



## CEE Bulletin on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

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### BURNING ISSUE

#### **The 37th session of the UN Human Rights Council and 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

The 37th session of the UN Human Rights Council is taking place in Geneva from February 26th until March 23rd. See the full programme of work for HRC37 [here](#).

[Click here](#) to read the summary of the anticipated sexual rights related [resolutions](#), [panels](#) and [reports](#), [UPR outcomes](#), and [parallel events](#) taking place during the 37th session put together by the Sexual Rights Initiative. Among the expected resolutions is the resolution on protecting the rights of the child in humanitarian settings (European Union, GRULAC); the implementation of Agenda 2030 for the full enjoyment of human rights (South Africa), rights of persons with disabilities (New Zealand, Mexico) and freedom of religion or belief (EU).

This session also marks the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 25th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. To mark this occasion a high level panel discussion on what can be done to make human rights popular again in times of increased populism and skepticism will take place on March 6th from 13:30-15:00 in Room XXIII: **Beyond jargon: Reframing our communication on human rights**. The United Nations Human Rights Deputy High Commissioner Kate Gilmore, Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Nils Muižnieks and Director of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights Michael O’Flaherty are among speakers (click [here](#) for details). Those who will not be in Geneva in person can watch the panel live on [Facebook](#).

The Sexual Rights Initiative also invites to a **side event on Sexuality Education: rights and reality** on 6<sup>th</sup> March 15:00-16:00 in room XXVII (click [here](#) for details). Objectives of the side event are to present the International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education; to discuss the role of UN Human Rights Council and States to initiate and implement CSE in formal and informal settings and to understand the best ways to implement CSE curriculum to most effectively empower young people and adults.

Source: [UNHRC](#)

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### The UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

The Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the UNECE Region, of which Central and Eastern Europe is part of, will be held on 1-2 March, 2018 at the International Conference Centre Geneva.

The Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (RFSD) follows up on and reviews the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the UNECE region. Focusing on practical value-added and peer learning, it creates a regional space to share policy solutions, best practices and challenges in SDG implementation and helps identify major regional and subregional trends.

Participants will discuss 5 Sustainable Development Goals in 10 round tables:

*SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation):*

[Making universal access to water and sanitation a reality in the UNECE region](#)  
[Sharing water: balancing competing needs in a context of declining resource](#)

*SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy):*

[Improving the efficiency of the energy system](#)  
[Transforming energy in support of the 2030 Agenda](#)

*SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities):*

[Financing the transition to sustainable cities and communities: challenges and opportunities](#)  
[Promoting resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements](#)

*SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production):*

[Successful approaches to delivering on Sustainable Consumption and Production by 2030](#)  
[Towards a circular economy: innovation for sustainable value chains](#)

*SDG 15 (life on land):*

[Sustainable Forest Management and the SDGs](#)  
[Biodiversity at the heart of sustainable development](#)

The Regional Forum is preceded by a civil society pre-meeting on 28 February 2018 at the Palais des Nations.

Visit the official website of the RFSO here and learn about the programme and side events here:  
<https://www.unece.org/rfsd2018.html>

### **Shrinking space for civil society in Hungary**

On 13 February 2018, the Hungarian government tabled to Parliament a proposed legislative pack of three laws, commonly referred to as “Stop Soros”. The newly proposed legislation would restrict Hungarian civil society ability to carry out their work, by requiring organizations that “support migration” to obtain national security clearance and a government permit to perform basic functions. The proposed law would also require organizations to pay a tax of 25% of any foreign funding aimed at “supporting migration”. Failure to do so, would subject them to steps so serious that they could lead to exorbitant fines, bankruptcy, and the dissolving of the NGO involved.

These come in a context of already shrinking space for civil society in Hungary and contravene Hungary’s obligations under international law to protect the right to freedom of association, expression and movement.

Amnesty International called on the Hungarian Parliament through a joint [solidarity letter](#) to reject the proposed laws in their entirety and let the NGOs and defenders continue their work, instead of defending themselves against such attacks.

### **Lithuania launches Polish-inspired family benefits**

Lithuania has introduced benefits for families inspired by the Polish government’s 500+ programme. As of 2018, Lithuanian parents can apply for monthly government support of EUR 30 for each child under 18, while low-income families and those with three or more children will get EUR 58.5. “We are taking an example from Poland where the 500+ programme is working well,” said Tomas Tomilinas, a vice chairman of the ruling Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union party. The Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania party, which has eight seats in Lithuania’s 141-seat parliament, launched

the initiative to introduce financial aid to families in Lithuania. It is the same party that aims to restrict access to abortion in Lithuania.

In April 2016, the Polish government started handing out PLN 500 a month for each child in low-income families, and for second and subsequent children in all other families.

Source: [News.pl](#)

### **Armenia signs CoE Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence**

Permanent Representative of Armenia to the Council of Europe Paruyr Hovhannisyan signed on behalf of Armenia Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence on January 18 in the presence of Council of Europe's Deputy Secretary General Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, the press service of the MFA Armenia reported.

"It's impossible to exaggerate the role of women in the Armenian society and particularly inside the family. Armenia supports the strengthening of the protection of the rights of women and of course, everyone subjected to domestic violence and the CoE policy aimed at eliminating domestic violence. We are convinced that this convention will become an important tool to further enrich Armenia's toolkits for protection of human rights", Ambassador Paruyr Hovhannisyan said.

Council of Europe's Deputy Secretary General Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni praised the signing of such an important convention by Armenia, stressing Armenia's commitment to strengthening human rights.

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was signed in 2011 and entered into force in 2014. This treaty of the Council of Europe opens the path for creating a legal framework at pan-European level to protect women against all forms of violence, and prevent, prosecute and eliminate violence against women and domestic violence.

The Convention also establishes a specific monitoring mechanism ("GREVIO") in order to ensure effective implementation of its provisions by the Parties.

Source: [News.am](#)

### **International concerns about women's rights backsliding in Poland**

The worsening state of SRHR in Poland has brought multiple reactions from international human rights bodies. Please below find here the most crucial observations and recommendations.

In a letter addressed to the Prime Minister of Poland, **Nils Muiznieks, Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights**, refers to recent developments affecting the independence of the judiciary; women's access to sexual and reproductive rights; the deteriorating environment for NGOs

active in the area of women's rights and assistance to victims of domestic violence; and attacks against the independence and effectiveness of the Ombudsman.

Regarding women's rights, the Commissioner regrets that new barriers are being created to hinder women's access to comprehensive sexuality education, emergency contraception and abortion care. He urges the authorities to repeal any retrogressive laws and to reject any legislative or policy proposals which would weaken women's sexual and reproductive health and rights.

[Read the Commissioner's letter addressed to the Prime Minister of Poland](#)

[Read the reply of the Undersecretary of State of Poland, Piotr Wawrzyk, to the letter of the Commissioner](#)

[Read the reply by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland to the letter of the Commissioner](#)

Deep concerns about dangerous attacks on reproductive rights were also expressed in **a letter delivered by the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice**: "We wish to express our serious concern regarding the amendments proposed as well as the misinformation conveyed by certain media. Indeed, according to international standards this bill would violate women's rights to equality, dignity, autonomy, information and bodily integrity and respect for private life and the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, without discrimination; as well as the right to freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment (...)"

Source: [Federation for Women and Family Planning](#)

## From ASTRA Members

### Awareness raising film on preventing sexual violence in Bulgaria

Gender Alternatives Foundation created a short film, entitled "Silence Conceals the Violence". The video is intended to raise awareness on the problem of sexual violence against women in Bulgaria. It tells the real stories of two brave women from different generations who survived sexual violence perpetrated by their partners. The story stresses on the women's strength and courage to speak up and leave their violent partners, aiming at setting an inspirational example for other women to follow by seeking help and support to overcome gender-based violence. The initiative is part of the CONVEY Project - Counteracting sexual violence and harassment: Engaging Youth in schools in digital education on gender stereotyping. The project is co-funded by the Rights, Equality & Citizenship Programme of the European Union and it's being implemented by organisations in 6 EU countries: CESIE (IT), The Smile of the Child (GR), Hope for Children (CY), Sexual Violence Centre Cork (IE), Gender Alternatives (BG), Westminster City Council (UK).

See the video online on [YOUTUBE channel](#)

Source: [Gender Alternatives Foundation](#)

## **Network of women's advocates developed in Armenia**

In 2017 the Women's Resource Centre Armenia launched an initiative to develop a network of experts to advocate for women's reproductive rights. The Network members are representatives from different organizations and activists who have a background in reproductive rights. An issue of the highest importance currently, on which the network is focussing, is access to abortion.

In August 2016 the Armenian Government passed an amendment to the Law on Human Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights prohibiting sex-selective abortions. State policy is in reality trying to address the increase in overall number of abortions in Armenia. The law also introduces counselling, as well as a three day period of reflection before the final decision is made on the request for a termination, and defines procedures to be taken against medical staff acting against this legislation. The pro-natality policy is also reflected in the State strategy on reproductive health, which highlights the danger of abortion to demographic growth. The issue of sex-selective abortion is used as an excuse for more general restrictions on abortion. This change will put women in even more dangerous situation, as they will continue to experience pressure to perform abortions due to son preference, but they have restricted access to legal and safe facilities.

The network also prepared a comprehensive report on women's reproductive health and rights issues. The report covers three main chapters, including Reproductive rights legislation and policy in Republic of Armenia; the situation regarding abortion in the country including state response and access of different groups to safe abortion services. The third part of the survey includes access to reproductive services of different groups of women. The report is unique in its type as it has been prepared taking into consideration intersectional approach, reproductive rights of rural women, Yezidi women, LBT women, HIV positive women. The report will be available in April in Armenian and used for advocacy with various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health.

Source: [Women's Resource Centre](#)

## **GLOBAL UPDATES**

### **El Salvador frees woman imprisoned over 'stillbirth'**

Teodora del Carmen Vásquez was a cook in a school cafeteria. Nine months pregnant, on 13 July 2007, she was serving lunch when she had sudden terrible pains. She tried to call the emergency services many times, who never came, and finally went to the toilet with blood running down her legs, and fell unconscious. When she awoke, she was surrounded by police, who accused her of asphyxiating the baby she had lost. She was detained in prison on 21 July, aged 24, to await trial. She was convicted of aggravated homicide on 1 February 2008 and sentenced to 30 years in prison, in spite of a lack of evidence of any crime.

On 15 February 2018, she regained her freedom after serving 11 years for a crime she did not commit. The Supreme Court of Justice and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security commuted her sentence, they said, because: "There are powerful reasons of justice, equity and law in nature that justify it."

The Citizen's Group for the Decriminalisation of Abortion has supported Teodora since 2014 and repeatedly defended her innocence. In 2014, the Group asked the Supreme Court to pardon her, but they rejected the appeal. Then, on 18 November 2015, the Group requested the commutation of her sentence. In May 2017, her solicitors requested a review of the judgment due to serious judicial errors and lack of legal and scientific criteria; this has yet to be heard. Then the Court commuted her sentence on 31 January 2018.

In spite of a lack of any evidence of a crime, the presumption of innocence was not made in her case. Teodora is not the first Salvadoran woman to be unjustly condemned by the court that first heard her case. There was Isabel Cristina Quintanilla, who was also sentenced to 30 years in prison on similar grounds, who for reasons of justice and fairness, and considering that the penalty was excessive, severe, disproportionate and unfair, finally had her sentence commuted to three years in prison.

For the Citizen's Group, the commutation of the sentence is important because it allows her to return to her family. But it is not enough, because it does not recognise her innocence. For this reason, further legal action will be taken to prove she did not commit any crime and is granted reparation for reintegration into society. The Group reiterates that the criminalisation of abortion, miscarriage and stillbirth in El Salvador particularly punishes women with limited economic means, and those who do not have access to help from the education, health and justice systems.

Since abortion was prohibited in all circumstances in 1998, there have been about 30 such cases in which the prosecution has accused women who have lost a baby of murder or aggravated homicide, with prison sentences ranging from 30–40 years.

On 3 March 2017, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) called on El Salvador to decriminalise abortion, introduce a moratorium on the application of the law and review the detention of women who are still imprisoned for offences related to abortion, in order to ensure their release. The Citizen's Group has promised to continue to fight to prove their innocence.

The Group also told Al Jazeera: "In March 2018, we expect Maya Veronica, another woman jailed for abortion, to be released through the same legal process."

Source: [International Campaign for Women's Right to Safe Abortion](#)

## YOUTH

### **Ponton supports the call against the introduction of the conscience clause for Polish pharmacists**

The Ponton Group of Sex Educators has supported the Federation for Women and Family Planning's call to the Ministry of Health against the introduction of the conscience clause for pharmacists. According to the new proposal pharmacists will have the right to refuse to sell or order drugs, the use of which is contrary to their conscience. There is no doubt such a law would significantly limit the already restricted availability of contraception, making it inaccessible for many people.

Source: [PONTON Group of Sex Educators](#)

### **Ponton's interview about sexuality education in England**

The Ponton Group of Sex Educators has conducted an interview with the Group's long-standing volunteer Paulina Wawrzyńczyk, who now lives in London and works for the BrookCharity Organization. Paulina spoke about common misconceptions on sexuality education in England, access to youth sexual health centres and the professional help one can get there, differences between the Polish and English attitudes towards sexuality, and things Poland could possibly learn from England in the matter of sexuality education.

Source: [PONTON Group of Sex Educators](#)

### **Ponton's Youth Discussion Club**

On 27th February another meeting within the Ponton's Youth Discussion Club took place. Two experienced Ponton Group educators met with teenage students from Warsaw to talk about sexual initiation, assertiveness, contraception, and STIs. The Youth Discussion Club is a series of two-hour meetings where in a friendly and safe atmosphere one can broaden their knowledge and talk about the most pressing issues.

Source: [PONTON Group of Sex Educators](#)

### **Ponton's strategy-integration meeting**

On 3-4 February volunteers of the Ponton Group of Sex Educators met to work out the Group's new strategy. During the workshop volunteers discussed their mission and the ways of raising the effectiveness of Ponton's future activities. The meeting was also an integration opportunity for the group.

Source: [PONTON Group of Sex Educators](#)

## **New publications**

### **International technical guidance on sexuality education**

A revised edition of the International technical guidance on sexuality education was published. The Guidance was developed to assist education, health and other relevant authorities in the development and implementation of school-based and out-of-school comprehensive sexuality education programmes and materials. It is immediately relevant for government education ministers and their professional staff, including curriculum developers, school principals and teachers. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), youth workers and young people can also use the document as an advocacy or accountability tool, for example by sharing it with decision-makers as a guide to best practices and/or for its integration within broader agendas, such as the SDGs. The Guidance is also useful for anyone involved in the design, delivery and evaluation of sexuality education programmes



both in and out of school, including stakeholders working on quality education, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), adolescent health and/or gender equality, among other issues.

Access the publication [HERE](#).

### **Policy Briefs no. 3 and 4 on Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

The Federal Centre for Health Education in Germany and the United Nations Population Fund Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia have jointly developed a series of policy briefs on sexuality education. The first two issues published in 2015 (also in cooperation with the WHO Regional Office Europe) have now been complemented by Policy Brief issues no. 3 and 4.

[Policy Brief No. 3 "Introducing Sexuality Education: Key Steps for Advocates in Europe and Central Asia"](#) provides an overview of the most important steps for the introduction (or revision) of national in-school sexuality-education programs and reviews of existing resources.

It focuses on the implementation of programs and curricula and formulates recommendations on following aspects: identification and assessment of needs and expectations of young people; formulation of objectives and key values for programs and curricula; involvement of important partners for implementation; use of existing resources, and process planning.

[Policy Brief No. 4 "Why Should Sexuality Education be Delivered in School-based Settings?"](#) addresses basic principles of and necessary linkages for efficient, high-quality school-based sexuality education. It illustrates the conditions under which sexuality education in schools can be successfully implemented. The following aspects are highlighted in Policy Brief No. 4: relevance of sexuality education in schools and how schools contribute to a good sexual and reproductive health in adolescents and young adults; framework conditions necessary for the implementation of good and efficient sexuality education in schools; roles that various stakeholders in and around school play for efficient implementation of sexuality education; topics that are part of good-quality sexuality education. Policy Brief 4 demonstrates the importance of sexuality education in schools complementary with other forms of sexuality education.

Access all four issues of the sexuality education policy briefs, each available in English and Russian, [HERE](#).

## **RESOURCES**

### **Unite for Reproductive Rights - new online platform for sexual and reproductive health and rights advocates**

Unite for Reproductive Rights is a space where sexual and reproductive health and rights advocates from across the globe can come together to access trainings and resources; learn about developments in the field, view upcoming opportunities such as workshops and events and strategize tactics and challenges for litigating and advocating for reproductive rights.

At Unite for Reproductive Rights, we believe that the more connected we are globally, the stronger we will be as a movement. We encourage all members of the sexual and reproductive health and rights community to actively use this space to engage, collaborate, and foster a dialogue that will build and strengthen our collective work to create a world where all people can fully exercise their rights.

Source: <https://uniteforreprorights.org>

### **Professional Training Series by OHCHR launches a new manual for advocates**

This series by the OHCHR consists of handbooks and manuals intended to raise awareness of international standards. It is directed at audiences that are able to influence the human rights situation in their countries. Although primarily designed to support OHCHR training activities, these publications also serve as practical tools for organizations that provide human rights education to professional groups.

The new set of Professional Training Series No. 20 Reporting to the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies includes a Training Guide on human rights treaty reporting, which serves to increase reporting compliance and human rights performance by the State parties. You will find information focusing on States' obligations as well as the role of civil society organisations, national human rights institutions, and the UN system in the treaty body monitoring.

Access these here: [Part I - Manual](#) | [Part II – Notes for Facilitators](#)

Source: [OHCHR](#)

### **An Analysis of the Conservative Religious-Political Movement in Croatia**

This paper, as part of the Croatian Political Science Review, explores a connection between religion and politics in Croatia by analyzing the conservative civic initiative “In the Name of the Family” (U ime obitelji). It is a part of a broader religious-political movement, which emerged over the course of the last decade, that is connected to other international conservative organizations and initiatives. They advocate for a decrease of secular influence on the family, oppose sexual and reproductive rights, and insist on the primacy of religious freedoms. The political nature of the movement manifests itself through multiple attempts to scrap the legislation and practices of both state and private institutions that are contradicting the value system of the Christian (Catholic) majority. The religious-political nexus of the movement is confirmed by its continuous involvement in policy-making, here manifested through the use of direct democracy institutes.

Access the paper [here](#)

Source: [Portal of scientific journals of Croatia](#)

## **Fact Sheet on SRHR of Women and Girls with Disabilities**

Women Enabled International has developed a new fact sheet on the SRHR of women and girls with disabilities. The fact sheet identifies common SRHR violations for women and girls with disabilities, provides a brief overview of the fundamental human rights that underlie the right of women and girls with disabilities to sexual and reproductive health, and provides some examples of what governments need to do to realize these rights. The fact sheet can be found [here](#).

Source: [www.womenenabled.org](http://www.womenenabled.org)

## **RHM's latest publications and news**

New journal issue - [Humanitarian crises: advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights](#) (open access). The articles published in this journal issue cover a range of topics such as safe abortion care, gender-based violence, sexual violence against men and sex work among refugees. Studies also address quality improvement and training of health workers with the aim of improving practice and care for better maternal and newborn health outcomes.

Call for Papers – [Exploring sexual and reproductive health and rights \(SRHR\) inequities within countries](#). In this issue, we ask authors to explore differences in services, quality of services and care, health knowledge, and health outcomes within countries, based on what are often intersecting social divisions such as race, age, ethnicity, caste, disability, sexuality, and gender.

Source: [Reproductive Health Matters](#)

## **Challenges facing civil society organisations working on human rights in the EU**

Civil society organisations in the European Union play a crucial role in promoting fundamental rights, but it has become harder for them to do so – due to both legal and practical restrictions. This report looks at the different types and patterns of challenges faced by civil society organisations working on human rights in the EU.

While challenges exist in all EU Member States, their exact nature and extent vary. Data and research on this issue – including comparative research – are generally lacking. The report also highlights promising practices that can counteract these worrying patterns.

Access the report by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights [HERE](#)

Source: [FRA](#)

## **New UN Women report uncovers significant gaps for women’s empowerment and puts forth robust agenda to shift gears**

UN Women launched its flagship report, “[Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)”. The report demonstrates through concrete evidence and data the pervasive nature of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, and puts forth actionable recommendations on how to fulfil the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).

Two and a half years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, this first-of-its-kind report examines through a gender lens the progress and challenges in the implementation of all 17 [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs). The Agenda’s focus on peace, equality and sustainability provides a powerful counter-narrative to the current rise of conflict, exclusion and environmental degradation. Yet, women are up against an unprecedented set of challenges in all these areas, and urgent action is needed to address them.

The report and its executive summary are available at <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/sdg-report>.

[PRESS RELEASE](#)

## **UPCOMING EVENTS**

### **The 62nd Session of Commission on the Status of Women**

The 62nd Session of Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 62) will be held from 12 to 23 March 2018 at the UN headquarters in New York. This year’s priority theme is “Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls” and the review theme is “Participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women”.

The NGO Committee on the Status of Women organizes the NGO CSW Forum that includes an NGO CSW Forum Consultation Day, Reception, Conversation Circles and NGO CSW Forum Parallel Events during CSW 62.

[Official documents](#)

[Read the statement of the Federation for Women and Family Planning on behalf of ASTRA Network](#)

Official Meetings: <http://unwo.men/rNG330ixz8l>

Side Events: <http://unwo.men/aL0v30ixze4>

[Official website of CSW](#)

## **51st Session of the UN Commission on Population and Development**

The 51st Session of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) will take place from 9 to 13 April 2018 at the UN Headquarters in New York. The theme of the session is “Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration.” [Registration](#) for the CDP is open from 1 November 2017 to 16 March 2018.

More information can be found on the CPD website [here](#)

ASTRA Network Members: Albania - Albanian Family Planning Association; Armenia - Society Without Violence; Armenia - Women's Resource Center; Armenia - Women's Rights Center; Azerbaijan - Center "Women and Modern World"; Belarus - Women's Independent Democratic Movement of Belarus; Bulgaria - Bulgarian Family Planning and Sexual Health Association; Bulgaria - Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation; Bulgaria - Gender Education, Research and Technologies; Bulgaria - Demetra Association; Bulgaria - Gender Alternatives Foundation; Bosnia and Herzegovina – Sarajevo Open Center; Croatia - B.a.b.e.; Croatia – CESI; Croatia - Women's Room; Georgia – HERA XXI; Georgia – Real People, Real Vision; Georgia - Women's Center; Hungary – PATENT; Kazakhstan - The Legal Center for Women's Initiatives "Sana Sezim"; Lithuania - Family Planning and Sexual Health Association; Latvia - Latvia's Association for Family Planning And Sexual Health; Macedonia - Association for emancipation, solidarity and equality of women; Macedonia – H.E.R.A.; Macedonia – Shelter Center; Moldova – Family Planning Association; Moldova - Reproductive Health Training Center; Poland - Federation for Women and Family Planning; Romania - A.L.E.G.; Romania - AnA: Society for Feminist Analysis; Romania - Euroregional Center for Public Initiatives; Romania - The East European Institute of Reproductive Health; Russia - Novogorod Gender Center; Russia – Russian Association for Population and Development; Slovakia – Pro Choice; Tajikistan – Gender and Development; Ukraine - Women Health and Family Planning; Ukraine - Charitable SALUS Foundation; Uzbekistan - Future Generation

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