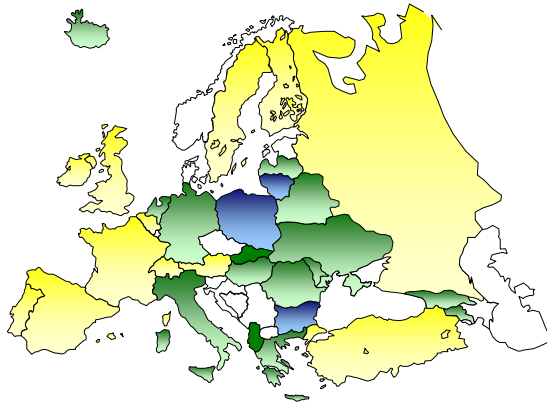




Roundtable on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Central and East European Countries

Bulgaria
Lithuania
Poland

Warsaw, 15 July 2002



Roundtable on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Central and Eastern Europe

The Role of Parliamentarians

15 July 2002, Polish Parliament (Sejm)

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Roundtable on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Central and Eastern Europe

The Role of Parliamentarians

15 July 2002, Polish Parliament (Sejm)

Hosted by Ms Izabela Jaruga-Nowacka, MP
and TRR (Polish Family Planning Association)



Welcome

Ms Izabela Jaruga-Nowacka, MP Poland

Ms Jaruga Nowacka, Plenipotentiary on Women's Rights for the Republic of Poland opened the Roundtable meeting by welcoming all the distinguished participants to the Polish Lower House. The Honourable Jaruga-Nowacka explained that the current Roundtable was coming at a time in Poland when the issues of sexual and reproductive health and rights were particularly important. The adoption in early July of the European Parliament Report of MEP Anne van Lancker has made the Polish law on abortion a subject for debate in the context of enlargement and has been discussed in various committees, among them the European Affairs Committee. The Honourable Jaruga-Nowacka identified abortion, the Van Lancker Report of the European Parliament and Medically Assisted Procreation as the three most important issues in Poland regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Ms Marjatta Vehkaoja, MP Finland, IEPFPD Chair

Ladies and Gentlemen, in my capacity as Chair of the Inter-European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development, I am very happy to welcome you all to this first meeting dedicated to addressing sexual and reproductive health in Central and Eastern Europe.

In our work within the Inter-European Forum, we have been active in addressing sexual and reproductive health and rights in developing countries and also domestically in the countries where we are working. This Roundtable presents a first opportunity to raise these issues with our colleagues in countries of Central and Eastern Europe where we have not yet had the chance to work actively.

There are several reasons why I think that this Roundtable is very important. The political changes of a decade ago created hope in a better life for many in Central and Eastern Europe. While these hopes have been realised to some extent, the gulf which separates sexual and reproductive health levels between East and West Europe speak for themselves. For example:

- the average use of contraception in the European Union is 65% - in Eastern Europe it is only 35%
- this leads to abortion rates in some East European countries to be more than 10 times the average rate in the EU
- while the spread of HIV/AIDS in Western Europe has stabilised, some countries in Central and Eastern Europe have the highest rate of spread of the disease in the world. In just one year, infection rates have increased by 42% in some countries.

In addition, the changes of a decade ago have created instability and insecurity which have given rise to new problems, these include:

- a phenomenal rise in trafficking in women for sexual exploitation fuelled by inequalities in societies, raised hopes, and loosening of borders
- disinvestment in health infrastructures following the collapse of the former state supported systems
- a worrying decrease in the fertility of our people, brought about by a combination of societal, economic and environmental factors

Despite these worrying trends and the enormity of the challenges facing us, I would like to say that I remain optimistic. The very fact that this meeting is taking place means that there are individuals around Europe who want to take the political leadership that is necessary to confront these challenges. In addition, there is a growing awareness among parliamentarians across Europe that sexual and reproductive health and rights are essential to our people's well-being.

One recent example which I would like to mention, and which we will discuss later today, is the report on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights adopted in the European Parliament on 3 July. This report specifically calls for a mutual sharing of experiences between EU and Candidate countries – and I consider this meeting a first contribution to this process.

In our capacity as parliamentarians, we can focus our support for sexual and reproductive health in two main directions: first is the creation of an enabling environment, meaning creating the legal framework for sexual and reproductive health. Second, and equally important, is providing the necessary resources needed to ensure services that accessible all, including the most vulnerable groups.

In working to achieve these aims, we as parliamentarians should not feel that we are alone. Throughout Europe, parliamentarians have created all-party parliamentary groups with the support of national non-governmental organisations. These NGOs give us parliamentarians the practical and technical support we need to effectively take up these issues in our parliaments. In addition, United Nations agencies also provide us expertise and support, such as the UNFPA.

In conclusion, I would like to say that as a result of this meeting, I hope that we can start a process where we learn from each other and can support the creation of permanent groups of interested parliamentarians in Central and East European countries. I am very hopeful that we can work

together, and with our UN partners, such as UNFPA and NGO partners such as IPPF and the FPAs to find common solutions to the challenges facing us.

Finally, I would just like to express my sincere gratitude to Ms Jaruga-Nowacka and the Polish FPA for having helped in making this meeting possible. In addition, I would like to particularly thank the Honourable Mr Yatsu, Chair of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians. The Asian Forum will be celebrating 20 years of work this year, and we are very privileged to benefit from the support of the Asian Forum and Japan Trustfund who have been the ones to make this meeting possible.

Thank you



Mr Yoshio Yatsu, MP Japan, AFPPD Chair

Distinguished guest, ladies and gentlemen, it is my privilege to address the Roundtable on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Central and Eastern Europe organized by the Inter-European Parliamentarians Forum on Population and Development and we are happy that AFPPD could provide some contribution from the Japan Trust Fund.

Since its launching in 1981, the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development has been working to raise awareness and strengthen cooperation among parliamentarians in the field of population and development. The core of our beliefs remains that the population issues are the basis for all the global issues, and the key to achieve sustainable development. We, parliamentarians, must take an initiative in the field of population and development through effective advocacy and legislative activities to build better future for our children.

As a chairman of the AFPPD, I am deeply honoured that our continuing effort has not only encouraged regional cooperation in Asia; but, our fellow parliamentarians in Central and Eastern Europe share our vision. AFPPD has developed a close relationship with parliamentary groups in Asia, Africa-Arab, Latin America, and Europe. We are extending our hand of cooperation to Central Asia, by having taken the initiative of creating a Russian version of our Newsletter. I hope that we all can utilize today's roundtable discussion to further enhance our cooperation.

A rapid increase in new HIV incidents experienced in the region makes today's topic of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights especially relevant to the Central and Eastern European Parliamentarians. According to UNAID "AIDS epidemic update" released in December 2001, East Europe, especially the Russian Federation, is experiencing the fastest growing number of new HIV incidents in the world.

The region is also faced with problems in Reproductive Health and Teenage pregnancies. However, East Europe has encouraging indicators in infant and maternal mortality and education, but teenage pregnancy is high in some countries. Reproductive Health indicators need to be improved. As we have been witnessing in regions like sub-Sahara Africa, HIV epidemic effects the most energetic and productive youth population. Thus, it is a duty of us, parliamentarians, to address this imperative issue concerning Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.

Together with HIV incidents, the current trend of falling birth-rate with aging population in the developed countries poses new challenges surrounding population and development. According to the latest data, the total fertility rate in Japan has decline to 1.33, while the average life expectancy at birth continues to rise to 84.62 for female and 77.64 for male. The same trends are seen in the Central and European countries as well. A decline in birth-rate is an urgent yet delicate issue. It requires a special attention to cultural, socio-economic and political situation concerning women. The International Conference on Population and Development held in 1994 firmly recognized Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and stated that all couples "should have the right to freely decide the number and spacing of children and to have information and means to do so." Our task is to strengthen the overall national capacity so that all can exercise such freedom. Promotion of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights is the vital element in achieving our goal.

The Eastern and Central Europe, in general, suffers from consequences of the economic transition, and people are affected by economic difficulties. Population issues are fundamental in creating a society which can preserve human dignity. Appropriate decisions and actions of our fellow parliamentarians are essential for establishing prosperous future, not only for this region, but also for the entire world.

The battle against problems of immense magnitude like population and development cannot be won with a single strike. It is an on-going battle in which we may not always see the immediate effects. However, we must remember that every action we take and/or fail to take clearly determine our future.

AFPPD will continue to cooperate with IEPFPD in our endeavors. I am hopeful that population and development issues in Easter and Central Europe will be solved with your vigorous efforts. Let us make today's roundtable a successful one.

Thank you for your attention.

[Sexual and reproductive health challenges in Central and Eastern European Countries](#)

Mr Waleed Alkhateeb,

Director, UNFPA Division of Arab States and Europe

Mr Waleed Alkhateeb, Director of the UNFPA Division of Arab States and Europe stated his agencies full support for the creation of sustainable all-party parliamentary groups in countries of Central and Eastern European and the Forum Soviet Union. UNFPA as the leading organisation in the UN system dealing with reproductive and sexual health matters has been active in



numerous countries in the Central/ East European area and Former Soviet Union. UNFPA has also been a long-term supporter of parliamentary involvement in sexual and reproductive health issues. Under the leadership of the new Executive Director of UNFPA, Ms Thoraya Obaid, focusing on cultural sensitivity to implementing the Cairo Programme of Action has become a priority. UNFPA has also addressed the issues of low-fertility and population ageing as well as migration which are of particular concern for countries in the region.

**Mr Arkadiusz Magzyk,
Director
Programme Development & Coordination Group, UNAIDS**

Mr Magzyk, UNAIDS representative to the Russian Federation started out by pointing to the alarming trends regarding the spread of the HIV AIDS virus. In 2001 alone, 5 million people contracted the HIV virus, raising the total to 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS. Since the onslaught of the disease, 3 million people have died, and 14 million children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS. In the Central and East European Region and Former Soviet Union, the epidemic was delayed until 1994, and only noticed in Russia as a public health threat in 1998. Since then, HIV infections have been doubling every year, particularly among drug-users. However, it should be remember that drug-users also engage in sexual relations and it is more often unprotected than the general population. Therefore, UNAIDS had identified political leadership as a essential component it's the strategy to combat HIV/AIDS and particularly welcomed the initiative of creating parliamentary groups which would also look at this issue in addition to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

**Ms Vicky Claeys,
Advocacy Manager,
IPPF European Network**

Ms Vicky Claeys, Advocacy Manager of IPPF European Network presented the work of the IPPF EN. AS a volunteered based non-governmental organisation, IPPF EN is active in over 38 European countries with member Family Planning Associations and as such is one of the largest non-governmental organisations in the world and the largest organisation focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights. IPPF EN adopts a rights based approach towards sexuality and reproductions and places the individual at the centre of all its work and policies. In the Cenbtral and East European region, IPPF EN has been active in not only addressing the many sexual and reproductive health needs, but lead initiative to reduce the alarmingly high abortion rates by increasing access to and knowledge about contraception. In the same region, IPPF EN has also worked on the empowerment of individuals, mainly young people, women and certain minority groups such as the Roma and worked intensively with governments in order to introduce the necessary legislation on voluntary non-governmental organisations.

Specific Challenges in Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland

Parliamentarians from these countries will be invited to share their perceptions of the main challenges in sexual and reproductive health confronting their countries

Bulgaria

The Bulgarian parliamentarians described the situation in their country regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights? While abortion is legal and in principle available, the lack of access to modern contraception makes reliance upon abortion to control fertility a frequent occurrence. There is a need for greater awareness among the population for sexual and reproductive health and services must be provided to vulnerable groups. In this respect,



special focus groups include young people and the Roma minority. The Bulgarian representatives pointed to the high rate of abortion among the Roma minority indicating the need to better information and greater access to services specifically designed for them.

Lithuania

The Lithuania parliamentarians started by announcing that they had created a small core group of parliamentarians interested in population, development and sexual and reproductive health issues and were hope to take back from this Roundtable the tools necessary to formalise this group and adhere to the IEPFPD as a full member.

They pointed out that in Lithuania, reproductive health services are not accessible to all people, particularly difficult to access in the rural parts of the country. There is lack of information on contraception, there must be an improvement of the sexuality education in schools and sexual abuse and trafficking are emerging problems. The spread of HIV/AIDS in prisons has also lead to a national scandal. Most disturbing, a few cases of infanticide have been discovered in rural areas where there is a great ignorance of sexual and reproductive health.

In addition, as a predominantly Catholic country, this issue has come under pressure from Catholic organisations and Church authorities and there has been opposition to a draft law on reproductive health going up for debate in Autumn. To best summarise the situation in Lithuania, the delegation reported that prior to coming to the present Roundtable, members of the press had contacted them asking why they were bothering to attend meeting on an issue which concerned medical doctors?

Poland

Senator Janowska expanded on the sexual and reproductive health situation in Poland, particularly that concerning abortion and the developments wince 1998 when abortion was made illegal. Senator Janowska stated that abortion in Poland had not in fact decreased. While official numbers claim that only 150 abortion were performed in 1999 and 138 in 2000, she estimates that it is closer to 80.200 in 1999 if one takes into account underground abortions (ie. in private clinics of medical cabinets) or abortions performed abroad, explaining the rise of abortion tours available to the wealthier. Senator Janowska described abortion as easily obtainable in Poland, provided one had sufficient financial resources. She also pointed to the lack to knowledge and information among the medical community about the legal access to abortion.



Regarding other sexual and reproductive health challenges in Poland, she commented on the rise in the number of abandoned children, approximately 800 per year (of which 100 from her region) as proof of the lack of information and access to services to prevent unwanted pregnancies. In addition, there is an increase in the number of rapes, particularly by alcoholic partners and women often fear revenge if they report the crime. This has led to an increase in 'pathological' pregnancies in recent years.

Since 1998, doctors no longer provide advice or information of preventing abortion legally and school education focuses on 'life of the family' and does not include sexuality education: contraception is 'endured for health'.

Senator Janowska concluded that Poland should amend its laws to the pre-1998 situation and therefore avoid unwanted pregnancies and abandoned children.

Examples of addressing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights at country level

The Austrian Example

Gerhardt Fallent, MP Austria: Reproductive Health in an international context

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen!

I'm very glad to be here today and for the invitation to tell you something about the context of sexual and reproductive health with sustainable development.

Einstein once said: "First of all, I'm interested in the future, because that's the time, when I'll live." On the basis of the present situation I'll also occupy with the future above all.

Ladies and gentleman, as spokesman for environment and development and co-operation of foreign aid of the Freedom party of Austria, the following points are very important for me: shaping the environment future and for that creating the necessary general framework in collaboration with the society. It's my aim to durably protect for all the quality of life and particularly give the children, women and families chances to take with them on their way.

Last year, the "Austrian strategy of sustainable development" was discussed in a broad view and concordantly passed by the government in April 2002. So the basis of this essential development was created. Above all, it's about carrying out the principle of precaution, preserving the great variety, striving for integrative solutions, making space for innovations, living justice and solidarity, strengthening knowledge and want, protecting quality and health, supporting the region and subsidiarity and so on.

In January 2002 the Austrian government also passed the strategy for gender mainstreaming. Now all political ideas and conceptions are checked for the consequences for men and women and it pulls itself through all areas of sustainable development. We managed a lot in the areas sexual and reproductive health. Concerning labour market, there is still a lot to do.

Now I'd like to examine the present situation in Austria with the charter on sexual and reproductive rights:

- The right to life is carried out for 100 per cent.
- The right to liberty and security of the person is guaranteed.
- The right to equality and to be free from all forms of discrimination

We try to reconcile profession and family through numerous measures and to get justice of chances in the profession. In Austria there are a lot of projects in this domain, for example: the women-technology-project: the main objective of this project is to get more women working in the area of new technologies; Booklet "Girls are able to do more"; Mentoring and Cross Mentoring for women; Mentoring is a personal-development-measure for women. Women in high positions (mentor) support and motivate other women (they are called mentees), who are new in this field or such, who want to be promoted. Cross Mentoring means that mentor and mentee don't work in the same enterprise. Offices in the regions for equality there are 33 authorities for women in Austria. Amendment of the law about equality for the private industry the project "Equality Management" the aim of this project is the development and realisation of measures to support the equality of chances in selected enterprises. Statistic Austria made a report about the differences between men and women in various domains, for example education, health, income, spare time and so on Austria made also a report concerning the elimination of discrimination of women. Hotline for victims of mobbing

- The right to privacy is carried out.
- The right to freedom of thought is carried out.
- The right to information and education is carried out.
- The right to choose whether or not to marry and to found and plan a family is carried out. In Austria there are mediation-programmes for families which are in separation.
- The right to decide whether or when to have children is carried out. The Austrian government supports this with the child care benefit.
- The right to health care and health protection is carried out.
- The right to the benefits of scientific progress: we try to realise this within the process of gender mainstreaming.
- The right to freedom of assembly and political participation In this point there is a equality in Austria, but I would like to have more women in the politics.
- The right to be free from torture and illegal treatment is carried out. In Austria there are some projects which occupy with force against children and women. So sexual abused boys and girls get help in the trial. Besides, there are 5 telephones for emergency and a free helpline for women.



As spokesman for development and co-operation of foreign aid it is very important to me, to point to the predicted development of population, which strengthen non-sustainable trends in poor, but also in rich countries.

While the agreement of generations and the social system in the rich countries is endangered because of the low birth rates, in the 49 poorest countries the population will triple from 668 millions to 1,86 billions until 2050. In this period of time the world population will grow for 50 per cent from 6,1 to 9,3 billions people worldwide. Here is a close connection between: population, cultural change and environment, development, poverty and environmental consequences and health, environment and women.

People often ask me: "Can we achieve the turn to sustainability?" I'm of the opinion that we can, because we can't achieve to do nothing. Politics, NGOs and society should change the consciousness to help this development to the breakthrough. We must durably protect quality of life for present and next generations and give children, women and families chances to take with them on their way. I'm convinced, that visions, which are of the same kind and at the same time recognized as aims by a lot of people, have the power to create new systems.

Elisabeth Hlavac, MP Austria and Elizabeth Pracht, Executive Director, ÖGF

- **Advantages for a parliamentarian to cooperate with an NGO**
- **What NGOs can expect from working with parliamentarians**

Ms Hlavac, MP and Ms Pracht jointly presented the respective advantages for parliamentarians to work with NGOs and what NGOs can expect from working with parliamentarians. Both stated that the relationship must be mutually beneficial as both have something to offer to the other. Parliamentarians for example have access to power and are visible. They are therefore the perfect advocates for sexual and reproductive health and rights issues. NGOs on the other hand are sources of expertise which the parliamentarians require in order to make better policies. In addition, NGOs often work at grass-roots level which provides parliamentarians with the everyday experiences necessary for parliamentarians to understand complex situations as they are lived by the people they represent. The constituencies of NGOs are also all voters and parliamentarians can enhance they political opportunities by engaging with grass-roots organisations.

Neil Datta, IEPFPD Secretary - European Initiatives to Address Sexual and reproductive Health and Rights

What is the IEPFPD?

- An independent international NGO
- Membership open to : Parliamentary Groups on Population and Development
- Executive Committee : 7 parliamentarians
- Council meetings : set IEPFPD priorities
- Secretariat support : provided by IPPF EN

Why the IEPFPD?

- Promote dialogue between European MPs
- Support SRHR at :
 - Domestic,
 - European &
 - International level
- Provide a European parliamentary voice on international SRHR & population debates
- Generate support, interest and commitment to SRHR

How does the IEPFPD Work?

- Assist in creation of parliamentary groups
- Adopt statements of SRHR issues
- Generate interest and commitment with study tours
- Protect SRHR in international setting by participating in UN Meetings
- Coordinate activities of member groups at European Level

The Forum Around Europe

- Recent Statements
 - Trafficking for sexual exploitation
 - Protecting SRHR in countries with low fertility
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Mexico City Policy
 - Protecting Children's Sexual and Reproductive Rights
 - Financing Development Aid
- Where can you get these statements? www.europarlyvoices.org

Recent Activities

- Study Tours to India, Thailand, Burkina Faso and Mali
- Conferences & Seminars on :
 - HIV/ AIDS and Political Leadership
 - Mexico City Policy
- European-wide petition on Mexico City Policy
- Representation at UN Summits : HIV/AIDS, LDC & Children
- Council meetings with parliamentarians from over 20 European Countries in Paris (2000) and Moscow (2001)

IEPFPD Members Activities

- Study Tours to Mozambique, Mexico, Peru & Bolivia
- Conferences & Seminars on :
 - FGM
 - SRHR in a development context
 - Women in Development
- Parliamentary Questions, Resolutions in France, Belgium, Spain, UK, etc...
- National resource mobilisation for SRHR, eg. UNFPA & IPPF funding

What was accomplished?

During 2001, the IEPFPD:

- Worked with more than 500 parliamentarians in 29 countries
- Collaboration with 40 NGOs around the world
- 3 New parliamentary groups created
- Partnership with UNFPA, Council of Europe and Parliamentary networks on other continents (AFPPD, FAAPPD & IAPG)

How can CEECs get involved?

- Parliamentarians from Central and East Europe can become involved by :
 - Creating a parliamentary group in national parliament
 - A parliamentary group must :
 - Be open to all democratic parties
 - Include at least 4 parliamentarians from different parties
 - Adopt a mission statement in conformity with ICPD, the IPPF Charter and IEPFPD Statutes
- Groups can be created with support from FPAs

Why work as a Group?

- Benefits for parliamentarians to work as an all-party parliamentary group:
 - Creating consensus across party lines
 - Continuity in work and achievements
 - Greater visibility to efforts
 - Greater acceptability of ideas across parliament and public
 - Flexibility to devote time and efforts to issue which individual MPs or formal committees do not have

Plans for 2002 -03:

- Participation in Global Parliamentary Conference on ICPD
- Support creation of new parliamentary groups, including in CEECs
- Activities around UN Summits
- Supporting Resource Mobilisation
- Supporting legislative reform around Europe

Question and Answer Session

Chaired by: Ms Sonia Fertuzinhos, MP Portugal

The participants raised a number of questions and comments, including:

Anonymous birth and mechanisms to allow babies to be legally abandoned by their mothers in specific care centres. Such mechanisms it is believed may reduce the number of abortions and abandoned children with no care and enhance the child's possibilities for possible adoption. However, it was pointed out that anonymous birth may not always be legal, particularly in those countries which recognise the right of a child to information on parentage.

Working with religious groups:

UNAIDS reported on their recent interaction with the Orthodox Church of Russia whereby it would seem that they have opened a small window of co-operation. When the Patriarch recently met with Peter Piot, Head of UNAIDS, the two leaders managed to agree that for most issues, they were in 95% agreement. In those few areas of



disagreement, they decided to leave those aside and focus on the many other areas where they could collaborate. In this respect, the Patriarch concluded "we hate sin but we love sinners".

UNFPA added that resistance among religious circles is more often borne out of lack of information and misconceptions. Working with the church in actual project implementation would provide them the necessary experience in dealing constructive with sexual and reproductive health and rights issues.

Wanda Nowicka mentioned that whereas integration into the European Union was initially believed to play a secularising role in Polish politics, quite the reverse has happened. Due to growing anti-EU sentiment, political leaders have had to turn to the Church for supporting EU membership, thus increasing the role of the Church in Polish politics.

Further Possibilities:

General Discussion on Strategies for further Parliamentary work in Central and Eastern Europe

Bulgaria

The Bulgarian parliamentarians stated that they would take up the issue of sexual and reproductive health and rights and the creation of a dedicated group on these issues within a special session of the medical committee in parliament which is currently dealing with infertility as a priority. They would then bring this issue into plenary sessions.

Lithuania

The Lithuanian parliamentarians stated that they would hold a press conference upon their return from this Roundtable and work to formalise their existing group so as to request IEPFPD membership in time for the Ottawa conference. The parliamentary group's work would focus on:

- draft reproductive health law
- draft law on artificial insemination
- draft law on youth and sexuality education
- abortion technologies
- financial and general access to abortion and contraception
- hold a Conference on the draft Reproductive Health law in October
- engage in dialogue with religious authorities

Poland

Senator Janowska announced that she would work to create a Polish parliamentary group with a core of parliamentarians from the Parliamentary Delegation on Women's Rights.

Conclusions by Waleed Alkhateeb, UNFPA

Dr Alkhateeb concluded the Roundtable by stating that the issue of parliamentary involvement in sexual and reproductive health and rights can be looked in several contexts:

1. Sexual and reproductive health and rights are a crucial factor in ensuring economic and social justice. This is reflected in the Millennium Development Goals and in poverty reduction.
2. Cultural and religious aspects must be dealt with proactively. Attempts must be made to neutralise opposition forces.
3. Parliamentarians must take a holistic approach to sexual and reproductive health and rights and anchor this into the on-going reform of the health sector.

In conclusion, UNFPA would:

- encourage regional co-operation and roundtable such as this one
- Recommend that a plan of action be drawn up to see how parliamentarians may contribute to creating an enabling environment

- Encourage parliamentarians to work towards resource mobilisation, at domestic but also increasingly international level for example the Global Fund for AIDS, Malaria and TB
- Encourage parliamentarians Address sexual and reproductive health and rights from the perspective of human rights
- Encourage parliamentarians to work within all-party parliamentary groups and collaborate closely with FPA and other NGOs, IPPF EN and UNFPA.

List of Participants

Bulgaria		
1	Parliamentarian	Aleko Kurktchiev
2	Parliamentarian	Dimitar Ignatov
3	1 FPA representative	Todor Chernev
Poland		
4	Marshall of the Polish Parliament	Marek Borowski
5	Parliamentarian, Plenipotentiary on women's rights	Izabela Jaruga Nowacka
6	Parliamentarian	Wieslawa Sadowska
7	1 FPA representative	Piotr Kalbarczyk
8	TRR's President	Zbigniew Izdebski
9	TRR Executive Director	Grazyna Czubinska
10	Federation For The Women's Rights and Family Planning	Wanda Nowicka
Lithuania		
11	Parliamentarian	Birute Vesaite
12	Parliamentarian	Ona Baboniene
13	1 FPA representative	Esmeralda Kuliesyte
Austria		
14	Parliamentarian	Elisabeth Hlavac
15	Parliamentarian	Gerard Fallent
16	1 FPA representative	Elisabeth Pracht
Executive Committee of the IEPFPD		
17	Chair	Marjatta Vehkaoja, MP Finland
18	Vice-Chair	Ulla Sandbaek, MEP (Denmark)
19	Member	Ruth Genner, MP Switzerland
20	Member	Sonia Fertuzhinos, MP Portugal
UNFPA (Arab States and Europe)		
21	Director DASE	Waleed Alkhateeb
UNAIDS		
22	Representative, Moscow	Arkadiusz Magzyk
AFPPD		
23	Chair	Hon. Yoshio Yatsu, MP
24	First Secretary Japanese Embassy	Hideki Uyama
25	Second Secretary Japanese Embassy	Manabu Okuyama
UNDP		
26	UNDP Resident Representative in Poland	Colin Glenne
IPPF EN		
27	Advocacy Manager	Vicky Claeys
28	IEPFPD Secretary	Neil Datta
29	Research Analyst	Eef Wuyts