SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS
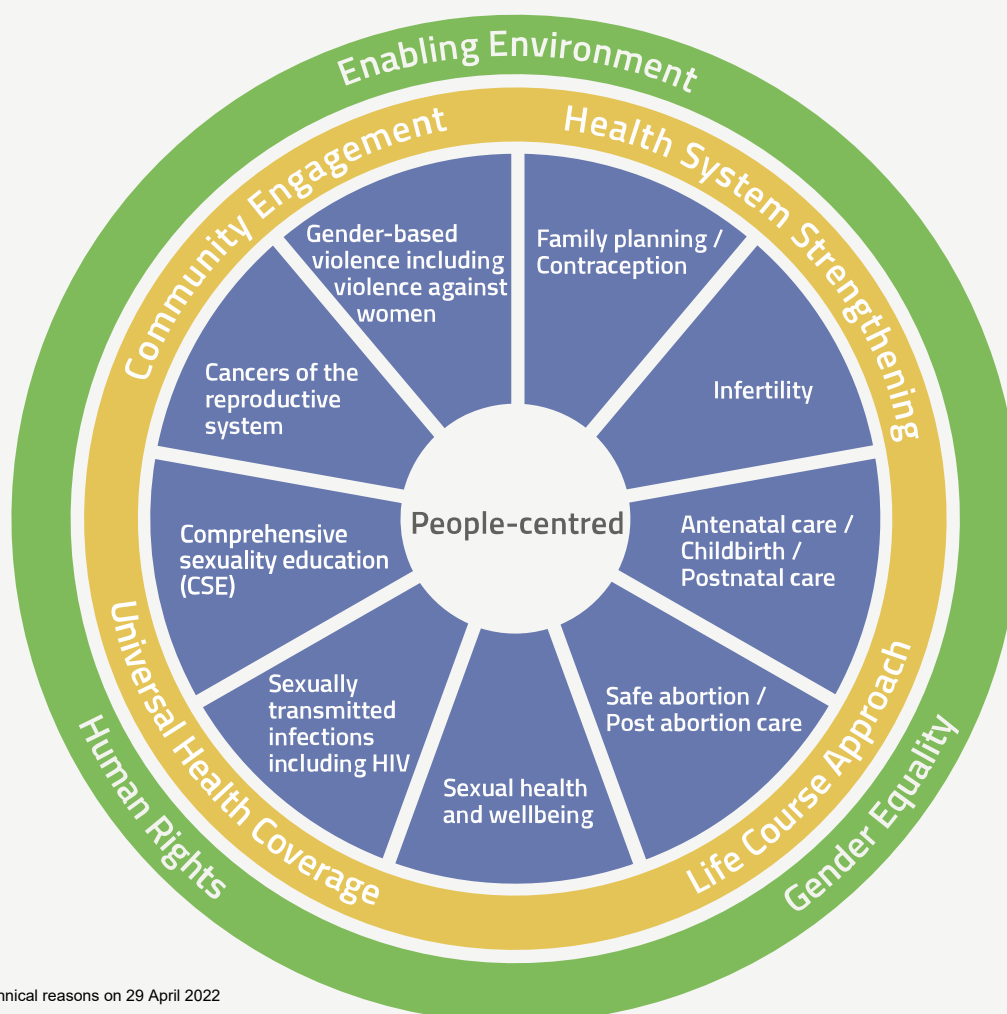
INFOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT

ZIMBABWE 2021[1]*

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[2] 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.[3]

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[1], 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.

Enabling Environment · Community Engagement · Health System Strengthening · Human Rights · Universal Health Coverage · Life Course Approach · Gender Equality

People-centred

- Gender-based violence including violence against women
- Family planning / Contraception
- Cancers of the reproductive system
- Infertility
- Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)
- Antenatal care / Childbirth / Postnatal care
- Sexually transmitted infections including HIV
- Safe abortion / Post abortion care
- Sexual health and wellbeing

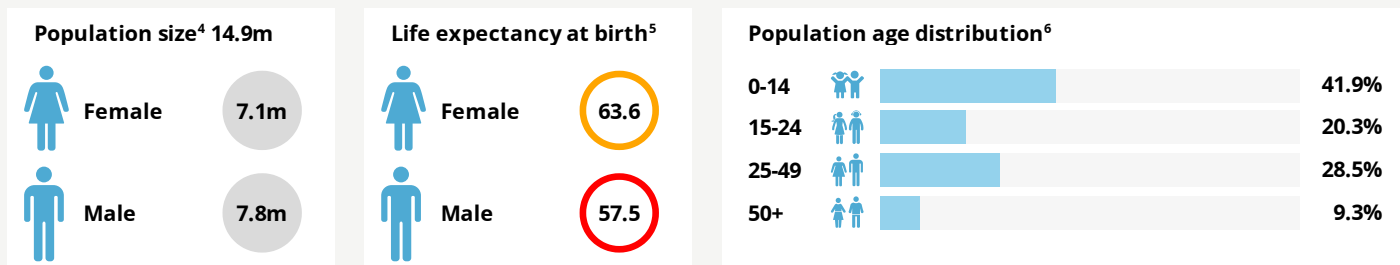*Reissued for technical reasons on 29 April 2022

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.
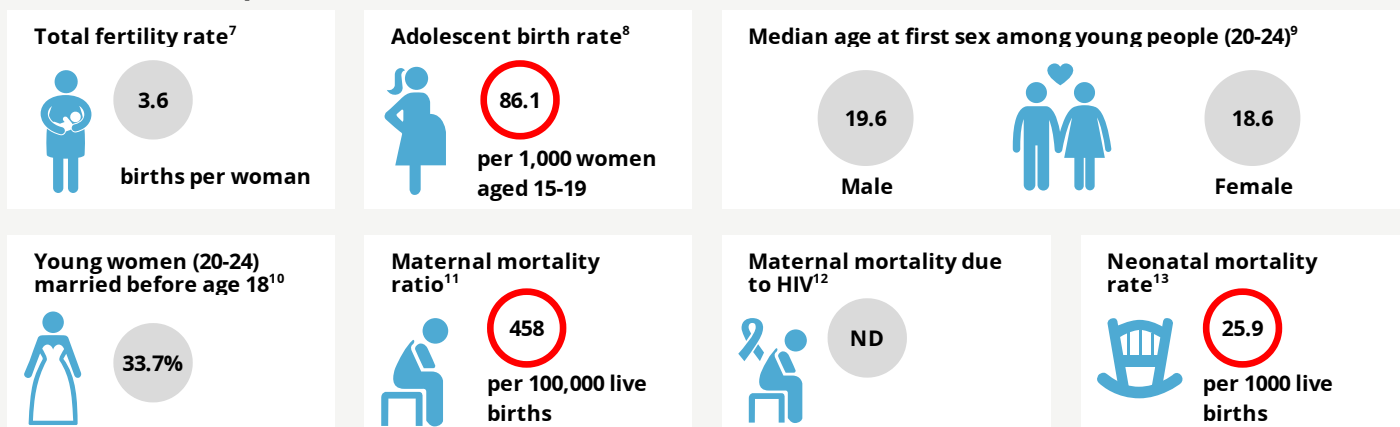
ND = *No Data*

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

Demographic data

Population size[4] 14.9m

Female	7.1m
Male	7.8m

Life expectancy at birth[5]

Female	63.6
Male	57.5

Population age distribution[6]

Age	%
0-14	41.9%
15-24	20.3%
25-49	28.5%
50+	9.3%

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Total fertility rate[7]
3.6 births per woman

Adolescent birth rate[8]
86.1 per 1,000 women aged 15-19

Median age at first sex among young people (20-24)[9]
19.6 Male
18.6 Female

Young women (20-24) married before age 18[10]
33.7%

Maternal mortality ratio[11]
458 per 100,000 live births

Maternal mortality due to HIV[12]
ND

Neonatal mortality rate[13]
25.9 per 1000 live births

HIV

	Number of new HIV infections[14]	Number of people living with HIV[15]	Number of AIDS related deaths[16]
Child (0-14)	5,200	84,000	3,000
Female (15-24)	9,200	87,000	1,200
Male (15-24)	4,200	49,000	1,100
Female (25-49)	9,600	540,000	5,600
Male (25-49)	9,900	350,000	5,100
Female (50+)	<1,000	140,000	2,000
Male (50+)	<1,000	120,000	2,100
Total	40,000	1.4m	20,000

HIV incidence per 1,000 population (15+)[17]
4.31

HIV prevalence among adults (15-49)[18]
12.8%

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

Impact on integrated SRHR: Supportive ● Partial ● Punitive ●

People living with HIV
Are there laws or policies that:

Criminalize transmission, exposure or non-disclosure of HIV[19]	Yes	●
Restrict entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV[20]	No	●
Protect against discrimination on basis of HIV status[21]	No	●
Allow HIV self-testing[22]	Yes	●
Make oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP) available[23]	Yes	●

Key populations
Are there laws or policies that:

Criminalize same-sex sexual behaviour[24]	Yes	●
Criminalize sex work[25]	Yes	●
Allow the death penalty for people convicted of drug-related offences[26]	No	●
Support a harm reducation approach for people who use drugs[27]	No	●
Legally recognize a third gender[28]	ND	●

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	Yes	●
- To preserve a woman's mental health	No	●
- In case of rape	Yes	●
- In case of incest	Yes	●
- Owing to foetal impairment	Yes	●
- 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]	Yes	●
National strategy or policy on self-care interventions[35]	ND	●

Extent to which laws and regulations guarantee access to SRH care and education (SDG 5.6.2)[36]

Maternity care		**ND**
Family planning		**ND**
CSE		**ND**
Sexual health		**ND**
Total		**ND**

Age of Consent

Legal age for consent to sexual intercourse[37]		Legal age for marriage without parental consent[38]	
Female	ND	Female	18
Male	ND	Male	18

Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services[39]   Yes <16yrs

Women's empowerment

Percentage of women that believe they should have final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare[40]

90.7%

Percentage of women (15-49) making SRHR decisions[41]

59.9%

Global Gender Gap Index[42]
Ranking (out of 156 countries)
Score (1.0 = parity)

Score 0.7

Ranking 47

Stigma

Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[43]

26.0%

HEALTH SYSTEMS

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 ⬤

Universal Health Coverage

Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)[44]

54
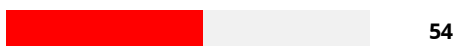
Catastrophic health spending (SDG 3.8.2)
Households where expenditure on health is greater than:

10% of income[45] ND

25% of income[46] ND

Governance

Legislation on universal health coverage[47]

No

Health workforce

Skilled health professionals (per 10,000 population)

2.1 — Doctors[48a]

19.3 — Nurses and Midwives[48b]

0.97 — Pharmacists[48c]

Supply Chain

Availability of essential medicines and commodities in Public Health facilities[49]

ND

Male condom stock-out in the past 12 months[50]

Yes

Health information

Paper-based or electronic health information system[51]

Both

Antenatal care data captured in health information system[52]

Yes

Health financing

Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP[53]

4.7%

Government health expenditure as percentage of GDP[54]

1.3%

Total health expenditure per capita (USD)[55]

$140.3

Government expenditure on reproductive health per capita (USD)[56]

ND

Integrated service delivery

Health facilities delivering HIV counselling and testing with SRH services[57]

All · Some · None

Health facilities delivering HIV treatment and care with SRH services[58]

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)[59]

84.8%

Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods[60]

99.0%

Modern contraceptive method (women 15-49)[61]

Injection	14.6%
Self injectable	ND
Pill	62.3%
Male condom	5.8%
IUD	0.9%
Implant	14.6%
Female sterilization	1.2%
Other modern methods	0.6%

Unmet need for family planning (15-49)[62]

10.4%

Use of modern contraceptive methods (women 15-49)[63]

65.8%

Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care

Attending antenatal clinic

At least once[64] — 93.3%

At least 4 times[65] — 71.5%

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel[66]

86.0%

Births by caesarean section[67]

8.8%

Postnatal checkup in first two days after birth[68]

56.6%

Vertical transmission of HIV

Pregnant women tested for HIV[69]

83.6%

Early infant diagnosis (HIV-testing of infants at risk)[70]

55.7%

Vertical transmission (at 12 months)[71]

8.2%

Primary infertility among women[72]

ND

Vertical transmission of syphilis

Tested for syphilis at 1st antenatal care visit[73]

90.6%

Percentage testing positive for syphilis who are treated[74]

80.4%

Congenital syphilis rate[75] (per 100,000 live births)

ND

Abortion

Abortions per 1,000 women (15-49)[76]

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)[77]

79.0%

Male circumcision[78]

14.3%

95-95-95 testing and treatment cascade

People living with HIV who know their status (15+)[79]

Female 95%

Male 87%

People living with HIV who know their status who are on ART (15+)[80]

Female 89%

Male 80%

People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+)[81]

Female 79%

Male 69%

PrEP and HIV self-testing

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

8,351

HIV self tests conducted[83]

171,730

Syphilis

Active syphilis among men who have sex with men[84]

4.8%

Active syphilis among sex workers[85]

30.4%

Gender based violence

Women experiencing physical or sexual violence in past 12 months (15-49)[86]

19.9%

Wife agrees husband justified beating her - at least one reason specified[87]

38.7%

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

First-line support (psychological first aid)[88]   Yes 🟢

Emergency contraception for women (within 5 days)[89]   Yes 🟢

Safe abortion (in accordance with national laws)[90]   Yes 🟢

Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV (within 72 hours)[91]   Yes 🟢

Cervical cancer

Existence of national HPV vaccination programme[92]

Yes

Existence of national cervical cancer screening programme[93]

No

Type of programme[94]

None

Coverage of national screening programme[95]

0%

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 ◯

Harmful practices

Girls married before 18[96]

33.7%

Female genital mutilation / cutting[97]

ND

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Primary schools fully implementing national CSE policy[98]

76-100%

Secondary schools fully implementing national CSE policy[99]

76-100%
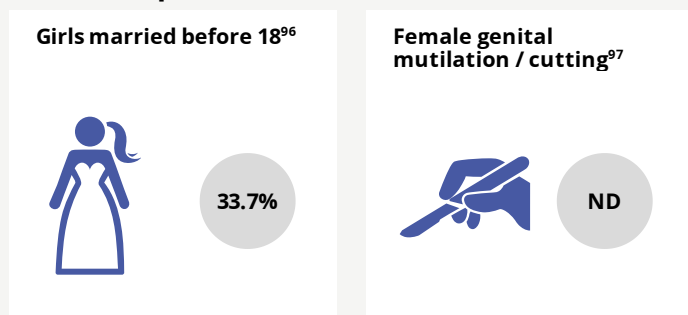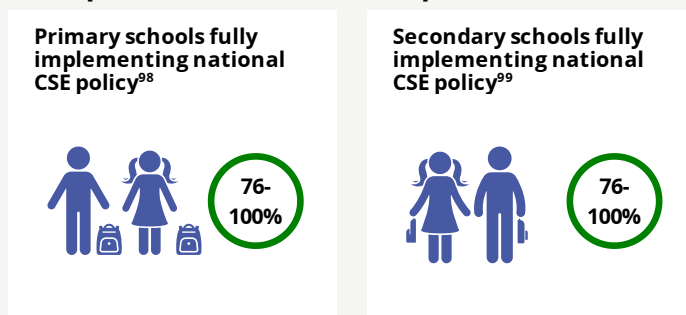
Adolescent sexual health

Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sex (15-19)[100]

44.2% **Female**

65.7% **Male**

Correct knowledge of HIV prevention (15-24)[101]

46.3% **Female**

46.6% **Male**
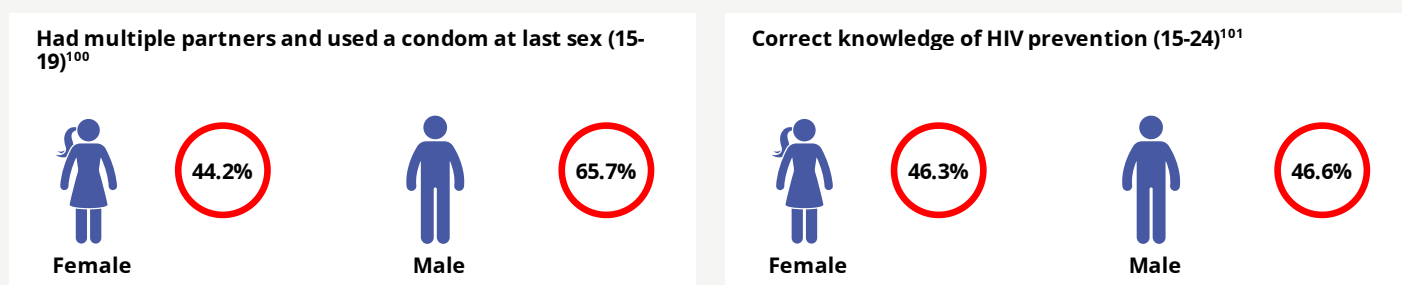
Key populations[102]

	Population size estimate	HIV prevalence	Knowledge of HIV status	Condom use at last sex
Men who have sex with men[103-106]	23,000	21.1%	99.5%	69.2%
Sex workers[107-110]	45,000	42.2%	80.5%	74.9%
People who inject drugs[111-114]	ND	ND	ND	ND
Transgender people[115-118]	ND	ND	ND	ND
Prisoners[119-122]	19,000	28.0%	ND	ND

ENDNOTES

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.
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4. 2020. Indicator: Population. Source: United Nations Population Division - https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Interpolated/
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6. 2020. Indicator: Population demographic overview. Source: United Nations Population Division - https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Interpolated/
7. 2015-2020. Indicator: Total fertility rate. Source: United Nations Population Division - https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Fertility/
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9. 2015. Indicator: Median age at first sexual intercourse (age 20-24). Source: 2015 DHS - http://statcompiler.com
10. 2019. Indicator: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18. Source: MICS 2019. Compiled by UNICEF - https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage/
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
12. No Data. Indicator: Maternal deaths due to HIV. Source: WHO (2019) Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017 - https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241516488
13. 2019. Indicator: SDG3.2.2. Source: SDG database - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database
14. 2019. Indicator: Number of new HIV infections. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
15. 2019. Indicator: Number of people living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
16. 2019. Indicator: Number of AIDS related deaths. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
17. 2019. Indicator: HIV incidence per 1000 population (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
18. 2019. Indicator: HIV prevalence among adults (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org
19. 2019. Indicator: Laws criminalizing transmission of, non-disclosure of, or exposure to HIV transmission. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=374
20. 2017. Indicator: Laws restricting entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=375
21. 2019. Indicator: Laws protecting against discrimniation on the basis of HIV status. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=792
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23. 2017. Indicator: PrEP is available (according to national authorities). Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/
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25. 2019. Indicator: Criminalization of sex work. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=212
26. 2019. Indicator: Death penalty retained in law for people convicted of drug-related offences. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/
27. 2019. Indicator: Explicit supportive reference to harm reduction in national policies. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=222
28. No Data. Indicator: Legal protections for transgender people: A third gender is legally recognised (according to national authorities). Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/
29. 2018. Indicator: Laws that allow legal abortion. Source: WHO Abortion Policy Database - https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/
30. 2019. Indicator: Laws requiring spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=376
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33. 2011. Indicator: Are there laws criminalizing sexual harassment. Source: UN Women - https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Data/Qualitative%20Indicators.html
34. 2019. Indicator: Education policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education in primary school. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=1
35. No Data. Indicator: Policies available that promote self-care interventions for SRHR. Source: WHO - https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/self-care-interventions/en/
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
37. No Data. Indicator: Minimum legal age of consent for heterosexual sex. Source: http://chartsbin.com/view/hxj
38. 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/unsd/gender/Data/Qualitative%20Indicators.html
39. 2018. Indicator: Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access sexual and reproductive health services. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/
40. 2015. Indicator: Indicator: Percentage of married women who say that they have the final say in own health care. Source: DHS - http://www.statcompiler.com/
41. 2015. Indicator: SDG 5.6.1: Proportion of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (% of women aged 15-49 years). Source: SDG database - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

42. 2021. Indicator: Global Gender Gap Index 2020. Source: World Economic Forum - http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf

43. 2019. 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/

44. 2017. Indicator: SDG 3.8.1. UHC service coverage index. Source: Sustainable Development Report 2020 - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database

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48b. 2018. Indicator: Health worker density - nurses and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.UHCHRHv

48c. 2018. Indicator: Health worker density - Pharmacists per 10,000 population. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.UHCHRHv

49. No Data. Indicator: Median availability of selected general medicines (%) - Public. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/gho/portal/uhc-hss-cabinet-wrapper-v2.jsp?id=1030501

50. 2020. Indicator: Local condom stock-out in the past 12 months. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=335

51. 2020. Indicator: Functioning health information system. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=696

52. 2018. Indicator: ANC data captured in health information system. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

53. 2018. Indicator: Total current expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product. Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure Database - https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Select/Indicators/enn

54. 2018. Indicator: Domestic general government health expenditure as percentage of GDP. Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure Database - https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Select/Indicators/en

55. 2018. Indicator: Current health expenditure per capita in US$. Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure Database - https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Select/Indicators/en

56. 2018. Indicator: Domestic general government expenditure on reproductive health in current US$ per capita. Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure Database - https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Select/Indicators/en

57. 2019. Indicator: Health facilities delivering integrated services: HIV counselling and testing with SRH. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

58. 2019. Indicator: Health facilities delivering integrated services: HIV treatment and care with SRH. Source: UNAIDS Laws and Policies Analytics - http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/

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61. 2015. Indicator: Modern contraceptive method. Source: United Nations Population Division - https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/world-contraceptive-use

62. 2015. Indicator: Unmet need for family planning rate, married or in-union women aged 15-49, per cent. Source: United Nations Population Division - https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/world-contraceptive-use

63. 2015. Indicator: Percentage of married or in-union women aged 15-49 using any modern contraceptive method. Source: United Nations Population Division - https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/world-contraceptive-use

64. 2019. 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. 2019. 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

66. 2019. Indicator: SDG 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Source: SDG database - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database

67. 2019. Indicator: Proportion of births by caesaran section. Source: WHO - https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.BIRTHSBYCAESAREAN?lang=en

68. 2015. Indicator: Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth. Source: UNICEF - https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/

69. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of pregnant women with known HIV status. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

70. 2019. 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

71. 2019. Indicator: Rate of mother-to-child transmission at 12 months. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

72. No Data. Indicator: Prevalence of primary infertility among women exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Source: Maya N. Mascarenhas et al. (Dec. 2012) PLoS Med 9(12) - https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/infertility/277surveys/en/

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

74. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of antenatal care attendees positive for syphilis who received treatment. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.A1362STIv

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.CONGENITALSYPFSTIv

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

77. 2015. Indicator: Condom use at last high risk sex (adults 15-49). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

78. 2016. Indicator: Prevalence of male circumcision. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

79. 2019. Indicator: People living with HIV who know their status (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

80. 2019. Indicator: People living with HIV who know their status who are on ART (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

81. 2019. Indicator: People living with HIV on ART who achieve viral load suppression (15+). Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

82. 2019. Indicator: Estimated Number of Current PrEP Users. Source. UNAIDS WHO Global AIDS Monitoring - https://onlinedb.unaids.org/gam/libraries/aspx/Home.aspx

83. 2019. Indicator: Number of HIV self-tests distributed. Source: UNAIDS WHO GAM 2019 - https://onlinedb.unaids.org/gam/libraries/aspx/home.aspx

84. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of men who have sex with men with active syphilis. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

85. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of sex workers with active syphilis. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

86. 2015. 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. 2015. 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. 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/

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/

92. 2019. Indicator: Existence of national HPV vaccination programme. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766

93. 2019. Indicator: Existence of national screening programme for cervical cancer. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766

94. 2019. Indicator: Type of national cervical cancer screening programme. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766

95. 2019. Indicator: Coverage of national cervical cancer screening programme. Source: WHO Global Health Observatory - http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.24766

96. 2019. Indicator: Child marriage (%), married by 18. Source: UNICEF - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database

97. No Data. Indicator: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FMG/C). Source: UNICEF - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database

98. 2019. 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/

99. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of secondary 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. 2015. 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: Demographic and Health Survey 2015. Compiled by UNICEF - https://data.unicef.org/topic/hivaids/adolescents-young-people/

101. 2015. Indicator: Percent of young people (15-24) with comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

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.

103. 2019. Indicator: Men who have sex with men population size estimate. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

104. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of men who have sex with men who are living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

105. 2019. 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.orgg

107. 2016. Indicator: Sex workers population size estimate. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

108. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of sex workers who are living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

109. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of sex workers who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

110. 2019. Indicator: Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

111. No Data. Indicator: People who inject drugs population size estimate. 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

115. No Data. Indicator: Transgender people population size estimate. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

116. No Data. Indicator: Percentage of transgender people who are living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.orgg

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

119. 2019. Indicator: Prisoner population size estimate. Source: UNAIDS estimates - https://aidsinfo.unaids.org

120. 2015. 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: 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

To find out more:
https://www.who.int/health-topics/self-care