Country Profile: Malawi

Identified policies and legal sources related to abortion:
- Reproductive Health Act
- General Medical Health Act
- Constitution
- Criminal / Penal Code
- Civil Code
- Ministerial Order / Decree
- Case Law
- Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines
- EML / Registered List
- Medical Ethics Code
- Document Relating to Funding
  - Abortion Specific Law
  - Law on Medical Practitioners
  - Law on Health Care Services
- Other

Related Documents
- From Criminal / Penal Code:
  - Malawi Penal Code
- From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:
  - Malawi Standard Treatment Guidelines 2015
  - National Reproductive Health Service Delivery Guidelines, 2019
  - Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020
- From Document Relating to Funding:
  - Essential Health Package
- From Other:
  - Post-Abortion Care Strategy, Ministry of Health
  - Reproductive Health Strategy 2006-2010

Concluding Observations:
- CEDAW
- CEDAW
- CEDAW
- CRC
- CRC
- HRC

Persons who can be sanctioned:
- A woman or girl can be sanctioned
- Providers can be sanctioned
- A person who assists can be sanctioned

Abortion at the woman's request
- Not Specified

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

Economic or social reasons
- Not specified
  - When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Penal Code

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

WHO defines health for member states as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.5.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)
**Foetal impairment**

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information; health protection or social reasons can be interpreted to include distress of the pregnant woman caused by the diagnosis of fetal impairment. Prenatal tests and other medical diagnostic services cannot legally be refused because the woman may decide to terminate her pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.4.

[Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)]

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**Rape**

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The protection of women from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment requires that those who have become pregnant as the result of coerced or forced sexual acts can lawfully access safe abortion services. Prompt, safe abortion services should be provided on the basis of a woman’s complaint rather than requiring forensic evidence or police examination. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.3.

[Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)]

---

**Incest**

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The protection of women from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment requires that those who have become pregnant as the result of coerced or forced sexual acts can lawfully access safe abortion services. Prompt, safe abortion services should be provided on the basis of a woman’s complaint rather than requiring forensic evidence or police examination. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.3.

[Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)]

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**Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman**

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The protection of women from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment requires that those who have become pregnant as the result of coerced or forced sexual acts can lawfully access safe abortion services. Prompt, safe abortion services should be provided on the basis of a woman’s complaint rather than requiring forensic evidence or police examination. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.3.

[Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)]

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**Mental health**

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The scope of mental health includes psychological distress or mental suffering caused by, for example, coerced or forced sexual acts and diagnosis of severe fetal impairment. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

[Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)]
Physical health

- Physical health
- Not specified
- Physical health is widely understood to include conditions that aggravate pregnancy and those aggravated by pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

Related documents:
- Penal Code
- WHO Guidance

Health

- Health
- Not specified
- The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Related documents:
- Penal Code
- WHO Guidance

Life

- Life
- Yes

Gestational limit applies

- Not specified
- Physical health
- Not specified
- The fulfillment of human rights requires that women can access safe abortion when it is indicated to protect their health. WHO defines health for member states as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

Related documents:
- Penal Code
- WHO Guidance

Other

- Other
- Additional notes
- Abortion is defined as the spontaneous or induced termination of pregnancy before foetal viability (28 weeks gestation is widely used in low-resource settings including Malawi). Penal Code Article 149 states: “(a) Any person who, with intent to procure a miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to her or causes her to take any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or uses any other means whatever, shall be guilty of a felony.” It does not set out circumstances in which abortion may be undertaken lawfully. However, Penal Code Article 243 states: “Surgical operation: A person is not criminally responsible for performing in good faith and with reasonable care and skill a surgical operation upon any person for his benefit, or upon an unborn child for the preservation of the mother’s life, if the performance of the operation is reasonable, having regard to the patient’s state at the time, and to all the circumstances of the case.”

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

Additional notes
- Additional notes: Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 7)

Related documents:
- Penal Code
- WHO Guidance
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 1)

No gestational limit is specified.
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<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>• Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020</td>
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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by hospital authorities may violate the right to privacy and women's access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)

<table>
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<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>• Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)</td>
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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Restrictions on the range of providers or facilities that are authorized to provide abortion reduce the availability of services and their equitable geographic distribution. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.4.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)

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<th>Judicial authorization for minors</th>
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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judicial authorization in cases of rape</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
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</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Laws, policies and practices that restrict access to abortion information and services can deter women from care seeking and create a “chilling effect” (suppression of actions because of fear of reprisals or penalties) for the provision of safe, legal services. Examples of barriers include: requiring third-party authorization from one or more medical professionals or a hospital committee, court or police, parent or guardian or a woman’s partner or spouse. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police report required in case of rape</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
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</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Laws, policies and practices that restrict access to abortion information and services can deter women from care seeking and create a “chilling effect” (suppression of actions because of fear of reprisals or penalties) for the provision of safe, legal services. Examples of barriers include: requiring third-party authorization from one or more medical professionals or a hospital committee, court or police, parent or guardian or a woman’s partner or spouse. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)

<table>
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<th>Parental consent required for minors</th>
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<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>• Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020</td>
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</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by parents may violate the right to privacy and women's access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)
Spousal consent

Not specified
When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by a spouse may violate the right to privacy and women’s access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)

Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required

Not specified
When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers, one example of which is the requirement for mandatory ultrasound prior to abortion, that hinder access to and timely provision of safe abortion care should be removed. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 7 - Recommendation.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19)

Compulsory counselling

Not specified
When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Many women have made a decision to have an abortion before seeking care, and this decision should be respected without subjecting a woman to mandatory counselling. Provision of counselling to women who desire it should be voluntary, confidential, non-directive and by a trained person. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.1.8.1.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 46)

Compulsory waiting period

Not specified
When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.6.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)

Mandatory HIV screening test

Not specified
When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>National guidelines for induced abortion</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes, guidelines issued by the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- National Reproductive Health Service Delivery Guidelines, 2019 (page 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women’s informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum aspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilatation and evacuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misoprostol only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other (where provided)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Vacuum aspiration is the recommended technique of surgical abortion for pregnancies of up to 12 to 14 weeks of gestation. The procedure should not be routinely completed by dilatation and sharp curettage (D&C). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 1- Recommendation.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)

Dilatation and evacuation (D&E) and medical methods (mifepristone and misoprostol; misoprostol alone) are both recommended methods for abortion for gestations over 12 to 14 weeks. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 3- Recommendation.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)

The recommended method for medical abortion is mifepristone followed by misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 2- Recommendation.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)

Where mifepristone is not available, the recommended method for medical abortion is misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 2- Recommendation.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 14)

Chemists/pharmacists can help women avoid unintended pregnancy through provision of accurate contraceptive information, pregnancy tests, contraceptive methods and referral to safe abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3.1.1.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)

The combination of mifepristone and misoprostol for medical abortion is included on the WHO model list of essential medicines. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.2.5

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**

- Standard Treatment Guidelines 2015 (page 618)
- Standard Treatment Guidelines 2015 (page 668)
### Where can abortion services be provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Related documents:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary health-care centres</td>
<td>Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</td>
<td>Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized abortion care public facilities</td>
<td>Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private health-care centres or clinics</td>
<td>Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO health-care centres or clinics</td>
<td>Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (if applicable)</td>
<td>Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related documents:

- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Abortion services should be available at primary-care level, with referral systems in place for all required higher-level care. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6-Recommendation.

[Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)]

### National guidelines for post-abortion care

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

### Related documents:

- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 1)
- National Reproductive Health Service Delivery Guidelines, 2019 (page 1)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women’s informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.

[Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)]
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Where can post abortion care services be provided</th>
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<th>Other (if applicable)</th>
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<td>Home, well equipped health centers, hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Post-Abortion Care Strategy, Ministry of Health (page 1)</td>
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<td>- Essential Health Package (page 2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contraception included in post-abortion care

| Yes |

### Related documents:
- Post-Abortion Care Strategy, Ministry of Health (page 6)
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020 (page 32)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

All women should receive contraceptive information and be offered counselling for and methods of post-abortion contraception, including emergency contraception, before leaving the health-care facility. Safe Abortion Guidelines § 2.3.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 57)

### Insurance to offset end user costs

| Yes |

### Related documents:
- Essential Health Package (page 2)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Financing of abortion services should take into account costs to the health system while ensuring that services are affordable and readily available to all women who need them. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6 - Recommendation. Abortion services should be mandated for coverage under insurance plans; women should never be denied or delayed because of the inability to pay. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.6.2.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)
Conscientious Objection

Who can provide abortion services

- Nurse: Yes
- Midwife/nurse-midwife: Yes
- Doctor (specialty not specified): Yes
- Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN: Yes

Other (if applicable)
- Medical assistant, clinical officer, technician

Referral linkages to a higher-level facility
- Not specified

Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN
- Not specified

Minimum number of beds
- Not specified

Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services

Other (if applicable)
- While providing MVA services, provide privacy for conversations between women and providers, as well as for actual services. For example, procedure rooms should be partitioned for visual and auditory privacy, and only facility staff required for service provision should be present. There should be a private place for undressing, curtained windows, and cloth or paper drapes to cover the woman during the procedure. Male providers should have a female sentinel present.

Conscientious Objection

Public sector providers

- Not specified
  - When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman's life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)
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<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
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<td>Source document:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman's life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source document:</td>
<td>WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>Public facilities</th>
<th>Not specified</th>
<th>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</th>
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<td>Related documents:</td>
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<td>• Standards and Guidelines for Comprehensive Abortion Care, 2020</td>
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<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
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<th>Private facilities</th>
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</table>
Indicators

Country specific information related to sexual and reproductive health indications. As data for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators related to sexual and reproductive health become available, these will be provided, through periodic updates.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1.1 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.2.1 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.3.1 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.3.2 Proportion of victims of sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of individuals using the Internet</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Reproductive Health Indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning</td>
<td>18.7 (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of births attended by trained health professional</td>
<td>89.8 (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18</td>
<td>35 (2009-2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>4.209 (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, with parental consent</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, without parental consent</td>
<td>18 (2009-2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Value)</td>
<td>0.62 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)</td>
<td>148 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory paid maternity leave</td>
<td>no (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>18.1 (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, urban (%)</td>
<td>16.937 (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls</td>
<td>0.51 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in secondary education</td>
<td>0.982 (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment</td>
<td>11.3 (1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td>16.7 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td>1.03 (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>