

Country Profile: Bolivia

Last Updated: 02 September 2022

Region: South America



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 Constitution:

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)

From Criminal / Penal Code:

- [Penal Code 2017](#)
- [Penal Code](#)

From Ministerial Order / Decree:

- [Ministerial Resolution 0027 of 2015](#)

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:

- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Guidelines on health care for women and newborns, 2003](#)
- [Guidelines for the management of haemorrhages in the first half of pregnancy](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the provision of health services within the framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)

From EML / Registered List:

- [Medicines registration](#)
- [Essential Medicines List, 2018](#)

From Document Relating to Funding:

- [Regulation on maternal health care coverage](#)
- [Law on Universal Coverage of Maternal and Child Care](#)
- [Law on Integral Coverage of Health Care Services 2013](#)

From Law on Health Care Services:

- [National standard for characterization of health facilities of the first level](#)

From Other:

- [Supreme Decree 26874, 2002](#)
- [Ley 1027, 2018](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)



List of ratified human rights treaties:

- ✓ CERD
- ✓ CCPR
- ✓ Xst OP
- ✓ 2nd OP
- ✓ CESC
- ✓ CESC-OP
- ✓ CAT
- ✓ CAT-OP
- ✓ CEDAW
- ✓ CEDAW-OP
- ✓ CRC
- ✓ CRC:OPSC
- ✓ CRC:OPAC
- ✓ CRC:OPIC
- ✓ CMW
- ✓ CRPD *
- ✓ CRPD-OP
- ✓ CED **
- Maputo Protocol

↓ [Download data](#)



Concluding Observations:

- [CAT](#)
- [CEDAW](#)
- [CEDAW](#)
- [CESCR](#)
- [CESCR](#)
- [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	<p> Not specified</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional decision 0206, 2014• Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines• Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014• National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level• Penal Code• Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 16)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)
Foetal impairment	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 (page 4)• Penal Code (page 46)• Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 (page 5) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person.</p> <p>Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available when carrying a pregnancy to term would cause the woman, girl or other pregnant person substantial pain or suffering, including but not limited to situations where the pregnancy is not viable. Grounds-based approaches that require fetal impairments to be fatal for abortion to be lawful frustrate providers and leave women no choice but to continue with pregnancy. Being required to continue with a pregnancy that causes significant distress violates numerous human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Abortion is permitted in cases of lethal congenital malformations. Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 44)• Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)






<p>Rape</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 46) • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 (page 4) • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 (page 5) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 43) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person.</p> <p>Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available when carrying a pregnancy to term would cause the woman, girl or other pregnant person substantial pain or suffering, including but not limited to situations where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)</p> <p>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)
<p>Incest</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 46) • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 (page 4) • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 43) • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 (page 5) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 43) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person.</p> <p>Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available when carrying a pregnancy to term would cause the woman, girl or other pregnant person substantial pain or suffering, including but not limited to situations where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)</p> <p>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)

<p>Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman</p>	<p> 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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)
<p>Mental health</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 (page 4) <p>Gestational limit Weeks: 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 43) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 16)</p> <p>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103</p>
<p>Physical health</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 (page 4) <p>Gestational limit Weeks: 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 43) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 16)</p> <p>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103</p>

<p>Health</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 46) • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 (page 4) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 43) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 16)</p> <p>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)
<p>Life</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 46) • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 (page 4) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 43) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person.</p> <p>Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available where the life and health of the woman, girl or other pregnant person is at risk. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)</p> <p>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)
<p>Other</p>	<p>Kidnapping, non-marriage, statutory rape</p> <p>Therapeutic indications.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 46) • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 (page 4) • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 43) • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 (page 5) <p> Additional notes</p> <p>No gestational limits are specified.</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)

Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

Authorization of health professional(s)	<p>No</p> <p> 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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional decision 0206, 2014• Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines• Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014• National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level• Penal Code• Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 81)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Authorization of a medical board made up of two medical specialists is required for abortions to be carried on therapeutic indications.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 (page 5)
Authorization in specially licensed facilities only	<p> 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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional decision 0206, 2014• Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines• Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014• National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level• Penal Code• Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>To establish an enabling environment, there is a need for abortion care to be integrated into the health system across all levels (including primary, secondary and tertiary) – and supported in the community – to allow for expansion of health worker roles, including self-management approaches. To ensure both access to abortion and achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), abortion must be centred within primary health care (PHC), which itself is fully integrated within the health system, facilitating referral pathways for higher-level care when needed. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 52)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)

<p>Judicial authorization for minors</p>	<p> Not specified</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 81)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)
<p>Judicial authorization in cases of rape</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Resolution 0027, 2015 (page 1) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>There shall be no procedural requirements to “prove” or “establish” satisfaction of grounds, such as requiring judicial orders or police reports in cases of rape or sexual assault (for sources to support this information). These restrictions subject the individual to unnecessary trauma, may put them at increased risk from the perpetrator, and may cause women to resort to unsafe abortion.</p> <p>The Abortion Care Guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=104</p>
<p>Police report required in case of rape</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Resolution 0027, 2015 (page 1) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>There shall be no procedural requirements to “prove” or “establish” satisfaction of grounds, such as requiring judicial orders or police reports in cases of rape or sexual assault (for sources to support this information). These restrictions subject the individual to unnecessary trauma, may put them at increased risk from the perpetrator, and may cause women to resort to unsafe abortion.</p> <p>The Abortion Care Guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)</p>

**Parental consent
required for minors**

Conflict between documents



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

While parental or partner involvement in abortion decision-making can support and assist women, girls or other pregnant persons, this must be based on the values and preferences of the person availing of abortion and not imposed by third-party authorization requirements. Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 81\)](#)



Additional notes

The Code of Medical Ethics and Deontology stipulates that "No medical act will be performed on patients who are minors without the prior and full informed and written consent of their parents or guardians; unless the patient's life or future requires urgent intervention." However, the Bolivia Technical Procedure suggests that in the case of minors, "the signature of the informed consent may or may not be accompanied by an elderly person, guardian, parents."

Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.

Related documents:

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 50\)](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 \(page 5\)](#)
- [Ley 1027, 2018 \(page 1\)](#)

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:

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

While parental or partner involvement in abortion decision-making can support and assist women, girls or other pregnant persons, this must be based on the values and preferences of the person availing of abortion and not imposed by third-party authorization requirements. Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 81\)](#)



Additional notes

Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.

Related documents:

- [Ley 1027, 2018 \(page 1\)](#)

**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:

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The right to refuse information, including the right to refuse viewing ultrasound images, must be respected. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against the use of ultrasound scanning as a prerequisite for providing abortion services for both medical and surgical abortion. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.5.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 85\)](#)


















Additional notes



Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.

Related documents:


- [Ley 1027, 2018 \(page 1\)](#)

<p>Compulsory counselling</p>	<p> 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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>While counselling should be made available and accessible, it should always be voluntary for women to choose whether or not they want to receive it. The right to refuse counselling when offered must be respected. Where provided, counselling must be available to individuals in a way that respects privacy and confidentiality.</p> <p>Counselling should be person-centred and may need to be tailored according to the needs of the individual; young people, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence or members of marginalized groups may have different information or counselling requirements.</p> <p>The content of and approach to counselling will need to be adjusted depending on the reason for seeking abortion services. Therefore, it is important for the counsellor to be aware of and sensitive to the individual's situation and needs. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 77)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)
<p>Compulsory waiting period</p>	<p> 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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Mandatory waiting periods delay access to abortion, sometimes to the extent that women's access to abortion or choice of abortion method is restricted. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against mandatory waiting periods for abortion. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 79)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)
<p>Mandatory HIV screening test</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines (page 29) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers – as well as barriers in practice – that hinder access to and timely provision of quality abortion care should be removed. Abortion Care Guideline § Box 2.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 59)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>These tests are to be undertaken “whenever possible.”</p>

<p>Other mandatory STI screening tests</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines (page 29) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers – as well as barriers in practice – that hinder access to and timely provision of quality abortion care should be removed. Abortion Care Guideline § Box 2.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 59)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>These tests are to be undertaken “whenever possible.”</p>
<p>Prohibition of sex-selective abortion</p>	<p> Not specified</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>In situations where abortion is restricted for sex selection purposes, terminating a pregnancy for this reason is likely to involve an unsafe procedure carrying high risks. Any policies or guidelines on the use of technology in obstetric and fetal medicine should take into account the need to ensure women’s access to safe abortion and other services - efforts to manage or limit sex selection should also not hamper or limit access to safe abortion services. Preventing gender-biased sex selection: an interagency statement.</p> <p>↓ Source document: Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)</p>
<p>Restrictions on information provided to the public</p>	<p> Not specified</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Dissemination of misinformation, withholding of information and censorship should be prohibited.</p> <p>Information should be accessible and understandable, including formats catering to low-literacy and differently abled populations. Different modalities exist for the provision of information on abortion, e.g. remote access via hotlines and telemedicine, and through approaches such as harm reduction and community-based outreach, as well as in-person interactions with health workers. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.2.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 74)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Bolivia had substantially amended the abortion provisions in its penal code in 2017. However, these amendments were repealed in 2018, and the provisions in the previous penal code continue to apply.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley 1027, 2018 (page 1)

<p>Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus</p>	<p> 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.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information. 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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103</p>
<p>Other</p>	

Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

<p>National guidelines for induced abortion</p>	<p>Yes, guidelines issued by the government</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines (page 43) • Guidelines on Health Care for Women and Newborns, 2003 (page 1) • Guidelines for the Management of Haemorrhages in the First Half of Pregnancy (page 1) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>National standards and guidelines for abortion care should be evidence based and periodically updated and should provide the necessary guidance to achieve equal access to comprehensive abortion care. Leadership should also promote evidence-based SRH services according to these standards and guidelines. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.3.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 50)</p>
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Methods allowed

Vacuum aspiration

Not specified

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)

Dilatation and evacuation

Not specified

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)

Combination mifepristone-misoprostol

Not specified

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)

Misoprostol only

Yes (20 WEEKS)

- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines \(page 43\)](#)

Other (where provided)



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Vacuum aspiration is recommended for surgical abortions at or under 14 weeks to be provided by traditional and complementary medicine professionals, nurses, midwives, associate/advanced associate clinicians, generalist medical practitioners and specialist medical practitioners.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against the practice of dilatation and sharp curettage (D&C), including for sharp curette checks (i.e. to “complete” the abortion) following vacuum aspiration. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.1.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 101\)](#)

Dilatation and evacuation (D&E) is recommended for surgical abortions at or over 14 weeks to be provided by generalist medical practitioners and specialist medical practitioners. Vacuum aspiration can be used during a D&E. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.1.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 103\)](#)

The recommended method for medical abortion is mifepristone followed by misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.2.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 106\)](#)

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends the use of misoprostol alone, with a regime that differs by gestational age. Evidence demonstrates that the use of combination mifepristone plus misoprostol is more effective than misoprostol alone. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.2.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 106\)](#)

Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)

Yes

Related documents:

- [Essential Medicines List, 2018 \(page 45 \)](#)

Pharmacy selling or distribution



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.

- [Essential Medicines List, 2018](#)



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLs) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines.

Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available.

For induced abortion, Mifepristone (200 mg) and misoprostol (200 µg), are recommended in the WHO EML. The EML specifically mentions the following co-packaged formulation: 1 tablet mifepristone (200 mg) + 4 tablets misoprostol (200 µg).

Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 55\)](#)

Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLs) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines.

Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available.

For induced abortion, Mifepristone (200 mg) and misoprostol (200 µg), are recommended in the WHO EML. The EML specifically mentions the following co-packaged formulation: 1 tablet mifepristone (200 mg) + 4 tablets misoprostol (200 µg).

Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 55\)](#)

Country recognized approval (misoprostol)

Yes, indications not specified

Related documents:

- [Essential Medicines List, 2018 \(page 45\)](#)

Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores



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.

- [Essential Medicines List, 2018](#)



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLs) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines.

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Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 55\)](#)

Where can abortion services be provided

Related documents:

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 48\)](#)

Primary health-care centres

Not specified

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)

Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

Not specified

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)

Specialized abortion care public facilities

Not specified

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)

Private health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)

NGO health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Constitutional decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines](#)
- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014](#)
- [National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level](#)
- [Penal Code](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008](#)

Other (if applicable)

Must be a comprehensive health center, and comply with and enforce the Regulations, Standards and Clinical protocols.

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 48\)](#)



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 48\)](#)

National guidelines for post-abortion care

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

Related documents:

- [Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines \(page 43 \)](#)
- [Guidelines on Health Care for Women and Newborns, 2003 \(page 1 \)](#)
- [Guidelines for the Management of Haemorrhages in the First Half of Pregnancy \(page 1 \)](#)







WHO Guidance


The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

National standards and guidelines for abortion care should be evidence based and periodically updated and should provide the necessary guidance to achieve equal access to comprehensive abortion care. Leadership should also promote evidence-based SRH services according to these standards and guidelines. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.3.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 50\)](#)

<p>Where can post abortion care services be provided</p>	<p>Primary health-care centres</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>Specialized abortion care public facilities</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>Private health-care centres or clinics</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>NGO health-care centres or clinics</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>The Abortion Care Guideline recommends the option of telemedicine as an alternative to in-person interactions with the health worker to deliver medical abortion services in whole or in part. Telemedicine services should include referrals (based on the woman’s location) for medicines (abortion and pain control medicines), any abortion care or post-abortion follow-up required (including for emergency care if needed), and for post-abortion contraceptive services. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.6.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 133)</p>
<p>Contraception included in post-abortion care</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 49) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>All contraceptive options may be considered after an abortion. For individuals undergoing surgical abortion and wishing to use contraception, Abortion Care Guideline recommends the option of initiating the contraception at the time of surgical abortion. For individuals undergoing medical abortion, for those who choose to use hormonal contraception, the Abortion Care Guideline suggests that they be given the option of starting hormonal contraception immediately after the first pill of the medical abortion regimen. For those who choose to have an IUD inserted, Abortion Care Guideline suggests IUD placement at the time that success of the abortion procedure is determined. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.5.4.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 126)</p>
<p>Insurance to offset end user costs</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Where user fees are charged for abortion, this should be based on careful consideration of ability to pay, and fee waivers should be available for those who are facing financial hardship and adolescent abortion seekers. As far as possible, abortion services and supplies should be mandated for coverage under insurance plans as inability to pay is not an acceptable reason to deny or delay abortion care. Furthermore, having transparent procedures in all health-care facilities can ensure that informal charges are not imposed by staff. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 53)</p>

<p>Who can provide abortion services</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 46) • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 (page 5) <p>Nurse</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>Midwife/nurse-midwife</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>Doctor (specialty not specified)</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 46) <p>Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 (page 5) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against regulation on who can provide and manage abortion that is inconsistent with WHO guidance. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.8.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 97)</p>
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<p>Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services</p>	<p>Referral linkages to a higher-level facility</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>Minimum number of beds</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional decision 0206, 2014 • Misoprostol Clinical Guidelines • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 • National Standard for Characterization of Health Facilities of the First Level • Penal Code • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 <p>Other (if applicable)</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>There is no single recommended approach to providing abortion services. The choice of specific health worker(s) (from among the recommended options) or management by the individual themselves, and the location of service provision (from among recommended options) will depend on the values and preferences of the woman, girl or other pregnant person, available resources, and the national and local context. A plurality of service-delivery approaches can co-exist within any given context. Given that service-delivery approaches can be diverse, it is important to ensure that for the individual seeking care, the range of service-delivery options taken together will provide access to scientifically accurate, understandable information at all stages; access to quality-assured medicines (including those for pain management); back-up referral support if desired or needed; linkages to an appropriate choice of contraceptive services for those who want post-abortion contraception. Best Practice Statement 49 on service delivery. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.6.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 132)</p>
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Public sector providers

Related documents:

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 51 \)](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 \(page 5 \)](#)

Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider

Yes

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 52\)](#)



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that access to and continuity of comprehensive abortion care be protected against barriers created by conscientious objection. It is critical that States ensure compliance with regulations and design/organize health systems to ensure access to and continuity of quality abortion care. If it proves impossible to regulate conscientious objection in a way that respects, protects and fulfils abortion seekers' rights, conscientious objection in abortion provision may become indefensible. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.9.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 98\)](#)



Additional notes

According to the 2014 Technical Procedure, the individual provider refusing to conduct a legal termination of pregnancy must notify the Head of Service and / or Director of the Health Service in a written and immediate manner, in order to ensure the termination is provided within the first 24 hours of the woman having requested the service. The 2017 Code of the Criminal System refers to conscientious objection in regard of "individual medical or health personnel directly involved in the performance of the medical act" and states that conscientious objection must be stated in advance in writing and it is not permitted "in serious or urgent cases in which intervention is indispensable". The Code of Ethics states that a doctor may excuse himself by allowing continuity of care through another qualified doctor.

Private sector providers

Related documents:

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 51 \)](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 \(page 5 \)](#)

Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider

Yes

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 52\)](#)



WHO Guidance

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↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 98\)](#)



Additional notes

According to the 2014 Technical Procedure, the individual provider refusing to conduct a legal termination of pregnancy must notify the Head of Service and / or Director of the Health Service in a written and immediate manner, in order to ensure the termination is provided within the first 24 hours of the woman having requested the service. The 2017 Code of the Criminal System refers to conscientious objection in regard of "individual medical or health personnel directly involved in the performance of the medical act" and states that conscientious objection must be stated in advance in writing and it is not permitted "in serious or urgent cases in which intervention is indispensable". The Code of Ethics states that a doctor may excuse himself by allowing continuity of care through another qualified doctor.

Provider type not specified

Yes

Related documents:

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 51 \)](#)
- [Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 \(page 5 \)](#)

Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider

Yes

- [Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 \(page 52\)](#)



WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.









The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that access to and continuity of comprehensive abortion care be protected against barriers created by conscientious objection. It is critical that States ensure compliance with regulations and design/organize health systems to ensure access to and continuity of quality abortion care. If it proves impossible to regulate conscientious objection in a way that respects, protects and fulfils abortion seekers' rights, conscientious objection in abortion provision may become indefensible. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.9.



↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 98\)](#)



Additional notes

According to the 2014 Technical Procedure, the individual provider refusing to conduct a legal termination of pregnancy must notify the Head of Service and / or Director of the Health Service in a written and immediate manner, in order to ensure the termination is provided within the first 24 hours of the woman having requested the service. The 2017 Code of the Criminal System refers to conscientious objection in regard of "individual medical or health personnel directly involved in the performance of the medical act" and states that conscientious objection must be stated in advance in writing and it is not permitted "in serious or urgent cases in which intervention is indispensable". The Code of Ethics states that a doctor may excuse himself by allowing continuity of care through another qualified doctor.

<p>Neither Type of Provider Permitted</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 51) • Code of Ethics and Medical Deontology, 2008 (page 5) <p>Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 52) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that access to and continuity of comprehensive abortion care be protected against barriers created by conscientious objection. It is critical that States ensure compliance with regulations and design/organize health systems to ensure access to and continuity of quality abortion care. If it proves impossible to regulate conscientious objection in a way that respects, protects and fulfils abortion seekers' rights, conscientious objection in abortion provision may become indefensible. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.9.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 98)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>According to the 2014 Technical Procedure, the individual provider refusing to conduct a legal termination of pregnancy must notify the Head of Service and / or Director of the Health Service in a written and immediate manner, in order to ensure the termination is provided within the first 24 hours of the woman having requested the service. The 2017 Code of the Criminal System refers to conscientious objection in regard of "individual medical or health personnel directly involved in the performance of the medical act" and states that conscientious objection must be stated in advance in writing and it is not permitted "in serious or urgent cases in which intervention is indispensable". The Code of Ethics states that a doctor may excuse himself by allowing continuity of care through another qualified doctor.</p>
<p>Public facilities</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 51) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 48)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Public health services must ensure that care is provided by non-objecting health personnel.</p>
<p>Private facilities</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 51) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 48)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Public health services must ensure that care is provided by non-objecting health personnel.</p>
<p>Facility type not specified</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 51) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 48)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Public health services must ensure that care is provided by non-objecting health personnel.</p>

Neither Type of Facility Permitted	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Procedure for the Provision of Health Services within the Framework of Decision 0206, 2014 (page 51) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.</p> <p>Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 48)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Public health services must ensure that care is provided by non-objecting health personnel.</p>
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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)	No data
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	No data
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	No data

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

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	155 (2017)
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	No data
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	No data
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	68.1 (2015-2020)
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	No data
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	No data

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	No data
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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	No data
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	No data
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	No data

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 No data

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age No data

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 No data

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 No data

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 No data

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex No data

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 No data

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 No data

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 No data

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

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months No data

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation No data

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 No data

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms No data

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 No data

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) No data

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services No data

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 No data

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age No data

16.10.1 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 No data

16.b.1 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 No data

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

No data

Additional Reproductive Health Indicators

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning

20.1 (2008)

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional

89.8 (2016)

Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18

20 (2009-2013)

Total fertility rate

2.73 (2018)

Legal marital age for women, with parental consent

16 (2009-2017)

Legal marital age for women, without parental consent

18 (2009-2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Value)

0.45 (2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)

102 (2017)

Mandatory paid maternity leave

No (2020)

Median age

25.6 (2020)

Population, urban (%)

69.425 (2018)

Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls

0.81 (2013)

Gender parity in secondary education

0.979 (2018)

Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment

73.22 (2018)

Proportion of seats in parliament held by women

51.8 (2017)

Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)

1.05 (2018)