

CSE – ARE CHILDREN STILL CHILDREN?



Comprehensive Sexuality Education is one of the greatest assaults on the health and innocence of children in history.

Picture this: You find out that your 15-year-old daughter is pregnant, and she is about to get her 4th abortion. When you question her about it, she tells you that she has a right to do whatever she likes with her body and that she chooses to continue exploring her sexuality; or, you stumble on your 10-year-old child watching pornography, and he or she tells you that the sexuality education received in school sparked an interest in pornographic sites. This was one of the responses submitted to the United Kingdom's Parliament by Josephine Treloar.

Pelumi, a junior secondary school student in Nigeria, was reported to be in possession of an explicit picture she drew by hand. Her parents were invited to a disciplinary session for her, and when she was asked to produce where she saw what she drew, to everyone's amazement, she brought out her textbook, and the exact image was there. Of course, her mind never recovered from it.

These are the possible outcomes, should this all-important situation be neglected. We will be faced with a future of highly sexually debased young adults, totally impervious to correction, all due to the 'My Body, My Rights' doctrine from **Bodily Autonomy**, a major component of CSE, and the whole bouquet of the latter.

Bodily autonomy suggests you can do anything you wish with your body, including abortion, sex change, sleeping with as many people as you wish, and expressing whatever sexuality you desire – regardless of what anyone (including your parents) thinks.

In the **Comprehensive Sexuality Education facilitator's manual for Out-of-School Young People in Zimbabwe (2016)**, which is still used to date for kids from age 10 upwards, minors are exposed to sexual concepts and depravities such as:

- **Heterosexuality:** Preferring sexual partners of the opposite sex.
- **Homosexuality:** Preferring sexual partners of the same sex.
- **Bisexuality:** Enjoying sexual partners of both sexes.
- **Asexuality:** Having little or no sex drive. Though asexual persons are physically and psychologically male or female, neither sex stimulates them sexually.
- **Satyriasis:** Excessive desire for sexual intercourse in men.
- **Nymphomania:** Excessive desire for sexual intercourse in women.
- **Gerontosexuality:** Sexual preference for the elderly by a young person.
- **Frotteurosexuality:** Sexual pleasure from rubbing one's genitals against another person.
- **Paedophilia:** Sexual pleasure from having intercourse with children.
- **Statutory rape:** Sexual intercourse by an adult with a minor.
- **Pederasty:** Sexual pleasure from young boys.
- **Bestiality:** Sexual pleasure from animals.
- **Necrophilia:** Sexual pleasure from corpses.
- **Urophilia:** Sexual pleasure from urine.

- **Coprophilia:** Sexual pleasure from filth such as faeces, dirt or soiled underwear.
- **Sadism:** Sexual pleasure from inflicting pain on another person.
- **Masochism:** Sexual pleasure from receiving pain from another person.

CSE utilizes a rights-based approach to sex education that promotes alleged "sexual rights" for children. It is delivered largely through schools and is mostly funded by foreign governments in partnership with the United Nations.

Definition:

Comprehensive Sexuality Education is the key to reinforcing the importance of acceptance and endorsement of sexual diversity and of striving for gender equality. It is instrumental in offering a safe and supportive environment for young people to explore their sexual orientation; empowering girls (and boys) to embrace and demand equal respect for their sexual choices and behaviours.

- Heidari, S. (2015) *Reproductive Health Matters Journal*

Sexuality, according to the UN's inter-agency 2018 International Technical Guidance on Sexuality, "encompasses gender identity, sexual orientation, sexual intimacy, pleasure..." WHO's long-standing definition of sexuality also encompasses "fantasies and desires". This, therefore, means CSE encompasses the following:

- Sexual orientation (LGBTQ+)
- Gender identity (options for gender transition)
- Sexual pleasure and intimacy
- Diverse sexual practices and perspectives
- Fantasies
- Desires

It should be noted that the UN's CSE Technical Guidance also states that young people want and need sexuality and sexual health information as early and comprehensively as possible.

There are no less than 15 types of harm that could be done generally to children by CSE:

1. Sexualizes children
2. Teaches children how to consent to sex
3. Normalizes anal and oral sex
4. Promotes homosexual/bisexual behaviour
5. Promotes sexual pleasure among children
6. Promotes solo and/or mutual masturbation
7. Promotes condom use in inappropriate ways
8. Promotes early sexual autonomy
9. Fails to establish abstinence as the expected standard

10. Promotes transgender ideology
11. Promotes contraception/abortion to children
12. Promotes peer-to-peer sex education or sexual rights advocacy
13. Undermines traditional values and beliefs
14. Undermines parents or parental rights
15. Refers children to harmful resources.

The Liberian curriculum says students in grade 4 (9 to 10 year-olds) are to "understand their rights about sex and sexuality", and students in grade 5 are to "meditate on what time will be really right to start having sex and why" and then "present to the class" their thoughts. They also teach 9- to 12-year-olds that masturbation is normal and that "abstinence means choosing not to have sex or deciding when to start having sex and with whom." It also teaches 15-year-old students to rebel by telling them to "differentiate between values that they hold and those that their parents/guardians hold about sexuality" so that they can "adopt sexual behaviors that are consistent with them."



Comprehensive Sexuality Education serves as a doorway to introducing topics such as gender identity, contraception, sexual orientation and other LGBTQ+ issues, thereby granting kids, from as young as 7, access to sexual materials without parental consent. Children are exposed to teaching materials with explicit images published by agencies such as the UNFPA and the RFSU. Such sexuality education includes teaching children about sex and sexuality without any limitations beyond the deceptive and vague "age-appropriate" qualifier usually inserted by advocates, funders and implementers of CSE as a ruse to fool unsuspecting parents. For example, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends as "age-appropriate" teaching children ages 0-4 about masturbation and gender identities and teaching 9-year-olds about orgasm and same-sex relationships

The CSE manual encourages teachers to normalize premarital sexual activities by including exercises where students debate statements such as "It's okay to have a child before marriage" and "Raising a child by yourself makes more sense than marrying the father if you don't love him." Children are being encouraged to have sexual thoughts: "Being a sexually healthy person means that you can express your sexuality in ways that are not harmful to yourself or to anyone else. You can feel attractive and good about your body. You can have sexy thoughts and feelings."

Parents are often unaware of these lessons as they hardly have take-home assignments requiring parental influence, so most times, it is through discovery parents find out that their kids are exposed to deep sexual depravities, sponsored by organizations brazenly credited with pushing this agenda for over 70 years, with messaging such as: ***Children would be allowed to have sex so long as it is "not harmful to [them] or anyone else."*** These are the silent parts of the conversation that evade public scrutiny.

SRHR IN AFRICA

Eastern and Southern Africa:

The gradually declining ESA 2013 Commitment (Eastern and Southern Africa Ministerial Commitment on Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Sexual and Reproductive Health Services for Adolescents and Young People), a regional agreement endorsed on 7 December 2013 in Cape Town by ministers of education and health from 20 countries (with Rwanda participating in the process, bringing the total to 21), was a major point in history. Africa took the wrong turn in this regard. It was sold to the countries as a measure to reduce teenage pregnancies, and improve the health and well-being of young Africans.

However, in 2021, 14 nations agreed to extend its target to Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) through 2030 and endorsed the renewal. Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, and Uganda opted out, citing ideological, cultural, and religious concerns over the curriculum. This has resulted in a fragmented landscape, with the dissenting nations pivoting toward localized and culturally adapted approaches.

IS CSE GROOMING FOR PAEDOPHILES?

Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) 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.

— UN INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL GUIDANCE ON CSE,

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Western Africa:

Sponsored by the Swedish Embassy through SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), Liberia's 2019 and 2022 Draft Public Health Amendments include provisions that attempt to legalize extreme SRHR viewpoints – which border on mandating comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in schools, promoting transgenderism and homosexuality, legalizing abortion at up to 24 weeks of pregnancy, granting dictatorial powers to health officials, abolishing parental rights, and more. In 2023, the RFSU organized Liberia's first National Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Conference in Monrovia, where they invited Dr. Tlaleng Mofokeng, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health. She provides services for abortions in her own home country – thus profiting from the abortion agenda – and is an open advocate for legalizing prostitution, stating that sex work is real work. She is also an outspoken SRHR advocate. How can such a person be brought to help us understand how we should write our laws to guide our children?



COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION (CSE)

FOR OUT OF SCHOOL YOUNG PEOPLE IN ZIMBABWE

FACILITATOR'S MANUAL



In June 2026, CAfPRA visited Liberia where we met with the Speaker and some parliamentarians and exposed the draft Public Health Bill of 2022, which featured a provision indirectly sponsored by the Swedish Embassy. Noteworthy, the Swedish Embassy had directly sponsored the 2019 version through Liberia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but it was unsuccessful, and this time, they contracted RFSU and AmplifyChange to carry out massive public opinion shift amongst Liberia's youthful population – stirring the youths to demand for the passage of the bill, which seeks to legalize abortion, legalize the hypersexualisation of kids, and rebellion to parents and

guardians by teaching them concepts like “bodily autonomy” with messaging like “My Body My Right,” “teach me about my body,” and many more, under the umbrella of Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights.

Zimbabwe:

On 27 February 2026, Zimbabwe’s Parliament played host to a litany of SRHR/CSE/LGBT promoters in a program themed: *Building a Core Bloc of SRHR Parliamentary Champions within SADC*, with the project title “Accelerating Access to SRHR for all Ages in the SADC Region.” This implies that infants and toddlers are not left out of the agenda.

Several attempts had been made to **legalize abortion** in Zimbabwe, with the most recent on 17 November 2025, when Justice Sylvia Chirawu-Mugomba ruled in favor of abortion on the basis of mental illness, claiming the exception was omitted in their 1977 abortion law. The declaration of omission was suspended pending final confirmation by the Constitutional Court.

Also in the Parliament, the proposed Medical Services Amendment Bill of 2024, gazetted on 19 July 2024, has a public version which passed the 1st and 2nd readings and public consultation, and has no mention of abortion, but at the committee stage, abortion was introduced and is currently outside the public’s scrutiny.

Nigeria:

In Nigeria, several attempts have been made to legalize or expand SRHR activities through legislation, but such attempts have repeatedly been restricted. Such attempts include the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill (2021), as well as efforts by international organizations to introduce CSE into the national school curriculum. This year (2026), SCAEF, funded by AmplifyChange and a couple of others, has been training over 500 young Nigerians on SRHR (Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights).

On 19 May 2026, UNFPA worked with Action Health Incorporated, an NGO focused on young people’s health, and the Ministries of Health, Education and Women Affairs of Osun State, Nigeria, to conduct a 3-day training for teachers on CSE in the State. This is not the first time Osun State is targeted with such interventions. In 2024, Value Female Network Africa hosted a 5-day girls’ empowerment and safety program with the support of UNFPA. Comprehensive Sexuality Education was the first item on the program.

Ghana:

Ghana effectively dismantled SRHR attempts through the recent passing of their highly restrictive Human Sexual Rights and Family Values Bill.

Despite constant opposition to SRHR in Africa, the RFSU and UNFPA continue to promote their activities in Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Ghana, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and other African countries – all aimed at converting Africa into a hotspot for SRHR and its accompanying ideologies.

POLICY ADVISORY

Toughen Penalties for Sexual Offences: Close the gaps that allow predators to escape accountability. Impose mandatory sentencing for rape, sexual assault, and child sexual abuse, and ensure that offenders who target minors face the harshest tier of the criminal code.

Reinforce Parental Authority in Child Upbringing: Direct policy efforts toward ensuring parents are informed of, and active in exercising, their right and responsibility to guide their children’s upbringing. Parents, not international agencies or NGOs, hold the primary right to determine what their children are taught about sexuality, reproduction, and relationships.

Uphold African Family Values in Legislation: Enshrine in law protections for the family-centred moral framework that has long defined African societies, safeguarding it against externally driven policy influence.

Promote Traditional Sex Education: Sex education should reinforce abstinence and responsible relationships rather than promote early autonomy over sexual decision-making. Terms such as “confidentiality”, “family planning”, “contraception”, and “right to control fertility or sexuality” should be excluded from curricula and materials directed at children.

This is the introduction and the first in a series of Policy Briefs dedicated to this topic.

The policy advisory section above serves as an introduction to our recommendations. In this series of policy briefs, we will dedicate a later edition to a richer, more detailed version of those recommendations.

To be continued.

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