

Country Profile: Brazil

Last Updated: 04 October 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 Reproductive Health Act:

- [Family Planning Law, 1996](#)

From Criminal / Penal Code:

- [Penal Code](#)

From Case Law:

- [Constitutional Court Resolution](#)

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:

- [Ministry of Health Ordinance 2020](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence 2014](#)
- [Abortion Guidance, 2011](#)

From EML / Registered List:

- [National Essential Medicines List 2020](#)

From Medical Ethics Code:

- [Medical Ethics Code, 2018](#)



List of ratified human rights treaties:

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

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Concluding Observations:

- [CEDAW](#)
- [CEDAW](#)
- [CESCR](#)
- [CESCR](#)
- [CRC](#)








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






✗ No







Legal Ground and Gestational Limit







<p>Economic or social reasons</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil Penal Code (page 54) <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>Foetal impairment</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Court Resolution (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>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>Only to prevent therapeutic anticipation of delivery in the case of anencephalic fetus</p>
<p>Rape</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil Penal Code (page 54) • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 (page 1) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 76) <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>Incest</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil Penal Code (page 54) <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>










Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil Penal Code (page 54)
Mental health	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil Penal Code (page 54) <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>
Physical health	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil Penal Code (page 54) <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>
Health	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil Penal Code (page 54) <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>
Life	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil Penal Code (page 55) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 76) <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>
Other	<p>To prevent therapeutic anticipation of delivery in the case of anencephalic fetus.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Court Resolution (page 1)





Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

<p>Authorization of health professional(s)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 (page 1) <p>Number and cadre of health-care professional authorizations required</p> <p>4 - 5</p> <p>Specialist Doctor, Including OB/GYN Anesthetist, social worker and/or psychologist</p> <p>New rules introduced in 2020 impose a four-stage authorisation process. This includes the woman seeking an abortion describing the crime she experienced to two health professionals, who take detailed notes, and conduct a thorough medical assessment including carrying out any tests. The health professionals are obliged to report the crime to the police. Subsequent to this, she must also be assessed by a multidisciplinary team comprised of at least: an obstetrician, an anaesthetist, a nurse, a social worker and / or a psychologist. At least three of these must confirm that an abortion should be authorised. The decision reached by the technical team is final and cannot be disagreed with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 (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>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>Authorization in specially licensed facilities only</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"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 • Brazil Penal Code • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>Judicial authorization for minors</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 73) <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>Judicial authorization can be obtained when there is lack of parental or guardian access, or where there is a conflict between the parental desire and the minor's desire. Additionally when the minor is less than 14 years of age, the Guardian Council should be involved. If the adolescent refuses to inform the family, it is recommended that, in the event of well-founded resistance and fear regarding the communication to the legal guardian, to accept an older and capable person indicated by the adolescent to accompany her.</p> <p>Where there are conflicting positions, where the adolescent wants to terminate the pregnancy and the family does not want it, and they are not involved in sexual violence, the judicial route must be sought, through the Guardianship Council or the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Children and Youth, who must, through due legal process, resolve the impasse.</p>


<p>Judicial authorization in cases of rape</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"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 • Brazil Penal Code • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 (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> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Health professionals are required to communicate the facts concerning the sexual violence to the responsible police authority. The 2020 ordinance specifies that a detailed report of the event is necessary for the Procedure for Justification and Authorization of Interruption of Pregnancy and shall be carried out by the pregnant woman herself, before 2 (two) health professionals from the service.</p>
<p>Parental consent required for minors</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 73) <p>Can another adult consent in place of a parent?</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 73) <p>Age where consent not needed</p> <p>18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 73) <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 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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 81)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Judicial authorization can be obtained when there is lack of parental or guardian access, or where there is a conflict between the parental desire and the minor's desire. Additionally when the minor is less than 14 years of age, the Guardian Council should be involved. If the adolescent refuses to inform the family, it is recommended that, in the event of well-founded resistance and fear regarding the communication to the legal guardian, to accept an older and capable person indicated by the adolescent to accompany her.</p>

<p>Spousal consent</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 71) <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 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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 81)</p>
<p>Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 77) <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 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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 85)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Clinical examination and ultrasound are necessary to rule out the occurrence of ectopic pregnancy or molar pregnancy. Whenever possible, the ultrasound examination should be performed in a different place or time from the one used for prenatal care, avoiding embarrassment and suffering for the woman. Even care should be taken during the examination, avoiding unnecessary comments about fetal conditions.</p>
<p>Compulsory counselling</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"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 • Brazil Penal Code • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>The Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence 2014 gives detailed information on patient counselling prior to abortion; however, it does not specify whether counselling is mandatory.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 63)

<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"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 • Brazil Penal Code • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>Mandatory HIV screening test</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"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 • Brazil Penal Code • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>In the case of sexual violence, the performance of HIV testing in emergency services should be done after counseling and verbal consent from the woman (or guardian in the case of children).</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 65)
<p>Other mandatory STI screening tests</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"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 • Brazil Penal Code • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>Prohibition of sex-selective abortion</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"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 • Brazil Penal Code • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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 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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 1) • Abortion Guidance, 2011 (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

Yes (12 WEEKS)

In the second trimester, medical abortion is the method of choice. For pregnancies with more than 12 and less than 22 weeks of gestational age, the use of misoprostol is recommended for cervical dilatation and ovular expulsion. The woman must remain hospitalized until the interruption is completed, completing the uterine emptying with curettage in cases of incomplete abortion. Intrauterine aspiration and curettage are not recommended as methods of terminating pregnancies longer than 12 weeks. Major surgical methods should be reserved for exceptional situations and hysterectomy should be abolished as a method of abortion under all circumstances.

- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 \(page 77 \)](#)
- [Abortion Guidance, 2011 \(page 35\)](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 \(page 81\)](#)

Dilatation and evacuation

Not specified

- [Abortion Guidance, 2011](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014](#)

Combination mifepristone-misoprostol

Not specified

- [Abortion Guidance, 2011](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014](#)

Misoprostol only

Yes (22 WEEKS)

In the second trimester, medical abortion is the method of choice. For pregnancies with more than 12 and less than 22 weeks of gestational age, the use of misoprostol is recommended for cervical dilatation and ovular expulsion. The woman must remain hospitalized until the interruption is completed, completing the uterine emptying with curettage in cases of incomplete abortion. Intrauterine aspiration and curettage are not recommended as methods of terminating pregnancies longer than 12 weeks. Major surgical methods should be reserved for exceptional situations and hysterectomy should be abolished as a method of abortion under all circumstances.

- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 \(page 77 \)](#)
- [Abortion Guidance, 2011 \(page 35\)](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 \(page 81\)](#)

Other (where provided)

Dilation and curettage (after fetal expulsion) (20 WEEKS)

In the second trimester, medical abortion is the method of choice. For pregnancies with more than 12 and less than 22 weeks of gestational age, the use of misoprostol is recommended for cervical dilatation and ovular expulsion. The woman must remain hospitalized until the interruption is completed, completing the uterine emptying with curettage in cases of incomplete abortion. Intrauterine aspiration and curettage are not recommended as methods of terminating pregnancies longer than 12 weeks. Major surgical methods should be reserved for exceptional situations and hysterectomy should be abolished as a method of abortion under all circumstances.

- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 \(page 77 \)](#)
- [Abortion Guidance, 2011 \(page 35\)](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 \(page 81\)](#)



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 \(page 106\)](#)

<p>Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Essential Medicines List, 2020 (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>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.</p> <p>Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 55)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 55)</p>
<p>Country recognized approval (misoprostol)</p>	<p>Yes, for gynaecological indications</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Essential Medicines List, 2020 (page 77) <p>Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Essential Medicines List, 2020 <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>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.</p> <p>Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 55)</p>
<p>Where can abortion services be provided</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>National guidelines for post-abortion care</p>	<p>Yes, guidelines issued by the government</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 (page 42) • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (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>

<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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <p>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <p>Specialized abortion care public facilities</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <p>Private health-care centres or clinics</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <p>NGO health-care centres or clinics</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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"> • Abortion Guidance, 2011 (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>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>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>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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>

Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services

Referral linkages to a higher-level facility

Not specified

- [Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014](#)
- [Medical Ethics Code, 2018](#)

Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- [Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014](#)
- [Medical Ethics Code, 2018](#)

Minimum number of beds

Not specified

- [Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020](#)
- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014](#)
- [Medical Ethics Code, 2018](#)

Other (if applicable)

Materials and equipment necessary for the service are the same needed for an outpatient room in gynecology and obstetrics

- [Abortion Guidance, 2011 \(page 19\)](#)



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.

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.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 132\)](#)

Conscientious Objection

Public sector providers

Related documents:

- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 \(page 74\)](#)

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



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.

- [Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014](#)



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

Physicians are guaranteed conscientious objection and the right to refuse to perform an abortion in cases of pregnancy resulting from sexual violence, but have no right to conscientious objection in certain exceptional situations: 1) risk of death for the woman; 2) in any situation of legal abortion, in the absence of another provider who can perform it; 3) when the woman may suffer injuries or health problems due to the provider omission; 4) in the treatment of unsafe abortion complications, as these are urgent cases.

<p>Private sector providers</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 74) <p>Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 <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>Physicians are guaranteed conscientious objection and the right to refuse to perform an abortion in cases of pregnancy resulting from sexual violence, but have no right to conscientious objection in certain exceptional situations: 1) risk of death for the woman; 2) in any situation of legal abortion, in the absence of another provider who can perform it; 3) when the woman may suffer injuries or health problems due to the provider omission; 4) in the treatment of unsafe abortion complications, as these are urgent cases.</p>
<p>Provider type not specified</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 74) <p>Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 <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>Physicians are guaranteed conscientious objection and the right to refuse to perform an abortion in cases of pregnancy resulting from sexual violence, but have no right to conscientious objection in certain exceptional situations: 1) risk of death for the woman; 2) in any situation of legal abortion, in the absence of another provider who can perform it; 3) when the woman may suffer injuries or health problems due to the provider omission; 4) in the treatment of unsafe abortion complications, as these are urgent cases.</p>
<p>Neither Type of Provider Permitted</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 74) <p>Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 <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>Physicians are guaranteed conscientious objection and the right to refuse to perform an abortion in cases of pregnancy resulting from sexual violence, but have no right to conscientious objection in certain exceptional situations: 1) risk of death for the woman; 2) in any situation of legal abortion, in the absence of another provider who can perform it; 3) when the woman may suffer injuries or health problems due to the provider omission; 4) in the treatment of unsafe abortion complications, as these are urgent cases.</p>

<p>Public facilities</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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>It is the duty of the State and health managers to employ in hospitals professionals who do not express conscientious objection and conduct abortion as provided by the law.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 75)
<p>Private facilities</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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>It is the duty of the State and health managers to employ in hospitals professionals who do not express conscientious objection and conduct abortion as provided by the law.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 75)
<p>Facility type not specified</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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <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>It is the duty of the State and health managers to employ in hospitals professionals who do not express conscientious objection and conduct abortion as provided by the law.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 75)

<p>Neither Type of Facility Permitted</p>	<div data-bbox="366 99 436 165"></div> <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"> • Ministry of Health Ordinance, 2020 • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 • Medical Ethics Code, 2018 <div data-bbox="366 365 436 431"></div> <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> <div data-bbox="366 608 436 674"></div> <p>Additional notes</p> <p>It is the duty of the State and health managers to employ in hospitals professionals who do not express conscientious objection and conduct abortion as provided by the law.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Norm on Preventing Sexual Violence, 2014 (page 75)
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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	60 (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	61.6 (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
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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

6 (2006)

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional

99.1 (2015)

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

16 (1996)

Total fertility rate

1.73 (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)

0.41 (2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)

94 (2017)

Mandatory paid maternity leave

yes (2020)

Median age

33.5 (2020)

Population, urban (%)

86.569 (2018)

Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls

1.06 (2013)

Gender parity in secondary education

1.051 (2015)

Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment

47.4 (2013)

Proportion of seats in parliament held by women

11.3 (2017)

Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)

1.05 (2018)