs/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 - http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Data/Qualitative%20Indicators.html
41. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - http://chartsbin.com/view/hxj

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/sgds/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


72. 2017. 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.A1362STIv


75. 2016. Indicator: Congenital syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/main.SYSPSTv


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/sgds/indicators/database


