

# Country Profile: Angola

Last Updated: 28 July 2022

Region: Middle Africa



## Identified policies and legal sources related to abortion:

- Reproductive Health Act
- General Medical Health Act
- ✓ Constitution
- ✓ Criminal / Penal Code
- Civil Code
- Ministerial Order / Decree
- Case Law
- Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines
- ✓ EML / Registered List
- ✓ Medical Ethics Code
- Document Relating to Funding
- Abortion Specific Law
- Law on Medical Practitioners
- Law on Health Care Services
- ✓ Other

### Related Documents

#### From Constitution:

- [Angola Constitution 2010](#)

#### From Criminal / Penal Code:

- [Penal Code, 2019](#)

#### From EML / Registered List:

- [National List of Essential Medicines, 2021](#)

#### From Medical Ethics Code:

- [Medical Ethics Code](#)

#### From Other:

- [International Human Rights Conventions](#)



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



## Persons who can be sanctioned:

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

## Abortion at the woman's request

✗ No

## Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

Economic or social reasons

No

### Related documents:

- [Penal Code, 2019 \(page 25\)](#)














### 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 \(page 103\)](#)








<p><b>Foetal impairment</b></p>	<p>Conflict between sources</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information; health protection or social reasons can be interpreted to include distress of the pregnant woman caused by the diagnosis of fetal impairment. Prenatal tests and other medical diagnostic services cannot legally be refused because the woman may decide to terminate her pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.4.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</a></p> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>The Angolan constitution stipulates that international treaties become binding following their formal publication and entry in force. The Maputo Protocol, authorizing abortion “where the continued pregnancy endangers the life of the mother or the foetus” was ratified by the Republic of Angola. The more recent Angolan Penal Code, however, does not mention foetal impairment as a ground for abortion. It stipulates that abortion can be performed in cases where foetal non-viability is attested, and indicates that penalties for abortion can be mitigated in cases where there are strong reasons to predict that the unborn child will suffer from incurable serious illness or malformation and the abortion is undertaken within the first 24 weeks of pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Angola Constitution 2010 (page 7 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">International Human Rights Conventions (page 1)</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Rape</b></p>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Angola Constitution 2010 (page 7 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">International Human Rights Conventions (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The protection of women from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment requires that those who have become pregnant as the result of coerced or forced sexual acts can lawfully access safe abortion services. Prompt, safe abortion services should be provided on the basis of a woman’s complaint rather than requiring forensic evidence or police examination. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.3.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</a></p> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>Rape and incest are not specifically mentioned in the Penal Code in the section on abortion. However, the Penal Code permits abortion in case of pregnancy as result of crime against freedom and sexual self-determination. The gestational age limit for an abortion on this ground is 16 weeks.</p>
<p><b>Incest</b></p>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Angola Constitution 2010 (page 7 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">International Human Rights Conventions (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The protection of women from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment requires that those who have become pregnant as the result of coerced or forced sexual acts can lawfully access safe abortion services. Prompt, safe abortion services should be provided on the basis of a woman’s complaint rather than requiring forensic evidence or police examination. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.3.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</a></p> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>Rape and incest are not specifically mentioned in the Penal Code in the section on abortion. However, the Penal Code permits abortion in case of pregnancy as result of crime against freedom and sexual self-determination. The gestational age limit for an abortion on this ground is 16 weeks.</p>
<p><b>Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman</b></p>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25)</a></li> </ul>









<p><b>Mental health</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Angola Constitution 2010 (page 7 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">International Human Rights Conventions (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Gestational limit</b></p> <p><b>Weeks: No limit specified</b></p> <p> <b>Not specified</b> 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"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The scope of mental health includes psychological distress or mental suffering caused by, for example, coerced or forced sexual acts and diagnosis of severe fetal impairment. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</a></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>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</a></p>
<p><b>Physical health</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Angola Constitution 2010 (page 7 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">International Human Rights Conventions (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Gestational limit</b></p> <p><b>Weeks: No limit specified</b></p> <p> <b>Not specified</b> 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"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Physical health is widely understood to include conditions that aggravate pregnancy and those aggravated by pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</a></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>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</a></p>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</a></p>








<p><b>Life</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Angola Constitution 2010 (page 7 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">International Human Rights Conventions (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Gestational limit</b></p> <p><b>Weeks: No limit specified</b></p> <p> <b>Not specified</b> 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"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</a></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>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</a></p>
<p><b>Other</b></p>	<p>Sexual assault. Pregnancy which is the result of crime against freedom and sexual self-determination. There are strong reasons to believe that the foetus is unviable.</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>Rape and incest are not specifically mentioned in the Penal Code in the section on abortion. However, the Penal Code permits abortion in case of pregnancy as result of crime against freedom and sexual self-determination. The gestational age limit for an abortion on this ground is 16 weeks.</p> <p>There is no gestational limit for abortion when there is strong reason to believe that the foetus is "unfeasible".</p>




## Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

<p><b>Authorization of health professional(s)</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Number and cadre of health-care professional authorizations required</b></p> <p><b>1</b> <b>Doctor (Specialty Not Specified)</b></p> <p>This authorization is in addition to the provider. Additional authorization requires that a certification by a medical report, written and signed, before the interruption can be carried by the provider.</p> <p>When the pregnancy is the result of a crime against sexual freedom and self-determination, exclusion from criminal liability can only be verified upon the presentation of a certificate from the Public Prosecutor's Office on the pendency of the corresponding case, accompanied by an examination of the corpus delicti and a medical report issued by the competent health authority, attesting that the pregnancy resulted from a violation of the woman's sexual freedom or self-determination.</p> <p>Authorization is not required in case of an emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</a></p> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>The CEDEAO/ECOWAS Harmonised Code of Ethics and Practice (2013) (which has no indication of being an official government document) states in Article 21 in Section I (general duties of practitioners): "Voluntary interruption of pregnancy cannot be practiced unless otherwise provided for by law. However, the practitioner is always free to refuse to perform such an act, but he should inform the person concerned of the condition and month of pregnancy as provided for by law." However, in Section V which deals with practitioners' duties towards patients, the Code states in Article 141: "A therapeutic abortion may be performed if the intervention is the only means to save the life of the mother. When the safety of the mother that is seriously threatened requires a termination of pregnancy or the utilization of a therapeutic intervention that is capable of interrupting the pregnancy, the practitioner must consult at least two other doctors chosen for their competence, who, after review of the case, should jointly make a decision. A copy of the report of the consultation should be given to the patient and a copy kept by each of the two consultants. Also a memorandum of the decision that does not mention the name of the patient must be sent by registered mail to the Council. If there is a therapeutic indication for the termination of pregnancy, the practitioner must yield to any refusal by the patient who is duly informed. This rule does not apply in the case of emergency and when the patient is incapable of giving consent." The Code of Ethics is accessible at: <a href="http://www.medecins.ci/documents/Code-Harmonise-CEDEAO.pdf">http://www.medecins.ci/documents/Code-Harmonise-CEDEAO.pdf</a>.</p>
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<p><b>Authorization in specially licensed facilities only</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b> 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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<p><b>Judicial authorization for minors</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b> 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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</a></p>
<p><b>Judicial authorization in cases of rape</b></p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)</a></p>
<p><b>Police report required in case of rape</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 25)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)</a></p> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>When the pregnancy is the result of a crime against sexual freedom and self-determination, exclusion from criminal liability can only be verified upon the presentation of a certificate from the Public Prosecutor’s Office on the pendency of the corresponding case, accompanied by an examination of the corpus delicti and a medical report issued by the competent health authority, attesting that the pregnancy resulted from a violation of the woman’s sexual freedom or self-determination.</p>

<p><b>Parental consent required for minors</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Can another adult consent in place of a parent?</b></p> <p>Yes</p> <p>In the absence of a parent, consent can be provided by any relative in the collateral line, respectively and successively.</p> <p>In the event that the pregnant woman is under 16 years of age or suffers from mental incapacity, and consent cannot be obtained under the terms required by the law and if it is urgent to interrupt the pregnancy, the doctor may decide in conscience, given the concrete situation before him, also resorting, whenever possible, to obtain it, opinion of another doctor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Age where consent not needed</b></p> <p>16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by parents may violate the right to privacy and women's access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</a></p>
<p><b>Spousal consent</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</a></p>
<p><b>Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers, one example of which is the requirement for mandatory ultrasound prior to abortion, that hinder access to and timely provision of safe abortion care should be removed. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 7 - Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19)</a></p>
<p><b>Compulsory counselling</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Many women have made a decision to have an abortion before seeking care, and this decision should be respected without subjecting a woman to mandatory counselling. Provision of counselling to women who desire it should be voluntary, confidential, non-directive and by a trained person. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.1.8.1.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 46)</a></p> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>Before proceeding with the termination of pregnancy, the doctor must warn the pregnant woman of the respective implications, seeking to clarify and advise her so that her decision can be taken with greater awareness and responsibility.</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul>





<p><b>Compulsory waiting period</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Waiting period</b></p> <p><b>From the point at which the woman provides consent.</b></p> <p>3 days</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. <i>Safe Abortion Guidelines</i>, § 4.2.2.6.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)</a></p>
<p><b>Mandatory HIV screening test</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. <i>Safe Abortion Guidelines</i>, p 88.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)</a></p>
<p><b>Other mandatory STI screening tests</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. <i>Safe Abortion Guidelines</i>, p 88.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)</a></p>
<p><b>Prohibition of sex-selective abortion</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</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. <i>Preventing gender-biased sex selection: an interagency statement</i>, p 10 - Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)</a></p>





<p><b>Restrictions on information provided to the public</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>List of restrictions</b></p> <p>Article 159 (Propaganda favorable to termination of pregnancy) 1- It is punished with imprisonment for up to 1 year or with a fine of up to 120 days, whoever, through publicity means or in public meetings, with the aim of obtaining an advantage: a) Offer its own services or those of others, with a view to terminating the pregnancy; b) Advertise procedures, means or objects suitable for terminating a pregnancy. 2- The prohibition of the previous number does not cover activities aimed at making known and promoting the procedures, objects and means referred to therein, through informative or scientific articles or other medical or pharmaceutical publications, namely prospectuses related to medicines or surgical instruments. , nor the explanations given by those who want to sell them, to doctors or qualified personnel, namely nurses from health establishments authorized to interrupt a pregnancy.</p> <p>Article 160 (Circulation of means for termination of pregnancy) Whoever receives or transmits, for any reason, means intended for the termination of pregnancy, with the intention of promoting the practice of the facts provided for in articles 156 and 157, is punished with imprisonment for up to 1 year or a fine of up to 120 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/01-Angola-Penal-Code-2014.pdf#page=59">https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/01-Angola-Penal-Code-2014.pdf#page=59</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>States should refrain from limiting access to means of maintaining sexual and reproductive health, including censoring, withholding or intentionally misrepresenting health-related information. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.7.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)</a></p>
<p><b>Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the fetus</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</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>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</a></p>
<p><b>Other</b></p>	




## Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

<p><b>National guidelines for induced abortion</b></p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</a></p>
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<p><b>Methods allowed</b></p>	<p><b>Vacuum aspiration</b> No data found</p> <p><b>Dilatation and evacuation</b> No data found</p> <p><b>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</b> No data found</p> <p><b>Misoprostol only</b> No data found</p> <p><b>Other (where provided)</b></p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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&amp;C). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 1- Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)</a></p> <p>Dilatation and evacuation (D&amp;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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)</a></p> <p>The recommended method for medical abortion is mifepristone followed by misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 2- Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)</a></p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 14)</a></p>
<p><b>Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)</b></p>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">National List of Essential Medicines, 2021 (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)</a></p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)</a></p>
<p><b>Country recognized approval (misoprostol)</b></p>	<p>Yes, for gynaecological indications</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">National List of Essential Medicines, 2021 (page 15)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores</b></p> <p> <b>No data found</b></p> <p>Where there is evidence of the existence of a source document that could not be accessed, including those that could not be translated for any reason, this information is provided in an accompanying note.</p> <p>It is possible that the national list of essential medicines may provide pertinent information on the dispensing of Misoprostol, but this could not be ascertained due to the fact that the text could not be translated.</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)</a></p>

<p><b>Where can abortion services be provided</b></p>	<p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Primary health-care centres</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Specialized abortion care public facilities</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Private health-care centres or clinics</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>NGO health-care centres or clinics</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Other (if applicable)</b> Official health facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)</a></p>
<p><b>National guidelines for post-abortion care</b></p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</a></p>
<p><b>Where can post abortion care services be provided</b></p>	<p><b>Primary health-care centres</b> No data found</p> <p><b>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</b> No data found</p> <p><b>Specialized abortion care public facilities</b> No data found</p> <p><b>Private health-care centres or clinics</b> No data found</p> <p><b>NGO health-care centres or clinics</b> No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The facilities and skills required to manage most abortion complications are similar to those needed to care for women who have had a spontaneous abortion (miscarriage). Safe Abortion Guidelines § 2.2.6.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 57)</a></p>
<p><b>Contraception included in post-abortion care</b></p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>All women should receive contraceptive information and be offered counselling for and methods of post-abortion contraception, including emergency contraception, before leaving the health-care facility. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.3.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 62)</a></p>

<p><b>Insurance to offset end user costs</b></p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Financing of abortion services should take into account costs to the health system while ensuring that services are affordable and readily available to all women who need them. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6 - Recommendation. Abortion services should be mandated for coverage under insurance plans; women should never be denied or delayed because of the inability to pay. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.6.2.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)</a></p>
<p><b>Who can provide abortion services</b></p>	<p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Nurse</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Midwife/nurse-midwife</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Doctor (specialty not specified)</b> Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Other (if applicable)</b> Provider acting under the direction/supervision of a physician.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Subject to gestational age and method, abortion care can be safely provided by any properly trained health-care provider, including specialist doctors, non-specialist doctors; associate and advanced associate clinicians; midwives; and nurses. Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care, p 33- Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care and Post-Abortion Contraception (page 33)</a></p>
<p><b>Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services</b></p>	<p><b>Referral linkages to a higher-level facility</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Minimum number of beds</b> Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Other (if applicable)</b> Termination of pregnancy must always be carried out in accordance with the state of medical knowledge and experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019 (page 26)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Abortion facilities within both the public and private sectors should be available at all levels of the health system, with appropriate referral mechanisms between facilities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3.1.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</a></p>

**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:**

- [Medical Ethics Code](#)
- [Penal 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 \(page 106\)](#)



**Additional notes**

The Medical Ethics Code states that no doctor can be required to perform medical procedures against his or her will and that a doctor has the right to refuse the act of practice of their profession, such as practice conflicts with the provisions of this code. This is not specific to abortion care, nor is abortion mentioned in the Code.

**Related documents:**

- [Medical Ethics Code \(page 8 \)](#)

**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:**

- [Medical Ethics Code](#)
- [Penal 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 \(page 106\)](#)



**Additional notes**

The Medical Ethics Code states that no doctor can be required to perform medical procedures against his or her will and that a doctor has the right to refuse the act of practice of their profession, such as practice conflicts with the provisions of this code. This is not specific to abortion care, nor is abortion mentioned in the Code.

**Related documents:**

- [Medical Ethics Code \(page 8 \)](#)

**Provider type not specified**



**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:**

- [Medical Ethics Code](#)
- [Penal 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 \(page 106\)](#)












**Additional notes**

The Medical Ethics Code states that no doctor can be required to perform medical procedures against his or her will and that a doctor has the right to refuse the act of practice of their profession, such as practice conflicts with the provisions of this code. This is not specific to abortion care, nor is abortion mentioned in the Code.

**Related documents:**

- [Medical Ethics Code \(page 8 \)](#)

<p><b>Neither Type of Provider Permitted</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b> 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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Medical Ethics Code</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>The Medical Ethics Code states that no doctor can be required to perform medical procedures against his or her will and that a doctor has the right to refuse the act of practice of their profession, such as practice conflicts with the provisions of this code. This is not specific to abortion care, nor is abortion mentioned in the Code.</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Medical Ethics Code (page 8 )</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Public facilities</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b> 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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Medical Ethics Code</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<p><b>Private facilities</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b> 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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Medical Ethics Code</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<p><b>Facility type not specified</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b> 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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Medical Ethics Code</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>

<p><b>Neither Type of Facility Permitted</b></p>	<div data-bbox="366 97 438 165"></div> <p><b>Not specified</b> 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><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Medical Ethics Code</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Penal Code, 2019</a></li> </ul> <div data-bbox="366 331 438 399"></div> <p><b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. <a href="#">Safe Abortion Guidelines</a>, § 4.2.2.5.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
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## Indicators

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

### Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	No data
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	No data
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	No data

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

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	241 (2016)
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	151.6 (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
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
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	No data
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
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
<b>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</b>	
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
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>	
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	<b>38</b> (2016)
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	<b>46.9</b> (2016)
Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18	No data
Total fertility rate	<b>5.519</b> (2018)
Legal marital age for women, with parental consent	<b>15</b> (2009-2017)
Legal marital age for women, without parental consent	<b>18</b> (2008-2017)
Gender Inequalities Index (Value)	No data
Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)	No data
Mandatory paid maternity leave	<b>No</b> (2020)
Median age	<b>16.7</b> (2020)
Population, urban (%)	<b>65.5</b> (2018)
Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls	No data
Gender parity in secondary education	<b>0648</b> (2011)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment	<b>23.5</b> (1996)
Proportion of seats in parliament held by women	<b>30.5</b> (2017)
Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)	<b>1.03</b> (2018)