

Forum:	Youth Assembly (YA)
Issue:	Creating and strengthening effective sexual education
Student Officer:	Lydia Magkoni
Position:	Co-Head

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Esteemed delegates of the Youth Assembly,

My name is Lydia Magkoni, I am fifteen years old and I am currently attending the 10th grade in Platon School. In this year's PSMUN, I will be serving as one of the co-heads and I am more than happy to be given this opportunity. I started my MUN career last year and since then, I have enjoyed it and at the same time learned many things throughout the 8 conferences that I have participated in. Even if I have been only practicing MUN for a year now, it has been and continues to be an amazing experience. All of my conferences have benefited me in a handful of ways and at the same time have helped me improve as a delegate while preparing to become a good Student Officer. From my first experience, I immediately liked and respected the role of a chair. I adore helping children with different experiences in the field to improve their MUN career, supporting them in any way I can, and advising them according to the knowledge that I continue gaining.

This study guide focuses on the issue of "Creating and strengthening effective sexual education". This is a very important and sensitive topic, as there is no correct way to tackle it immediately, but there are means through which it can be improved for every country and their school curriculum to be able to extend their knowledge upon sexual education. Having said that, while you will be investigating that serious matter, this study guide aims to inform you about the major countries that are involved, the organizations that contribute to the issue, and some possible solutions to help you formulate your clauses. Moreover, I would like to remind you that the study guide will be there to provide you with the basic information needed, but you are also encouraged to research the issue on your own.

To sum up, I can't wait to meet you all and have a fruitful debate. I am hoping for your best participation and good preparation for this topic, as it is an issue that we are still facing in our everyday lives. Should any questions arise throughout your preparation, do not hesitate to contact me at this email address: mariliamagoni@gmail.com

Truly yours,
Lydia Magkoni

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Sexual education falls under the umbrella of Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE). CSE includes different sections, such as relationships, sexual behavior, human development, personal skills, as well as sexual and reproductive health. In today's world, only 48 countries include CSE in their school curriculum, while 80% of assessed countries have different strategies and policies, for them to be able to support a comprehensive way of teaching in their country¹. The aforementioned policies commonly contribute to training school personnel. These policies aim to teach sexual education effectively. More specifically, to deliver the lesson under the proper terms such as relevant cultural aspects and fitting to the proper age groups. Through these terms, it has been proven that learning concerning life skills has had an improvement.

SEXUALITY WHEEL

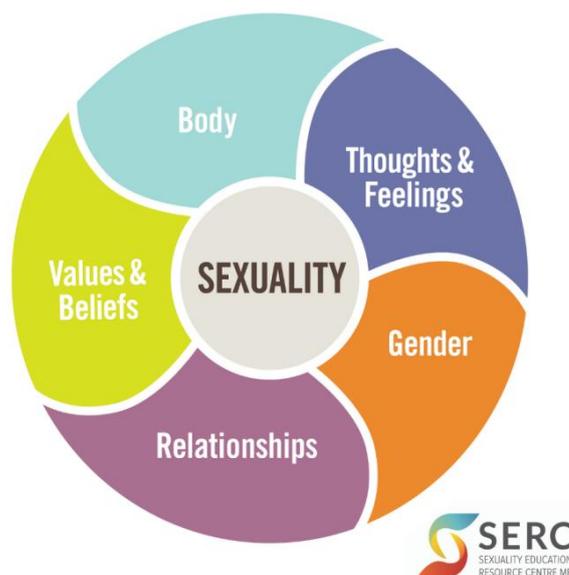


Figure 1 The Sexuality Wheel

¹ “Global Review Finds Comprehensive Sexuality Education Key to Gender Equality and Reproductive Health – Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.”

United Nations, United Nations, www.un.org/youthenvoy/2016/03/comprehensive-sexuality-education/.

Moreover, Senior Programme Specialist in Health Education in UNESCO, Joanna Herat stated that “Young people are consequently often denied even the most basic information about their sexual and reproductive health and rights,” furthermore adding that, “Thankfully, a global movement has galvanized around ensuring universal access to CSE, with youth-led movements calling for stronger responses and sustained commitment. This has played a major role in the scaling-up of sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services globally.” She continues by stating that, “We also need to be looking to programs which address gender or power relations, as they have been associated with a significant decrease in pregnancy, childbearing or STIs,” and finally, she concludes, by saying that, “CSE empowers young people to reflect on their behaviors, their environment, and their attitudes regarding gender and rights, all critical factors for improving health outcomes and HIV infection rates.”² Those words of great importance are facts contributing to the better understanding of sexual education and its use, while it is reliable as it springs from UNESCOs reports and researches.

To sum up, it has been justified that the proper teaching of CSE continues having a positive effect upon the decreasing of STDs and unintentional pregnancies. Comprehensive Sexual Education or more discreet sexuality education promotes not only sexual health and reproduction, but at the same time with the correct guidance, it will intensify safer sexual decisions and behavior, and increase for a fact the usage of contraception methods especially at the ages of 15-19 for both genders.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Sexual education

All aspects of sex and sexuality, when being thought and learned are a part of sexual or sexuality education. Sex education can be taught not only in schools but in community settings, or possibly online. The purpose of Sexual education is to give out the correct guidance for sexual and reproductive health.³

² “Global Review Finds Comprehensive Sexuality Education Key to Gender Equality and Reproductive Health – Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.” *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/youthenvoy/2016/03/comprehensive-sexuality-education/.

³ Parenthood, Planned. “What Is Sex Education?: Sex Ed Definition and Qa.” *Planned Parenthood*, www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/for-educators/what-sex-education#:~:text=Sex%20education%20is%20high%20quality,manage%20one's%20own%20sexual%20health.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

Human immunodeficiency virus is the virus that causes AIDS.⁴ HIV is a virus that can be caused by many factors. The virus can be spread through blood and fluids, sexual contact, as well as breastfeeding or transferred through pregnancy, from the mother to the child. HIV when not treated can lead to AIDS as it targets the immune system, and this causes the body to have more vulnerabilities towards other viruses and generally the environment.

Sexually transmitted disease (STD)

STDs are usually transmitted through sexual contact. More specifically they can be transmitted through blood, semen and other bodily fluids. STDs are different parasites or bacteria that can cause different infections or diseases such as gonorrhea, chlamydia and even herpes.

Sexually transmitted infection (STI)

The term refers to an infection that can be passed from one person to another by sexual activity. STI is similar to STD. One basic difference between them is that one is a disease and the other an infection. There are diseases that do not begin with infections, but at the same time there are infections that can lead to diseases when they are not treated.

Contraception

Many artificial methods and techniques are used to prevent pregnancy after a woman has been sexually active. The most common methods of preventing those pregnancies are condoms, birth control, contraceptive injection, etc. Contraceptive methods such as condoms can prevent STIs from being transmitted.

Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE)

A type of education that is responsible for providing students with the knowledge that they need to have to enjoy their sexuality and sexual behaviors. Moreover, CSE also covers more broad topics such as but not limited to emotional, physical, psychological, social, and biological perspectives of sexuality.

Sexual behavior

Sexual behavior encompasses all activities which gratify an individual's sexual needs. Sexual behaviors have been studied in the context of sexual practices, sexual

⁴“English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus.” *Cambridge Dictionary*, www.dictionary.cambridge.org/.

relationships, reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and contraception.⁵

Sexuality

The things people do, think, and feel that is related to their sexual desires.⁶

Gender identity

Gender identity is defined as a personal conception of oneself as male or female (or rarely, both or neither).⁷

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical Background of Sexual Education

Education is very important for humankind as most of our scientific work is based on it. Education has a major positive impact on the individual and society as a whole. Many aspects of education have been highlighted more efficiently in the past rather nowadays, more specifically one of the aspects being sexual education.

Even if it sounds unrealistic, sexual education has been existing since 1918, when it was important and mandatory for soldiers to learn about syphilis and gonorrhea so they would be able to protect themselves. Shortly the US Department of Labors Children’s Bareaw suggested that to have fully educated future soldiers, they should start teaching sexual education in schools. Through these improvements in different colleges and schools, new courses dedicated to sexual education were detected, which taught students how they should respect the action of sex, by presenting it to them using animal pictures, trying not to intimidate them through the interaction of human bodies, which was confusing as there were no similarities in comparison with the human anatomy. A few years passed and school programs evolved, due to their intense focusing on ethics and sexual education. With the new curriculum evolution, students had the right to debate and discuss sensitive and relevant topics that could occur through the lesson.

⁵ Nishtha Chawla, Siddharth Sarkar. “Defining ‘High-Risk Sexual Behavior’ in the Context of Substance Use - Nishtha Chawla, Siddharth Sarkar, 2019.” *SAGE Journals*, www.journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2631831818822015.

⁶ “Welcome to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online.” *LDOCE*, www.ldoceonline.com/.

⁷ Shuvo Ghosh, MD. “Gender Identity: Definitions, Development of Gender Identity - Usual Patterns, Development of Gender Identity - Unusual Patterns.” *Gender Identity: Definitions, Development of Gender Identity - Usual Patterns, Development of Gender Identity - Unusual Patterns*, Medscape, 18 Dec.2020, [www.https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/917990-overview#:~:text=Gender%20identity%20is%20defined%20as,that%20reflect%20the%20gender%20identity](https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/917990-overview#:~:text=Gender%20identity%20is%20defined%20as,that%20reflect%20the%20gender%20identity).

At the same time, teachers in all countries did not participate in the debate as they were not allowed to express their opinion, either against or in favor. The open discussions were changed when marriage and a good family lifestyle were introduced as the progressive way of teaching sexual education from kindergarten up to the 12th grade, resulting in an efficient way of influencing young students to create a stable family in the future. On the other hand, the lessons started forming around pregnancies and venereal diseases, which led to high school students learning more about gender roles, birth control, personal hygiene, human reproduction, and STDs.

Additionally, in the 1960s-1970s, sex education started becoming a political issue, as many protesting acts took place in schools, usually conducted by parents, demonstrating for more schools to have access to sexual education. Drastic developments were made when the rates of cases concerning AIDS started rising, leading to a crisis and at the same time strengthening sexual education advocate cases. Due to the threatening situation in the 1990s every state in the US had made education specific to AIDS mandatory, to keep the rates of STDs from rising.

Furthermore, from the appearance of STDs until today, many stereotypes occur in society. For example, it has been said that STDs are usually carried by people who do not have a proper hygiene routine. With the limited information that they used to have, a stigma was created to the carriers of STDs or STIs as they were judged by society and condemned.

The significance of sexual education

Our world has rapidly changed by becoming harder and more difficult for adolescents to live in. As STDs continue rising, sexual harassment and rape cases are increasing, making the world a more dangerous place. One of the most important aspects while growing up as an adolescent is the correct form of education. Education concerning different sexual cases has been an issue as many countries do not provide accurate sexual education and some of them do not have it as a part of their school curriculum. Sexual education has been proven to be a necessary tool because it doesn't only aim to teach students about the anatomy of the human body, it is also part of topics concerning psychological and cultural aspects, while it's characterized as the key subject, to prevent STDs or unintended pregnancies. Reports usually conducted by UNESCO have shown that students which were provided with proper and accurate sexual education have had fewer risks when it comes to sexual behaviors, fewer unwanted pregnancies and abortions, fewer STIs, and mostly fewer sexual acts associated with drugs and alcohol.

Furthermore, vast positive aspects show that teenagers tend to hold more reasonable knowledge of the usage of contraception, STIs, and pregnancies. Unfortunately, this information does not discard the problems that countries with undeveloped sexual

education have been facing. Due to the lack of sexual education in many parts of the world, each year about 374 million new cases of infections are detected, with STIs being 1 out of 4, moreover 74 million women per year experience unintended pregnancies, leading to 25 million unsafe abortions and 47 000 maternal deaths.⁸

Last but not least, Europe has made sexual education, for most member states of the European Union, mandatory. The action was taken because they believe that all students of all age groups should learn about sexual behavior and reproductive and sexual health to ensure their future health. With that being said, our world in general terms lacks the issue of teaching proper sexual education and it is a problem that must be tackled throughout a short period as it doesn't only affect the present individuals but also affects the future generations as well, as correct and analyzed knowledge concerning the topic do not spread worldwide.

Benefits of Sexual Education

Sexual Education has as the main goal to minimize unwanted pregnancies and STIs, which affect the public health outcome. In the countries that support and have added in their curriculum sexual education, it has been found that the lessons are highly beneficial towards teenagers. First and foremost, sexual education exposes students to material responsible for the correct information of teenagers, which leads to them familiarizing themselves more with their bodies and being able to make healthier decisions. These actions result in the reduction and prevention of multiple STIs and STDs as well as increasing the usage of contraception.

Furthermore, accurate sexual information reduces unintended pregnancies, which are an obstacle to an adolescent's future and does not allow them to take any future life opportunities. Due to this reason, mostly in western countries, governments continue to enforce their policies to safeguard and promote women's rights, including their CSE rights in school. Apart from the protection from various STDs, sexual education also partly ensures teenagers' safety as it can prepare them to stand against sexual assault by empowering them. Through CSE, adolescents are qualified to recognize acts that can lead to sexual assault, such as falling victim to any sexual predator.

⁸“High Rates of Unintended Pregnancies Linked to Gaps in Family Planning Services: New Who Study.” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, www.who.int/news/item/25-10-2019-high-rates-of-unintended-pregnancies-linked-to-gaps-in-family-planning-services-new-who-study#:~:text=Unintended%20pregnancies%20remain%20an%20important,000%20maternal%20deaths%20every%20year.

Additionally, CSE can empower teenagers to seek help if their sexual boundaries are violated. This is mainly because teenagers are being made aware of their rights. Taking that into consideration, they are given the knowledge to set their boundaries. Hence, it is easier for them to identify and oppose themselves to acts that breach their boundaries and/or are deemed a violation of their rights.

Barriers to Sexual Education

Most government officials and school principals do not promote and provide sexual education, as they believe that it encourages sexual activity. No study has found that due to the provision and promotion of sexual education, sexual activity rates have increased. In addition, CSE is the subject that provides accurate information to increase healthier sexual decisions. In a report conducted by the United Nations Population Fund, it was proven that CSE classes escalated by 40% the usage of condoms and generally contraception, reduced frequent sexual activity by 31%, and lowered by 44% the cardinal number of sexual partners. Unfortunately, through the educational journey up until now, sexual education has faced many barriers.

Lack of specially trained educational personnel

Lack of educated teachers upon the matter directly affects the students and generally, teenagers as most of their knowledge is a byproduct of what they are taught in school. While many students do not have access to informative classes on sexual education, others also do not receive the appropriate knowledge from their households.

Parenting

There are two sides to parenting when it comes to teaching their children sex education. On the one hand, there are the parents who decide to take their children through every step of their journey concerning their sexual health and are willing to advise and help their children for them to overcome any difficulties, regarding their health. At the same time, it has also been detected that parents who have an emotional connection with their children tend to be more aware of their children's sexual behaviors while having a positive impact on their sexual decisions⁹.

Unfortunately, some parents do not find it important to guide their children through sex education, leading to the misinformation of teenagers and false beliefs about sexual and reproductive health. Lastly, it has also been detected that in many ways religion influences school principles and parenting.

⁹ *Sex Education and Parenting: What We Know | Psychology Today.*
www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/evidence-based-living/201812/sex-education-and-parenting-what-we-know.

Cultural & religious differences

Many cultures have religions that do not encourage or support sexual education and more specifically premarital sexual behaviors. Most religions do not support sexual education as it is believed that it leads to premarital sexual behaviors, otherwise considered as a sin. Having said that, a high number of religions are against sexual education and that also harms their passionate believers, who transfer those beliefs in their personal lives.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

United States of America

Although the United States of America is known for its progressive state of mind in different topics, education and specifically sexual education is a topic where the lack of information of students is detectable. Out of 50 states, only 13 states teach and have a part of their policy sexual education in the schools, following with proper legislation. However, students tend to get their information about their sexual and reproductive health through other sources, without schools being part of the sources. It has also been reported that sex education in the USA has gone beyond the biophysical terms as it also focuses upon, the emotional, economic, and psychosocial aspects that teenage sexual intercourse can result in.

Fortunately, there are a few states that require a CSE program which should include “developmentally and culturally responsive, science-based and medically accurate information on a broad set of topics related to sexuality, including human development, relationships, personal skills, sexual health and society, and culture”¹⁰. Even the most progressive states appear to struggle with improving their policies regarding sexual education.

¹⁰ “America's Sex Education: How We Are Failing Our Students: NURSING@USC.” USC, 1 Dec. www.2020.nursing.usc.edu/blog/americas-sex-education/.

One of the reasons concerning lack of legislation for sexual education or generally CSE is often lawmakers. In many situations, lawmakers tend to feel uncomfortable when it comes to discussing sensitive topics based on sexual education, which leads to the hard work needed to get legislators to stand in favor behind CSE. Having said that, due to the lack of analyzed teaching and legislation about sexual education, the percentages of STDs have risen. In the year 2016, the results which were recorded were that 1 in 5 people in the US get infected by STIs, while 16.6 out of 1,000 women belong to the percentage of unwanted pregnancies. Continuing the system of vaguely teaching sexual education puts in danger many teenagers as they are uninformed or misinformed, they do not have the proper knowledge upon the topic to protect themselves.

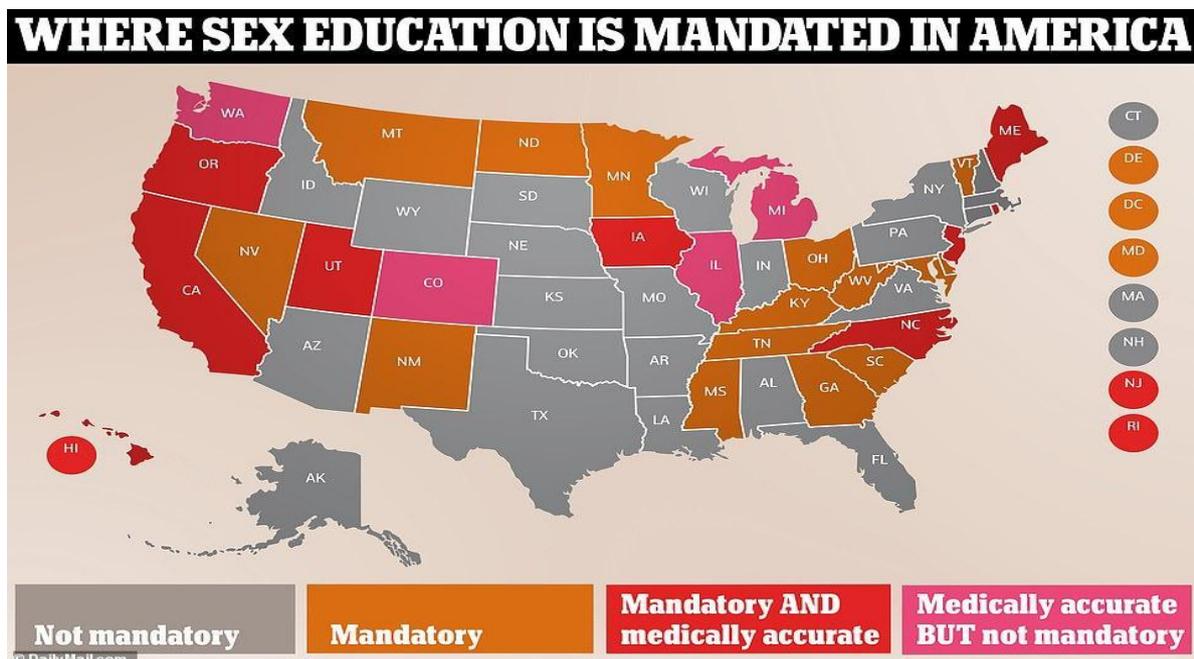


Figure 2 The status of Sexual Education in different US States

China

“China has a national sexual illiteracy,” says Chen Jing, the founder of Evolving-I, a sexuality education company in Shanghai. “There is a shared ignorance about sex and an aversion towards talking about sex.”¹¹ Surveys have been reported from different universities, whose results are not appropriate to a system that is required by UNESCO to teach sexual education in all grades. The percentage of students collected by the China Family Planning Association, Tsinghua University, and advocacy group China Youth Network, presented that 58% out of 54,580 students have received sexual

¹¹ Zhou, Viola. “China’s Mandatory Sex Ed Classes Are First Step on a Long Road.” *Inkstone*, Inkstone, 6 Nov.2020,www.inkstonenews.com/society/chinas-mandatory-sex-ed-classes-are-first-step-long-road/article/3108579.

education lessons, while from a questionnaire there was a little number of students that could answer correctly more than six questions and 8.18% answered all of the questions wrong.

Unfortunately, experts believe that China has still a long way to go, to improve its school system when it comes to sexual education, as many consequences affect the individuals and the population as a whole when civilians are not properly informed and taught about sexual and reproductive health.

Netherlands

The Dutch school curriculum is considered the most efficient and positively influencing in Europe, regarding their sexual, reproductive health, and rights. Their curriculum is based upon an organization named Rutgers which has changed education, by making sex education a mandatory subject from a very young age (4-5 years old). Their program consists of age-appropriate sex education and gender identity issues. In class, the younger students start by discussing the human anatomy, their different feelings, in comparison with adolescent students, where the lesson focuses more on having healthy relationships, using contraception, and being encouraged to have an open discussion with their parents.

As the Netherlands believes sexual education is of high importance, they don't only approach the topic in schools but also through mass media. Many channels on national television inform teenagers about sexual education and spread awareness for the greater good.

Due to their strict legislation, even if sexual education consists of learning flexibility, students are obligated to learn some basic principles such as sexual diversity and

Figure 1

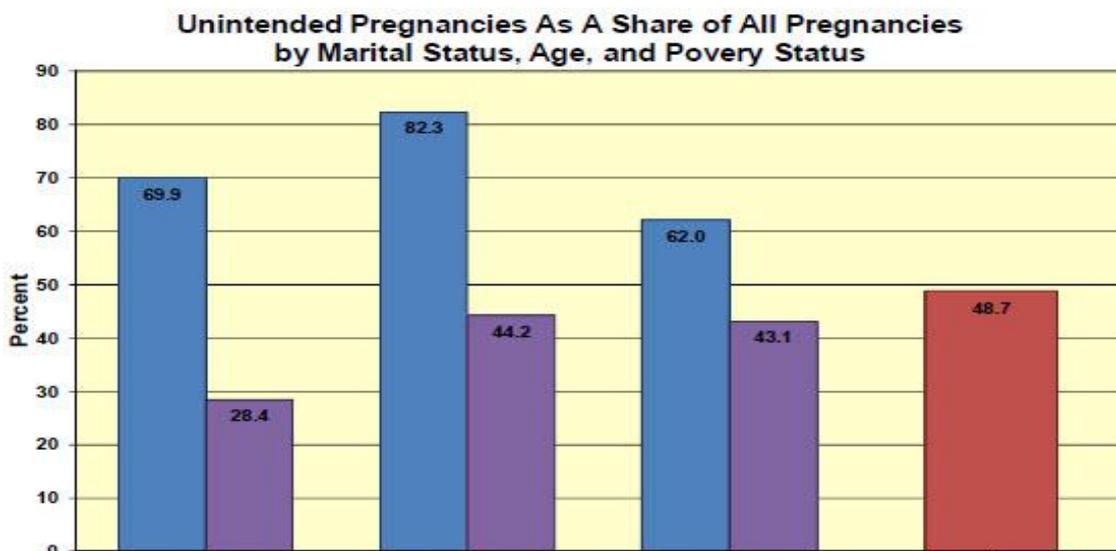


Figure 3 Unintended Pregnancies relative to Marital Status, Age and Poverty Status

sexual assertiveness. Hence, in high school, sexual education is considered compulsory. Furthermore, it has been reported that in comparison with the United States the Dutch sexuality education presents to students not only the positive aspects but the negative as well, while students understand the reality of the situation and take the appropriate measures concerning the health and protection of themselves.

Denmark

“The Danish approach” is probably best described as open-minded and pragmatic, rather than moralistic.¹² Sexual education has an important role in Danish schools as they believe that children of all ages should be correctly informed about their bodies and generally about sexuality. Sexual education is being taught in public schools for almost 50 years and through all the way they have ensured to equip their youth to be prepared for any challenges which might occur. Mostly the teachers face challenges when it is mandatory for them to analyze the personal issues of their students in the public space of the classroom.

Danish law has made sexual education mandatory. However, this does not apply to Sex Week. Sex week first originated 11 years ago by presenting all perspectives of sex and sexuality, adjusted to different age groups. Each year the Sex Week has a different topic with the most recent one being about “boundaries”, including exploitation, digital safety, and the dangers of sharing sexual images and generally sexual content. The recent reports conducted by this year's Sex Week reached over 400,000 students of different age groups and 20,000 teachers.

Furthermore, Denmark has tried and succeeded in making a bulletproof legal framework, with its main factor being CSE and one of its strengths being that it focuses more on general overviews rather than specific topics. Additionally, Sex Week doesn't only aim to improve the school's sexual education, but at the same time, it provides parents with different tasks, to inform their kids about the different sensitive topics for each year's Sex Week. In conclusion, Danish children are expected not only to know about sex education in biological terms, but more specifically, there are expected to understand gender norms, sexual rights, and the different laws that countries have regarding sex.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The WHO is responsible for the member states' health situation especially when discussing a sensitive topic such as sexual education including reproductive and sexual health.

¹² FoSS. “Sexuality Education in Denmark's School Curriculum: Tensions between Policy and Practice.” *Faculty of Social Sciences Blog*, 16 Oct. 2018, www.foss.stir.ac.uk/2018/06/06/sexuality-education-in-denmarks-school-curriculum-tensions-between-policy-and-practice/.

The Reproductive Health Program was created by the organization to protect member states from different STDs and unintended pregnancies. Through the program, anyone can be provided with guidelines, norms, bases concerning sexual and reproductive health rights. Furthermore, the Program is responsible to provide the member states with the support needed for the states to implement, develop, and evaluate strategies and policies. This will lead to effective sexual and reproductive health, which will improve the outcome of sexual reproductive health rights. Additionally, the WHO informs the public generally about what teenagers are going through and how to deal with the issue. It refers to people from the age of 10-24, while it describes what is happening to them physiologically, mentally, and socially.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

CSE is of major importance as it lays the foundation for love and life. UNESCO has created a foundation named UNESCO's Foundation of Life and Love campaign (#CSEandMe)¹³ which has a major goal to highlight the importance and the benefits of good quality CSE for all age groups, as UNESCO calls attention to CSE for not being only about sex but more analyzed, teaching you about healthy relationships, puberty, gender, contraception, and reproductive health. Recently, UNESCO interviewed families from across the world, regarding their experience upon sexual education as of it being part of an informative campaign. Also, as UNESCO has observed the global situation concerning lack of sexual education in cooperation with UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, and the WHO¹⁴, released the Generation Equality Forum which will be responsible for a set of commitments, regarding girls' education.

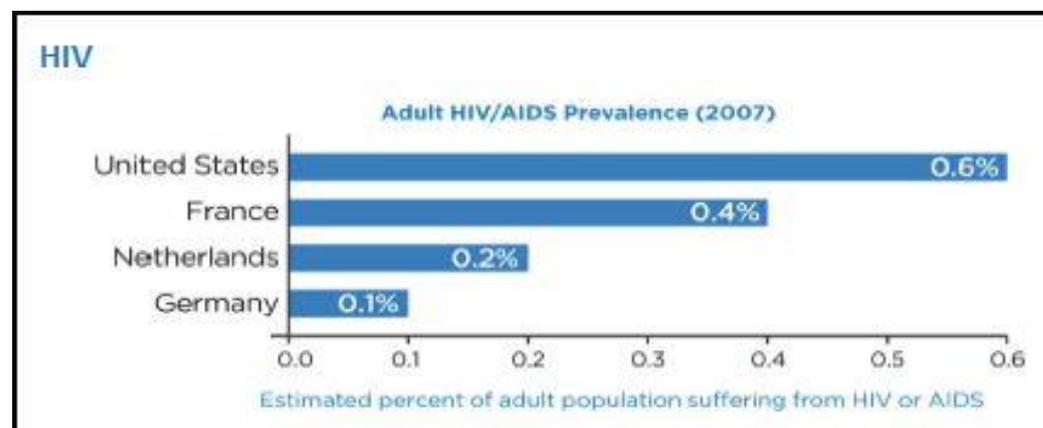


Figure 4 Percentage of population suffering from HIV in different countries

¹³ "Comprehensive Sexuality Education: A Foundation for Life and Love Campaign." UNESCO, 1 Sept. 2021, www.en.unesco.org/themes/education-health-and-well-being/cse-campaign.

¹⁴ Giannini, Stefania. "UN Publishes New Report on Comprehensive Sexuality Education." UNESCO, 1 Sept. 2021, www.en.unesco.org/news/publishes-new-report-comprehensive-sexuality-education.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
1920-1930	Sexual Education makes its first appearance in high schools in the United States
1938	First National policy created upon Sexual Education
1945	College courses start being created, regarding spreading awareness and informing students about sexual education
1955	Sweden becomes the first country to teach sexual education
1960-1970	Sexual Education started to become a political issue
1964	The Sexuality Information and Education Council of the US (SIECUS) was founded
1967	The creation of the Reproductive Health Program
1970	Sexual Education becomes a political issue, protests of parents are being held
1980	AIDS outbreak is leading to a crisis
1990	Every state in the US provides Sexual Education
1991	The first Guidelines for Comprehensive Sexuality Education are being published for kindergarten until 12th Grade
2011	90% of US parents support sex education in schools while 75% support middle school
2016	Uganda banned sexual education
2021	China revived a law-making sexual education mandatory

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

[United Nations International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education](#)

This specific guidance was created and developed to assist health, education, and other relevant topics, based on schools CSE programs, while it is also connected to governmental material provided to students and schools, regarding sexual education. This guidance can be also used to improve schools' curriculums as it is also provided to curriculum developers, government education ministers, school principals, and teachers. Moreover, it can also be used by youth workers and young people as well as

non-governmental organizations as answerability tools even outside the borders of the school environment.

UNESCO Foundation of Life and Love

UNESCO has created a campaign based on good quality CSE. The campaign is called UNESCO's Foundation of Life and Love (#CSEandMe), its goal is to promote CSE and highlight its importance, through interviews of families across the world. Moreover, due to lack of education, UNESCO in cooperation with other organizations such as UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, and the WHO¹⁵, created a Generation Equality Forum dedicated to girls' education.

IFMSA Policy Document: Comprehensive Sexuality Education

The specific document presents the importance of CSE for all age groups, while at the same time it proposes immediate actions, which can tackle the issue effectively.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Suggesting sexual education to the countries in need

As noted, not many countries provide their citizens with sexual education. To have a higher improvement upon the matter, sexual education should be added in most educational systems around the world. Having said that, if we suggest introducing sexual education in different countries' school systems, that have been observed with the worst cases, it will raise the percentage of countries sexual and reproductive health while expanding their citizens' knowledge of sexuality education, which will positively affect the global percentage of STDs.

Reinforcement of school systems

On one hand, some countries do not have sexual education in their curriculum but generally have a proper educational system, but on the other hand, some countries do not have an organized school system in general, and consequently, students don't have access to any type of education, including sexual education. In both cases, children of all ages remain uneducated upon sexuality education and this is an issue that should be tackled. Nonetheless, concerning the schools which do not include sexual education in their daily school program, a legal framework could be established, requesting the adding of CSE in the curriculum of all schools. However, regarding the countries that do not have a genuine and organized educational system in general, the main concern should be to create such a system and reinforce laws and legislations regarding the issue of sexual education.

¹⁵ Giannini, Stefania. "UN Publishes New Report on Comprehensive Sexuality Education." *UNESCO*, 1 Sept. 2021, www.en.unesco.org/news/publishes-new-report-comprehensive-sexuality-education.

Spreading awareness

The most common solution for all kinds of topics is spreading awareness. Even if it is common, it doesn't lose its high importance and role in a properly formed resolution. Especially nowadays mass media and social media are frequently used to inform people about different topics. Examples of mass and social media which are used in everyday life can be national television, radio, newspapers, etc. As for social media, there are many platforms that people have been using to sensitize the public about issues, including sexual education.

International collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO)

Calling upon different UN organs can be very helpful for the clauses. Especially the World Health Organization is an organ that can take immediate action and is also directly relevant and connected with the topic. Moreover, WHO can be helpful as it can be used to establish measures and develop a school curriculum to protect adolescents from different dangers that a school curriculum cannot inform properly, due to lack of sexual education classes. Therefore, international collaboration between the WHO and member states can be deemed beneficial.

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