Legal and Political Framework for Abortion in Latin America

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Abortion Policies in Latin America Incidence of Abortion

- Worldwide more than 46 million pregnancies each year end in induced abortion.
- About 26 million women undergo abortion in countries with liberal abortion laws.
- The remaining 20 million undergo abortion in countries where abortion is either restricted or illegal.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1999.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Incidence of Abortion

- In Latin America 52% of the 18 million pregnancies each year are unplanned.
- An estimated 4 million unsafe abortions are performed each year.
- Some 21% of maternal deaths (5.000 women each year) are attributed to unsafe abortion.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Incidence of Abortion

- Abortion rates in Latin America are higher than in industrialized countries.
- One woman in every 20-30 aged 15-49 has one induced abortion.
- Average woman is likely to have had 1-2 abortions by the time she is 50.

- Abortion permitted without any restrictions:
 - Cuba
 - Guyana
 - Puerto Rico

- Abortion not permitted under any circumstances:
 - Colombia
 - Chile
 - El Salvador

- Abortion permitted only to save the woman's life:
 - Brazil R/I
 - Dominican Republic
 - Guatemala
 - Haiti
 - Honduras

- Mexico R/I
- Nicaragua
- Panama R/I
- Paraguay
- Venezuela

^{* (}R/I) Also permitted in cases of rape and or incest

 Abortion permitted to save the woman's life and to preserve woman's physical and mental health:

- Argentina R/I
- Bolivia R/I
- Costarica
- Ecuador R/I
- Peru
- Uruguay R/I

^{* (}R/I) Also permitted in cases of rape and/or incest

Abortion Policies in Latin America Punishment of abortion

- Different penalties according to circumstances.
- Both the performer and the procurer are punished by the law.
- Attenuated penalties.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Religion and Legislations

- Strong influence of the Roman Catholic Church.
- Abortion is never justified and it is often considered ground for excommunication.
- Church position, however, has never been official doctrine or dogma.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Religion and Legislations

- Lawmakers and the Catholic Church work together to paralize any progressive policies in sexual and reproductive health.
- Whenever abortion is mentioned Catholic Church becomes the main objector.
- Lawmakers do not even mention abortion. It is too risky for them and their political parties.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Impact on Reality

 Policymakers expect that abortion would be less if abortion policies are restrictive.

Reality:

- Restrictive abortion legislation does not lead to a low abortion rate.
- Abortion rate is high in countries in wich abortion is illegal.
- Laws do not stop abortion.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Impact on Reality

- Restrictive abortion legislation leads to more clandestine and unsafe abortions.
 - Unskilled providers
 - Unsanitary facilities
 - Hazardous techniques
 - Stigma and humilliation
 - Exploitation conditions
 - Abortion complications

Abortion Policies in Latin America Impact on Reality

- Poor women most likely to be exposed to unsafe abortion.
- Profound inequity in society's treatment of women who have abortions.
- Young women more at risk of abortion complications.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Professional Attitudes

- Professionals are often ignorant of the law and the basic abortion techniques.
- Some are committed but they will not take the legal risks.
- Conservative attitudes and double standards.
- Ethic concerns.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Progress Made

- Finally some governments are considering abortion as a major public health concern.
- Advocates of women's rights and NGOs are working to overcome legal hurdles.
- Health professionals are willing to take risks on issues they believe in.
- Dependable and affordable services are now available in some places.

Abortion Policies in Latin America Possibilities for Action

- Concerted advocacy to build a base for future changes
- Knowledge of laws and regulations
- Abortion research and documentation
- Public and lawmakers education
- Training health providers
- Provision of services