



## **POLICY RESOLUTION 3 - SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION AS A HUMAN RIGHT FOR ALL**

Proposed by: The Federation of University Women of El Salvador (AMUS)  
Seconded by: The Federation of University Women of Panama (AMUP)

### **The 33<sup>rd</sup> GWI General Assembly resolves that:**

1-NFAs urge their respective governments to allow comprehensive sexual and human rights education in the curricula of all levels of education and monitor their compliance as a tool to curb violence against women;

2-NFAs urge their respective governments to review and/or create sexual and reproductive health education curricula that guarantee a thorough understanding of girls' and boys' biology throughout their life cycle, including their human, sexual and reproductive rights;

3 – NFAs urge their respective governments to develop a comprehensive program of sexual and human rights education for women and men, breaking patriarchal patterns in men and demonstrating a new masculinity and femininity, in which they can both develop fully and be respectful of their mutual human rights.

### ***Suggested Plan of Action:***

1.NFAs should urge their respective governments to review National Education Programs related to sexual education; identifying those gaps that have caused the violence so accentuated against women

2.NFAs should coordinate with Human Rights organisations and other NGOs to raise awareness about the relationship between violence against women and lack of sexual and human rights education

3.NFAs must urge their political representatives to submit bills to force states to provide sexual and human rights education aimed at changing a sexist and patriarchal culture, which limits the rights of men and women

4.NFAs should encourage local communities and the media to reach out to and educate families about sexual and human rights, especially in Developing Countries.

This resolution builds on many previous resolutions on violence against women among whom:

- 2016 Harassment
- 2004 no 12 Increased Collective Violence against Women
- 2001 Education for Establishing a Society of Gender Equity
- 2001 Ethics in Education
- 1998 On Promoting a Violence-free family life



***Supporting Statement:***

Studies have shown that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, a total of 2, 554 women were victims of femicide in 2017. Central America is the region with the most cases in the world.

In addition to femicides, university graduates are targeted and suffer psychological, workplace and media violence because they are academically prepared and in a leadership position.

Eighty-two per cent of women parliamentarians who participated in a study conducted by the Inter-parliamentary Union in 39 countries across 5 regions reported having experienced some form of psychological violence (remarks, gestures and images of a sexist or humiliating sexual nature made against them or threats and/or mobbing) while serving their terms. They cited social media as the main channel through which such psychological violence is perpetrated; nearly half of those surveyed (44 per cent) reported having received death, rape, assault or abduction threats towards them or their families. Sixty-five per cent had been subjected to sexist remarks, primarily by male colleagues in parliament and from opposing parties as well as their own. (UNWOMEN 2018)

After examining these figures, we can conclude that violence against women has cultural bases that must be counteracted with a comprehensive sexual and human rights education aimed at breaking the current cultural patterns.