

Comprehensive Sexuality Education by UNESCO*

and by WHO**

AGE 5-8

A 5 year-old should know the **basics of gender ideology...**

"define gender and biological sex and describe how they are different" (p.50)

... and learn – in the classroom or kindergarden context - what **sexual excitement** is...

"physical enjoyment and excitement are natural human feelings, and this can involve physical closeness to other people" (p.70)

... and know about the **different sexual behaviours with demonstration...**

"people show love and care for other people in different ways, including kissing, hugging, touching, and sometimes through sexual behaviours"

and
"demonstrate what to do if someone is touching them in a bad way" (p.71)

AGE 9-12

When they turn 9 children are to learn about **sexual orientation and gender identity ...**

"It is disrespectful and hurtful to harass or bully anyone on the basis of their social, economic or health status, ethnicity, race, origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or other differences" (p. 42),

... **masturbation and sexual stimulation...**

"masturbation does not cause physical or emotional harm but should be done in private", "describe male and female responses to sexual stimulation" (p.71),

... **pornography...**

"describe what sexually explicit media (pornography) and sexting are" (p.57)

and

"identify and demonstrate ways to talk to a trusted adult about sexually explicit media or sexting" (p.57)

AGE 0-4

*"enjoyment and pleasure when touching one's own body, **early childhood masturbation**" (p.38)*

*"the right to explore **gender identities**" (p.39)*

AGE 4-6

*"**same-sex relationships**" (p.41)*

*"**different concepts of a family**" (p.41)*

AGE 6-9

*"**sex in the media** (including the Internet)" (p.42)*

*"enjoyment and pleasure when touching one's own body (**masturbation/self-stimulation**)" (p.42)*

*"**sexual rights of children**" (p. 43)*

AGE 9-12

*"**first sexual experience**" and "**gender orientation**" (p.44)*

*"**sexual rights**, as defined by IPPF and by WAS" (p.45) these definitions contradict the UN consensus language*

AGE 12-15

*"**pregnancy** (also in same-sex relationships)" (p.46)*

*"**gender-identity and sexual orientation, including coming out/homosexuality**" (p.46)*

AGE 12-15

At 12, children would learn about **access to abortion without parental consent...**

"there are places where people can access support for sexual and reproductive health (e.g. [...] abortion and post-abortion care" [...] "maintaining confidentiality and protecting privacy" (p. 63)

... and **surrogacy...**

"compare the different ways that adults can become parents (e.g. intended and unintended pregnancy, adoption, fostering, with medical assistance and surrogate parenting)" (p. 44)

... and should **practice condom use in the classroom:**

"demonstrate how to use a condom correctly" (p. 75)

**** Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe.**

Federal Centre for Health Education, BZgA. Cologne 2010.

https://www.bzga-whocc.de/fileadmin/user_upload

/WHO_BZgA_Standards_English.pdf

* International technical guidance on sexuality education. An evidence informed approach. UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, World Health Organization (WHO) 2018. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0026/002607/260770e.pdf>

Respect children and family!

“The family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”

Protection of the Family Resolution, HRC, (2015)
Preamble

Respect parental rights!

“Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children”

Universal Declaration (1948), Article 26 (3)

Respect culture and values!

“States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to: the development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values”

CRC (1990), Article 29-1 (c)

It is we, the parents, who decide on the education of our children. We choose their schools within our possibilities and we help them become responsible adults by strengthening their values so they will love each other, their community and their country.

The school environment supports the parents' job in their children's education.

Many of us agree that it is necessary to address the issue of family life within the school context. However such “enlightening” materials cannot focus solely on sexuality, cannot be ideologically biased and must respect our children's individual abilities, characteristics and experience as well as our parental rights.

Instead of “sexuality education”, the emphasis must be placed on programs that center on responsible and lasting family life. This approach will better serve both the individual and the community.

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