Country Profile: Cameroon

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 Criminal / Penal Code:
- Penal Code 2016

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018

From EML / Registered List:
- Essential Medicines List 2017
- Cameroon Mifepack Registration 2017
- Cameroon Mifedia Registration 2018

From Medical Ethics Code:
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

Concluding Observations:

- CEDAW
- CEDAW
- CEDAW
- CEDAW
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CED
- CED
- Maputo Protocol

List of ratified human rights treaties:

- CERD
- CCPR
- 1st OP
- 2nd OP
- CEDAW
- CEDAW-OP
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRC
- CRPD *
- CRPD
- Maputo Protocol

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic or social reasons</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Related documents:
- Penal Code 2016 (page 129)

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)
### Foetal impairment

No

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code 2016 (page 129)

#### 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)

### Rape

Yes

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code 2016 (page 130)

#### Gestational limit

Weeks: 28

- Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 78)

#### 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)

#### Additional notes

In case of pregnancy resulting from rape, abortion is not an offense if performed after certification by the public prosecutor on the facts.

### Incest

No

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code 2016 (page 129)

#### 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)

### Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman

No

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code 2016 (page 129)

#### WHO Guidance

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

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.

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

### Mental health

No

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code 2016 (page 129)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical health</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Penal Code 2016 (page 129)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Penal Code 2016 (page 130)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983 (page 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

- **Gestational limit**
  - **Weeks:** 28
  - **Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 75)**

- **Gestational limit**
  - **Weeks:** 28 weeks
  - **Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 78)**
Authorization of health professional(s)

**Yes**

**Related documents:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 77)

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

- **2**
  - Doctor (Specialty Not Specified)
  - Another professional of the healthcare facility

According to the 2018 guidelines, the consulting physician must have consensus with two other health personnel. The patient's file has to be discussed in a multidisciplinary meeting and the decision must be signed by at least a doctor and another professional of the health care facility to be included in the patient's file prior to interruption.

**Related documents:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 77)

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**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)

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**Additional notes**

Two colleagues chosen respectively from among the legal experts and the members of the Council of the Order. In localities where there is only one doctor, and where the opinion of two colleagues cannot be obtained easily, the decision to induce a therapeutic abortion is left to the discretion of the treating doctor, who is responsible for sending a detailed report to the Minister of Public Health and to the President of the Council of the Order immediately.

**Related documents:**
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983 (page 3)

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**Authorization in specially licensed facilities only**

**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:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018
- Penal Code 2016
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

---

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

---

**Judicial authorization for minors**

**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:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018
- Penal Code 2016
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**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. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.

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

---

**Judicial authorization in cases 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:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018
- Penal Code 2016
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
<th>WHO Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police report required in case of rape</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>- Penal Code 2016 (page 130)</td>
<td>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 &quot;chilling effect&quot; (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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age where consent not needed</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
<td>- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spousal consent</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
<td>WHO Guidance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

### Compulsory counselling

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:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018
- Penal Code 2016
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**WHO Guidance**

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 46)*

### Compulsory waiting period

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:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018
- Penal Code 2016
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**WHO Guidance**

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

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:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018
- Penal Code 2016
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**WHO Guidance**

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

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:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018
- Penal Code 2016
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**WHO Guidance**

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)*

### Prohibition of sex-selective abortion

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:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018
- Penal Code 2016
- Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**WHO Guidance**

In situations where abortion is restricted for sex selection purposes, terminating a pregnancy for this reason is likely to involve an unsafe procedure carrying high risks. Any policies or guidelines on the use of technology in obstetric and fetal medicine should take into account the need to ensure women’s access to safe abortion and other services - efforts to manage or limit sex selection should also not hamper or limit access to safe abortion services. Preventing gender-biased sex selection: an interagency statement, p 10 - Recommendation.

*Source document: Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)*
Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

### National guidelines for induced abortion

- Yes, guidelines issued by the government

**Related documents:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 1)

### Methods allowed

- **Vacuum aspiration**
  - Yes (12 WEEKS)
- **Dilatation and evacuation**
  - Not specified
- **Combination mifepristone-misoprostol**
  - Yes (63 DAYS)
- **Misoprostol only**
  - Yes

**Other (where provided)**

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 75)

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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mifepristone / misoprostol)</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>- Cameroon Mifepristone Registration 2017 (page 2) <a href="#">Cameroon-Mifepristone-Registration-2017.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacy selling or distribution</th>
<th>Yes, with prescription only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>- Cameroon Mifepristone Registration 2017 (page 2) <a href="#">Cameroon-Mifepristone-Registration-2017.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 54)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country recognized approval (misoprostol)</th>
<th>Yes, for gynaecological indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>- Essential Medicines List 2017 (page 26)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>- Essential Medicines List 2017 (page 26)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where can abortion services be provided</th>
<th>Related documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary health-care centres</td>
<td>- Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 78)</td>
</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>
<tr>
<td>Other (if applicable)</td>
<td>According to the 2018 guidelines, the therapeutic abortion must be done in a clinic of the 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st category.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 78)

**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)
**National guidelines for post-abortion care**

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

**Related documents:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 1)

**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 and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women’s informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.

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

**Where can post abortion care services be provided**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary health-care centres</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</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>

**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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 57)

**Contraception included in post-abortion care**

Yes

**Related documents:**
- Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 72)

**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.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 62)

**Insurance to offset end user costs**

No data found

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

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

### Who can provide abortion services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Source Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other (if applicable)</td>
<td>Competent midwifery specialists, trained and competent general practitioner</td>
<td>Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983 (page 3), Family Planning Guidelines 2018 (page 79)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

### Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referral linkages to a higher-level facility</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum number of beds</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Care and Post-Abortion Contraception (page 33)
### Public sector providers

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

- **Not specified**
  - When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.
  - Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**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**

If the doctor cannot, because of his convictions, perform an abortion, he can withdraw by ensuring the continuity of care by a qualified colleague.

### Private sector providers

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

- **Not specified**
  - When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.
  - Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**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**

If the doctor cannot, because of his convictions, perform an abortion, he can withdraw by ensuring the continuity of care by a qualified colleague.

### Provider type not specified

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

- **Not specified**
  - When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.
  - Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983

**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**

If the doctor cannot, because of his convictions, perform an abortion, he can withdraw by ensuring the continuity of care by a qualified colleague.
Neither Type of Provider Permitted

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

- **Not specified**
  When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

- **Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983**

**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**

If the doctor cannot, because of his convictions, perform an abortion, he can withdraw by ensuring the continuity of care by a qualified colleague.

Public facilities

- **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:**
- **Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983**

**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)

Private facilities

- **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:**
- **Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983**

**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)

Facility 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:**
- **Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983**

**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)

Neither Type of Facility Permitted

- **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:**
- **Code of Ethics of Physicians 1983**

**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 indicators. 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>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</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>1.1.3 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>1.2.2 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>529 (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>105.8 (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>6.1.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

| No data |

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

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

| No data |

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

| No data |

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

| No data |

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

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

| No data |

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

| No data |

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

| No data |

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

| No data |

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

| No data |

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

| No data |

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

| No data |

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

| No data |

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

| No data |

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

| No data |

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

| No data |

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

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

| No data |

**Additional Reproductive Health Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning</th>
<th>18 (2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of births attended by trained health professional</td>
<td>64.7 (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18</td>
<td>30 (2009-2013)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total fertility rate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, with parental consent</td>
<td>15 (2009-2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, without parental consent</td>
<td>21 (2009-2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Value)</td>
<td>0.57 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)</td>
<td>141 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory paid maternity leave</td>
<td>yes (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>18.7 (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, urban (%)</td>
<td>56.374 (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls</td>
<td>0.61 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in secondary education</td>
<td>0.860 (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment</td>
<td>26.4 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td>27.1 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td>1.03 (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>