

"Exposing the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) Agenda"

Sharon Slater President, Family Watch International



FAMILY WATCH INTERNATIONAL







The Family Under Attack:

Western Governments:

Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, etc.

UN Agencies:

WHO, UN Women, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, OHCHR, etc.













Protecting Kenya's Children and Families

- 1. What is **Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)**
- 2. Who is behind the CSE agenda in Africa
- 3. What Kenya can do to protect your children from CSE

1. What is Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)?



1 Tool of Global Sexual Rights Agenda?

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Human Rights

7 March 2017 15:00-16:30, Palais des Nations Room XXI

"<u>Comprehensive</u> <u>Sexuality</u> <u>Education</u>"





Sexuality Encompasses:

- "gender identities"
 - "attitudes"
 - "pleasure"
 - "desires"
 - "fantasies"
 - "behaviours"
 - "eroticism"
- "roles and relationships"
 - "sexual orientation"

(<u>WHO</u>, 2006)





Learners will be able to:

state that people show love and care for other people in different ways, including kissing, hugging, touching, and sometimes through sexual behaviours (knowledge).

Key idea: Children should understand what is and

Learners will be able to:

- describe male and female responses to sexual stimulation (knowledge);
- state that during puberty boys and girls become more aware of their responses to sexual attraction and stimulation (knowledge);

"understand that abstinence means choosing not to have sex, <u>or deciding</u> when to start having sex and with whom"

Learning objectives (12-15 years)

Key idea: The sexual response cycle is about how the body reacts physically to sexual stimulation

Learners will be able to:

- understand that sexual stimulation involves physical and psychological aspects, and people respond in different ways, at different times (knowledge);
- recognize that sexual response can be impacted by issues such as illness, stress, sexual abuse, medication, substance use and trauma (attitudinal).

Key idea: Every society, culture and generation

active

Learners will be able to:

- compare and contrast advantages and disadvantages of choosing to delay sex or to become sexually active (knowledge);
- understand that abstinence means choosing not to have sex, or deciding when to start having sex and with whom, and is the safest way to prevent pregnancy and STIs, including HIV (knowledge);
- reflect on how plans for their future can be impacted by the decisions they take in relation to sex and relationships (attitudinal).





has its own myths about sexual behaviours and it's important to know the facts

Learners will be able to:

- differentiate myths from facts when it comes to information about sexual behaviour (knowledge);
- appreciate the importance of knowing the facts about sexuality (attitudinal);

"recognize that each person's decision to be sexually active ... should be respected at all times"

important to their health and well-being (attitudinal);

- recognize that each person's decision to be sexually active is a personal one, which can change over time and should be respected at all times (attitudinal);
- make responsible decisions about their sexual behaviour (skill).

71



information on condom use as a method of dual protection against unintended pregnancy and HIV/STIs.

Unsafe abortion: globally, every year, some 3 million girls

married or in union before age 15. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) follows sub-Saharan Africa, where 24 per cent of women between the ages of 20 and 24 were married in childhood: and the Middle East and North Africa, where

2014a).

"adolescent girls ... are generally less knowledgeable about their rights concerning abortion and post-abortion care."

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end their pregnancy consequently have abortions later in the gestational period. In some cases, because of stigma and discrimination or other factors, adolescent girls are also more likely than older women to self-induce an abortion or seek abortion services from untrained providers, and are generally less knowledgeable about their rights concerning abortion and post-abortion care (Guttmacher Institute, 2015a).

Violence, including gender-based violence: global estimates indicate that about 1 in 3 (35 per cent) women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner violence in their lifetime. Violence is a violation of a person's rights and also puts women, oirls and already subperable populations at Students who are perceived not to conform to prevailing sexual and gender norms, including those who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender are more vulnerable to violence in schools. Violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression, also referred to as homophobic and transphobic violence, is a form of schoolrelated gender-based violence (UNESCO, 2016b).

 Early and unintended pregnancy can also be the result of sexual violence from teachers and fellow students.
 Pregnancy-related GBV in schools includes bullying and teasing, perpetrated by classmates and teachers, towards pregnant girls and adolescent mothers (UNESCO, 2017).



reflect on a value that they have learned from their family (skill).

Learning objectives (12-15 years)

Key idea: It is important to know one's own values, beliefs and attitudes, how they impact on the rights of others and how to stand up for them

Learners will be able to:

 describe their own personal values in relation to a range of sexuality and reproductive health issues (knowledge); Learning objectives (15-18+ years)

Key idea: It is important to know one's own values, beliefs and attitudes, in order to adopt sexual behaviours that are consistent with them

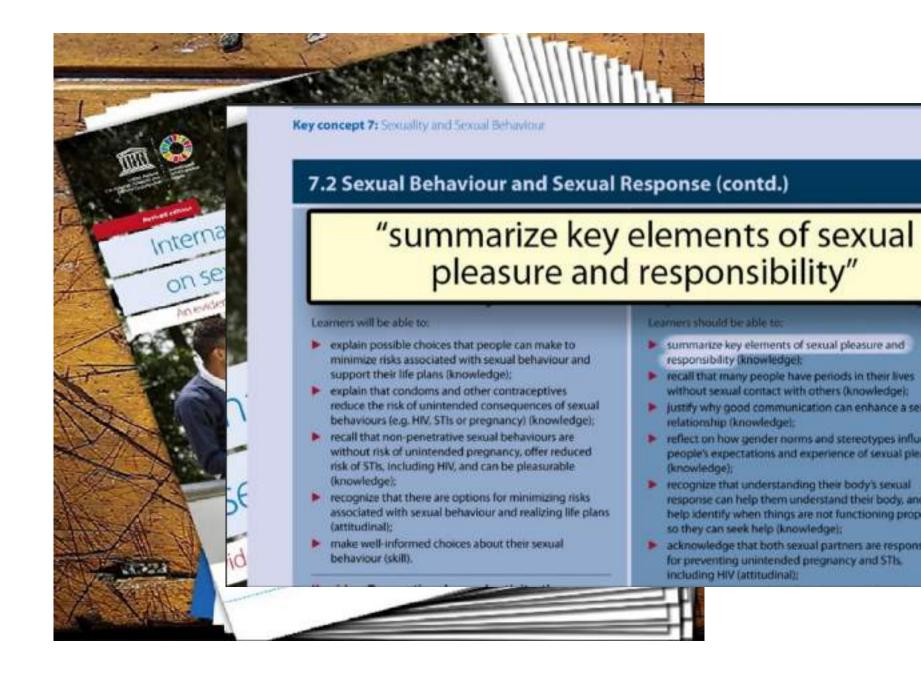
Learners will be able to:

 compare and contrast behaviours that are and are not consistent with their own values related to sexuality and

"differentiate between values that they hold, and that their parents/guardians hold about sexuality"

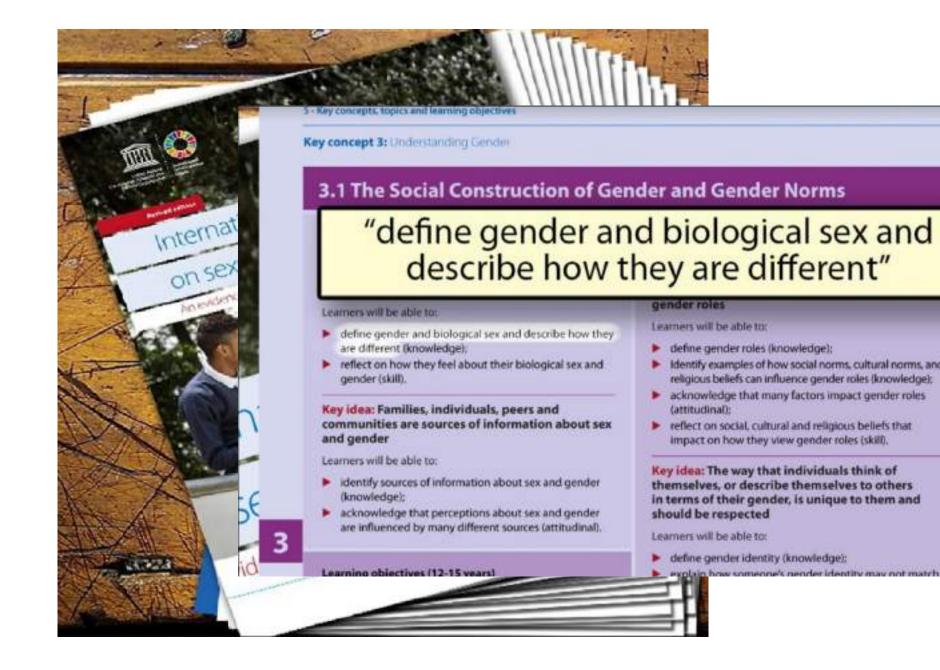
Learners will be able to:

- differentiate between values that they hold, and that their parents/guardians hold about sexuality (knowledge);
- acknowledge that some of their values may be different from their parents/guardians (attitudinal);



Learners should be able to:

- summarize key elements of sexual pleasure and responsibility (knowledge);
- recall that many people have periods in their lives without sexual contact with others (knowledge):
- justify why good communication can enhance a sexual relationship (knowledge):
- reflect on how gender norms and stereotypes influence people's expectations and experience of sexual pleasure (knowledge);
- recognize that understanding their body's sexual response can help them understand their body, and can help identify when things are not functioning properly. so they can seek help (knowledge):
- acknowledge that both sexual partners are responsible for preventing unintended pregnancy and STIs. including HIV (attitudinal);



gender roles

Learners will be able to:

- define gender roles (knowledge):
- Identify examples of how social norms, cultural norms, and religious beliefs can influence gender roles (knowledge);
- acknowledge that many factors impact gender roles (attitudinal):
- reflect on social, cultural and religious beliefs that impact on how they view gender roles (skill).

Key idea: The way that individuals think of themselves, or describe themselves to others in terms of their gender, is unique to them and should be respected

Learners will be able to:

define-gender identity (knowledge);

explain how someone's pender identity may not match

2	 acknowledge that the values and beliefs we learn from families and communities guide our understanding of ourselves, our feelings and our bodies (attitudinal); identify a trusted adult and demonstrate how they would ask questions they may have about their feelings and their body (skill). 	 identify cultural, religious or social beliefs and practices related to sexuality that have changed over time (knowledge); acknowledge that there are diverse beliefs regarding sexuality (attitudinal); demonstrate respect for diverse practices related to sexuality and all people's human rights (skill). Learning objectives (15-18+ years)
	Key idea: Social, cultural and religious factors influence what is considered acceptable and unacceptable sexual behaviour in society, and these factors evolve over time	Key idea: It is important to be aware of how social and cultural norms impact sexual behaviour while developing one's own point of view Learners will be able to:
"	question social and cu impact sexual behav	ultural norms that

over time (attitudinal);

question social and cultural norms that impact sexual behaviour in society (skill).

feelings about sexuality and sexual behaviour (skill).

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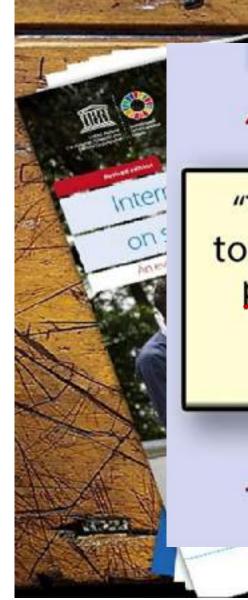
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4.4 What evidence do we need in the future? "There is a need to generate evidence to demonstrate ... the demand creation potential of CSE and the provision of youth-friendly SRHR services and

commodities."

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and middle-income countries, only a very limited number of rigorous studies assessing these types of outcomes have been conducted.

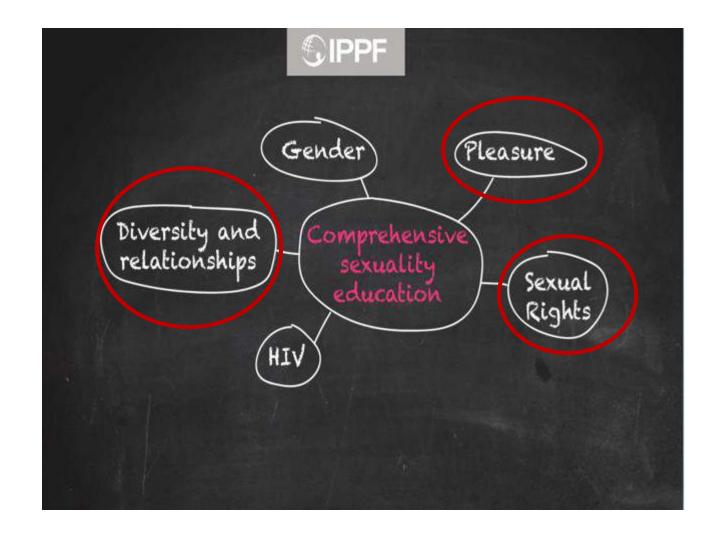
 Reviews of evidence should include holistic comprehensive evaluation, including formal and participatory, quantitative and qualitative processes, to shed light on contextual and implementation factors and implications.

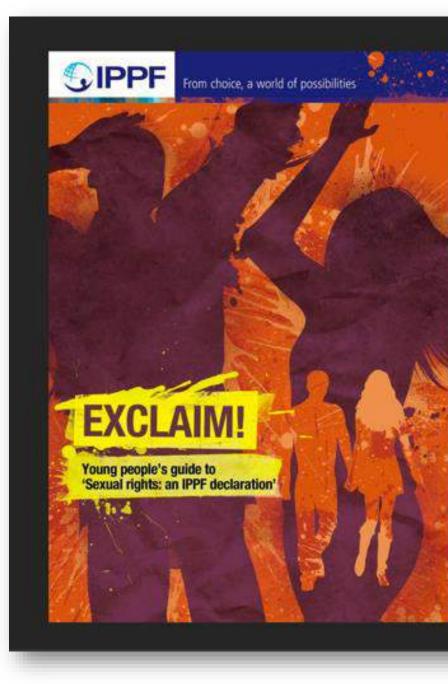
health outcomes.

 There is need to generate evidence to demonstrate the link between the demand creation potential of CSE and the provision of youth-friendly SRHR services and commodities.



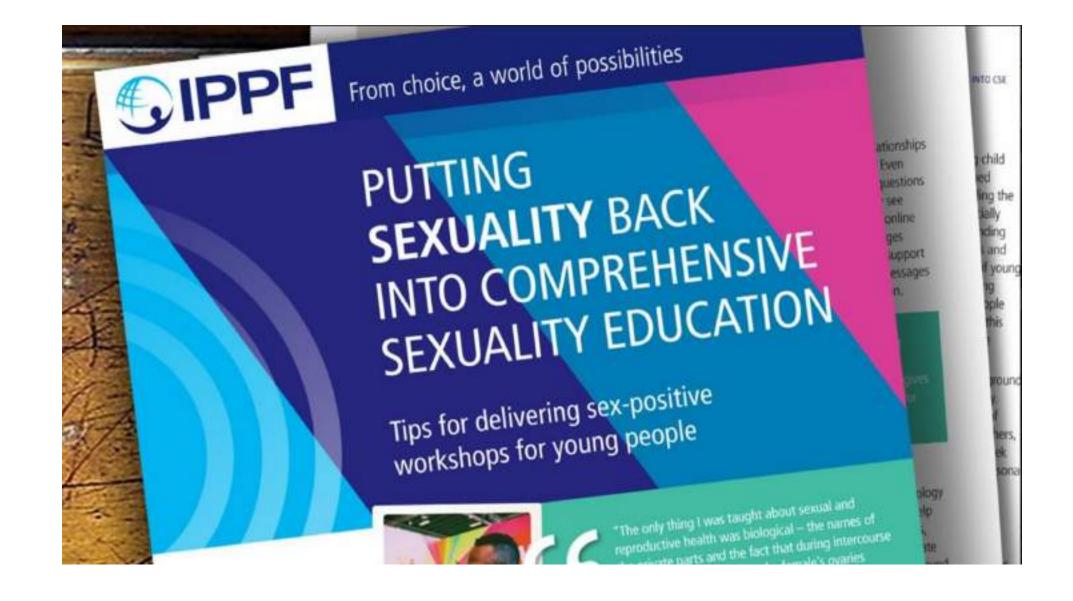






IPPF's "Exclaim!" Distributed at the UN:

"young people . . . are entitled to sexual pleasure and [information on] how to experience different forms of sexual pleasure is important for their health and well-being."



 Speaking openly about sexual issues with young people can be difficult in many settings, and you may face resistance from parents or others in the community. Make sure that from the outset you work alongside teachers, parents and others to ensure they understand the rationale for the CSE you are providing, and to reassure them that it will be safe

organizational policies.

 Always introduce some kind of working agreement or 'ground rules' for a session that covers issues relating to sexuality. This helps young people to understand the importance of not sharing personal information about themselves or others, and to know that there are other, confidential ways to seek

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"IPPF includes 'pleasure' as an essential component of CSE, but this can be a tricky subject to address in conservative or religious settings."

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an menerative or clitoris?

IPPF includes 'pleasure' as an essential component of CSE^{III} but this can be a tricky subject to address in conservative or religious settings. Think about 'entry points' for discussing more sensitive topics relating to sexuality – for example, discussing love and intimacy, or the potential impact of drugs and alcohol on sexual enjoyment and consent, and ensuring sessions on biology or anatomy discuss pleasure responses, not just reproductive capacity.

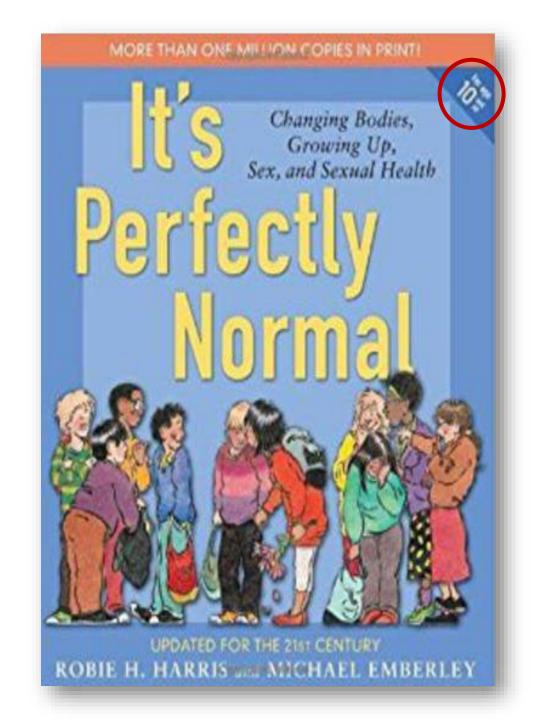
Perhaps they know slang alternatives. It's important to clarify the correct terms, so that should they need to, young people can understand sexual health literature, speak to health care professionals or report abusive behaviour. The IPPF Youth Messaging Checklist may be helpful for providing definitions."

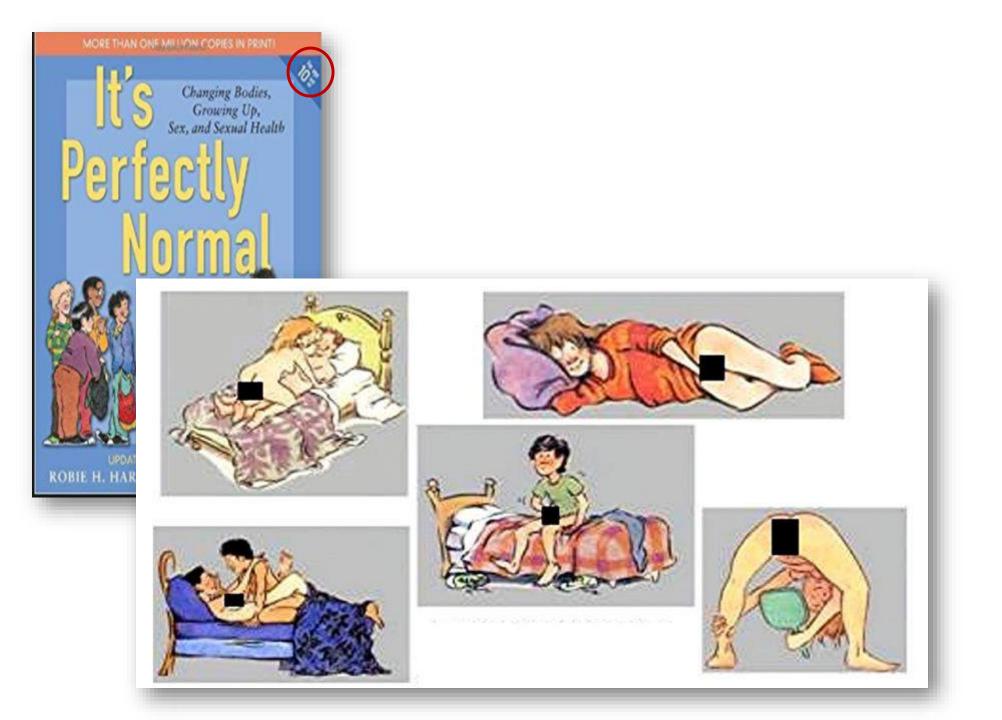


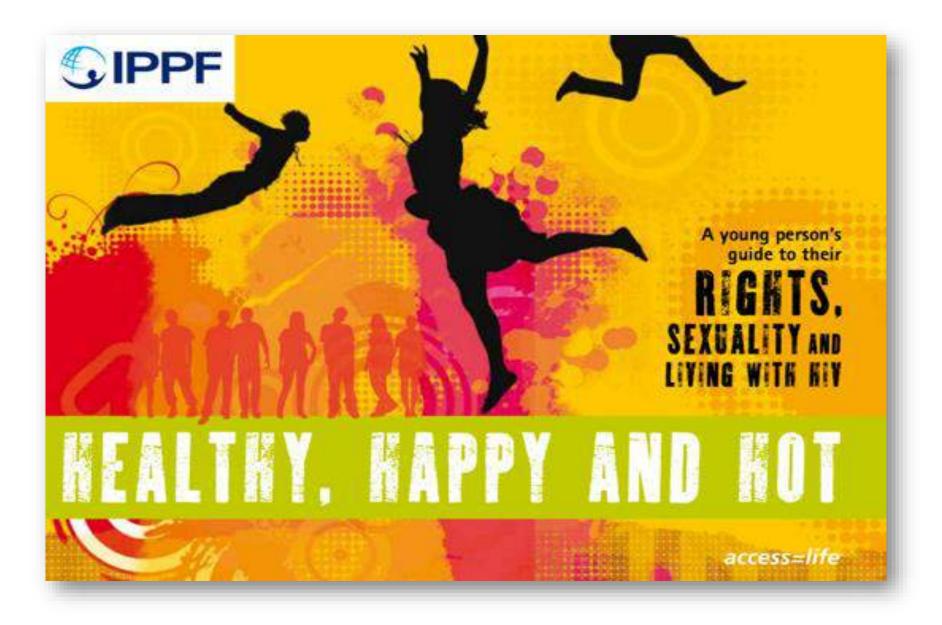
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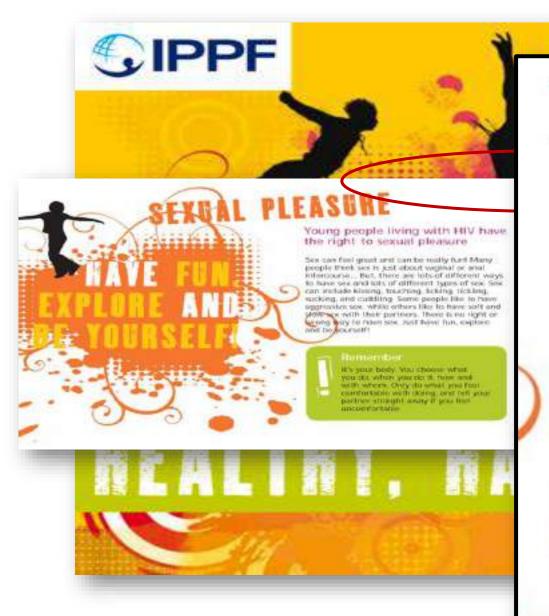
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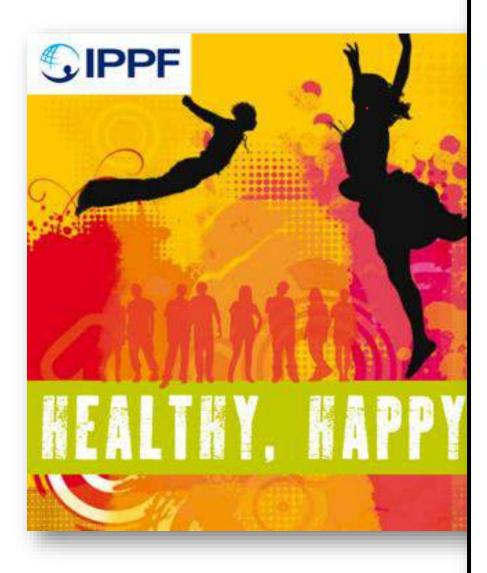






Young people living with HIV have the right to sexual pleasure

Sex can feel great and can be really fun! Many people think sex is just about vaginal or anal intercourse... But, there are lots of different ways to have sex and lots of different types of sex. Sex can include kissing, touching, licking, tickling, sucking, and cuddling. Some people like to have aggressive sex, while others like to have soft and slow sex with their partners. There is no right or wrong way to have sex. Just have fun, explore and be yourself!



Some countries have <u>laws that say people</u> living <u>with HIV must tell their sexual</u> <u>partner(s)</u> about their status before having sex, even if they use condoms or only engage in sexual activity with a low risk of giving HIV to someone else. These laws <u>violate the rights of people</u> living with HIV by forcing them to disclose or face the possibility of criminal charges.



International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

London Western Hemisphere Arab world South Asia

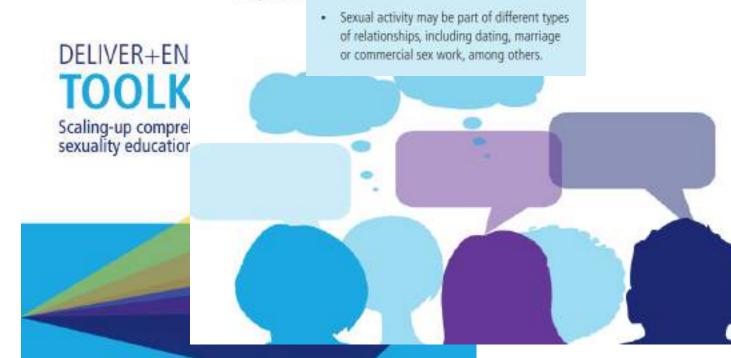
> Africa Asia & Oceania

IPPF has 65,000 service points in 170 countries



Sex positivity

<u>CSE</u> based on sex positivity acknowledges that human beings, including <u>adolescents</u> and young people, are <u>autonomous sexual beings</u> with the right to have <u>control and agency</u> over their bodies and the right to experience desire, <u>pleasure</u> and happiness in their lives, independently of whether they are sexually active. As a result, sex-positive approaches strive to achieve ideal experiences, rather than solely working to prevent negative experiences.





Sex positive: A sex-positive approach in CSE recognizes that all people are sexual beings with sexual rights, regardless of their age, gender, religion, sexual orientation, HIV status or (dis)ability.





 At puberty, sexual and reproductive organs begin to mature and our curiosity about sex increases. Some people decide to explore their sexuality by themselves, with a friend, or with a sexual or romantic partner.





- Touching your body <u>can feel great</u>; so can <u>touching your genitals</u>, but privacy is recommended. Nobody should touch you when you don't want them to.
- <u>Having sex</u> with someone is one of the ways to express a person's <u>feelings</u>.
- Having sex can mean many different things, including touching, kissing and caressing. Any sexual practice should be agreed to (consented to) by those involved.



 <u>Sexual activity</u> may be part of different types of relationships, including dating, marriage <u>or commercial sex work</u>, among others.





Vad vi gör 🖌

Sex & relationer 🖌

Engagera dig 👻

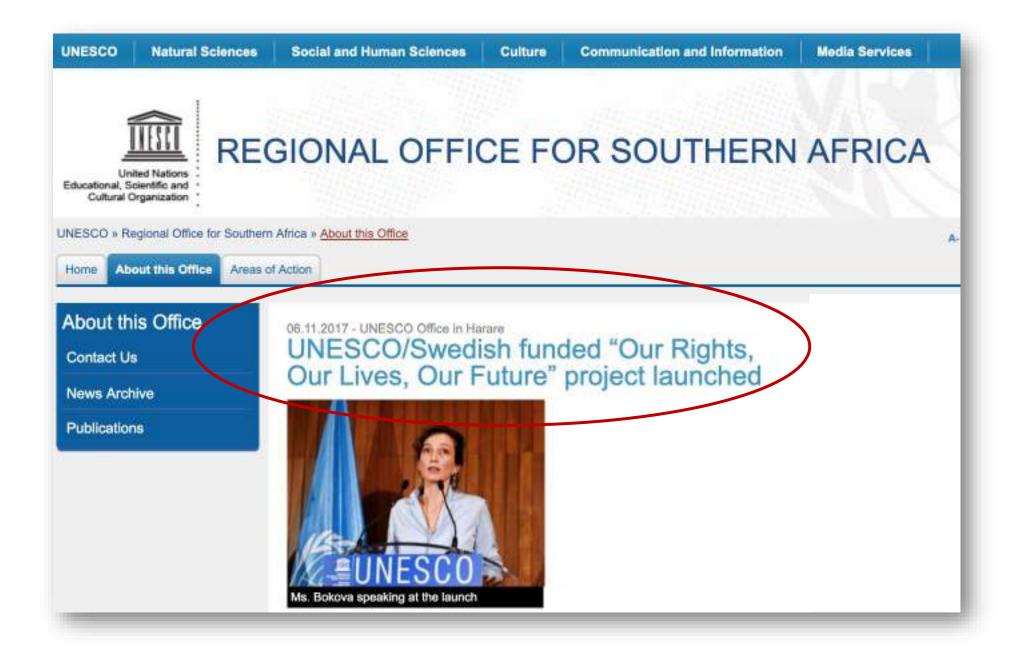
"<u>The International Planned</u> <u>Parenthood Federation (IPPF) was</u> <u>founded by RFSU</u> and other actors, and RFSU remains IPPF's Swedish member association."

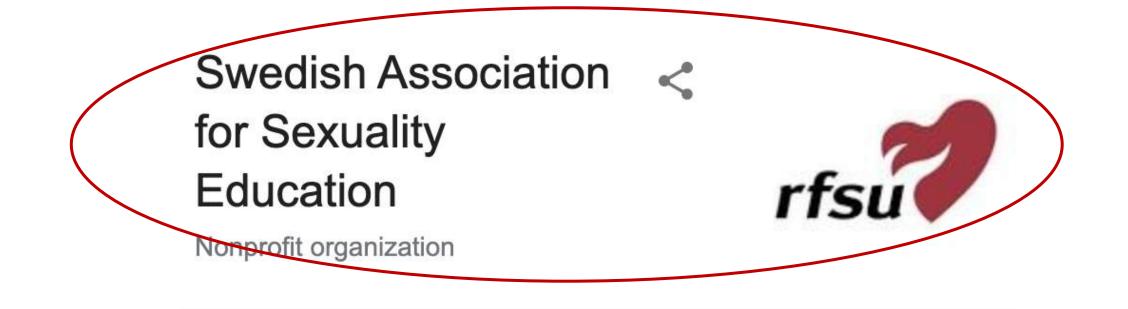


"RFSU was founded in 1933 and is a pioneering Swedish organisation working in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)."



The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (RFSU) and Sweden's development agency, Sida, have announced financial support for the AmplifyChange fund, which advocates for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), including for legal and safe abortion in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to safe abortions, the fund works for LGBT rights, sexual education, reproductive health, and to combat gender-based violence and stigmatization. The contribution totals SEK195 million (US\$23 million).





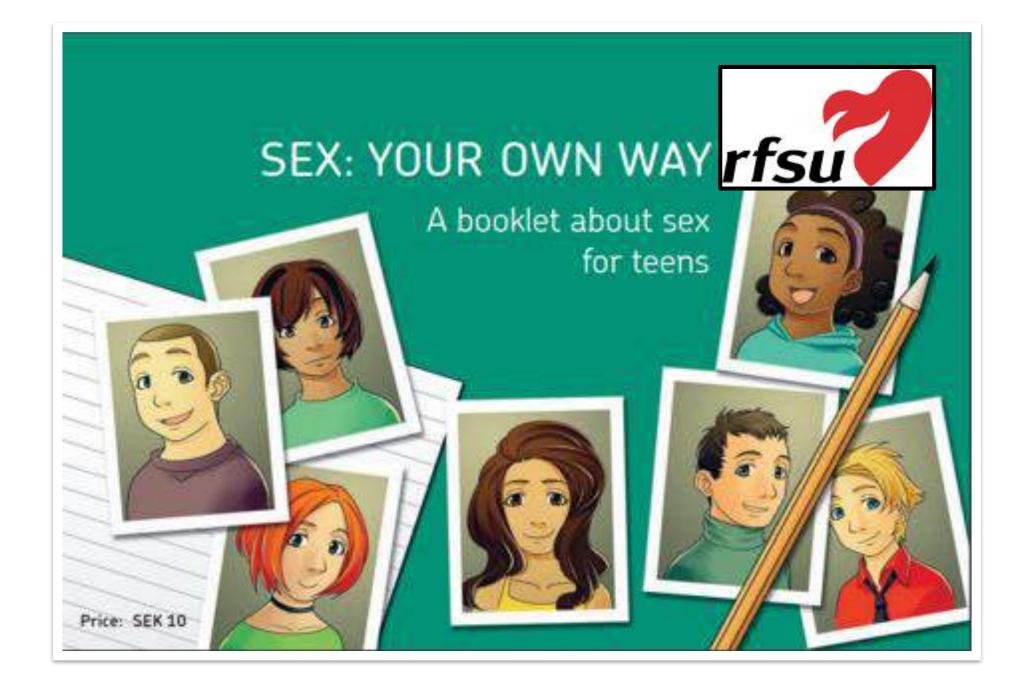
The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education is a Swedish nonprofit organization that works with public opinion formation on sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as information and education about sexuality and relationships. <u>One of RFSU's main</u> issues is the right to free abortion. Wikipedia

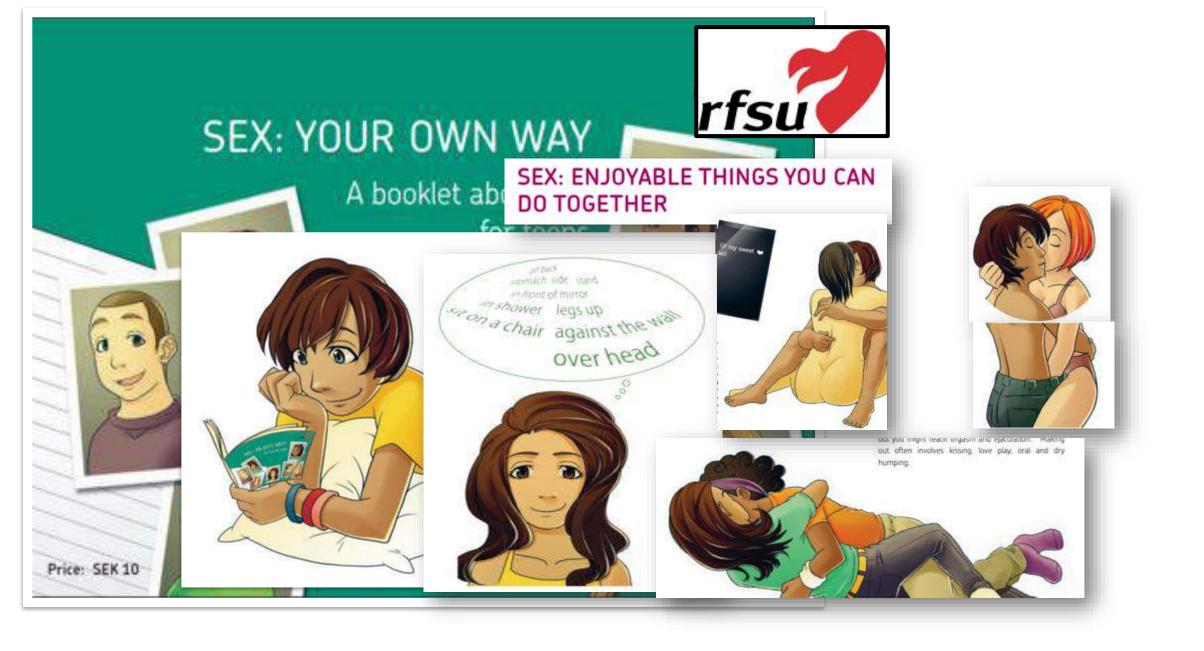
- WHERE IS THE MONEY?

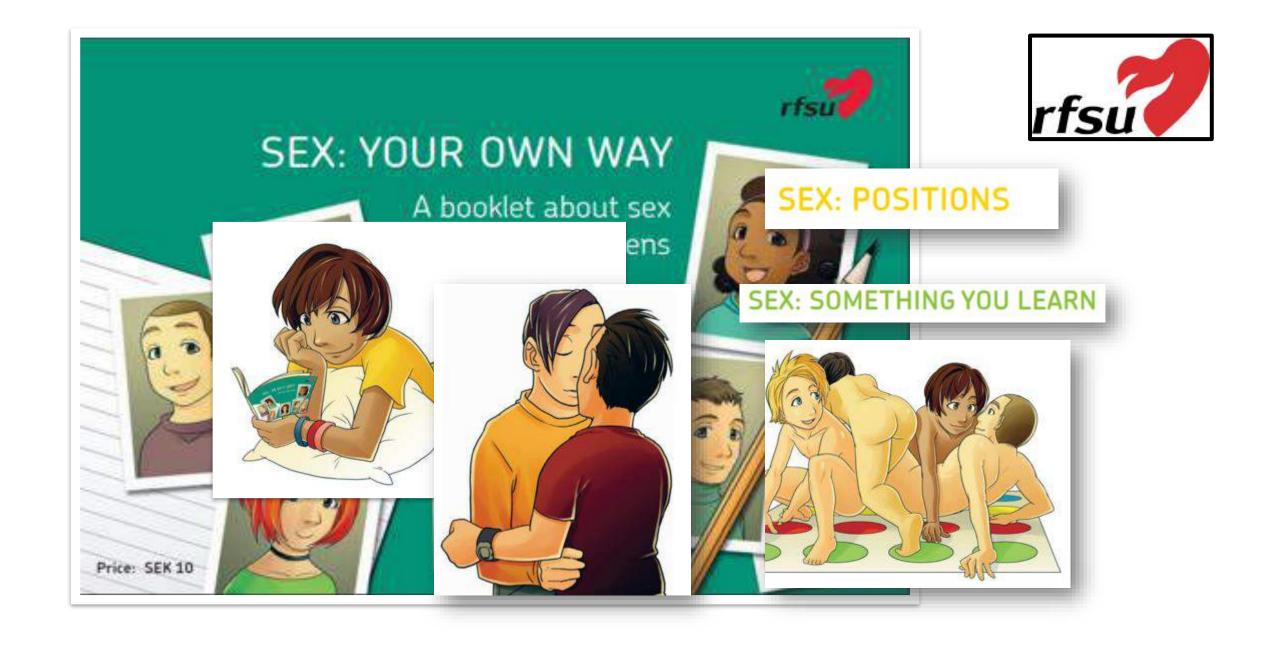
A tracking of financial resources for sexual and reproductive health and rights within Swedish Development Assistance.

WHAT IS SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS (SRHR)?

SRHR basically mean the right to decide over one's own body, sexuality and reproduction. It is about the rights to have and express your sexuality and decide freely with whom you want to have sex irrespective of age, gender or sexuality - as long as that decision does not infringe on any other person's rights. SRHR also include the elimination of harmful social practices and discrimination, such as child and forced marriage, sexual and gender-based violence and the social control of young peoples' and women's bodies and sexuality. Sexual and reproductive rights are based on internationally agreed human rights that countries must respect, protect and fulfill.







How Does Planned Parenthood Profit?

Condoms



Abortions



Hormones



Sexual









Counseling

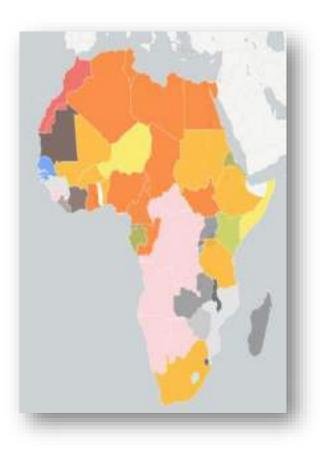




RFSU's <u>funding comes from</u> various <u>different sources</u>. RFSU gains some of its funds through its <u>company RFSU Ltd</u>, which sells <u>condoms</u>, <u>lubricants</u>, sex toys and pregnancy tests.

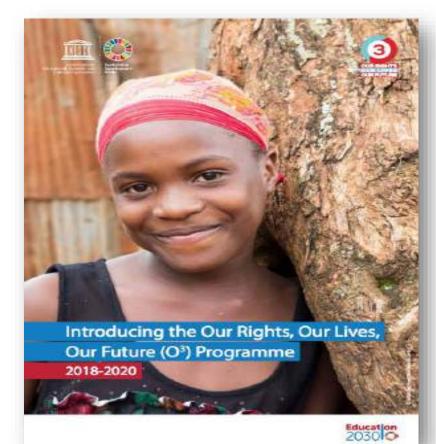


CSE Agenda in Africa

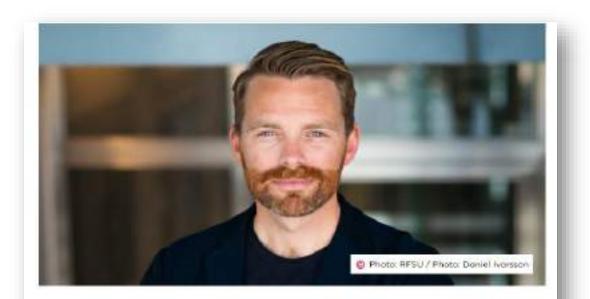


UNESCO: "Our Rights, Our Lives, Our Future"

"Secure and sustain strong political commitment and support for adolescents' and young people's access to comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services across sub-Saharan Africa."

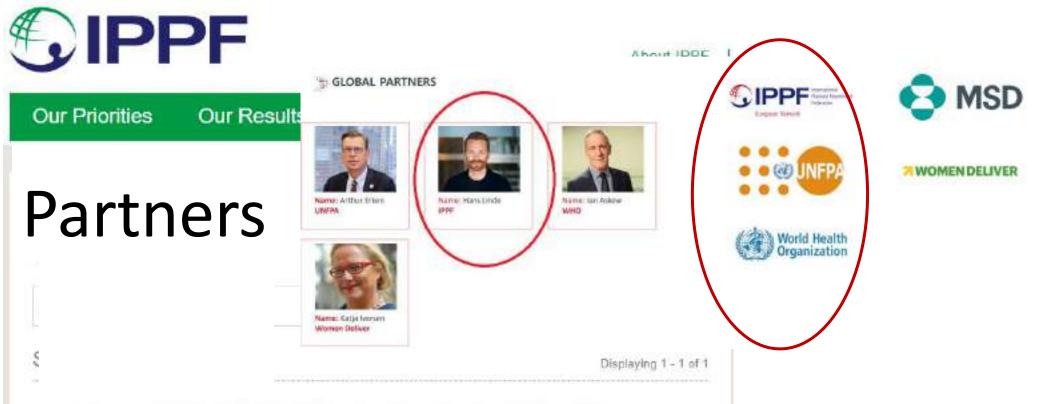






RFSU's union chairman Hans Linde receives a prize from the UN

Last night, the United Nations Population Fund UNFPA presented the award "Leadership and Commitment to Achieving Rights and Choices for All" to Hans Linde, President of RFSU. The award was presented at the United Nations Big Population Conference ICPD in Nairobi.



Leadership in SRHR: A chat w for Leadership and Commitme



Hans Linde:

Recipient of UNFPA's "Award for Leadership and Commitment to Achieving Rights and Choices for All"







United Nations Educational, Scientific and +

Svenska Unescoradet Swedish National Cultural Organization
Commission for UNESCO

<u>RFSU</u> appointed by <u>Unesco</u> as official collaborative organization

UNESCO has decided to appoint the Swedish National Association for Sexual Information, RFSU, as the official cooperation organization. The decision was signed by UNESCO Director General Irina Bokova in Paris. Was SIENCE BY UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL HIND DURAVA III FALLS.



As the first whole Swedish organization to enter into cooperation at this level with UNESCO, RFSU will act as advisory to UNESCO, primarily in activities linked to sexual education and sexual education. But as a partner organization for UNESCO, RFSU will also be invited to participate both at UNESCO's general conference and at other major meetings and the conference organized by UNESCO. RFSU has already been part of the working group for UNESCO's International Teacher Guide for Sexual Education [International Technical Guidance on Comprehensive Sexuality Education).



Delivering sexual and reproductive healthcare around the world, fighting for sexual rights.

Our Priorities Our Results Our Approach

Home . About IPPF

Strategic Framework 2016-2022



Delivering sexual and reproductive healthcare around the world, fighting for sexual rights

Our Priorities Our Results Our Approach

Priority objective five: Deliver rights-based services including for <u>safe abortion</u> and HIV

IPPF will focus on <u>expanding access to</u> and <u>quality of comprehensive sexuality</u> <u>education around the world</u>. At the same time, we will <u>run popular campaigns</u> to <u>mobilize those who support sexual and</u> reproductive health and rights.

	PF		About IPPF
Our Priorities	Our Results	Our Approach	Support Us
Home About IPP	F Africa Re	gion	
sexual and reproc	luctive health (SRH)		ion (IPPFAR) is the leading ization in Africa, and the voice in the region.
	200 Barrier (197		PFAR is to increase access men in sub-Saharan Africa.



The International Planned Parenthood Federation Africa Region (IPPFAR) is the leading sexual and reproductive health (SRH) service delivery organization in Africa, and the leading sexual and reproductive health and rights advocacy voice in the region.







About IPPF |

Our Priorities Our Results Our Approach © Support Us

Africa First Ladies commit to advocate for women's sexual reproductive health rights

20 October 2017



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Delivering sexual and reproductive healthcare around the world, fighting for sexual rights

Our Priorities	Our Results	Our Approach	Donate	
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Kenya	>			
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IPPF funds youth-led projects to tackle abortion stigma

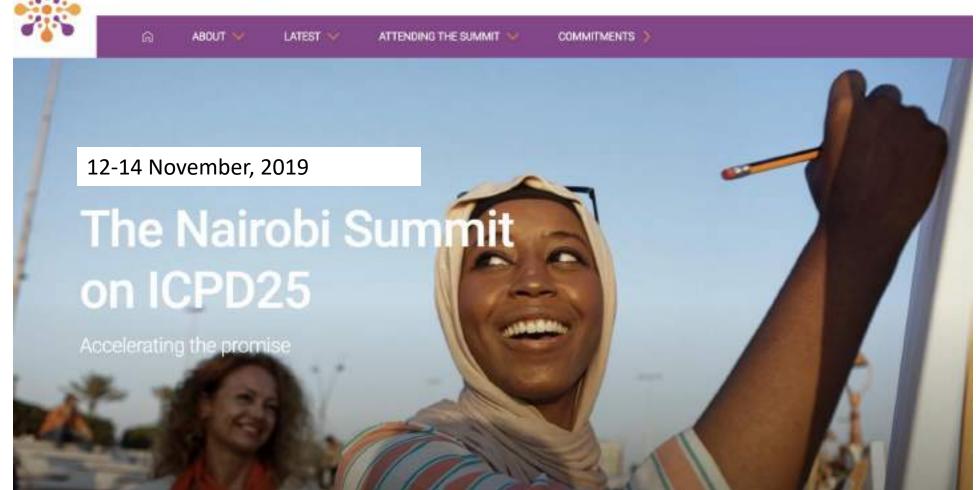


Resource type: Publication 5 May 2016

As part of our work in <u>tackling abortion stigma</u>, IPPF awards small grants to young people to create projects that would tackle the issue of abortion stigma in their communities.







The Nairobi Summit on ICPD25



Key facts

1. "<u>Comprehensive sexuality education</u> [CSE] does not lead to earlier <u>sexual activity</u> or riskier sexual behavior"

2. "These [CSE] programmes reduce risky behaviours"

3. <u>"Studies of abstinence-only programmes are either inconclusive</u> or show abstinence-only education to be <u>ineffective</u>"

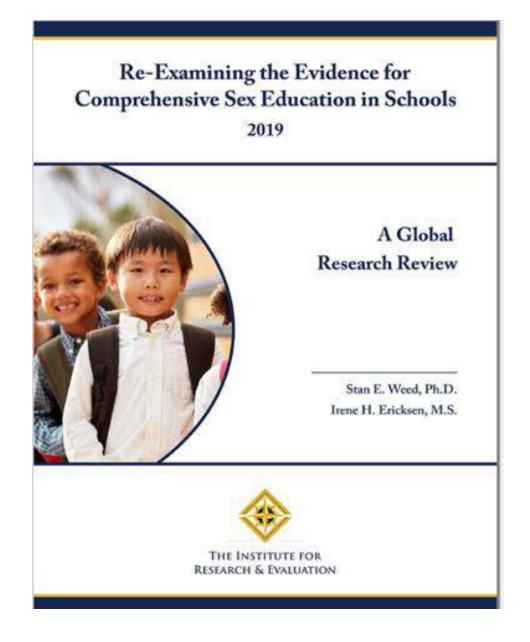


What is comprehensive sexuality education? A life saver.

<u>Studies show that when young people are empowered with basic information</u> <u>about their own bodies and reproductive health</u>, they make more responsible choices – such as <u>delaying sexual activity</u> or <u>using protection</u> if they are sexually active.

When delivered to international standards, these lessons can also **promote** gender equality and respectful relationships.

But when young people are <u>denied this information</u>, the results are <u>often</u> <u>disastrous, even fatal.</u>



New 2019 Global CSE Report

- 87 % CSE failure rate worldwide
- 89 % CSE failure rate in Africa
- Many CSE programs increased sexual risks (24 % in Africa)



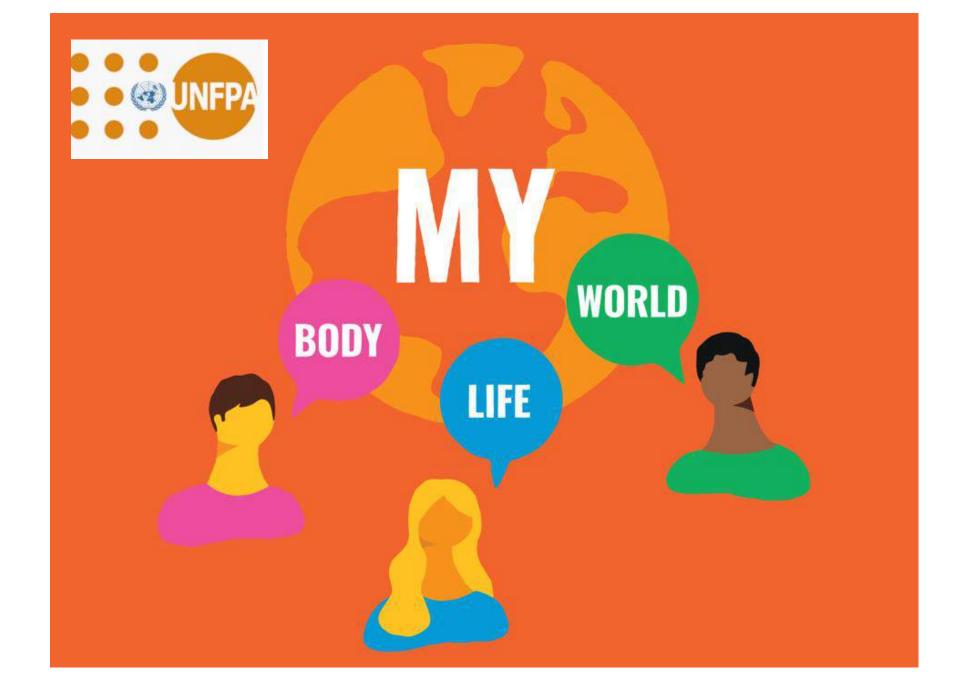
SexEdReport.org

Using criteria from the field of prevention research:

1. <u>No evidence</u> that school-based CSE prevents teen pregnancy or STDS.

2. <u>No evidence</u> CSE increases abstinence.

3. Too many CSE programs increased sexual risk-taking.





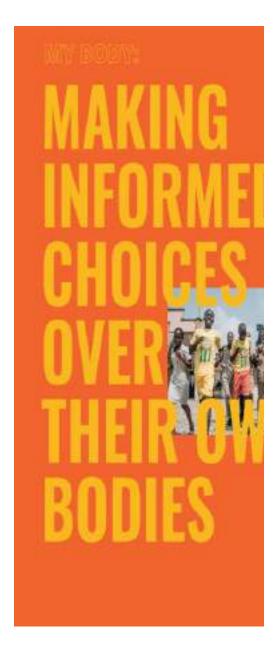
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UNFPA'S VISION: **A WORLD WHERE EVERY YOUNG Person Can Make Their Choices and Enjoy Their Rights**.





THE RIGHTS IMPERATIVE

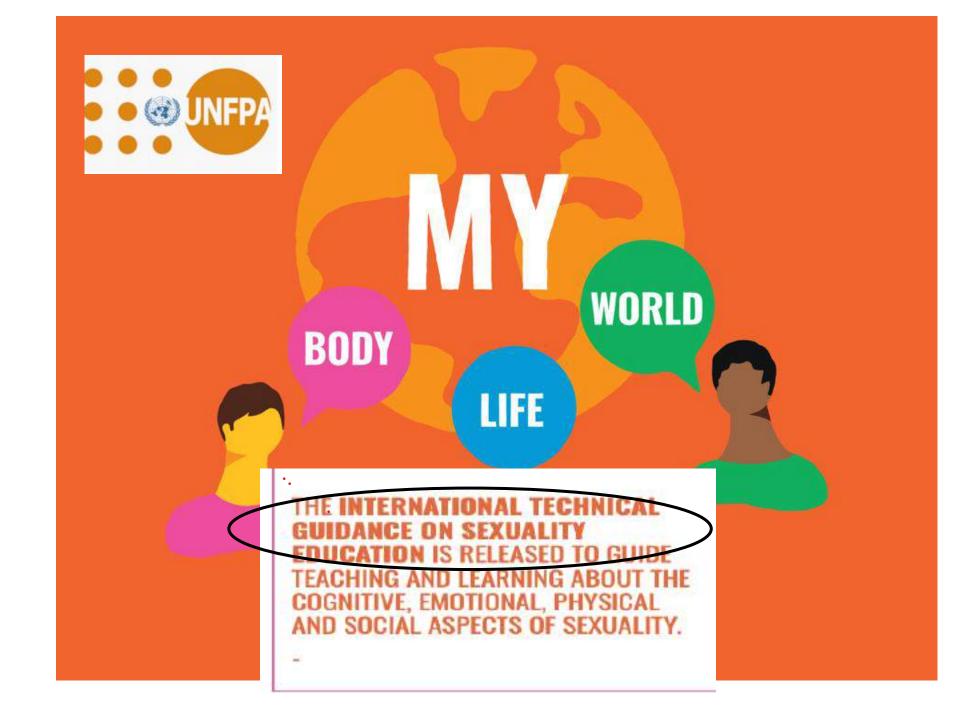
Every individual has the right to make informed choices about their body and life, and to participate as an active citizen. Some of the most consequential choices occur early in life. They include affirming sexual orientation and gender identity; choosing whether, when and whom to marry; determining whether and when to have children and how many; and deciding when and with whom to have sex.







UNFPA's approach: Access to comprehensive sexuality education, supportive families and peers, safe schools and spaces for adolescents, and the development of skills and other assets set adolescents and youth on a positive trajectory to adulthood. We emphasize respect for adolescents' agency and autonomy, partnering with them rather than serving them as passive beneficiaries.







THE SAFEGUARD YOUNG PEOPLE PROGRAMME: THREE YEARS ON

Addressing the urgent needs of youth across Southern Africa



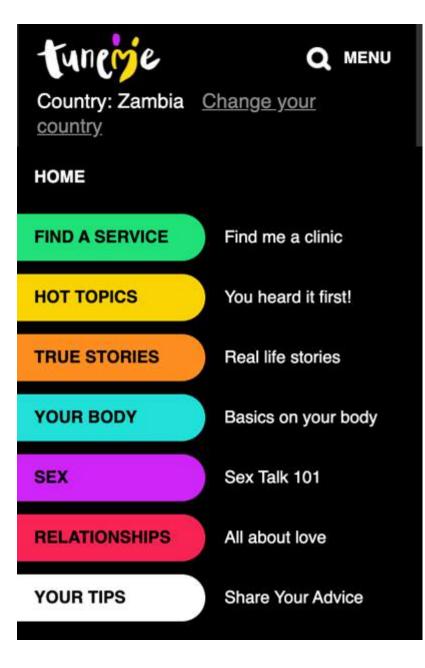


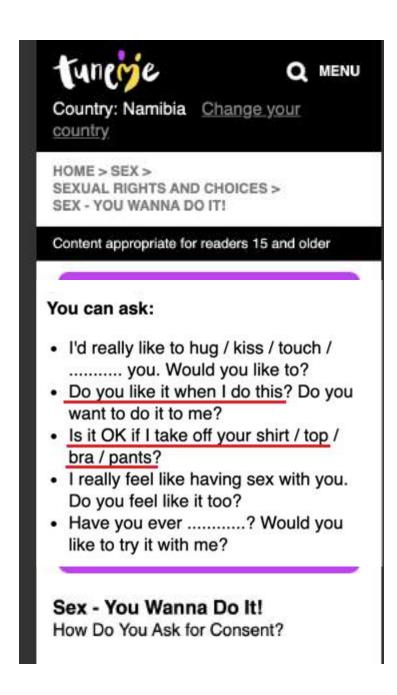
UNFPA Safeguard Young People (SYP) programme

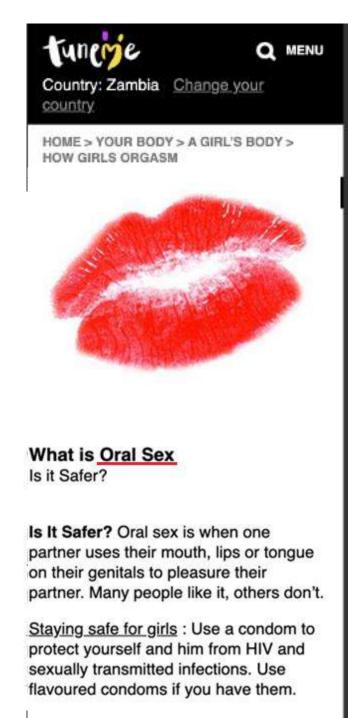


The SYP Programme aims to identify and scale up comprehensive sexual

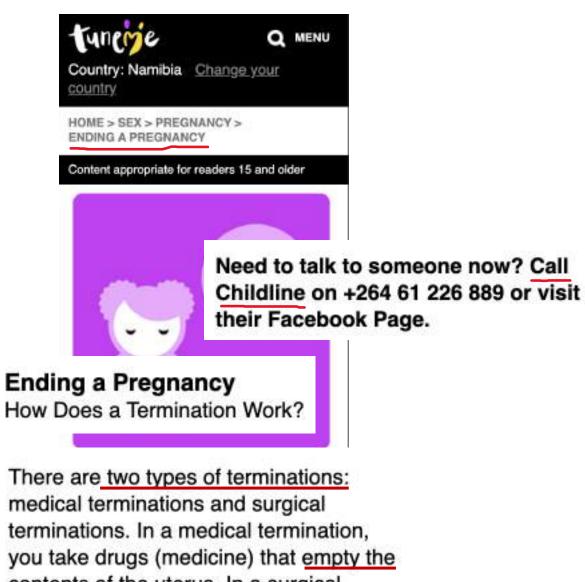
and reproductive health interventions for adolescents and young people in 8 Southern African countries. UNFPA is supporting the implementation of the programme in collaboration with regional and government partners, young people, as well as NGOs. CSE is operationalised in the SYP Programme through several inter-related strategies: it supports teacher training and in school CSE for young people, community based CSE, a music album with CSE messages, various social media platforms and a mobisite, TuneMe that links information on CSE with youth friendly services. In the past 2 years of implementation, SYP has reached over 4.39 million young people.







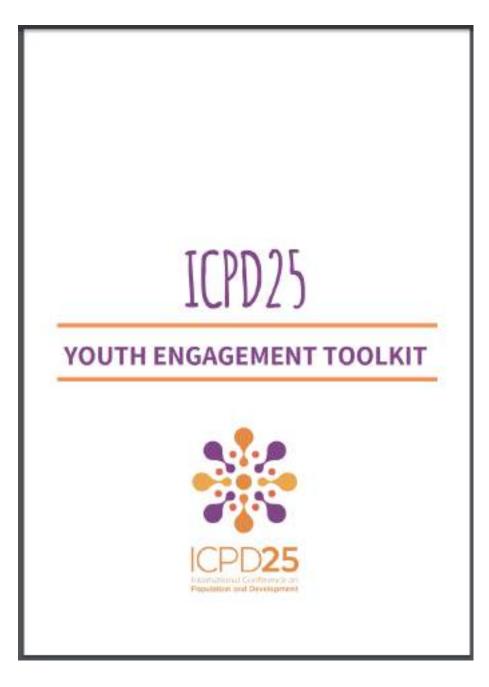




medical terminations and surgical terminations. In a medical termination, you take drugs (medicine) that empty the contents of the uterus. In a surgical termination, a doctor performs an operation in a clinic to remove the contents of the uterus.









ICPD KEY ISSUES: How Do They Affect You?

Comprehensive Sexuality Education YOU can learn about safe sex in school, with your peers, in a respectful way, to allow you to decide if, when and with whom you want to have sex. #MyLife



ICPD KEY ISSUES: How do they affect you?

Access to Safe Abortion Care

YOU have safe options other than pregnancy. #MyBody



ICPD KEY ISSUES

<u>lgbti</u> and <u>human</u> Sexuality

The recognition and fulfillment of the human rights of all people, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex characteristics, is at the core of achieving the ICPD programme of

action.

#MY|TFF



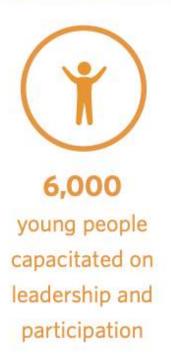
ICPD KEY ISSUES: HOW DO THEY AFFECT YOU?

LGBTI and Human Sexuality YOU alone should have the <u>right to decide what your body and sex</u> characteristics look like, to express your authentic, (non-)gendered self, and to love who you wish to love. <u>#MyLife</u>



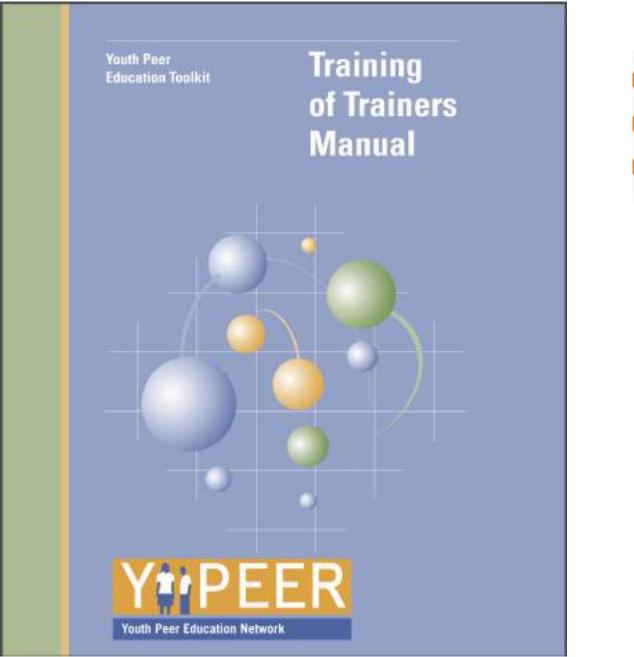


Empowering young people to become agents of change

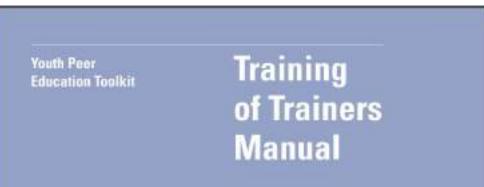


"Nothing about us, without us." This mantra by youth is central to UNFPA's work with them. By empowering more than 6,000 young people in sexual and reproductive health and rights, the programme has ensured that they are knowledgeable about issues related to their own SRHR, that they help their peers in their communities access critical information and services and that they have the confidence to advocate on issues that matter to them with decision makers at national, regional and global levels.











The Y-PEER Programme has worked since 2001 with country partners to build the capacity of national non-governmental organizations and governments to implement, supervise, monitor, and evaluate peer education programmes to prevent HIV/AIDS and improve reproductive health. The Y-PEER initiative has been spearheaded by UNFPA in partnership with FHI/YouthNet, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and others. Y-PEER, launched in 27 countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, is now spreading to other regions of the world, including the Arab states, Africa, and Latin America.



Youth Peer Education Toolkit Training of Trainers Manual



Suggestions for <u>role play</u> scenarios

- Condom demonstration. You are about to engage in a sexual encounter with someone who is applying a condom incorrectly. Show your partner how to do it correctly, while not 'spoiling the moment'.
- Not ready for sex. A group of girls are debating when the right time to have sex might be. At least one member of the group feels that the time is not right for her.





Exercise: Do you agree?

To explore values and attitudes related to issues such as sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and substance use

Materials

Objective

Traini

of Tra

Manu

Two sheets of flip chart paper, on one of which is written the word 'agree' and on the other, 'disagree'

Process

Put the two pieces of paper on opposite walls of the room. Ask participants to stand together in the middle of the room.

Explain that you will read aloud some controversial statements, and participants have to take a stand on the imaginary line somewhere between 'agree' and 'disagree' according to their response to this statement.

Examples of statements include:

- All young people should remain virgins until they are married.
- Teenagers should know about condom use and have free access to condoms.
- I would accept a friend who is homosexual.
- I would accept my brother or sister if he or she were homosexual.
- Those infected with HIV have only themselves to blame.
- Prostitution should be banned to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

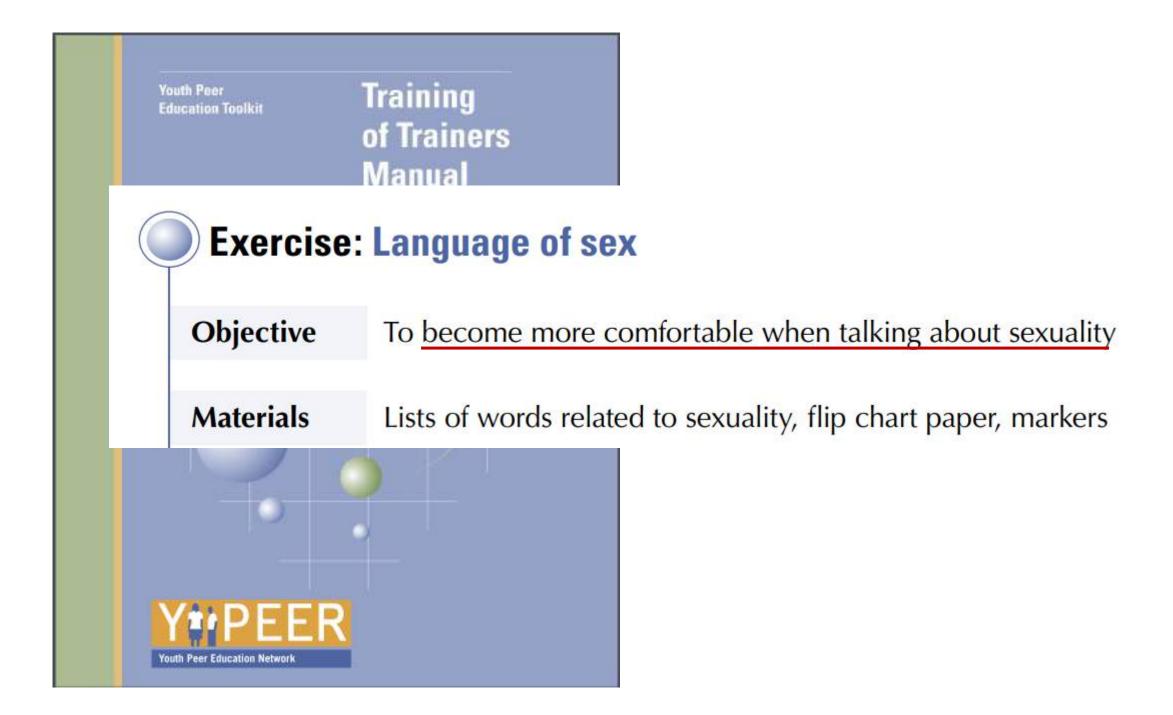


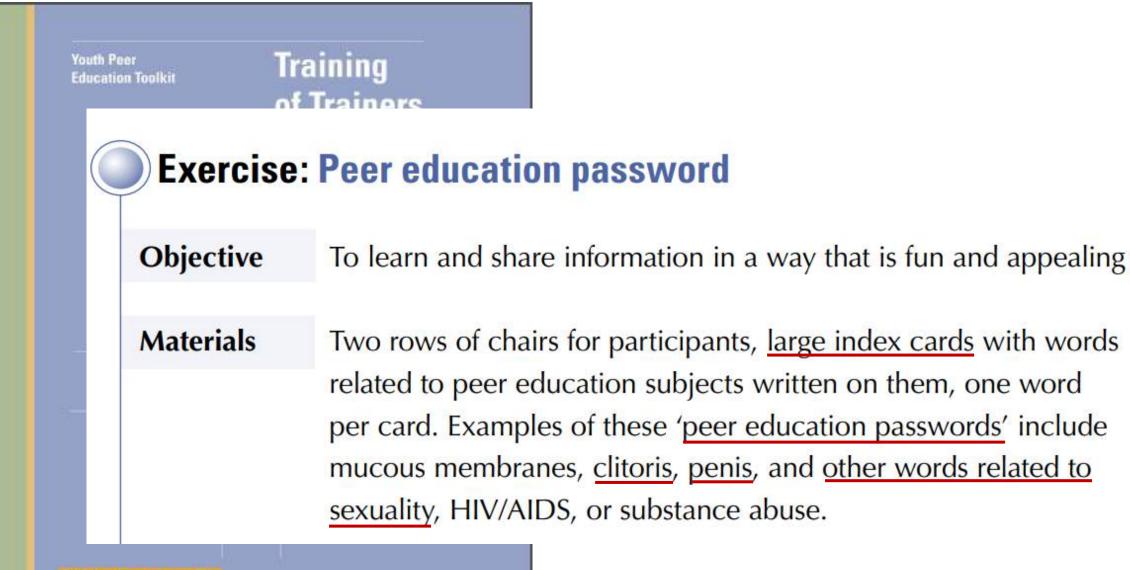
List the following privacy squares items on the flip chart.

With whom would you share:

- Your height (ht)
- Your weight (wt)
- Your dissatisfaction with some part of your body (body)
- Your method of contraception (contra)
- The extent of your sexual experience (extent)
- Your sexual fantasies (fantasies)
- Whether you enjoy erotic material (X)
- Whether you have fantasized about a homosexual relationship (gay-fan)
- Whether you have had a homosexual relationship (gay-exp)
- Your feelings about oral sex (oral)









2. Who is behind the CSE agenda in Africa?

CSE Programs in Africa











ABOUT ISSUES RESOURCES & TOOLS MEDIA SHOP



Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

> Advocates for Youth

African Teacher's Module Featured on Advocates for Youth Website

Advocates for Youth f y @ D

ABOUT ISSUES RESOURCES & TOO

Full Teacher Training Module:



Teacher Training Module by Sessions:

- Introduction: Teacher Training on Comprehensive Sexuality Education for East and Southern Africa
- · Session I: Introductions and Launch of the Training
- · Session 2: Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health in East and Southern



Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Regional Module for Teacher Training on CSE for East and Southern Africa

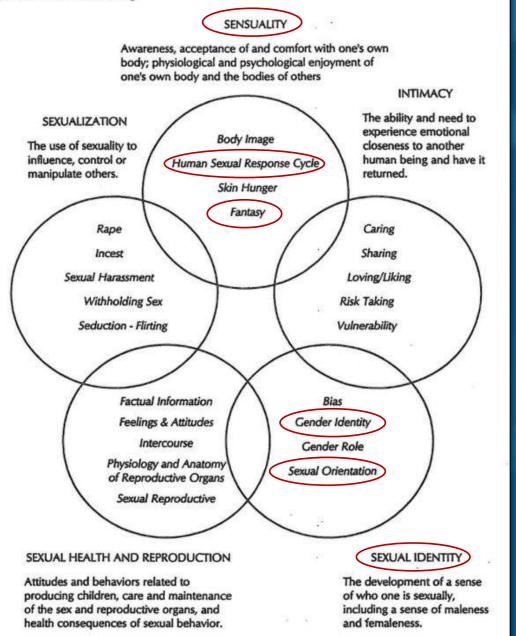
Harm Score of 15 out of 15 common harmful CSE elements.

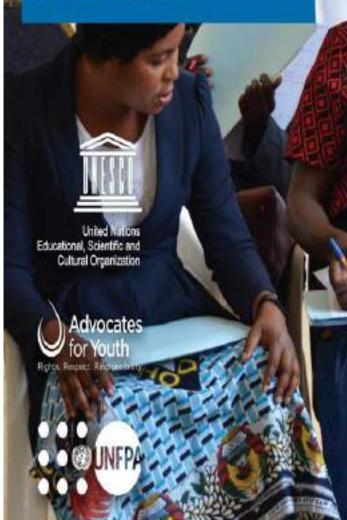


United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Advocates for Youth

Circles of Sexuality



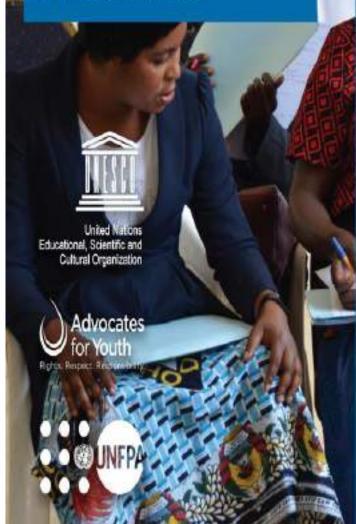


Promotes Homosexuality

"If you are able to <u>explore</u> <u>same-sex relationships</u>, it can be a great teaching opportunity to ...<u>normalize</u> <u>relationships between gay</u>, <u>lesbian and bisexual</u>

<u>people</u>."

(p. 281)



"Gender Identity— Knowing whether one is male, female, neither, or somewhere in **between**. (p. 82)



Promotes Oral Sex

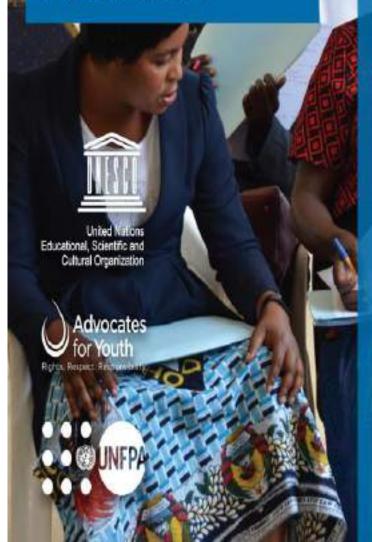
"Sydney and Grace are alone at one of their houses. Feeling uninhibited, she takes the initiative and performs oral sex.." (p. 272)



Undermines Traditional Values/Beliefs

"It's also important to change social norms and harmful practices that are not in line with human rights and increase vulnerability and risk."





Refers to IPPF Clinics!

"Planned Parenthood clinics...offer confidential services. Some services offered by these clinics include: ... Counseling about abortion and abortion services." (p. 193)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Advocates for Youth

Am I Ready? How do I Decide? Worksheet

Directions: Please review the following advice for helping decide if and when to become sexually active. Think about what a friend and a parent or trusted adult would say. First, draw a smiley face next to the two feelings or conditions that you think the best friend would say are most important. Then, draw a check mark next to the two feelings or conditions that you think the parent or trusted adult would say are most important.

IN DECIDING WHETHER TO BECOME SEXUALLY ACTIVE, MY ADVICE TO YOU IS THAT IT WOULD BE IMPORTANT TO	FRIEND	PARENT/ TRUSTED ADULT
Feel that you are honoring your own values and those of your partner		
Feel close to the other person		
Feel that you and the other person respect each other	(
Feel that you and the other person have made the decision together and that both of you want to have sex		
Have condoms (and/or other contraceptives) and know how to use them	<u> </u>	
Feel comfortable talking with the other person about condom use		
Know your HIV status		
Feel safe for either of you to say at any time you want to stop		
Feel sexually attracted to the other person		
Other?		



From Paper to Practice: <u>Sexuality</u> Education Policies and Their Implementation in Kenya



"<u>Comprehensive sexuality education programs</u> seek to teach adolescents to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights safely and responsibly by recognizing that sexual activity at their age is normative."



Kenya Report

"the fear-based orientation in the teaching and the consistent negative light cast on adolescent sexuality are barriers to a successful sexuality education program."



"A number of barriers to effective implementation of sexuality education in schools were identified...:

"opposition from religious and conservative groups"



Health and Rights Alliance



WHO WE ARE W

WHAT WE DO PROGRAMS

INFO HUB NEWS & EVENTS

CONTACT US

Type and hit enter ...



and Rights.

OUR PRIORITIES





- "To increase demand for and access to quality Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services"
- "To increase the quality and delivery of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)"
- "To increase acceptance of sexual diversity and gender identity"

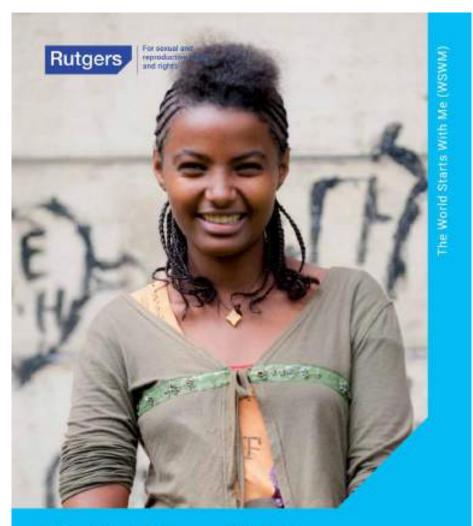


Comprehensive Sexuality Education programs (CSE)

"The SRHR Alliance ... implements CSE programs targeting adolescence and young people between the ages of 10-24yrs, in school and out of school."

"Through these programs, young people are empowered with age appropriate, medically accurate information on a broad set of topics related to sexuality including <u>human development</u>, <u>relationships, decision making, abstinence, and contraception and disease prevention</u>".

"[P}rograms used by partners in the alliance include the World Start with Me (WSWM), a computer based program, the Youth for Youth (Y4Y), and dance4life program. The programs are implemented by CSA, Africa Alive, Nairobits, AMREF health Africa, WAYAN and SAIPEH."





Government of the Netherlands





Government of the Netherlands

home what we do how we work facts & figures programmes our products news who we an



In Depth: The World Starts with Me

The Worlds Starts With Me (WSWM) combines sexuality education with learning IT skills. This comprehensive programme helps young people to address sensitive issues around love, sexuality and relations. The issues vary from the development of their bodies to pregnancy, contraceptives, HIV and sexual abuse. Sexuality, reproductive health and loving relationships are beautiful parts of being human and we approach these serious topics positively.

What we do

> Population

The

A su

Comprehensive sexuality education

- > An overview
- > Spring Fever

The World Starts With Me

Malawi teachers learn sex

in- and out-of-school youth in Africa and Asia



Sexuality is?



A Virgin is a person who has never had sexual infercourse, eifi Vaginal or anal. he is born a virgin. you gin for as long as you like.

Virginity is for boys and girls. If you have sexual intercourse you lose your virginity.

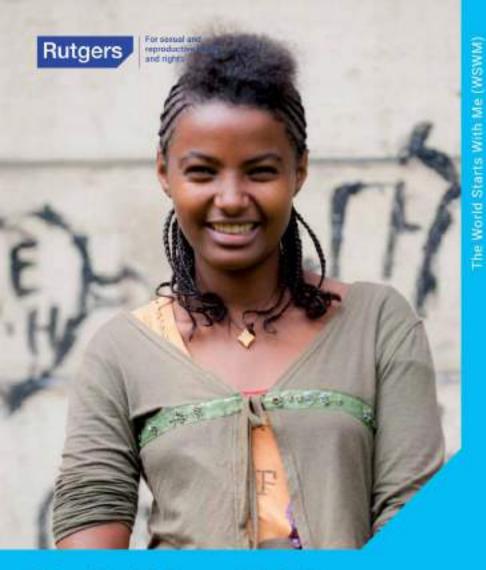
hands, petting and masturbating don't have to affect your virginity.

BACK

and if you do make sure if is safe, consensual and caring.

The choice is yours when to lose your virginity,

NEX7



Sexuality is?



petfing - touching someones private parts

deep kissing - also called - French kissing, using your fongue to kiss

sexual infercourse - bringing the penis into Vagina or anus

dating - making a special appointment with a boy or girl

oral sex

masturbation

body, nipples, penis or Vagina

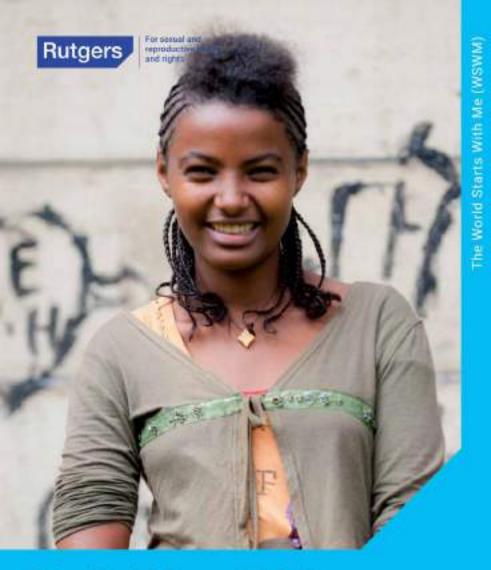
late parts

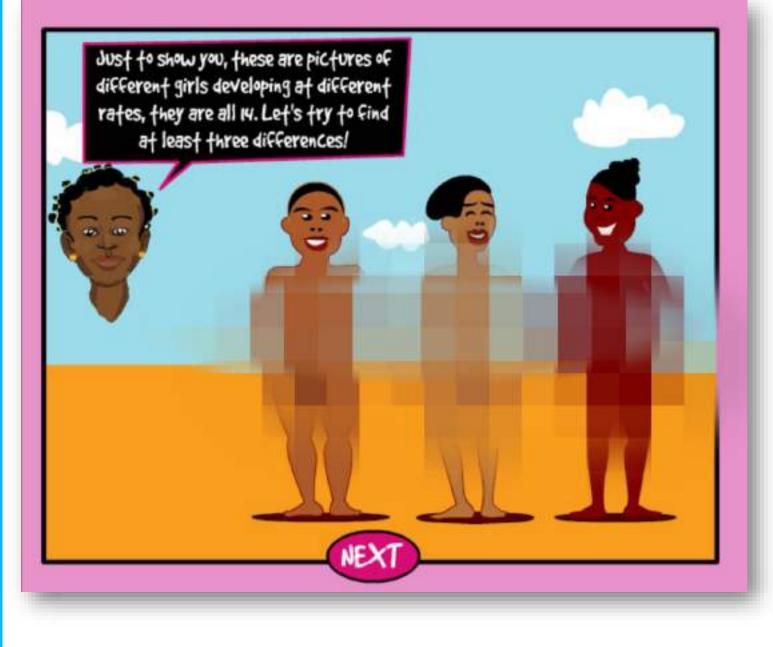
cplained in the glossary

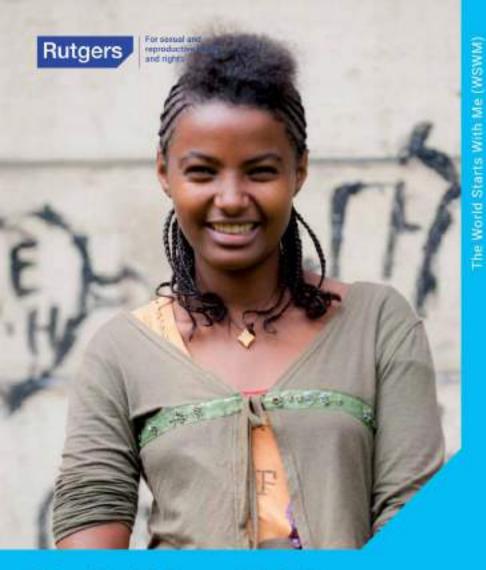
Finish your own list with other possible acts, before confinuing to the next slide

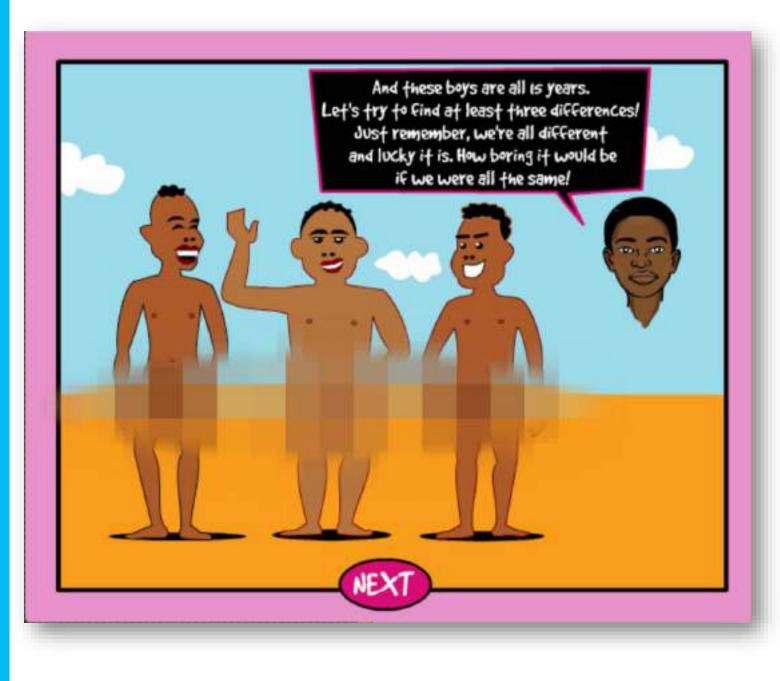
BACK

NEXT









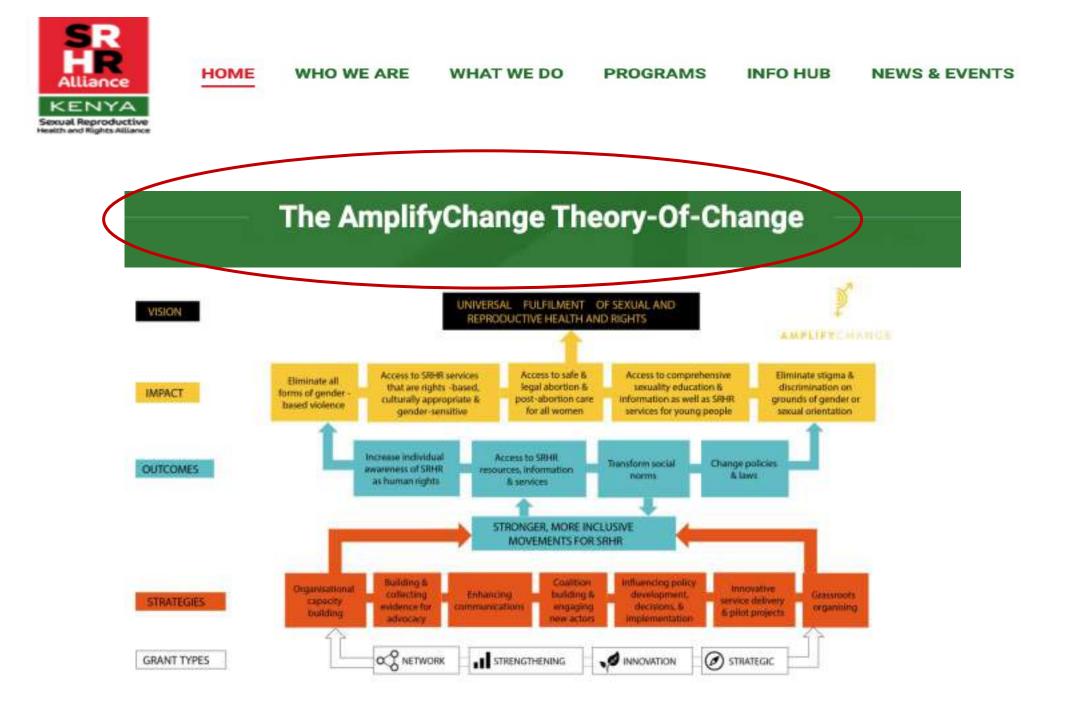


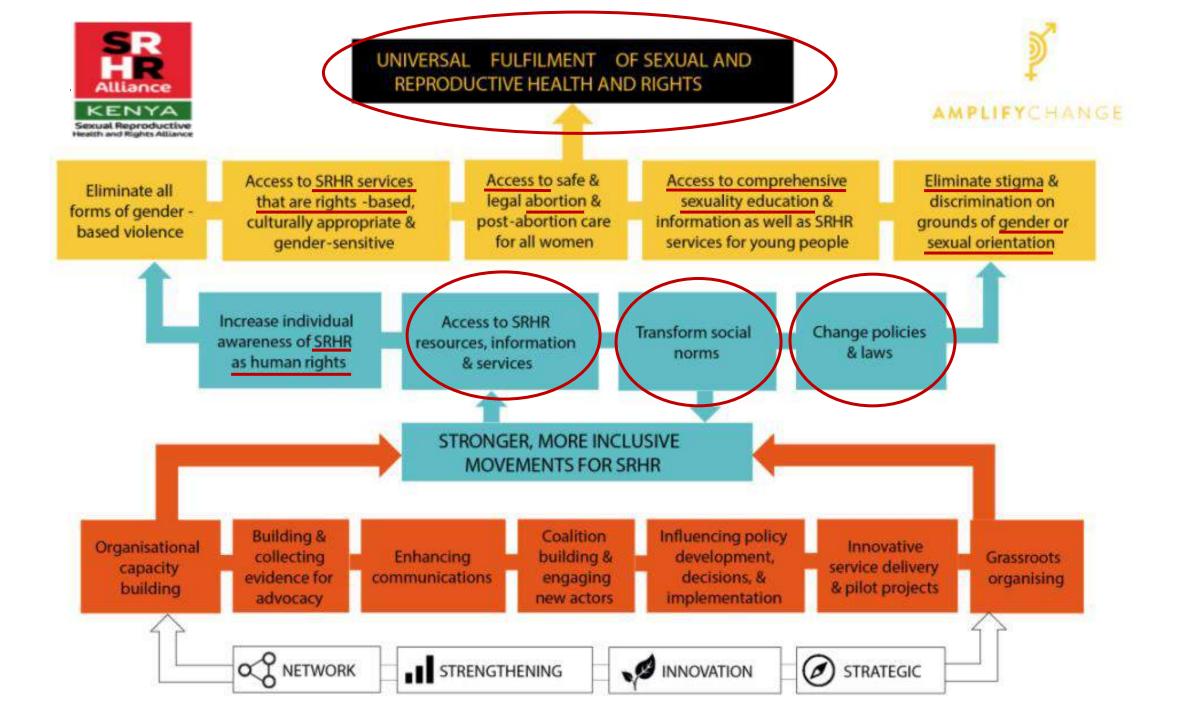
HOME WHO WE ARE WHAT WE DO PROGRAMS INFO HUB NEWS & EVENTS

The Centre for the Study of Adolescence is focusing its strategies and efforts towards addressing the needs of adolescents in Kenya and the region.

The training was conducted by Rutgers, a Dutch based organization that focuses on Reproductive Health Environment.

The sensitive areas that affect young people which can boldly be handled by CSA include: Sexual diversity, Abortion, Masturbation, Pre-Marital Sex & Pornography.







REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Incidence and Complications of Unsafe Abortion in Kenya

Key Findings of a National Study

August 2013



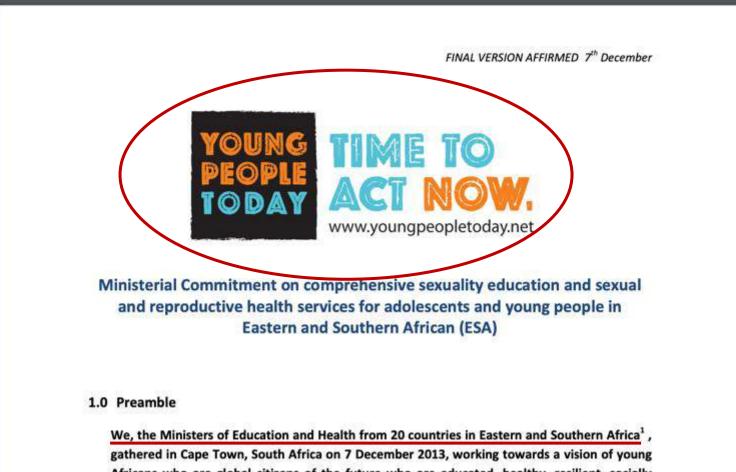
Kenya dilly-dallies on sex education as other countries reap the benefits

FRIDAY MARCH 22 2019



ESA MINISTERIAL COMMITMENT AFFIRMED DECEMBER 2013, CAPE TOWN

Ministers of Health and Education from 20 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa made the commitment to better sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health for young people,



Africans who are global citizens of the future who are educated, healthy, resilient, socially responsible, informed decision-makers and with the capacity to contribute to their community, country and region, hereby:

Eastern Southern Africa CSE Commitment Countries

- Angola
- Madagascar
- South Africa
 - Botswana
 - Malawi
- South Sudan
 - Burundi
 - Mauritius
 - Swaziland
 - DR Congo
- Mozambique

- Mozambique
 - Tanzania
 - Ethiopia
 - Namibia
 - Uganda
 - Kenya
 - Zimbabwe
 - Rwanda
 - Zambia
 - Lesotho
 - Seychelles



Increase the number of all schools and teacher training Joan institutions that provide CSE UNE: to 75%

Share 16TH (

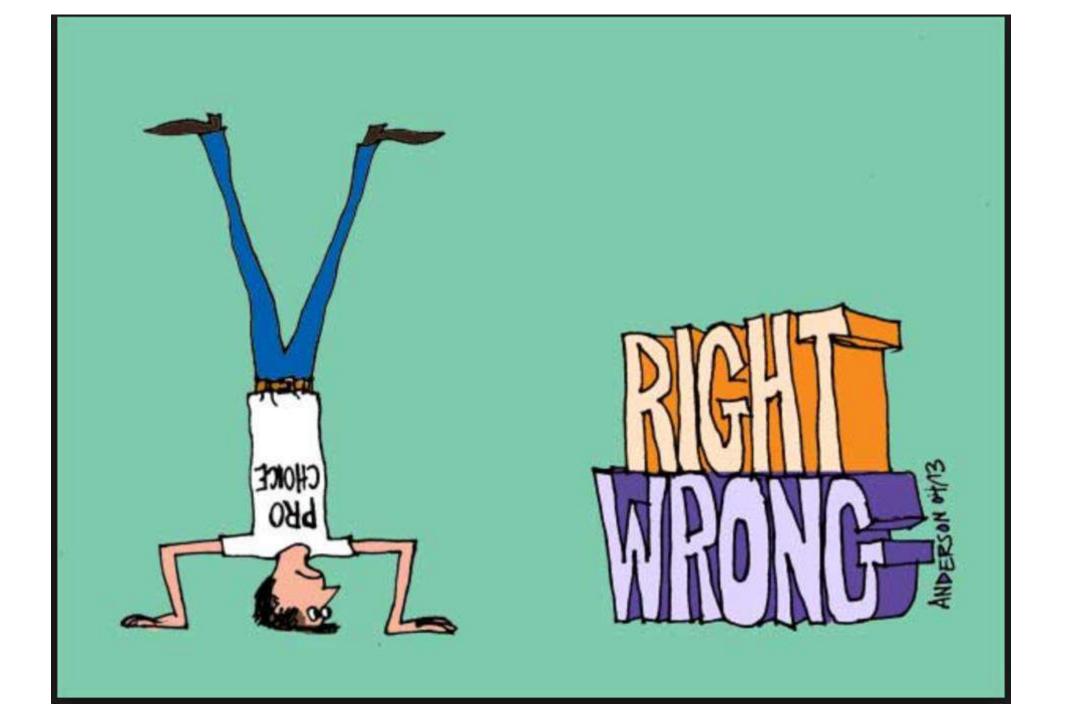


Home About ESA Commitment



Minister Fridolin speech during the O3 launch

Evidence reveals that CSE, in or out of schools, does not increase sexual activity, sexual risk-taking behaviour, or STI/HIV infection rates. Additionally, evidence shows that abstinence-only programmes fail to prevent early sexual initiation, or reduce the frequency of sex and number of partners among young people. In fact, newly published revised Guidance from







UN African Group Blocks CSE!



Clear Rejection of CSE at UN!

USA Now Opposes CSE!



African Bloc Opposes CSE!



3. What Kenya needs to do to protect your children

Families Around the World are Rising Up!



CSE Protest in Kenya













South Africans March Against SA Government Plans to Roll Out CSE



MEMBERS of the ACDP march to the Department of Basic Education to air their disapproval of the introduction of Comprehensive Sexuality Education to the school curriculum. Thobile Mathonsi African News Agency (ANA)

Pretoria - The ACDP is not singing from the same hymn sheet as the Department of Basic Education about the introduction of Comprehensive Sexuality Education in schools next year.

Ghana



PRESIDENT AKUFO-ADDO SPEAKS ON CSE

"It can never happen that I, as President of the Republic of Ghana will sit and allow inappropriate material to be introduced to our kids. I am a Christian, and you are Muslims, we all worship the same one God, I will therefore not allow this to get to our kids. So be rest assured that as long as I remain President, it will not happen. This is the assurance I bring forth to you this afternoon."

~ President Akufo-Addo

690 NAkufoAddo



ACI Afrique CNA ACI Prensa ACI Stampa ACI Digital

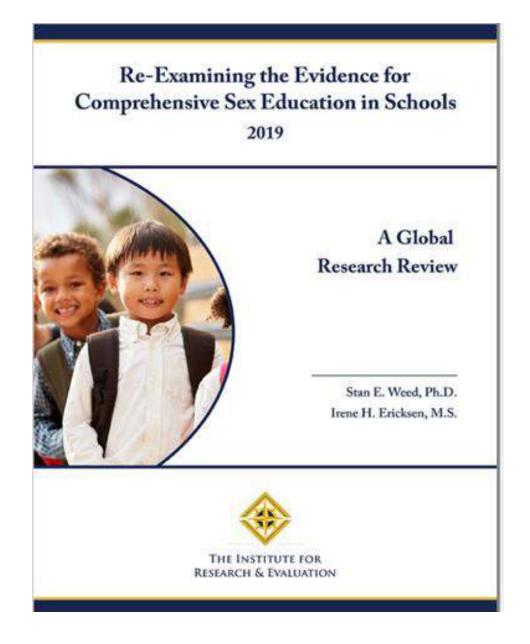
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Proposed Comprehensive Sexuality Education Way to Introduce Homosexuality: Ghana Bishops





New 2019 Global CSE Report

- 87 % CSE failure rate worldwide
- 89 % CSE failure rate in Africa
- Many CSE programs increased sexual risks (24 % in Africa)

Kenya Child Protection Plan

1. <u>Withdraw</u> Kenya from the Eastern African CSE Commitment

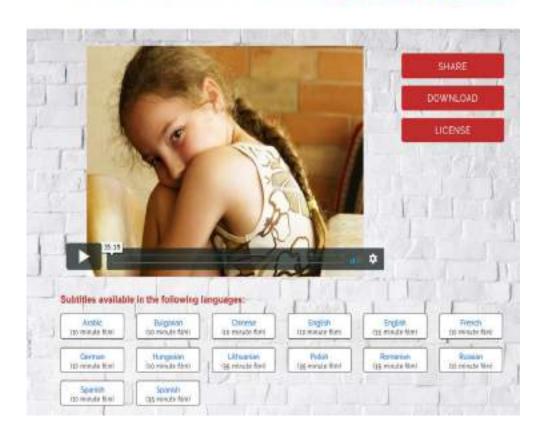
2. <u>Remove</u> CSE from Kenya's Schools

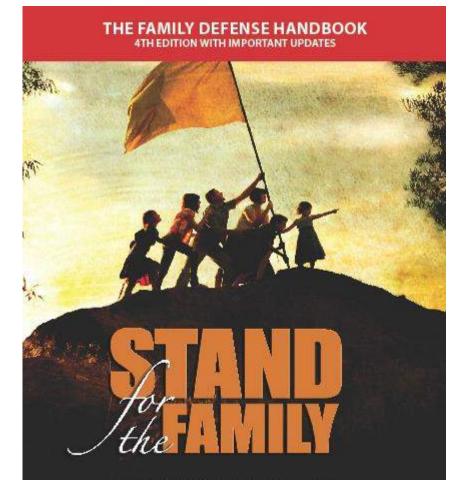
3. Get UN agencies, IPPF and foreign governments out of your nation's sex education!

StopCSE.org

THE WAR JN CHILDREN

35 Minute Film | 30 Minuto Film





Alarming evidence and firsthand accounts from the front lines of the battle

A call to responsible citizens everywhere

by Sharon Slater President, Family Watch International



Protect Kenya Children Petition!

We, the undersigned parents, grandparents, teachers, doctors, counselors, business, religious, and community leaders, in association with the Protect Kenya Children Coalition, strongly oppose the proposed implementation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)

Sign the Petition



Your email counts as your signature an	d will be kept private.	
Email		
First Name	Last Name	
Phone Number		

Go to StopCSE.org/kenya

Together we can protect Kenya's Children!





Sign the petition at:

StopCSE.org/Kenya

Watch this webinar at:

familywatch.org/webinars



FAMILY WATCH INTERNATIONAL