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.
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**: 21.4m
  - Female: 11.2m
  - Male: 10.3m
- **Life expectancy at birth**
  - Female: 79.8
  - Male: 73.8
- **Population age distribution**
  - 0-14: 23.7%
  - 15-24: 14.8%
  - 25-49: 33.2%
  - 50+: 28.4%

**Sexual and Reproductive Health**
- **Total fertility rate**: 2.2 births per woman
- **Adolescent birth rate**: 20.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-19
- **Median age at first sex among young people (20-24)**: ND
- **Maternal mortality ratio**: 36 per 100,000 live births
- **Neonatal mortality rate**: 4.3 per 1000 live births

**HIV**
- **Number of new HIV infections**: ND
- **Number of people living with HIV**: ND
- **Number of AIDS related deaths**: ND

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

ND = No Data
### 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

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### Laws and policies

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

#### SRHR and gender-based violence
**Are there laws or policies that:**
- Allow safe abortion\(^{29}\)
  - To save a woman’s life  Yes
  - To preserve a woman’s physical health  No
  - To preserve a woman’s mental health  No
  - In case of rape  No
  - In case of incest  No
  - Owing to foetal impairment  No
  - For economic or social reasons  No
  - On request  No
- 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\(^{33}\)  Yes
- Require provision of CSE in primary school\(^{34}\)  No

**National strategy or policy on self-care interventions\(^{35}\)**  ND

### Key populations
**Are there laws or policies that:**
- Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour\(^{34}\)  Yes
- Criminalize sex work\(^{25}\)  Yes
- Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences\(^{26}\)  Yes
- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs\(^{37}\)  No
- Legally recognize a third gender\(^{28}\)  ND

### Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)\(^{36}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Maternity care</th>
<th>Family planning</th>
<th>CSE</th>
<th>Sexual health</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Consent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse(^{37})</th>
<th>Legal age for marriage without parental consent(^{38})</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 services\(^{39}\)  No

---

### Women’s empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions(^{41})</th>
<th>Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare(^{40})</th>
<th>Global Gender Gap Index(^{42})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Score 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Ranking 116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- [ ] ND

#### Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)

- Households where expenditure on health is greater than:
  - 10% of income:
    - [ ] ND
    - [ ] 5.4%
  - 25% of income:
    - [ ] ND
    - [ ] 0.9%

### Governance

- Legislation on universal health coverage:
  - [ ] No

### Health workforce

- Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population):
  - Doctors:
    - [ ] 11.5
  - Nurses and Midwives:
    - [ ] 22.6
  - Pharmacists:
    - [ ] 0.85

### 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:
  - [ ] Electronic
  - [ ] No
- Antenatal care data captured in health information system:
  - [ ] No

### Health financing

- Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP:
  - [ ] 3.8%
- Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP:
  - [ ] 1.5%
- Total health expenditure per capita (USD):
  - [ ] $157.5
- Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD):
  - [ ] $10.4

### Integrated service delivery

- Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services:
  - [ ] All
  - [ ] Some
  - [ ] None
- Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services:
  - [ ] All
  - [ ] Some
  - [ ] None
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49)</th>
<th>Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods</th>
<th>Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Injection 16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Self injectable ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Pill 16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Male condom 13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>IUD 19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Implant 8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Female sterilization 26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Other modern methods 0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attending antenatal clinic</th>
<th>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
<th>Births by caesarean section</th>
<th>Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least once 98.8%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>99.5%</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vertical transmission of HIV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pregnant women tested for HIV</th>
<th>Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)</th>
<th>Vertical transmission (at 12 months)</th>
<th>Primary infertility among women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vertical transmission of syphilis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit</th>
<th>Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated</th>
<th>Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births)</th>
<th>Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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: ND
- HIV self tests conducted: ND

Syphilis

- Active syphilis among men who have sex with men: 0.5%
- 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: ND

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: Yes
- Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme: Yes
- Type of programme: organized-population-based-screening
- Coverage of national screening programme: 50-70%

ND = No Data

Global Targets: Achieved Challenges remain Major challenges remain

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.
Harmful practices

Girls married before 18\(^6\)  
Female genital mutilation / cutting\(^7\)  

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy\(^8\)  
Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy\(^9\)  

Adolescent sexual health

Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19)\(^100\)  
Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)\(^101\)  

Key populations\(^102\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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(^103-106)</td>
<td>73,800</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers(^107-110)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs(^111-114)</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people(^115-118)</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners(^119-122)</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>0%</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/sdgs/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/sdgs/indicators/database


38. No Data. 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/unsd/gender/Data/Qualitative%20Indicators.html


40. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - http://www.statcompiler.com/


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. 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


49. 2017. Indicator: Proportion of women with access to effective modern contraception (excluding female sterilization) and new methods (modern contraceptive prevalence divided by total reproductive-aged women). Source: UNAIDS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


51. 2016. Indicator: Proportion of women who have sex with men who have sex with men (MSM) who received ART (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


54. 2019. Indicator: Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49) who have had a hysterectomy. Source: UNAIDS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


56. 2017. Indicator: Proportion of women and men who have been raped/experienced incest: first-line support (psychological first aid) - according to national authorities. Source: UNAIDS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


58. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 living with HIV who have ever been tested for HIV since first antenatal care visit. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.Z6B10


62. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women who have 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

63. 2016. Indicator: Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49) who have had a hysterectomy. Source: UNAIDS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

64. 2016. 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


70. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test for HIV within two months of birth. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


73. 2019. Indicator: Proportion of women accessing antenatal care services who were tested for syphilis at first antenatal care visit. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.Z6B10


75. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women in the reproductive age group who have attended at least one antenatal care visit in the current or former pregnancy. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

76. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49) who received a postnatal checkup in the first 48 hours after delivery. Source: UNICEF - https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/

77. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49) who have been tested for syphilis at first antenatal care visit. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.Z6B10

78. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49) who were tested for syphilis at first antenatal care visit. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.Z6B10


80. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49) who have had a hysterectomy. Source: UNAIDS - http://aidsinfo.unaids.org

81. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49) who have 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

82. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women who have been raped/experienced incest: first-line support (psychological first aid) - according to national authorities. Source: UNAIDS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

83. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of women who have experienced or witnessed violence in their lifetime (including violence against women, sexual violence and trafficking). Source: UNAIDS - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

84. 2016. Indicator: Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49) who have had a hysterectomy. Source: UNAIDS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

85. 2016. Indicator: Proportion of women who have sex with men who have sex with men (MSM) who received treatment. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.A1362STI

86. 2016. Indicator: Proportion of women who have sex with men who have sex with men (MSM) who achieved suppression (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

87. 2016. Indicator: Proportion of women who have sex with men who have sex with men (MSM) who received treatment. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.A1362STI


89. 2016. Indicator: Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49) who have 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
ENDNOTES

89. 2017. Indicator: Service delivery points provide care/support for women/men 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 - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

90. 2017. 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 - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

91. 2017. 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/


98. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of primary schools that have fully implemented education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/


100. No Data. 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: UNICEF global databases - https://data.unicef.org/topic/hivaid/adolescents-young-people/


102. 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.


104. 2018. Indicator: Percentage of men who have sex with men who are living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.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. 2018. 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


112. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs who are living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


118. 2018. 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

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