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.

*Reissued for technical reasons on 29 April 2022
Demographic data

Population size: 1.3m

- Female: 0.65m
- Male: 0.67m

Life expectancy at birth:

- Female: 71.4 years
- Male: 67.9 years

Population age distribution:

- 0-14: 36.8%
- 15-24: 21.4%
- 25-49: 28.4%
- 50+: 13.3%

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Total fertility rate: 4.1 births per woman

Adolescent birth rate: 33.8 per 1,000 women aged 15-19

Median age at first sex among young people (20-24): ND

Young women (20-24) married before age 18: 14.9%

Maternal mortality ratio: 142 per 100,000 live births

Maternal mortality due to HIV: ND

Neonatal mortality rate: 19.6 per 1000 live births

HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<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>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (15-24)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (25-49)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (50+)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&lt;200</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>&lt;200</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+): 0.22

HIV prevalence among adults (15-49): 0.2%
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 HIV⁴³
- Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV⁴⁰
- Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status²¹
- Allow HIV self-testing²²
- Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available¹⁹

ND

SRHR and gender-based violence
Are there laws or policies that:
- Allow safe abortion²⁹
  - 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
- Explicitly criminalize marital rape³¹
- Criminalize domestic violence³²
- Criminalize sexual harassment³³
- Require provision of CSE in primary school³⁴
- National strategy or policy on self-care interventions³⁵

Yes  Yes  Yes  No  No  Yes  No  No  No  ND

Key populations
Are there laws or policies that:
- Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour²⁴
- Criminalize sex work²⁵
- Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences²⁶
- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs²⁷
- Legally recognize a third gender²⁸

No  ND  ND  ND  ND

Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)⁴⁶

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  Male
ND  18

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

66.8%  40.0%

Global Gender Gap Index⁴²
Ranking (out of 156 countries)
Score (1.0 = parity)

Score  Ranking
0.7  64

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)**
  
- **Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)**
  Households where expenditure on health is greater than:
  - 10% of income: 2.9%
  - 25% of income: 0.5%

**Governance**

- Legislation on universal health coverage
  - **No**

**Health workforce**

- Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)
  - Doctors: 7.7
  - Nurses and Midwives: 17.6
  - Pharmacists: 2.13

**Supply Chain**

- Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities
  - **ND**

**Health information**

- Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months
  - **ND**

**Health information**

- Paper-based or electronic health information system
  - **ND**

- Antenatal care data captured in health information system
  - **ND**

**Health financing**

- Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP
  - 4.3%

- Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP
  - 2.6%

- Total health expenditure per capita (USD)
  - $93.7

- 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**
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)\(^5\)**
  - 45.9%

- **Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods\(^{10}\)**
  - Injection: 49.4%
  - Self injectable: ND
  - Pill: 9.3%
  - Male condom: 0%
  - IUD: 8.4%
  - Implant: 26.2%
  - Female sterilization: 5.9%
  - Other modern methods: 0.8%

- **Unmet need for family planning (15-49)\(^{32}\)**
  - 25.3%

- **Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)\(^{11}\)**
  - 23.7%

### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

- **Attending antenatal clinic**
  - At least once\(^{64}\)
  - 84.4%
  - At least 4 times\(^{65}\)
  - 76.7%

- **Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel\(^{66}\)**
  - 56.7%

- **Births by caesarean section\(^{67}\)**
  - 3.5%

- **Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth\(^{68}\)**
  - 34.5%

### Vertical transmission of HIV

- **Pregnant women tested for HIV\(^{69}\)**
  - ND

- **Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)\(^{70}\)**
  - ND

- **Vertical transmission (at 12 months)\(^{71}\)**
  - ND

- **Primary infertility among women\(^{72}\)**
  - ND

### Vertical transmission of syphilis

- **Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit\(^{73}\)**
  - 55.6%

- **Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated\(^{74}\)**
  - ND

- **Congenital syphilis rate\(^{75}\) (per 100,000 live births)
  - ND

### Abortion

- **Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)\(^{76}\)**
  - ND
HIV prevention

Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49) 77

Male circumcision 78

PrEP and HIV self-testing

Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users 82

Syphilis

Active syphilis among men who have sex with men 84

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 92

Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme 93

Type of programme 94

Coverage of national screening programme 95

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

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

HIV self tests conducted 83

Syphilis

Active syphilis among sex workers 85

Gender based violence

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

First-line support (psychological first aid) 88

Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days) 89

Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws) 90

Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours) 91

Cervical cancer

Opportunistic screening

Coverage of national screening programme 96
Harmful practices

Girls married before 18%
14.9%
Female genital mutilation / cutting
ND
Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy
ND
Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy
ND

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Adolescent sexual health

Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19)%

Female
ND
Male
25.0%

Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)

Female
7.7%
Male
14.6%

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>8,700</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND = No Data

Global Targets:

Achieved
Challenges remain
Major challenges remain

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.

ND = No Data

Global Targets:

Achieved
Challenges remain
Major challenges remain
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


41. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - http://www.statcompiler.com

42. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - http://www.statcompiler.com

43. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - http://www.statcompiler.com

44. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - http://www.statcompiler.com

45. 2016. 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-wraper-v2.jsp?id=1030103
59. 2019. 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/indicators/database
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. 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
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. 2014. 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
83. 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
86. 2016. 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. 2016. 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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