

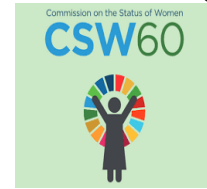
聯結CEDAW與CRC公約:健康人權，  
納入男孩參與以及青少年父母和子女談性教育

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聯合國第 61 屆婦女地位委員會暨非政府組織  
週邊論壇

- 2017 年3月13-24日
- 大會主題
  - 優先主題：婦女經濟充權 (Women' s economic empowerment in the changing world of work)
  - 回顧主題：落實性別平等(Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls (agreed conclusions of the fifty-eighth session))

## “Step It Up” for Gender Equality



- The priority theme for the 60th session: women’s empowerment and its link to sustainable development.
- Creating a conducive environment for gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, through actions to ensure enabling laws and policies, solid institutional infrastructures, adequate financial resources, strengthening of participation mechanisms, and investment in sex-disaggregated data, to guide national actions.

Reference

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/3/press-release-csw60#sthash.uchgnV4G.dpuf>

## YOUTH FORUM AT CSW60

*One of the flagship events of this year's CSW is the Youth Forum Advancing Agenda 2030 - Empowered Young Women and Young Men as Partners in Achieving Gender Equality. This two-day event will allow young people, women and men, to come together to amplify their voice, views and advocacy efforts in the implementation of Agenda 2030, in advance of the CSW60 official session.*

*March 11 & 12, 2016*



## New Paradigm of Gender Equality post 2015 : Girls and Boys Go Together in Taiwan

- Pilot Study
- City Wide

## **Investments for Young Girls**

### Work Bank

- Close gender gaps, Increase GDP 0.5%.
- One year of education for girls is to reduce 5%-10% of reproduction rates(生育).
- One year of education for girls is to increase 10%-20% of women's income.
- Young girl's employment is likely to increase their household income.

(Arvind Dubey ,2011)



## Joint Action Plan

Joining CEDAW(article 12)  
and CRC(article 24)

“Addressing the reproductive health needs of women and girls is a prerequisite to achieving gender equality”

– The World Bank Report, 2012

Reference: Shang-Luan Yan, PhD

## Prevention Project Goal

- This project aims to **empower attitudes** prior to the event/behavior (action itself and the knowledge of social structural consequences) to change the “**social determinant factors**” (including poverty, social economic status, violence and discrimination, gender norms, public policy and legal and culture norms) caused gender inequalities in health outcomes.



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## Boy Engagement is Crucial: Sexual Behavior Perspective

- Sexual behavior involves two partners
- Adolescent boys **initiate sex earlier than girls** and that they tend to accumulate more sexual partners over their lifetimes
- Male methods of contraception were the main forms of contraception used when couples first initiated sex
- Increase usage of contraceptives from males demonstrate that they can be influenced to adopt new behaviors



Reference: Urban Institute “Involving Males in Preventing in Teen Pregnancy”

## Boy Engagement is crucial: Social Structure Perspective

- Female subordination compared to males often originate from sex and reproductive factors; sex and reproductive health have direct interaction with various health facets (including physical ,relationship, psychological health and welfare) and social determinants
- Many teens admitted to **exploiting their relationship** to persuade their girlfriends not to use contraceptives during sex (Moore & Rosenthal, 2006) the same in Taiwan.
- Gender inequality that caused the **social pressure and constraint** , especially on young women, directly affects their ability to communicate with their partners on the use of contraceptives. **Male is the key to determine the acts.**

(Shang-Luan Yan, 2013)

# CEDAW and CRC Implementation Project

2010-Present

- Batterer Intervention Program (BIP)

2012- Present

- In conjunction with 16 days campaign
- Boy Engagement: Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (Beyond Participation)



Reference: Mental Health Association in Taiwan

## Target Audience

2013-2014

- High School /vocational male students

2015

- High School male students
- Junior High female students  
(10 volunteering;  
12 weeks)



Reference: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2014

## Focus of Case Studies

- Gender equality; gender roles
- **Healthy relationships**
- Personal responsibility
- Possible consequences from different facets of life (e.g., emotionally, monetary, lifestyle change)
- Putting oneself in other's shoes; changing perspectives



## Feedback from Participants(2012-2015)

- Generally expressed satisfaction and positivity
- Noted the case studies as the highlight of the program
- Expressed appreciation of the open discussion format



## Lessons Learned

- Collaboration is crucial and critical
- Community buy-in from schools, educators, legislators, public officials, families and adolescents themselves



## Girls and Boys Go Together : Teen Pregnancy Prevention

- Target Audience
  - 2016 (diversity models of sexuality education expanded)
    - High School /vocational male students
    - Junior High male/female students (10 volunteering)
  - Parents Group
- Approach/Format
  - Comprehensive Sexuality Education via focus group



## 未成年懷孕服務

- 2012臺北市 128 (4 %)/30,232
- 2014台北市衛生局統計未成年懷孕一年有131人，教育局通報16人；
- 參考美國親子性教育溝通課程，家長/父子團體
- 2016年台灣納入青少年父母，家長團體。

## 多元預防的教育模型，落實「預防未成年懷孕，降低未成年懷孕比例」

### 目標

- 了解台灣青少年男女孩如何看待自己的健康人權
- 培養台灣青少年男女孩，她/他們對人權議題的敏感度
- 針對不同人口群的青少年，擬定預防未成年懷孕的策略方針，發展多元預防的教育模型，並對本課程的教育成效進行評估。

## 方式

- 學生團體「性別平等和健康人權教育工作坊」
- 家長團體
- 課程焦點座談
- 「多元預防性未成年懷孕教育模式」研習工作坊

## Topics (CEDAW 12 + CRC 24)

- Reproductive Health 101; Knowledge vs. Ignorance
- Personal Boundaries
- Sexuality and Value
- Healthy Relationship
- Different Communication Methods
- Self- Advocacy Skill
- 如何接受別人的否決 Taking “no” for An Answer
- 如何拒絕別人- Saying “No”
- Defending Your Right
- Teen Pregnancy Decision Making
- Reflection of the Influence of Pop Culture
- Laws and Social Resources relevant to sexual health

## 焦點

- 主導權在男性，納入男孩。
- 家長團體之必要性，需要學習、改變的是父母。
- 一般學校/菁英學校訓練不同

菁英學校要學習如何接受別人的否定；一般學校學生學習如何跟別人說不要、如何拒絕別人。

- 不同性別訓練不同，男性不能懲罰有子宮的人，學習理解對方處境；女性自我肯定很重要。

## 團體前焦點座談

1. 建立自我肯定  
*自我肯定穩定，不會隨著別人走*
2. 預防性非治療性團體
3. 過往經驗、成效分享

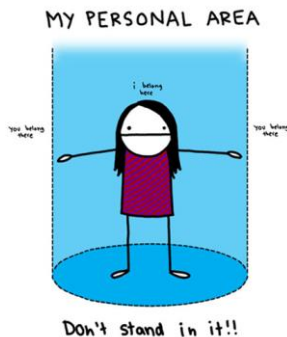
## Diversity Curriculum A-1

- 8th grade girls and boys (10-12 people; separated by gender)
- Participants' parents also are engaged separately as another group as part of the curriculum



## Diversity Curriculum A-2

- 8th grade girls



## Diversity Curriculum B

- 12<sup>TH</sup> grade boys (30 people)



## Comprehensive Sex Education

- Holistic approach
- Age appropriate
- Complete and accurate sex education under the gender equality framework
- Emphasis on reproductive health, justice and right
- Sensitive to culture and social economic status
- Encourage family communication about sexuality between parent and child
- Provide young people with the skills to make informed and responsible decisions; build positive self-esteem, self-worth and healthy relationships
- Provide young people with the tools to be the next catalyst of change

Reference: Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States

# No One Left Behind

Thank You for Listening  
And  
Let's Work Together



Super Graphic By Catherine and Sarah Satrum