

## CSE Harmful Elements Analysis Tool

The CSE Harmful Elements Analysis Tool<sup>1</sup> was created to help parents, school administrators, educators, and other concerned citizens assess, evaluate, and expose harmful elements within comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)<sup>2</sup> curricula and materials. For more information, visit [www.stopcse.org](http://www.stopcse.org).

### Analysis of **CyberRwanda** Based on 15 Harmful Elements Commonly Included in CSE Materials

#### CSE HARMFUL ELEMENTS SCORE = 11 OUT OF 15

**CyberRwanda contains 11 out of 15** of the harmful elements typically found in CSE curricula or materials. The presence of **even one of these elements indicates that the analyzed materials are inappropriate for children**. Having several of these elements should disqualify such materials for use with children.

**Program Description:** “CyberRwanda is a fun, interactive digital platform that equips Rwandan youth aged 12-19 years with sexual and reproductive health knowledge, job skills, and streamlined access to quality products and services to support healthy and safe relationships. To date, it has been co-designed with over 1000 youth, teachers, parents, and healthcare providers.” (<https://www.cyberwanda.org/about>)

**Target Age Group:** 12-19

**Connections:** USAID, David and Lucille Packard Foundation, YLabs, Society for Family Health, University of Rwanda, University of California, Berkeley, Rwanda Biomedical Center, National Pharmacy Council

For the complete text of CyberRwanda see: <https://www.cyberwanda.org>

HARMFUL CSE ELEMENTS	EXCERPTED QUOTES FROM CSE MATERIAL
<b>1. SEXUALIZES CHILDREN</b> <i>Normalizes child sex or desensitizes children to sexual things. May give examples of children having sex or imply many of their peers are sexually active. May glamorize sex, use graphic materials, teach explicit sexual vocabulary, or encourage discussion of sexual experiences,</i>	“Being able to talk with your partner about sex begins with being able to talk to them about, well, everything! Do you already feel respected and heard? Does your partner use ‘I statements’ when talking about their feelings? This is a good start. Regardless of if you want to have sex or do not want to have sex, you have the power to start the conversation. Tell your partner how you feel about them and what you think that being intimate would mean for your relationship. You can also tell them that <b>if you do have sex, you want to be safe</b> . If you both have questions about sex, like how to be safe or the risks involved, that's OK! You can find the answers together.” ( <a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=how-do-i-talk-to-my-partner-about-sex">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=how-do-i-talk-to-my-partner-about-sex</a> )

<sup>1</sup> The CSE Harmful Elements Analysis Tool was created by Family Watch International. Family Watch is not responsible for the way in which the tool is used by individuals who do independent analyses of CSE materials. Visit [www.stopcse.org](http://www.stopcse.org) for a blank template or to see analyses of various CSE materials.

<sup>2</sup> CSE programs are often labeled as comprehensive sex education, sexual education, sexuality education, anti-bullying programs, sexual and reproductive health education, Welcoming Schools programs, and even family life, life skills or abstinence plus education programs, etc. Regardless of the label, if program materials contain one or more of the 15 harmful elements identified in this analysis tools, such materials should be categorized as CSE and should be removed from use in schools.

<p><i>attractions, fantasies or desires.</i></p>	
<p><b>2. TEACHES CHILDREN TO CONSENT TO SEX</b></p> <p><i>May teach children how to negotiate sexual encounters or how to ask for or get “consent” from other children to engage in sexual acts with them.</i></p> <p><i>Note: “Consent” is often taught under the banner of sexual abuse prevention. While this may be appropriate for adults, children of minor age should never be encouraged to “consent” to sex.</i></p>	<p>“Consent, or permission, is the act of agreeing to do something. People can stop giving consent at any time. Everyone has the right to decide who can touch their body, when, and where. <b>Both you and your partner need to consent to every sexual activity.</b> Remember, consenting to one thing, like kissing, doesn’t mean you or the person you are with is consenting to everything.”</p> <p><a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=what-is-consent">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=what-is-consent</a></p>
<p><b>3. PROMOTES ANAL AND ORAL SEX</b></p> <p><i>Normalizes these high-risk sexual behaviors and may omit vital medical facts, such as the extremely high STI infection rates (i.e., HIV and HPV) and the oral and anal cancer rates of these high-risk sex acts.</i></p>	<p>“Always put on the condom <b>before making any contact between a penis and a vagina, anus, or genital area</b> to prevent pregnancy, HIV, and other STIs.”</p> <p><a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception</a></p>
<p><b>4. PROMOTES HOMOSEXUAL/BISEXUAL BEHAVIOR</b></p> <p><i>Normalizes or promotes acceptance or exploration of diverse sexual orientations, sometimes in violation of state education laws. May omit vital health information and/or may provide medically inaccurate information about homosexuality or homosexual sex.</i></p>	<p><b>No evidence found.</b></p>
<p><b>5. PROMOTES SEXUAL PLEASURE</b></p> <p><i>Teaches children they are</i></p>	<p>“Condoms can make sex feel different, but let’s be real – <b>having sex with someone you love can still feel amazing!</b> Using a condom won't take that away from you. Plus, it will even make you feel better since you know that you're</p>

<p><i>entitled to or have a “right” to sexual pleasure or encourages children to seek out sexual pleasure. Fails to present data on the multiple negative potential outcomes for sexually active children.</i></p>	<p>being safe.” (<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception</a>)</p>
<p><b>6. PROMOTES SOLO AND/OR MUTUAL MASTURBATION</b></p> <p><i>While masturbation can be part of normal child development, encourages masturbation at young ages, which may make children more vulnerable to pornography use, sexual addictions or sexual exploitation. May instruct children on how to masturbate. May also encourage children to engage in mutual masturbation.</i></p>	<p><b>“Masturbation releases stress and stabilizes the mood, making someone happier and healthier.</b> Here are some key points to note about masturbation: 1) There’s no clinical diagnosis for masturbation addiction. 2) Masturbation, even daily, is normal. 3) Masturbation can be considered compulsive when, for example: it is done in public spaces; or your home, work, and/or personal life is suffering because of the time and energy you dedicate to masturbation instead of other activities.”</p> <p>(<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception</a>)</p> <p>“It's normal for boys going through puberty to get horny since they are experiencing an increase in hormones influencing both their emotions and bodily reactions. <b>Some boys choose to masturbate as a way to release feelings of sexual desire.</b> If you think about having sex, talk to a health care provider about the ways you can protect yourself and partner against STIs and unplanned pregnancy.” (<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/puberty">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/puberty</a>)</p>
<p><b>7. PROMOTES CONDOM USE IN INAPPROPRIATE WAYS</b></p> <p><i>May inappropriately eroticize condom use (e.g., emphasizing sexual pleasure or "fun" with condoms) or use sexually explicit methods (i.e., penis and vagina models, seductive role plays, etc.) to promote condom use to children. May provide medically inaccurate information on condom effectiveness and omit or deemphasize failure rates. May imply that condoms will provide complete protection against pregnancy or STIs.</i></p>	<p>“Condoms are the only contraceptives that can prevent STIs, HIV, as well as unwanted pregnancies. You can buy condoms at a health facility near you. <b>Make sure to always carry condoms with you just in case you want to have sex</b> and it wasn't planned. It is always better to be prepared.”</p> <p>(<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/get-help/i-had-unprotected-sex/female/i-dont-remember/in-the-future">https://www.cyberwanda.org/get-help/i-had-unprotected-sex/female/i-dont-remember/in-the-future</a>)</p> <p>“How do condoms work? Condoms work by forming a barrier during sex. <b>External condoms</b> are rolled down to cover the whole penis. <b>Internal condoms</b> are inserted into the vagina. If used correctly, semen is collected in the condom, preventing it from being passed from one person to another. Remember, condoms are the only form of contraception that can <b>protect against both pregnancy and STIs.</b> They should be used consistently and correctly.”</p> <p>(<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception</a>)</p> <p>“What is a female condom? <b>Female condoms, also called internal condoms,</b> are a barrier method that helps prevent STIs, HIV, and pregnancy. Internal condoms work the same way that external condoms do, except they look like a pouch and are placed inside of the vagina instead of on the penis. Internal condoms are a good option because women have control over how and when they are used. Both male and female condoms are safe to use and cannot become lost inside a woman’s body. If you are using an internal condom, you do not need to use an external condom. If used correctly and consistently, the female condom is 95% effective and 79% in common use.”</p>

<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>

“How do I know the right size of condom to use? Most condoms will fit most people. A male condom **should fit tightly on a man’s erect penis and not slide off**. Chances are, the condoms that you can pick up at your nearest youth-friendly clinic or the pharmacy will fit just fine.”

<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>

“How to properly wear a condom? **To wear the condom properly, follow these steps:** 1. Carefully open and remove condom from wrapper 2. Find the correct side of the condom: to determine the correct side, use a finger to gently push through the center of the condom. If it unrolls, the pointed end is up. Pinch the air out of the tip of the condom. If the condom doesn't unroll, it's backwards. 3. Place condom **on the head of the erect, hard penis**. If uncircumcised, pull back the foreskin first. 4. Unroll condom all the way down the penis 5. After sex but before pulling out of your partner, hold the condom at the base. Pull out while holding the condom in place. 6. For safe removal of the condom, do not pull on its tip. Remove it by carefully rolling the ring down enough to easily slide it off your penis while keeping the semen inside the condom. Carefully remove the condom and throw it in the trash.”

<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>

“What do I do **if the condom splits or breaks**? If the condom you are using breaks, you should stop having sex. If you want to continue having sex, **open and use a new condom**. If a woman is not using contraception and a condom breaks, she should get emergency contraception within 3 days of unprotected sex—the sooner the better.”

<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>

“How do I take off a condom? Taking a condom off correctly is just as important as putting it on! After ejaculation, for safe removal of the condom, do not pull on its tip. Remove it by carefully **rolling the ring down enough to easily slide it off your penis** while keeping the semen inside the condom. Finally, throw the used condom away in the garbage, not the toilet.”

<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>

“Do condoms feel uncomfortable? No. **Condoms aren't uncomfortable** but it might take some time to get used to them. Condoms are thin and the lubricants on them **make sex pleasurable**. There are different kinds of condoms, you might try to find which one is best for you.”

<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>

**8. PROMOTES PREMATURE SEXUAL AUTONOMY**

*Teaches children they can choose to have sex when they feel they are ready or when they find a trusted partner. Fails to provide data about the well-documented negative consequences of early sexual debut. Fails to encourage sexually active children to return to abstinence.*

**“Deciding when to have sex is an important decision that only you can make.** But it can be really helpful to talk it out with someone you trust – like a parent, a friend, or someone else who cares about you. While sex between two people can be wonderful, it also has physical and emotional risks. **Having sex before you're ready**, or having sex with someone you don't trust or respect, can lead to stressful feelings, and sex shouldn't be stressful. If you are protecting yourself, both physically and emotionally, sex should be pleasurable and fun!”  
[\(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=how-can-i-decide-if-i-m-ready-to-have-sex>\)](https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=how-can-i-decide-if-i-m-ready-to-have-sex)

“However, some young people **choose to engage in sexual activities before the age of 18.** The most important thing to remember is that if you are going to be intimate with someone, you should do it safely, every time, with a person who respects your choices. If you are unable to talk with your partner about how to have safe sex, you are probably not old enough to be having it.”  
[\(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=is-there-an-appropriate-age-to-start-having-sex>\)](https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=is-there-an-appropriate-age-to-start-having-sex)

**9. FAILS TO ESTABLISH ABSTINENCE AS THE EXPECTED STANDARD**

*Fails to establish abstinence (or a return to abstinence) as the expected standard for all school age children. May mention abstinence only in passing.*

*May teach children that all sexual activity—other than “unprotected” vaginal and oral sex—is acceptable, and even healthy. May present abstinence and “protected” sex as equally good options for children.*

**“What is unprotected sex?** Unprotected sex refers to having sex without any form of contraception. It can also happen if you use contraception but haven't been consistent or correct with its usage. For example, if you had sex with a condom, but it was expired. Or if you have sex when on the daily pill, but forgot to take a couple of doses. Don't worry, these things happen and we're here to provide you with support and next steps.” [\(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/get-help/i-had-unprotected-sex>\)](https://www.cyberwanda.org/get-help/i-had-unprotected-sex)

“I had unprotected sex. What should I do? **Accidents happen. That's why there's emergency contraception.** Emergency contraception, also called the morning-after pill, 'e-pill'; or 'Plan B'; is a **safe and effective way to prevent pregnancy.** It can be taken up to 72 hours (3 days) after unprotected sex but the sooner the better. Emergency contraception is for anyone who has had sexual intercourse either without using contraception or forgot to take the pill, or had a condom break. If you have had sex three days ago, IUD can be a better choice and can work in not more than five days. You should also get tested for STIs and HIV and consider a regular form of contraception to prevent pregnancy in future.” [\(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>\)](https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception)

**“People choose to have sex for all sorts of reasons.** Sex is how humans make babies, so it is an important part of starting a family. Having a family is not the only reason people have sex. For most people, sex feels good and is one of the ways they can express love, respect, and intimacy to their partner.”  
[\(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=why-do-people-have-sex>\)](https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=why-do-people-have-sex)

“Deciding that you're **ready to be intimate with someone is a big decision.** But it's a choice that only you can make for yourself. Do you feel respected? Does your partner listen to you and pay attention to how you like to be treated? You should be able to talk with your partner about your feelings and about what being intimate means to both of you. If you aren't able to talk about it, you

	<p>might not be ready to do it.” (<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=how-do-i-know-if-i-m-ready-to-be-intimate-with-someone">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=how-do-i-know-if-i-m-ready-to-be-intimate-with-someone</a>)</p> <p>“<b>Having sex or not before marriage is your choice.</b> If you decide to have sex before marriage, discuss with your partner about the safety methods to use. This includes getting tested for HIV and other STIs, as well as using a form of contraception to prevent an unplanned pregnancy. You can discuss which method is right for you with a healthcare provider.”  (<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=is-it-right-to-have-sex-before-marriage">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/sex-and-consent?question=is-it-right-to-have-sex-before-marriage</a>)</p> <p>“It is important to always protect yourself against HIV. Getting tested at least once a year is the best way to do this. If you are at high risk (<b>have multiple partners, have frequent unplanned sex</b>, or use injectable drugs), it's best to test every 3 to 6 months. Other ways to protect yourself include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practise safe sex and <b>use a condom every time</b> you have sex.</li> <li>• <b>Limit the number of people you have sex with.</b></li> <li>• Avoid sharing needles or any other sharp objects.”  (<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/info/stis-and-hiv-aids">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/info/stis-and-hiv-aids</a>)</li> </ul>
<p><b>10. PROMOTES TRANSGENDER IDEOLOGY</b></p> <p><i>Promotes affirmation of and/or exploration of diverse gender identities. May teach children they can change their gender or identify as multiple genders, or may present other unscientific and medically inaccurate theories. Fails to teach that most gender-confused children resolve their confusion by adulthood and that extreme gender confusion is a mental health disorder (gender dysphoria) that can be helped with mental health intervention.</i></p>	<p><b>No evidence found.</b></p>
<p><b>11. PROMOTES CONTRACEPTION/ABORTION TO CHILDREN</b></p> <p><i>Presents abortion as a safe or positive option while omitting data on the many potential negative physical and mental</i></p>	<p>“You get <b>maximum protection if you use two kinds of methods every time you have sex.</b> In addition to condoms, you may also choose another contraceptive method to give you double protection. There are different methods you can choose from: short-acting methods last a few days or months, such as the daily <b>pill</b>, whereas long-acting methods can last up a [sic] few years such as an <b>implant</b> or <b>IUD</b>.” (<a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/get-help/i-had-unprotected-sex/female/i-dont-remember/in-the-future">https://www.cyberwanda.org/get-help/i-had-unprotected-sex/female/i-dont-remember/in-the-future</a>)</p> <p>“Contraception, also known as family planning or birth control refers to methods</p>

health consequences. May teach children they have a right to abortion and refer them to abortion providers.

May encourage the use of contraceptives, while failing to present failure rates or side effects.

used to prevent pregnancy. These methods can be hormonal or non-hormonal, and short-term or long-term. **These medications or devices can be used by anyone – including girls and boys**, married or unmarried, and with or without children. Some common methods include condoms and daily pills.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**“All methods of contraception**, or family planning, **can be safely used by young people**. The government of Rwanda gives youth the right to access whatever contraception method that they need. These methods are safe and effective. Talk to a healthcare provider at a health center to see which method might be the best for you. Using contraception can help young people plan when to have children and protect their health and their futures.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

“Contraception, also known as family planning or birth control, includes hormonal and non-hormonal methods of preventing unintended pregnancy. **These methods or medications can be used by anyone, including girls and boys**, to reduce the risk of unintended pregnancy.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**Note:** Numerous studies have documented serious side effects with adolescent use of contraceptives.

**“Emergency contraception (EC) should be used after unprotected sex** or if the contraception you have used has failed – for example, a condom has split. EC is recommended for use within 3 days (72 hours) but the sooner the pill is taken, the more effective it will be. Remember that emergency contraception does not protect you against sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or HIV and it is not meant to be used as long-term contraception.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**“I am 2 months pregnant and would like to have an abortion**, what should I do? Rwanda abortion law permits abortion in cases of rape, incest or forced marriage, if the pregnant person is a child (<18 years old) and in cases of risk to the health of a woman or the fetus. You should visit the nearest hospital and discuss the concern with a doctor and decide together what would be best for you.” (<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**“What are the side effects of the pill?** We're all unique. That means everyone responds to each type of birth control differently. Some side effects of the pill may be changes in your menstrual cycle, like spotting between your periods or missing periods, nausea, breast tenderness, reduced acne, or changes in your appetite. It's important to talk with your doctor or nurse about finding the right method for you. And be patient — it might take a few tries to find the best birth control for you.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**“What is a contraceptive implant?** Implants are small flexible rods that are placed just under the skin of the upper arm. They provide long-term pregnancy

protection, can last 3-5 years, and do not impact a woman's long-term fertility. They are inserted by a health provider and are safe for women of reproductive age. Implants are one of the most effective methods. They are safe, convenient, and a private birth control method. Implants do not protect you from HIV and other STIs. To protect yourself against STIs/HIV, use a condom.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

“**What are the side effects of the contraceptive implant?** We're all unique. That means everyone responds to each type of birth control differently. Some women may notice changes to their menstrual cycle such as lighter bleeding, irregular bleeding, prolonged bleeding, or no bleeding at all, headaches, abdominal pain, and changes in mood or weight. Most of these symptoms will become less noticeable as time goes on.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

“**What is a hormonal IUD and how does it work?** Hormonal IUD is a T-shape plastic piece that is inserted in the womb and steadily releases a small amount of a hormone called levonorgestrel each day. It can last for up to 5 years, and can be removed anytime. Almost all types of IUDs have one or two strings, or threads, tied to them. The strings hang through the cervix into the vagina. The hormonal IUD works by preventing the sperm from fertilizing an egg. It must be inserted and removed by a trained health professional at a clinic. Use our Health Facility Finder to see which clinics are near you!”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

“**Does it hurt to put in an IUD?** Everyone is different, so it will depend on your body. Usually, it feels like strong menstrual cramps when an IUD is inserted, some cramping and discomfort may remain for a few days, but if pain gets worse, talk with your doctor, and be sure to let them know if the pain does not go away. It does not protect you from HIV and other STIs.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

“**What are the side effects of a copper IUD?** Some people have side effects that bother them after getting a copper IUD, but these usually go away after a few months. Side effects may include longer, heavier menses and menstrual cramps.” (<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

“**What are the differences between the two kinds of IUDs?** Two types of IUDs are available: one is covered with copper, and the other releases the hormone Progestin. The main difference between the two types of IUDs is that one type releases hormones and the copper one doesn't. The **copper IUD** also known as the non-hormonal IUD prevents pregnancy by not allowing the sperm to fertilize the egg. It may also make it harder for a fertilized egg to implant in the uterus. Some people experience heavier periods with a copper IUD, but this usually decreases with time. The copper IUD can prevent pregnancy for up to 10 years. The **hormonal IUD** which is coated with Progestin works in a similar way, but also thickens the cervical mucus and thins the uterine lining. This prevents sperm from fertilizing the egg and implanting. Hormonal IUDs can cut down on cramps and make your period lighter. In some cases, the hormonal IUD can also

stop ovulation (the release of an egg during the monthly cycle), which can lead to the woman not getting her period at all. The hormonal IUD can prevent pregnancy for up to 5 years. After removing either kind of IUDs, a woman can get pregnant right away. They do not cause any delays in fertility.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**“What is the contraceptive injection?** How is it used? What are the advantages? The birth control injection is an injection that you get from a nurse or doctor once every 2-3 months. **It’s a safe, convenient, and private birth control method.** It works by releasing a natural chemical (hormone) called progestogen into your bloodstream to prevent pregnancy. The slow release of progestogen into the bloodstream prevents the release of an egg each month (ovulation). Progestogen also thickens the cervical mucus, which makes it difficult for sperm to move through the neck of the womb (cervix), and thins the lining of the womb so a fertilised egg is less likely to implant itself. Advantages: When used perfectly (the injection is taken on time), it is more than 99% effective. But sometimes girls forget to get their injections on time so it then becomes 94% effective. The main advantage is that you do not have to think about contraception every day or every time you have sex during this period. People find this method to be discrete and convenient. It's important to remember that it doesn't protect against sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or HIV so you need to use condoms as well. To get a birth control injection, use our Health Facility Finder to see which clinics are near you, or visit a community health worker.” (<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**“What are the side effects of the injection?** We're all unique. That means everyone responds to each type of birth control differently. Bleeding changes is [sic] one of the common side effects of injection. For the first several months of using the injection, you may see your menses becoming irregular or longer than usual. With time, you may experience infrequent bleeding or no bleeding altogether. This is normal and not harmful. Other common side effects may include headaches, dizziness, mood changes, and weight gain. Most women will experience some, but not all, of these side effects. Return to fertility for injectable contraceptive users can delay from 4 to 9 months. Talk to someone at your local, youth-friendly clinic about the symptoms that you are experiencing.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**“What is spermicide?** Spermicide is a kind of birth control that uses chemicals that stop sperm from reaching an egg. Spermicide is inserted in the vagina before sex. It prevents pregnancy by stopping sperm from moving well enough to swim to your egg. Some condom brands come with spermicide. Using spermicide, or condoms with spermicide, don’t impact long term fertility or change how sex feels. It is safe for everyone to use. Remember, spermicide is not intended to be ingested. If you have oral sex after you’ve used spermicide, make sure you wash the penis off first. When used alone, spermicides are the least effective contraceptive method.”  
(<https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception>)

**“Are contraceptives different from abortive pills?** Yes, they are different.

	<p>Contraceptives reduce the risk of pregnancy and work by preventing ovulation or fertilization. Abortion pills, on the other hand, contain medication to terminate an existing pregnancy by blocking the hormones necessary for maintaining a pregnancy.”</p> <p><a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception</a></p>
<p><b>12. PROMOTES PEER-TO-PEER SEX ED OR SEXUAL RIGHTS ADVOCACY</b></p> <p><i>May train children to teach other children about sex or sexual pleasure, through peer-to-peer initiatives. May recruit children as spokespeople to advocate for highly controversial sexual rights (including a right to CSE itself) or to promote abortion.</i></p>	<p>“<b>Everyone has the right to use contraception</b>, whether you are married or unmarried, have kids or no kids, or are in school or out of school. All methods of contraception, or family planning, can be safely used by young people. The government of Rwanda gives youth the right to access whatever contraception method that they need. These methods are safe and effective. Talk to a healthcare provider at a health center to see which method might be the best for you. Using contraception can help young people plan when to have children and protect their health and their futures.”</p> <p><a href="https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception">https://www.cyberwanda.org/learn/education/contraception</a></p>
<p><b>13. UNDERMINES TRADITIONAL VALUES AND BELIEFS</b></p> <p><i>May encourage children to question their parents’ beliefs or their cultural or religious values regarding sex, sexual orientation or gender identity.</i></p>	<p><b>No evidence found.</b></p>
<p><b>14. UNDERMINES PARENTS OR PARENTAL RIGHTS</b></p> <p><i>May instruct children they have rights to confidentiality and privacy from their parents. May teach children about accessing sexual commodities or services, including abortion, without parental consent. May instruct children not to tell their parents what they are being taught about sex in school.</i></p>	<p><b>No evidence found.</b></p>

## 15. REFERS CHILDREN TO HARMFUL RESOURCES

*Refers children to harmful websites, materials or outside entities. May also specifically refer children to Planned Parenthood or their affiliates or partners for their lucrative services or commodities (i.e., sexual counseling, condoms, contraceptives, gender hormones, STI testing and treatment, abortions, etc.)*

*Please Note: A conflict of interest exists whenever an entity that profits from sexualizing children is involved in creating or implementing sex education programs.*

*(For more information on how Planned Parenthood sexualizes children for profit see [www.WaronChildren.org](http://www.WaronChildren.org) and [www.InvestigateIPPF.org](http://www.InvestigateIPPF.org))*

**Shop Products**  
Order products and pick them up at the pharmacy.  
No internet? No worries! Dial \*410# and order using any phone!

**Condoms**  
Moods  
900 RWF - 2,000 RWF  
Pack of 3  
View

**Emergency Contraceptive Pills**  
Norlevo  
3,000 RWF - 10,000 RWF  
1 Pill  
View

**Daily Pill**  
Microgynon Fe  
0 RWF - 3,000 RWF  
30 Pills  
View

<https://www.cyberwanda.org/shop>

**Find Health Facilities**  
To find a health facility, select a district and sector to see the closest health facilities in your area.  
Select District

<https://www.cyberwanda.org/shop/find-health-facilities>

“Welcome to the Shop – No internet? No worries! Dial \*410# and order using any phone! Select an option below to get started:

- Get detailed information about sexual and reproductive health products.
- Explore pharmacies, health posts, health centres in your district and sector.
- Add products you need to your cart and pick them up at a health facility near you, in private.” (<https://www.cyberwanda.org/shop>)