

Module 2: Evidence based approaches to sexuality education for adolescents - Adolescent health and development with a particular focus on sexual and reproductive health - Assignment

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Barriers to expanding or improving sexuality education in Indonesia

1. Religious perspectives.
2. Traditional attitudes (taboos).
3. Minimal support from government.
4. Curricula in school only for teach, not to solve problems.
5. Multiethnic community, religion and culture.
6. Community and even teachers knowledge are very limited.
7. High number of marginal communities.

Suggestions for overcoming these barriers in Indonesia

1. Involving the religious leaders in structured discussion to run this program step by step.
2. Routine community education to raise awareness and face traditional attitude, through mass media. In Indonesia, we can use the women organization PKK (Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga - Empowerment Family Welfare), which has a big organization from national level until village level.
3. International network should be involved in government level to make a clear policy.
4. The best is providing trained counselors in school. It needs teachers with special training: people who can counsel but not judge the students.
5. The education material should be made in various types, depending on target group (not only by age, but also by special background).
6. It needs time, step by step in Indonesia. The important thing is built in continuity and sustainability.
7. Group by group approach. The best method is using youth organizations.

Assignment documents

1. [IPPF. From evidence to action: Advocating for comprehensive sexuality education. London: IPPF; 2009.](#)

2. [UNESCO. International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education. Volume I. The rationale for sexuality education. Paris: UNESCO; 2009.](#)
3. [UNESCO. International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education. Volume II. Topics and learning objectives. Paris: UNESCO; 2009.](#)
4. [UNESCO. Levers of Success. Case studies of national sexuality education programmes. Paris: UNESCO; 2010.](#)