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

Population size: 43.7m
Female: 23.5m
Male: 20.3m

Life expectancy at birth:
Female: 77.8 years
Male: 68.0 years

Life expectancy at birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population age distribution

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Total fertility rate: 1.4 births per woman

Adolescent birth rate: 23.7 per 1,000 women aged 15-19

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

Maternal mortality ratio: 19 per 100,000 live births

HIV

Number of new HIV infections
- Child (0-14): <200
- Female (15-24): <1,000
- Male (15-24): <1,000
- Female (25-49): 3,800
- Male (25-49): 6,500
- Female (50+): <500
- Male (50+): <1,000
- Total: 13,000

Number of people living with HIV
- Child (0-14): 2,900
- Female (15-24): 2,900
- Male (15-24): 2,800
- Female (25-49): 90,000
- Male (25-49): 110,000
- Female (50+): 17,000
- Male (50+): 27,000
- Total: 250,000

Number of AIDS related deaths
- Child (0-14): <100
- Female (15-24): <100
- Male (15-24): <100
- Female (25-49): 1,800
- Male (25-49): 2,600
- Female (50+): <500
- Male (50+): <1,000
- Total: 5,900

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+)
- 0.33

HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)
- 1.0%

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

Global Targets: Achieved Challenges remain Major challenges remain
**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.

**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? **Yes**
- Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV? **No**
- Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status? **Yes**
- Allow HIV self-testing? **Yes**
- Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available? **No**

**SRHR and gender-based violence**

Are there laws or policies that:

- Allow safe abortion? **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 services? **No**
- Explicitly criminalize marital rape? **No**
- Criminalize domestic violence? **Yes**
- Criminalize sexual harassment? **Yes**
- Require provision of CSE in primary school? **No**
- National strategy or policy on self-care interventions? **ND**

### Key populations

Are there laws or policies that:

- Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour? **No**
- Criminalize sex work? **Yes**
- Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences? **No**
- Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs? **Yes**
- Legally recognize a third gender? **ND**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Maternity care</th>
<th>Family planning</th>
<th>CSE</th>
<th>Sexual health</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Achieved</strong></td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age of Consent

- **Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse**
  - Female: **ND**
  - Male: **ND**
- **Legal age for marriage without parental consent**
  - Female: **17**
  - Male: **18**
- **Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services**: **Yes <14yrs**

### Women’s empowerment

- % of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare: **ND**
- % of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions: **81.0%**
- **Global Gender Gap Index**
  - Ranking (out of 156 countries): **74**
  - Score (1.0 = parity): **0.7**

### Stigma

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

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

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)
Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

- 10% of income\(^5\): 7.8%
- 25% of income\(^6\): 0.9%

Governance
Legislation on universal health coverage\(^7\)
Yes

Health workforce
Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)
- Doctors\(^3a\): 29.9
- Nurses and Midwives\(^3b\): 66.6
- Pharmacists\(^3c\): 0.34

Supply Chain
Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities\(^8\)
88.6%

Health information
Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months\(^9\)
No

Antenatal care data captured in health information system\(^10\)
Both

Health financing
Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP\(^11\)
7.7%

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP\(^12\)
3.7%

Total health expenditure per capita (USD)\(^13\)
$228.4

Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD)\(^14\)
ND

Integrated service delivery
Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services\(^15\)
All

Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services\(^16\)
All

ND = No Data

Global Targets: Achieved Challenge remain Major challenges remain

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contraception / Family Planning</th>
<th>Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods</th>
<th>Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception (15-49)</td>
<td>68.0%</td>
<td>Injection: 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet need for family planning (15-49)</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>Self injectable: ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td>Pill: 13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male condom: 50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IUD: 29.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implant: 0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female sterilization: 1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other modern methods: 4.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

- Attending antenatal clinic: At least once 98.6%; At least 4 times 87.2%
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: 99.9%
- Births by caesarean section: 12.1%
- Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth: 95.6%

Vertical transmission of HIV

- Pregnant women tested for HIV: 73.3%
- Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk): 69.6%
- Vertical transmission (at 12 months): 6.8%
- Primary infertility among women: ND

Vertical transmission of syphilis

- Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit: 90.2%
- Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated: 100.0%
- Congenital syphilis rate (per 100,000 live births): 0.3

Abortion

- Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49): ND
HIV prevention

Condom use at last high risk sex (15-49)\textsuperscript{77} 79.9%

Male circumcision\textsuperscript{78} ND

95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade

People living with HIV who know their status (15+)\textsuperscript{79} 70%

Female 70%

People living with HIV who are on ART (15+)\textsuperscript{80} 58%

Female 58%

People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)\textsuperscript{81} 48%

Male 48%

PrEP and HIV self-testing

Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users\textsuperscript{82} 1,735

HIV self tests conducted\textsuperscript{83} 25,540

Syphilis

Active syphilis among men who have sex with men\textsuperscript{84} 0.5%

Active syphilis among sex workers\textsuperscript{85} 0.5%

Gender based violence

Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)\textsuperscript{86} ND

Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified\textsuperscript{87} 2.9%

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

First-line support (psychological first aid)\textsuperscript{88} Yes

Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)\textsuperscript{89} Yes

Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)\textsuperscript{90} Yes

Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)\textsuperscript{91} Yes

Cervical cancer

Existence of national HPV vaccination programme\textsuperscript{92} No

Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme\textsuperscript{93} Yes

Type of programme\textsuperscript{94}

Opportunistic screening

Coverage of national screening programme\textsuperscript{95} <10%
Harmful practices

Girls married before 18: 96% (Female genital mutilation / cutting: ND)

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy: ND
Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy: 76-100%

Adolescent sexual health

Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19): 66.5% Female, 83.9% Male
Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24): 21.0% Female, 25.0% Male

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>179,400</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>86,600</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>350,300</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>7.2%</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.
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/


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


48b. 2012. Indicator: SDG 5.3.1. Women were involved in decision-making - nurses and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.UHCRHvH


59. 2012. 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://unsustans.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database


64. 2012. 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. 2012. 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. 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.Z3610


74. 2016. Indicator: Congenital syphilis rate per 100,000 live births. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CONGENITALSYPFSTH

75. No Data. Indicator: Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-49. Source: Guttmacher Report on Abortion Worldwide (figure 2.3) - https://www.guttmacher.org/report/abortion-worldwide-2017


85. No Data. Indicator: SDG 5.2.1. Percentage 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://unsustans.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database

86. 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.VAM.REAS.ZS

87. 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/