Country Profile: South Africa

Region: Southern 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:

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

From EML / Registered List:
- Medicines and Related Substances Control Act No.101 of 1965 as amended by inter alia

From Document Relating to Funding:
- Medical Schemes Act No 131 of 1998

From Abortion Specific Law:
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act

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

Concluding Observations:
- CRC
- HRC
- CESCR
- CRPD

List of ratified human rights treaties:
- CERD
- CCPR
- Xst
- OP
- 2nd
- OP
- CESCR
- CESCR-OP
- CAT
- CAT-OP
- CEDAW
- CEDAW-OP
- CRC
- CRC:OPSC
- CRC:OPAC
- CRC:OPIC
- CMW
- CRPD *
- CRPD-OP
- CED **
- Maputo Protocol

Download data

Constitution
Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines
EML / Registered List
Document Relating to Funding
Abortion Specific Law
CRC
HRC
CESCR
CRPD
Maputo Protocol
**Abortion at the woman’s request**

### Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic or social reasons</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
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**Gestational limit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeks: 12</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**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)

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 (page 103)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foetal impairment</th>
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<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
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**Gestational limit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeks: 20</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)

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 (page 103)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Rape</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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**Gestational limit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeks: 20</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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**WHO Guidance**

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

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

- **Yes**

  **Related documents:**

  **Gestational limit**
  - Weeks: 20

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

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

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 (page 103)

**Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman**

- **Yes**

  **Related documents:**

  **Gestational limit**
  - Weeks: 20

**Mental health**

- **Yes**

  **Related documents:**

  **Gestational limit**
  - Weeks: 20

**Physical health**

- **Yes**

  **Related documents:**
Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

**Authorization of**

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

1 (from 13 to 20 weeks) 2 (After 20 weeks)

Doctor (Specialty Not Specified), Midwife/ Nurse-Midwife

Authorisation is required after 13 weeks of gestation. The law does not use the term “authorise” but states that the abortion can only be carried out if it is in the opinion of the medical practitioner that the pregnancy would result in a risk of injury to the woman’s health or several other negative specified outcomes. After 20 weeks, it must be in the opinion of the medical practitioner after consultation with another medical practitioner or registered midwife.

Additional notes

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:


WHO Guidance

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)

Additional notes

An establishment must have been approved by the Member of the Executive Council by notice in the Gazette.
Police report required in case of rape

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:

- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)

WHO Guidance

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

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)

Parental consent required for minors

No

Related documents:


WHO Guidance

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 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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)

Additional notes

Although abortion can be carried out on a minor without parental consent, the minor is advised to consult with her parents. If the minor does not advise a parent she cannot be refused care.

Spousal consent

No

Related documents:


WHO Guidance

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 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

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

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.

**Compulsory counselling**

No

**Related documents:**

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19)

**Compulsory waiting period**

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:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)

**WHO Guidance**

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

States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.6.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)

**Mandatory HIV screening test**

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:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)

**WHO Guidance**

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

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**

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:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)
Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

Prohibition of sex-selective abortion

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)

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:
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)

Restrictions on information provided to the public

No data found

Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus

No data found

Other

Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

National guidelines for induced abortion

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

Related documents:
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa (page 1)

WHO Guidance

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

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

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods allowed</th>
<th>Vacuum aspiration</th>
<th>Yes (20 WEEKS)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa (page 5.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilatation and evacuation</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</td>
<td>Yes (20 WEEKS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa (page 5.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misoprostol only</td>
<td>Yes (13 WEEKS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa (page 5.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (where provided)</td>
<td></td>
<td></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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)

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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)

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

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)

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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 14)

### Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)

| Yes |
| Related documents: |
| • Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa (page ix) |

### Pharmacy selling or distribution

| Yes, with prescription only |
| Related documents: |
| • Medicines and Related Substances Control Act No.101 of 1965 as amended by inter alia (page 117) |

### WHO Guidance

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

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

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)

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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)
Where can abortion services be provided

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Where can Abortion Services be Provided</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary health-care centres</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized abortion care public facilities</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private health-care centres or clinics</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO health-care centres or clinics</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Yes, with prescription only

- Medicines and Related Substances Control Act No.101 of 1965 as amended by inter alia (page 117)

---

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)

---

**Related documents:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008) (page 5)
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

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**National guidelines for post-abortion care**

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

**Related documents:**
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa (page 1)

---

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)

---

**Related documents:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

---

**WHO Guidance**

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 can post-abortion care services be provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where can post-abortion care services be provided</th>
<th>Primary health-care centres</th>
<th>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</th>
<th>Specialized abortion care public facilities</th>
<th>Private health-care centres or clinics</th>
<th>NGO health-care centres or clinics</th>
<th>Other (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

- Related documents: [Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/regulations-related-to-choice-of-termination-of-pregnancy-act)
- Related documents: [Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/standard-treatment-guidelines-and-essential-medicines-list-for-south-africa)

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### Contraception included in post-abortion care

**Yes**

**Related documents:**
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 3)

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

- Related documents: [Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/regulations-related-to-choice-of-termination-of-pregnancy-act)
- Related documents: [Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/standard-treatment-guidelines-and-essential-medicines-list-for-south-africa)

---

### Insurance to offset end user costs

**Yes**

**Related documents:**
- Medical Schemes Act No 131 of 1998 (page 5)

**Induced abortion for all women**

**Yes**
Who can provide abortion services

- Nurse
  - Yes
- Midwife/nurse-midwife
  - Yes
- Doctor (specialty not specified)
  - Yes
- Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN
  - Not specified

Other (if applicable)

Related documents:
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008) (page 5)
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services

- Referral linkages to a higher-level facility
  - Yes
- Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN
  - Not specified

Other (if applicable)
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:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

**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:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)
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)

<table>
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<th>Provider type not specified</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Not specified</strong></td>
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<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>
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**Related documents:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

**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)

<table>
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<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>
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</table>

**Related documents:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

**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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public facilities</th>
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</tr>
<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>
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</table>

**Related documents:**
- Amended Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act (2008)
- Regulations related to Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List for South Africa

**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)
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1: Reduce poverty in all its forms everywhere</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>119 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</td>
<td>42.8 (2015-2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

5.1.1 (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.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

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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

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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

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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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Reproductive Health Indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>(2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of births attended by trained health professional</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>(2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(2009-2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>2.405</td>
<td>(2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, with parental consent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(2009-2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, without parental consent</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(2009-2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Value)</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>(2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>(2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory paid maternity leave</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>(2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>(2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, urban (%)</td>
<td>66.355</td>
<td>(2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>(2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in secondary education</td>
<td>0.985</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment</td>
<td>35.1500015 (2019)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td>41 (2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td>1.03 (2018)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>