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**: 3.5m
  - Female: 1.8m
  - Male: 1.7m

- **Life expectancy at birth**
  - Female: 80.6
  - Male: 73.5

- **Population age distribution**
  - 0-14: 20.3%
  - 15-24: 14.4%
  - 25-49: 33.8%
  - 50+: 31.5%

**Sexual and Reproductive Health**

- **Total fertility rate**: 2.0 births per woman

- **Adolescent birth rate**: 58.7 per 1,000 women aged 15-19

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

- **Maternal mortality ratio**: 17 per 100,000 live births

- **Maternal mortality due to HIV**: ND

- **Neonatal mortality rate**: 4.2 per 1000 live births

**HIV**

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

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

**HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)**: ND

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**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
### Laws and policies

**People living with HIV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
<th>Impact on integrated SRHR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV⁹</td>
<td>Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV¹⁰</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status²¹</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow HIV self-testing²²</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available³³</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key populations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there laws or policies that:</th>
<th>Impact on integrated SRHR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour²⁴</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalize sex work²⁵</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences²⁶</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support a harm reduction approach for people who use drugs²⁷</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legally recognize a third gender²⁸</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SRHR and gender-based violence

**Are there laws or policies that:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allow safe abortion²⁹</th>
<th>Impact on integrated SRHR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- To save a woman’s life</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To preserve a woman’s physical health</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To preserve a woman’s mental health</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In case of rape</td>
<td>Supportive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- In case of incest</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Owing to foetal impairment</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For economic or social reasons</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- On request</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require spousal consent for married women to access SRH services³⁰</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Explicitly criminalize marital rape³¹ | No |
| Criminalize domestic violence³² | No |
| 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>96%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</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 | No |

### Women’s empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare⁴⁰</th>
<th>Global Gender Gap Index⁴²</th>
<th>Stigma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

ND = No Data
Universal Health Coverage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)

Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

- 10% of income\(^b\)
  - ND
- 25% of income\(^c\)
  - ND

Governance

Legislation on universal health coverage\(^d\)

Yes

Health workforce

Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)

- Doctors\(^e\)
  - 49.4
- Nurses and Midwives\(^f\)
  - 72.2
- Pharmacists\(^g\)
  - ND

Supply Chain

Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities\(^h\)

ND

Health information

Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months\(^i\)

No

Paper-based or electronic health information system\(^j\)

Both

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

Yes

Health financing

Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP\(^l\)

9.2%

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP\(^m\)

6.7%

Total health expenditure per capita (USD)\(^n\)

$1590

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

ND

Integrated service delivery

Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services\(^p\)

All, Some, None

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

All, Some, None
**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)\(^9\)**
  - ND

- **Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods\(^9,10\)**
  - Injection: 0.9%
  - Self injectable: ND
  - Pill: 39.4%
  - Male condom: 30.7%
  - IUD: 14.2%
  - Implant: 1.5%
  - Female sterilization: 11.6%
  - Other modern methods: 1.7%

- **Unmet need for family planning (15-49)\(^9\)**
  - ND

- **Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)\(^9\)**
  - ND

### Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

- **Attending antenatal clinic**
  - At least once\(^44\): 97.2%
  - At least 4 times\(^45\): 76.8%

- **Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel\(^66\)**
  - 100.0%

- **Births by caesarean section\(^67\)**
  - 29.6%

- **Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth\(^68\)**
  - ND

### 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\(^73\)**
  - 100.0%

- **Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated\(^74\)**
  - 41.6%

- **Congenital syphilis rate\(^75\) (per 100,000 live births)**
  - 233.6

### Abortion

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

- Condom use at last high-risk sex (15-49)
  - Male: ND
  - Female: ND

- Male circumcision
  - Male: ND

PrEP and HIV self-testing

- Current oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) users
  - 54

Syphilis

- Active syphilis among men who have sex with men
  - 21.0%

Gender based violence

- Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)
  - 2.8%

- Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified
  - 1.5%

- 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
  - 70%+
Harmful practices

Girls married before 18

24.6%

Female genital mutilation / cutting

ND

Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy

ND

Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy

76-100%

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Adolescent sexual health

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

81.3%

Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)

34.5%

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>25,300</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>6,900</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>1.3%</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 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/sdg/indicators/database


33. 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


35. 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/sdgs/indicators/database


38. 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. 2013. 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. 2013. 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: 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.EN053


80. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of people living with HIV who know their status who are on ART (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org


87. 2013. 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


89. 2013. 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

90. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of women who have been raped/experienced incest: first-line support. Source: UNAIDS - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
To find out more: https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care

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ENDNOTES

89. 2019. 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. 2019. 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. 2019. 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. 2013. 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: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-13. Compiled by UNICEF - https://data.unicef.org/topics/hiv/aids/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. 2019. 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
113. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
114. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
117. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
118. No Data. 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. 2016. Indicator: Percentage of prisoners who are living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
121. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of prisoner who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
122. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of prisoners reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Source: No known source