Country Profile: Cuba

Region: Latin America

Last Updated: 17 November 2022

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

Related Documents

From Criminal / Penal Code:
- Penal Code

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:
- Methodological Guidelines for the Implementation of Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy

From EML / Registered List:
- Misoprostol Registration
- Essential Medicines List, 2014

From Abortion Specific Law:
- Norms for the Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy

Concluding Observations:
- CEDAW
- CEDAW
- CRC
- 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

- Gestational limit: 12

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit
Economic or social reasons

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)

Gestational limit
Weeks: 22
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)

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.

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.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 16)

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.


Foetal impairment

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)
- Norms for the voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

Gestational limit
Weeks: 35
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 3)

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.

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.

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.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)

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.


Rape

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)

Gestational limit
Weeks: No limit
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)

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.

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.

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.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)

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.

Incest

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

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011
- Penal Code

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.

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.

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)

Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman

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

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011
- Penal Code

Mental health

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

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011
- Penal Code

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.

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 16)

Additional notes

Mental condition giving rise to severe depression (risk of suicide) is specified.

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)

Physical health

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

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011
- Penal Code

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.

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 16)

Additional notes

A list of specific medical conditions is specified.

Related documents:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)
### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Norms for the voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gestational limit**

**Weeks:** 22

- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)

**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.

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.

- **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 16)

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.

- **Source document:** WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103

### Life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gestational limit**

**Weeks:** No limit

- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 3)

**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.

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.

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.

- **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)

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.

- **Source document:** WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103

### Other

Mental condition giving rise to severe depression (risk of suicide) and a list of other medical conditions is provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional notes**

The gestational limit is 22 weeks.

---

**Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorization of health professional(s)</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number and cadre of health-care professional authorizations required**

3
Specialist Doctor, Including OB/GYN

| Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 5) | |

**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.

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**

In the event of an emergency due to a vital risk to the pregnant woman, the authorisation may be dispensed with. The Committee/commission must consist of at least three specialists. Where abortions are permitted after 22 weeks, a different procedure applies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorization in specially licensed facilities only</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 52)

**Judicial authorization for minors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not specified</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related documents:**

• Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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 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)

**Judicial authorization in cases of rape**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not specified</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related documents:**

• Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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 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.

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.


**Additional notes**

Pregnancy resulting from rape should be confirmed by a medico-legal opinion.

**Related documents:**

• Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 9)
Police report required in case of rape

- **Related documents:**
  - Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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 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.

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 64)

**Additional notes**

Pregnancy resulting from rape should be confirmed by a medico-legal opinion.

- **Related documents:**
  - Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 9)

Parental consent required for minors

- **Yes**

- **Related documents:**
  - Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 9 See note)

Can another adult consent in place of a parent?

- **Yes**

- **Related documents:**
  - Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 9)
  - Norms for the voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 2)

Age where consent not needed

- **Not specified**

- **Related documents:**
  - Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011
  - Norms for the voluntary termination of pregnancy

**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**

When a minor is accessing regulation of menstruation during the first 45 days of pregnancy, she must have parental consent or consent from her legal guardian unless there is a risk that obtaining such consent would result in serious conflict and violence, in which case this can be waived.

Spousal consent

- **Not specified**

- **Related documents:**
  - Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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)
Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required

**Related documents:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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)*

Compulsory counselling

**Related documents:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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 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.

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.

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.

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 77)*

Compulsory waiting period

**Related documents:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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.

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.

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 79)*

Additional notes

The guidelines state that after information about the procedure is provided, the woman will have a period of three days (72 hours) of reflection between the moment in which the provision of information and the confirmation of the final decision by the pregnant woman. It is unclear whether this reflection period is mandatory prior to receiving services.

*Related documents:*
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 1)

Mandatory HIV screening test

**Related documents:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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.

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.

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 59)*
Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

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:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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.

**Prohibition of sex-selective abortion**

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:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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.

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.

Source document: Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)

**Restrictions on information provided to the public**

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:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011
- Penal Code

**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.

Dissemination of misinformation, withholding of information and censorship should be prohibited.

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 74)

**Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus**

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:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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.

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.


Other

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:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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.

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:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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.

Other mandatory STI screening tests

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:
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

**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.

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.
Methods allowed

Vacuum aspiration
Yes (45 DAYS)
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)

Dilatation and evacuation
Yes
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)

Combination mifepristone-misoprostol
Not specified
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

Misoprostol only
Yes (12 WEEKS)
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 12)

Other (where provided)
Fetolisis (fetal intracardiac injection of potassium chloride) (27-35 WEEKS)
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 25)

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)

Vacuum aspiration
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 2)

Dilation and evacuation
Yes
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)

Combination mifepristone-misoprostol
Not specified
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

Misoprostol only
Yes (12 WEEKS)
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 12)

Other (where provided)
Fetolisis (fetal intracardiac injection of potassium chloride) (27-35 WEEKS)
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 25)

WHO Guidance

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)

Dilation 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 regimen 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 / misoprostol)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>For non-gynaecological indications only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Related documents:
- Essential Medicines List, 2014 (page 1)
- Misoprostol Registration (page 1)

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.

The Essential Medicines List stipulates that Misoprostol is for exclusive use in hospitals.
- Misoprostol Registration
- Essential Medicines List, 2014
- Misoprostol Registration (page 1)
- Essential Medicines List, 2014 (page 84)

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)

Additional notes

Must be dispensed by a pharmacy within a hospital.

Related documents:
- Essential Medicines List, 2014 (page 84)
- Misoprostol Registration (page 1)
### Where abortion services can be provided

- **Primary health-care centres**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **Specialized abortion care public facilities**
  - Yes
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **Private health-care centres or clinics**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **NGO health-care centres or clinics**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **Other (if applicable)**
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

### National guidelines for post-abortion care

- Yes, guidelines issued by the government

### Where post-abortion care services can be provided

- **Primary health-care centres**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **Specialized abortion care public facilities**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **Private health-care centres or clinics**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **NGO health-care centres or clinics**
  - Not specified
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)

- **Other (if applicable)**
  - [Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011](#)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Contraception included in post-abortion care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Insurance to offset end user costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No data found</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other (if applicable)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Who can provide abortion services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nurse</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Midwife/nurse-midwife</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doctor (specialty not specified)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other (if applicable)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 126)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**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.

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.

**Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 53)**

---

**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 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.

**Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 97)**

---

**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 against regulation on who can provide and manage abortion that is inconsistent with WHO guidance. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.8.

**Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 97)**
**Conscientious Objection**

### Public sector providers

**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**

The Guidelines for the implementation of all types of voluntary termination of pregnancy state that only non-objecting obstetrician gynaecologists or general medical specialists will work in institutions providing menstrual regulation.

*Related documents:*

- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)

### Private sector providers

**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**

The Guidelines for the implementation of all types of voluntary termination of pregnancy state that only non-objecting obstetrician gynaecologists or general medical specialists will work in institutions providing menstrual regulation.

*Related documents:*

- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)
### Provider type 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:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

### Neither Type of Provider Permitted

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:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

### Public facilities

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:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

### Private facilities

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:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011

---

**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 fulfills 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**

The Guidelines for the implementation of all types of voluntary termination of pregnancy state that only non-objecting obstetrician gynaecologists or general medical specialists will work in institutions providing menstrual regulation.

**Related documents:**
- Methodological Guidelines for the implementation of voluntary termination of pregnancy, 2011 (page 15)
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]

1.1.2 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]

1.1.3 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 [36 (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 [43.6 (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]

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.1 (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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.1 (b) Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>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</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: 8 (2014)
- Percentage of births attended by trained health professional: 99.9 (2016)
- Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18: 9 (2009-2013)
- Total fertility rate: 1.618 (2018)
- Legal marital age for women, with parental consent: No data
- Legal marital age for women, without parental consent: No data
- Gender Inequalities Index (Value): 0.30 (2017)
- Gender Inequalities Index (Rank): 65 (2017)
- Mandatory paid maternity leave: Yes (2020)
- Median age: 42.2 (2020)
- Population, urban (%): 77.037 (2018)
- Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls: 0.92 (2013)
- Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment: 44.8 (2010)
- Proportion of seats in parliament held by women: 48.9 (2017)
- Sex ratio at birth (male to female births): 1.06 (2018)