

[Why comprehensive sexuality education is important | UNESCO](#)

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Did you know that only 34 % of young people around the world can demonstrate accurate knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission? And that two out of three girls in some countries have no idea of what is happening to them when they begin menstruating? These are some of the reasons why there is an urgent need for quality comprehensive sexuality education (CSE).

Earlier this [month](#), UNESCO published a fully updated [International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education](#), which advocates for quality CSE to promote health and well-being, respect for human rights and gender equality, and empowers children and young people to lead healthy, safe and productive lives.

전 세계에서 HIV 예방과 전염에 대한 정확한 지식을 가진 청소년은 34 퍼센트만밖에 되지 않는다는 사실을 알고 있나요? 또한 월경이 시작될 때까지 자신의 몸에 무슨 일이 일어나는지도 알지 못하는 비율이 여아의 비율이 3 분의 2 나 되는 국가도 있습니다. 바로 이러한 이유로 양질의 포괄적 성교육(Comprehensive Sexuality Education, CSE)이 시급히 필요합니다.

What is Comprehensive Sexuality Education?

Comprehensive sexuality education is a **curriculum-based process** of teaching and learning about the cognitive, emotional, physical and social aspects of sexuality. It aims to equip children and young people with knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that will empower them to realize their health, well-being and dignity; develop respectful social and sexual relationships; consider how their choices affect their own well-being and that of others; and understand and ensure the protection of their rights throughout their lives.

포괄적 성교육은 무엇인가요?

포괄적 섹슈얼리티 교육(이하 포괄적 성교육)은 교육 과정을 기초로 하며 섹슈얼리티의 인지적, 정서적, 신체적, 사회적 측면에 대해 가르치고 배우는 과정입니다. 포괄적 성교육은 아동과 청소년이 자신의 건강, 복지, 존엄을 실현하고

"성에 대한 인지적, 감정적, 신체적, 사회적 측면에 대해 가르치고 배우는 것"이라고 명시했다. 성교육은 아동과 청소년에게 필요한 지식, 기술, 태도 및 가치를 제공함으로써 아동과 청소년의 건강, 복지와 존엄성을 실현하고 상대를 존중하는 사회적 및 성적 관계를 개발하고, 자신의 선택이 자신과 다른 사람들의 복지에 어떻게 영향을 미치는지 고려하고, 인생에서 자신이 지닌 권리를 이해하고 보호한다."

Why do young people need comprehensive sexuality education?

Too many young people receive confusing and conflicting information about relationships and sex, as they make the transition from childhood to adulthood. This has led to an increasing demand from young people for reliable information, which prepares them for a safe, productive and fulfilling life. When delivered well, CSE responds to this demand, empowering young people to make informed decisions about relationships and sexuality and navigate a world where gender-based violence, gender inequality, early and unintended pregnancies, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) still pose serious risks to their health and well-being. Equally, a lack of high-quality, age- and developmentally-appropriate sexuality and relationship education may leave children and young people vulnerable to harmful sexual behaviours and sexual exploitation.

청소년에게 포괄적 성교육은 왜 필요한가?

아동 단계에서 성인기로 전환하는 과정에서 관계와 성에 대해 혼란스럽고 상충되는 정보를 얻는 청소년들이 너무나 많습니다. 그 결과 신뢰할 수 있는 정보, 즉 안전하고 생산적이고 성취감 있는 삶을 준비해줄 정보에 대한 청소년의 요구가 점점 높아졌습니다. 잘 전달되기만 한다면 포괄적 성교육은 이 같은 요구에 부응할 수 있고 그 결과 청소년이 관계와 섹슈얼리티에 관해 충분한 정보를 갖고 결정을 내릴 수 있도록, 젠더폭력과 젠더불평등, 조기 및 의도되지 않는 임신, HIV 와 그 외 성병들이 건강과 복지에 여전히 위험을 제기하는 이 세상을 헤쳐 나갈 수 있게 힘을 부여합니다.

CSE plays a crucial role in addressing the health and well-being of children and young people. Applying a learner-centered approach, CSE not only provides children and young people with age-appropriate and phased education on human rights, gender equality, relationships, reproduction, sexual behaviours risks and prevention of ill health, but also provides an opportunity to present sexuality with a positive approach, emphasizing values such as respect, inclusion, non-discrimination, equality, empathy, responsibility and reciprocity.

포괄적 성교육은 아동과 청소년의 건강과 복지 개선에 굉장한 역할을 한다. 학습자 중심 접근법을 적용하면

What does the evidence say about CSE?

There is significant evidence on the impact of sexuality education. It emphasizes that:

- Sexuality education has positive effects, including increasing young people's knowledge and improving their attitudes related to sexual and reproductive health and behaviors.
- Sexuality education – in or out of schools – does not increase sexual activity, sexual risk-taking behaviour or STI/HIV infection rates.
- Programmes that promote abstinence as the only option have been found to be ineffective in delaying sexual initiation, reducing the frequency of sex or reducing the number of sexual partners. Programmes that combine a focus on delaying sexual activity with other content are effective.
- 'Gender-focused' programmes are substantially more effective than 'gender-blind' programmes at achieving health outcomes such as reducing rates of unintended pregnancy or STIs..
- Sexuality education has the most impact when school-based programmes are complemented with the involvement of parents and teachers, training institutes and youth-friendly services.

Why have technical Guidance on sexuality education?

Countries are increasingly acknowledging the importance of equipping young people with knowledge and skills to make responsible choices for their lives. CSE supports young people's empowerment by improving their analytical, communication and other life skills for health and well-being in relation to sexuality, human rights, values, healthy and respectful relationships, cultural and social norms, gender equality, non-discrimination, sexual behaviour, violence and gender-based violence, consent, sexual abuse and harmful practices.

What is new in the revised Guidance?

The original international technical Guidance published in 2009 positioned sexuality education primarily as part of the HIV response. However, while HIV prevention remains important, evidence and practice demonstrate that sexuality education has a much broader relevance to other issues, not only for young people's sexual and reproductive health but also for their overall wellbeing and personal development.

The revised Guidance presents sexuality with a positive approach, recognizing that CSE goes beyond educating about reproduction, risks and disease. It reaffirms the position of sexuality education within a framework of human rights and gender equality. It and reflects the contribution of sexuality education to the realization of several internationally agreed commitments in relation to sexual and reproductive health, as well as the achievement of the goals in the 2030 Agenda in relation to health and well-being, quality and inclusive education, gender equality and women and girls empowerment.