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 end notes 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*
**CONTEXT**

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.

ND = No Data

### Demographic data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>69.8m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>34.0m</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>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population age distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sexual and Reproductive Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
<th>1.5 births per woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate</td>
<td>44.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young women (20-24) married before age 18</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal mortality ratio</th>
<th>37 per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality due to HIV</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate</td>
<td>5.3 per 1,000 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>&lt;100</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>8,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (15-24)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (25-49)</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>49,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+)

0.09

### HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)

1.0%
Impact on integrated SRHR: Supportive  Partial  Punitive

Laws and policies

People living with HIV

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV19  ND
- Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV20  ND
- Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status21  ND
- 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  No
- Criminalize sex work25  ND
- Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences26  ND
- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs27  ND
- Legally recognize a third gender28  ND

SRHR and gender-based violence

Are there laws or policies that:

- Allow safe abortion29
  - To save a woman’s life  No
  - To preserve a woman’s physical health  Yes
  - To preserve a woman’s mental health  Yes
  - In case of rape  Yes
  - 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 services30  No
- Explicitly criminalize marital rape31  Yes
- Criminalize domestic violence32  Yes
- Criminalize sexual harassment33  Yes
- Require provision of CSE in primary school34  ND
- 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

Maternity care

Family planning

CSE

Sexual health

Total

ND

ND

ND

ND

ND

Age of Consent

Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse37

Legal age for marriage without parental consent38

Female

ND

Female

ND

Male

ND

Male

ND

Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services39  No

Women’s empowerment

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

Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions41

Stigma

Global Gender Gap Index42

Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV43

ND

ND

Score 0.7

Ranking 79

ND

ND

ND

ND

ND

ND
Universal Health Coverage

Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)

- 80

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)

Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

- 10% of income: 2.2%
- 25% of income: 0.4%

Governance

Legislation on universal health coverage: Yes

Health workforce

- Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population):
  - Doctors: 9.2
  - Nurses and Midwives: 31.5
  - Pharmacists: 6.31

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
- Antenatal care data captured in health information system: Yes

Health financing

- Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP: 3.8%
- Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP: 2.9%
- Total health expenditure per capita (USD): $275.9
- Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD): ND

Integrated service delivery

- Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services: Data Not Available
- Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services: Data Not Available

Global Targets: Achieved Challenges remain Major challenges remain

ND = No Data

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.

ND = No Data

Global Targets: Achieved Challenges remain Major challenges remain
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)\(^\text{11}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self injectable</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>41.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male condom</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implant</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female sterilization</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other modern methods</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods\(^\text{10}\)

- Injection: 16.8%
- Self injectable: ND
- Pill: 41.0%
- Male condom: 3.0%
- IUD: 0.6%
- Implant: 2.3%
- Female sterilization: 35.5%
- Other modern methods: 1.0%

### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

#### Attending antenatal clinic

- At least once\(^\text{14}\): 98.1%
- At least 4 times\(^\text{15}\): 90.8%

#### Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel\(^\text{16}\)

- 99.1%

#### Births by caesarean section\(^\text{17}\)

- 32.7%

#### Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth\(^\text{18}\)

- ND

### Vertical transmission of HIV

#### Pregnant women tested for HIV\(^\text{19}\)

- 85.6%

#### Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)\(^\text{20}\)

- 94.3%

#### Vertical transmission (at 12 months)\(^\text{21}\)

- 2.0%

#### Primary infertility among women\(^\text{22}\)

- ND

### Vertical transmission of syphilis

#### Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit\(^\text{23}\)

- 99.6%

#### Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated\(^\text{24}\)

- 97.5%

#### Congenital syphilis rate\(^\text{25}\) (per 100,000 live births)

- 10.9

### Abortion

#### Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)\(^\text{26}\)

- ND
**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)**
  - Male: 75.7%
  - Female: 77%

- **Male circumcision**
  - ND

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

- **People living with HIV who know their status (15+)**
  - Female: 93%
  - Male: 94%

- **People living with HIV who are on ART (15+)**
  - Female: 80%
  - Male: 79%

- **People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)**
  - Female: 78%
  - Male: 77%

### PrEP and HIV self-testing

- **Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users**
  - 2,888

- **HIV self tests conducted**
  - 0

### Syphilis

- **Active syphilis among men who have sex with men**
  - 6.0%

- **Active syphilis among sex workers**
  - 1.6%

### 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**
  - 13.1%

### Care/support provided by service delivery points in cases of rape or incest

- First-line support (psychological first aid)
  - ND

- Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)
  - ND

- Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)
  - ND

- Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)
  - 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%
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.

Harmful practices

- Girls married before 18: 20.2%
- Female genital mutilation / cutting: ND

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

- Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy: ND
- Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy: ND

Adolescent sexual health

- Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19): Female: ND, Male: ND
- Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24): Female: 46.0%, Male: 45.1%

Key populations

<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</td>
<td>527,900</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>62,800</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND = No Data

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

Men who have sex with men: 103-106
Sex workers: 107-110
People who inject drugs: 111-114
Transgender people: 115-118
Prisoners: 119-122
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. 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. 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/sdgs/indicators/database/


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. 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


64. 2016. 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

65. 2016. 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.23610


75. 2015. 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


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

87. 2012. 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. No Data. 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/
To find out more:
https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care

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