

Reproductive rights to refugee women is surrounded by many obstacles, from the social situations they live in, the cultural norms, religious beliefs, ideological opposition, and financial shortfalls since many have no right to work and earn.

The whole processes the refugee women go through from the minute they decided to leave their homes, the unsafe routes they take which expose them to sexual violence forcing them to get implants to protect unwanted pregnancies, up to when they arrive in Germany is traumatising.

. Life in the lagers, police violence, deportation, racism and other incidences are some of the barriers that surround them and these are policies meant to manipulate and deny them the right to choose .

Many refugee women want to get children but the atmosphere in the camps discourages them because there is no privacy and they have to share all the amenities leading to conflicts which end up to stress that affect their health in one way or another.

The social assistance they receive also limits them to access most of the essentials they need like family planning pills and even sanitary towels are a problem to some in this 21st century and in a democratic country like Deutschland. This doubly affects the illegalised women .

For those who want to terminate the pregnancy the process to abortion is not easy and some women are obliged to pay for the service and since they are short of finances they end up keeping the pregnancy unwillingly. Lack of contacts to multiple counselling centers force them to just rely on the ones provided by the social offices where sometimes the counselling is biased and this too results in the change of decisions.

Unfortunately also the health system is often contributing to this; many women complain that they do not receive proper advice of treatment possibilities in the language they understand, unnecessary operations are done in situation like cysts and myeomas which can go on their own or with therapy to an extent of some women loosing their uteruses. Some are forced to ceaserian sections although they have givenbirth naturally before in their home of origin. This are some of the challenges the women encounter while seeking treatment help.

This is why today as the paragraph 218 marks 150 years we demand ;

- 1.To know what the paragraph means to refugee women
  2. Right to choose and decide our health matters
  3. Provision of dignified living condition
  4. Healthcare for all without discrimination.
- No Lager for Women and children!!Abolish all lagers