Country Profile: Niue

Region: Polynesia

Last Updated: 28 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:
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

From EML / Registered List:
- Essential Drugs List, 2006

Concluding Observations:

None

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

Abortion at the woman's request

Not Specified

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

- Economic or social reasons
  - Not specified
  - When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.
  - Related documents:
    - Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

WHO Guidance

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

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
<th>Source document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foetal impairment</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
<td>§ 4.2.1.4. Safe Abortion Guidelines</td>
<td>WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
<td>§ 4.2.1.3. Safe Abortion Guidelines</td>
<td>WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
<td>§ 4.2.1.3. Safe Abortion Guidelines</td>
<td>WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
<td>§ 4.2.1.2. Safe Abortion Guidelines</td>
<td>WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional notes</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code states that anyone who has charge of another person has the legal duty to supply that person with “the necessaries of life,” unless there is a lawful excuse. It is not specified whether this applies to pregnancy termination to save a woman’s life.</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019 (page 6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Physical health

**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:**
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

**WHO Guidance**

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

Physical health is widely understood to include conditions that aggravate pregnancy and those aggravated by pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

**Additional notes**

Niue Criminal Law Code states that anyone who has charge of another person has the legal duty to supply that person with “the necessaries of life,” unless there is a lawful excuse. It is not specified whether this applies to pregnancy termination to save a woman’s life.

**Related documents:**
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019 (page 6)

### Health

**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:**
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

**Additional notes**

Niue Criminal Law Code states that anyone who has charge of another person has the legal duty to supply that person with “the necessaries of life,” unless there is a lawful excuse. It is not specified whether this applies to pregnancy termination to save a woman’s life.

**Related documents:**
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019 (page 6)

### Life

**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:**
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

**WHO Guidance**

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

The human right to life requires protection by law, including when pregnancy is life-threatening or a pregnant woman’s life is otherwise endangered. Both medical and social conditions can constitute life-threatening conditions. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.1.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

**Additional notes**

Niue Criminal Law Code states that anyone who has charge of another person has the legal duty to supply that person with “the necessaries of life,” unless there is a lawful excuse. It is not specified whether this applies to pregnancy termination to save a woman’s life.

**Related documents:**
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019 (page 6)

### Other

**Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization of health professional(s)</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization in specially licensed facilities only</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial authorization for minors</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial authorization in cases of rape</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police report required in case of rape</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental consent required for minors</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)

Related documents:
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019
- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (pages 104-106)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>NOT SPECIFIED</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spousal consent</td>
<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>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required</td>
<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>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory counselling</td>
<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>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory waiting period</td>
<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>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory HIV screening test</td>
<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>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

### Spousal consent

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

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

### Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required

### Compulsory counselling

### Compulsory waiting period

### Mandatory HIV screening test

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

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)*
### Other mandatory STI screening tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not specified</strong></td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prohibition of sex-selective abortion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not specified</strong></td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Restrictions on information provided to the public

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not specified</strong></td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>States should refrain from limiting access to means of maintaining sexual and reproductive health, including censoring, withholding or intentionally misrepresenting health-related information.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not specified</strong></td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not specified</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

**Methods allowed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mifepristone-misoprostol)</th>
<th>Country recognized approval (misoprostol)</th>
<th>Where can abortion services be provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum aspiration</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilatation and evacuation</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misoprostol only</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td>Related documents:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (where provided)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Essential Drugs List 2006 (page 8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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**Related documents:**

- Essential Drugs List 2006 (page 1)
- Essential Drugs List 2006 (page 8)
- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019
- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)
- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)
- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 14)
- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)
## Where can post-abortion care services be provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary health-care centres</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized abortion care public facilities</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private health-care centres or clinics</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO health-care centres or clinics</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contraception included in post-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:
    - Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

### Insurance to offset end user costs

- **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:
    - Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

### National guidelines for post-abortion care

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

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)
Conscientious Objection

### Public sector providers

**Not specified**

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

**Related documents:**

- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

### Private sector providers

**Not specified**

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

**Related documents:**

- Niue Criminal Law Code, 2019

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)
Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman’s life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.
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

1.1.2 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  
No data

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  
No data

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

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex  
No data

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age  
No data

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence  
No data

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

WHO Guidance

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

The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

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

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

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

5.8.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

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

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

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

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

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

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

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of births attended by trained health professional</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, with parental consent</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, without parental consent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Value)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory paid maternity leave</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, urban (%)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in secondary education</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td>1.06 (2017)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>