

Parallel workshop sessions

For the parallel sessions 14 different workshops have been developed. It will be possible to participate in four different workshops during the conference. Each parallel session will consist of 7 parallel workshops, and all workshop will be carried out twice. Please note that registration for the parallel workshops will be done on the first day of the conference.

The fourteen parallel workshops are:

1. Sexuality education in a Muslim culture: *Practical Issues and Solutions*

Yuri S.A. Ohlrichs (the Netherlands), Consultant/Trainer NVVS-licensee (Society for Sexology), Youth Incentives, Rutgers Nisso Groep
Dr Qadeer Baig (Pakistan) Country Representative, World Population Foundation
Bilal Aurang Zeb (Pakistan), Erasmus Mundus Scholar, Central European University, Budapest, and former Programme Officer, World Population Foundation and The Global Fund.

Despite its extreme importance for children and young people, sexuality education is a taboo and sensitive topic in most of the Muslim cultures. The reasons are more cultural than religious, and development NGOs face a number of problems in implementing projects that are focused around sexual and reproductive health and rights in general and sexuality education in particular.

The workshop brings together experts from the Netherlands and Pakistan who have hands-on experience of ground realities and challenges in implementing sexuality education in Muslim cultures, in particular in Pakistan and Somaliland. The workshop will be interactive and not limited only to facilitators' knowledge and experience. It is designed in such a way that all participants will get an opportunity to learn from each other by identifying issues, and sharing best practices and what works in real-life situations.

The workshop will consist of five parts:

1. Introductions
2. Brainstorming session on what the participants think about *sexuality and Islam*. This session will be an ice-breaking exercise and highlight the areas that need more focus and attention for the facilitators.
3. Participants will be divided into groups to discuss different controversial statements. Then these statements will be presented and debated in bigger group. This part is aimed at highlighting general perceptions, myths and realities about the topic; and discussing lessons learnt based on the experiences of the participants and facilitators.
4. Participants will be asked to jot down three biggest challenges to sexuality education in Islam according to them. The aim is to highlight the sensitive areas where development professionals face problems; and discuss the solutions and strategies to overcome these challenges.
5. Conclusions

www.dosesofhope.org

www.wfpak.org

2. How to break the barriers: linking international advocacy to the grassroots level

Abortion and sexual and reproductive rights from a young woman's perspective

Nadia Ribadeneira González (Ecuador), Founder member of Coalition for the abortion decriminalization Ecuador, and member Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (YCSRR)

The central question of this workshop is how to break the barriers to ensure safe services for all women. The workshop will focus on this question from a youth perspective. We will discuss the challenges that we, as young women (activist or not), have to face when we live in countries where abortion is criminalized, and present ways in which we can advocate for our rights. Key message is how to link the international safe abortion advocacy to the work at a grassroots level.

The workshop will be divided into 4 parts:

- 1) A general discussion about abortion from a youth and gender perspective. We will focus on the challenges that we, as young women (activist or not), have to face when we live in countries where abortion is criminalized.
- 2) A presentation of the work that the YCSRR is doing around the world to ensure safe abortion services for young people.
 - The 6 national workshops (Nigeria, Paraguay, India, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador and Uruguay) that the YCSRR organized with youth advocates from each country.
 - The 2 publications that the YCSRR produced.
 - The involvement in the international conferences to advocate for a safe abortion and comprehensive SRR services for young people.
- 3) Abortion advocacy from a grassroots perspective:
In this part, the work and the campaign that the Coalition for the Abortion Decriminalization is carrying out in Ecuador, and the participation process in the Constituent National Assembly will be presented.
- 4) A final reflection on the abortion from a youth and gender perspective. Challenges and possible solutions will be discussed on how to break the barrier and how to ensure safe services for all the young women.

www.youthcoalition.org

http://www.youthcoalition.org/site08/html/index.php?id_art=162&id_cat=7

3. The (dis)ability to have sex?

SRHR of young people with physical disabilities/handicaps

Paulien van Haastrecht (the Netherlands), Manager Intervention Development & Implementation , Rutger Nisso Groep
 Annelies Kuyper, (the Netherlands), Senior Consultant, Rutger Nisso Groep
 Nguyen Thi Khanh Linh, Project Manager World Population Foundation Vietnam
 Jessica de Ruijter (the Netherlands), Advocacy officer HIV & disability, VSO Nederland
 Anke Huijboom (the Netherlands), Human Rights Lawyer, and Coordinating Manager, Dutch Coalition on Disability and Development (DCDD)

Globally, there is an increasing sense of urgency that physically disabled people have the right and needs to live a life like everybody else. Sexuality, relationships and parenthood

are part of that. Disabled young people are a special group, with own needs and concerns. In the field of intimacy and relationships there is a discrepancy between what they would like to have and their actual experiences. Therefore, a lot of disabled (young) people would like to talk about sexuality in relation to their disability, regardless of emotional and rational objections. This is not always easy, since many people do not know how to start a conversation about this topic. The result is that this specific topic often remains unspoken.

The Rutgers Nisso Group has a separate programme that focuses on the sexual rights of people with disabilities in the Netherlands. In our programme all four principles of a rights-based approach are relevant: accountability, empowerment, non-discrimination, participation. We focus on sexual empowerment and good information for all disabled people, young, old, with different kinds of handicaps, on enhancing the competences of care providers, teachers etc. to talk about sexuality by means of training and information, research on specific problems and needs, and attention for the vulnerable position of disabled people in the area of sexual harassment.

In this workshop this "Dutch approach" will be linked to several initiatives from the DCDD, VSO and WPF Vietnam, that target young people with physical disabilities and their SRHR in developing countries. We will identify constraints within these initiatives and the possible solutions, as well as discuss the usability of various elements of these initiatives in other programmes.

www.weetalwereld.nl

www.zoenenenzo.nl

www.onderzoekjegrens.nl

www.begrendeliefde.nl

www.vso.nl

www.dcdd.nl

http://www.dcdd.nl/data/1219239711395_08068%20A5%20FC%20Fyer%20DCDD.pdf

(brochure on HIV and disabilities)

4. Colour blind?

The grey area's of sexual abuse

Teun Visser (the Netherlands), Senior Consultant, Youth Incentives, Rutger Nisso Groep
 Laura van Lee (the Netherlands), Consultant and Researcher, Rutger Nisso Groep
 Anthony Mkinga (Tanzania), Field Assistant Sexuality Education in School, Youth incentives Trust Fund, and Member, Youth Action Movement on Sexual Reproductive Health

Sexual violence happens in all societies. Its various manifestations are often not recognised as such. They can range from looking and leering, name calling, teasing, unwanted stroking, up to pressure to get married, assault and forced intercourse. Many, if not most of these behaviours, are regarded as a common or everyday experience, a fact of life, and are hardly understood as acts of violence.

While most young people agree that rape is a form of sexual violence, they shrug their shoulders at other forms of sexual behaviour and expressions which may harm their integrity. Young people do not even perceive these behaviours as coercion or violence, but see them as silently approved and socially accepted. However, on a personal level young people often report hurtful effects from these encounters and negative feelings as a result of them.

We as experts on sexuality and sexual rights, classify these forms of behaviour as 'grey areas' of sexual violence. This emphasizes the call for an immediate intervention or restriction from society.

Ways to protect and promote sexual rights of young people can be explored at various social and individual levels. Positive as well as negative experiences can serve as guiding principles in this process. Education and counselling can create the right environment for debating the grey areas, including those issues that are harmful to individual development.

This workshop will address these grey areas of sexual abuse. Together the participants will start with visualizing positive and negative sexual practices towards and among young people in a personal lifeline. The impact, being a victim or an offender, and strategies to create a safe and supportive environment focussing on young people's rights will be discussed.

The workshop is meant for professionals who work with young people such as teachers, social workers, health educators, service providers, policemen, local authorities and young people themselves.

5. Sexuality education programmes for juvenile (sex) offenders: a rights-based approach

Marianne Jonker (the Netherlands), Project manager for juvenile sex offenders, Rutgers Nisso Groep

Vera Ersi (Indonesia) project manager for Boys in Prison Program, World Population Foundation Indonesia

The disciplinary educational courses offered by the Rutgers Nisso Groep are meant for young people who have committed a sexual offence for the first time. Through educational sessions on sexuality and life skills, the trainers of the Youth and Sexual Offender projects aim to correct the behaviour of the young people involved.

SERU! Is a programme implemented by World Population Foundation Indonesia. It combines IT-skills building and creative expression with sexual health and rights education. The curriculum is designed for boys in Juvenile Correctional Institutions and their intermediaries: teachers (staff in jails) and youth workers.

Juvenile offenders who receive sexuality and life skill education will really learn from their mistakes and will better respect their own boundaries and those of others in the future.

In accordance with the rights-based approach, the following principles apply in the area of juvenile (sex) offenders:

- The right to protection from sexual violence and sexual intimidation; increasing the assertiveness of young people and taking preventive and adequate action against (potential) sex offenders.
- Non-discrimination; juvenile offenders are also entitled to sexuality education and treatment of the underlying causes of their behaviour.
- The right to information; juvenile offenders' behaviour often stems from ignorance or mistaken views. Good information can help prevent recidivism.
- Accepting that young people are sexually active. This means that we realise we must give young people the appropriate information and care so they can make sound choices with regard to their sex lives.

- Participation of young people in the prevention of sexual violence and sexual intimidation entails that we actively involve young people in the discussion about sexuality and zero in on their perception of the environment.

During this workshop these rights-based interventions concerning sexual and reproductive health issues of boys who get in contact with juvenile justice will be presented. In a plenary discussion participants will be able to discuss the challenges or constraints within these programmes and identify elements that could be used in their own local situation.

http://www.rutgersnissogroep.nl/rutgersnisso_groep/rng/English/Sexual_Violence_Programme/Youth_and_Sexual_Offender_projects

http://www.rutgersnissogroep.nl/English/Download_publications_in_English

<http://www.wpf.org/project/678> (Brochure in English)

6. World wide wonder: how to combine youth, sex and the rights-based approach

Annelies Mesman, Michiel Andeweg, Karolien Dekkers en Karolien van Teijlingen (the Netherlands), Members of CHOICE for youth and sexuality

Omary Muhani (Tanzania), Member of the Youth Advisory Group, Youth Incentives, Rutger Nisso Groep

Maria Eugenia Miranda (Argentina), Co-chair, Moverte and Member and Co-chair of the Abortion Task Force, Youth Coalition

Zamani Dlamini, Chair of the Steering Committee of the Youth Support Forum South Africa

At the moment 50% of the world's population are young people aged 25 or younger. This group has its own problems and needs concerning their lives and the accompanying sexual and reproductive health and rights. Nonetheless, sexuality of young people is an issue, which often still is a taboo. We, as young people, are often ignored on these topics. Consequently, rights of young people, like access to contraceptives, comprehensive sexuality education or sexual health services, are violated.

Fortunately, ever more youth organisations are becoming active in the field of SRHR. The youth are dedicating themselves with heart and soul, often on a voluntary basis, to advocate their rights and improve their sexual and reproductive health. But still, these youth organisations encounter many challenges and constraints in being acknowledged as indispensable partners in decision-making processes and development.

During this workshop we will take you with us on a trip around the world to explore the challenges and solutions faced by young people in the application of a rights-based approach in the area of advocacy for sexual and reproductive health and rights at all levels of decision-making, ranging from community to international level.

This workshop will have two objectives, which will both contribute to the development of solutions for the challenges young people face in the rights-based approach:

- To spread and increase the knowledge about challenges in the area of RBA as far as it concerns young people and the solutions to these challenges, through interactive workshop methods.
- To analyse what the locally determined challenges and solutions in a country are, and to analyse whether universal challenges in the RBA for young people exist, that apply to young people all over the world.

www.choiceforyouth.org

www.rap-rule.org
www.youthcoalition.org
www.umati.or.tz
www.chezasalama.com

7. Involvement of religious institutions in promoting sexual and reproductive rights

Emmanuel Erratu (Uganda), Programme Assistant/Musician, Catholic Education Research and Development

Martha Momanyi (Kenya), Planning Director, Coordinator, Child Education Support & Dev. (CESaD)/Anti FGM Project, ADRA

Martijn Marijn (the Netherlands), Coordinator, Educaids

In many parts of the world religious institutions have a big impact on Sexual Reproductive Health. Many religious organisations have their share in mitigating the negative impact of HIV and in educating young people about sexual health. These interventions do not go without debate – from a Western perspective religious leaders are often criticized about the way they approach issues such as condom use, homosexuality and abortion. However, by looking at local realities a more nuanced picture starts to emerge. During the workshop we will focus on these local realities. Martha Momanyi from Kenya and Emmanuel Eratu from Uganda will share their personal motivations and experience. Martha Monanyi works as the Planning Director of the Child Education Support and Development Project for ADRA Kenya. She also coordinates an Anti-FGM (female genital mutilation) project. Emmanuel Eratu is a community worker for Cerodo (Catholic Education Research and Development). In his daily work he combines his communicative skills with his talents as a musician. During the workshop he will perform a number of songs that are used in schools to open the debate about sexual health.

The workshop aims at increasing the audience understanding of the influence of religious institutions on SRHR, and providing an example of how religious institutions can be involved in SRHR programming. Dilemmas that will be discussed include:

- 1) How does working from a RBA link up with the requirements of donors that work from another perspective (e.g. the PEPFAR funds of the Bush administration)
- 2) Is change within the church linked to bottom-up or top-down processes?

The workshop is facilitated by Educaids. Educaids is an alliance of Northern and Southern NGO's that work in the field of education and HIV/AIDS. Its members aim at effective HIV-prevention through education as well as mitigation of the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on the educational sector. Educaids' members share the belief that local civic driven solutions - that take philosophy of life and religion into account - are a starting point for tackling the problem of HIV/AIDS. These local solutions need to be linked to the macro-level to have impact at a larger scale.

www.adra.org
www.educaids.nl

This workshop has been made possible with the generous contribution of Educaids, the Netherlands.

8. SRHR desires of adolescents perinatally infected with HIV – A right to sexuality information and services

Hannington Nkayivu (Uganda), Training Manager, TASO
 Harriet Birungi (Kenya), Associate, Population Council
 Mr Raoul Fransen (the Netherlands), International Coordinator, Young Positives
 Anke van der Kwaak (the Netherlands), Senior Advisor, Royal Tropical Institute
 Jo Reinders (the Netherlands), Technical Advisor Youth and Sexual Health, World
 Population Foundation

Unlike in the past and because of ARVs perinatally infected children are able to live up to adolescence. The desire to explore their sexuality e.g. through dating, having intimate relationships and the desire to have children is inevitable. This has posed a big challenge to the parents, guardians and service providers with a conviction that HIV positive adolescents must not engage in sexual activity in order to prevent further spread of HIV infections. Existing programs hardly address sexual and fertility desires of this small but rapidly growing population. At the very best, treatment, care and support programmes have attempted to encourage adolescents living with HIV to postpone sexual initiation. Whereas this may sound a strategic intervention, it does not consider the human right to have a fulfilling life and compromises their desire for sex, love and parenthood.

Strategies to overcome the constraints are the development and implementation of various tools using Intervention Mapping:

- A sexuality desire assessment tool for counselors/health workers which will assist to establish the level of sexual activity of the perinatally infected adolescent.
- Develop a sensitization package to promote positive attitudes among guardians and parents.
- Develop a training curriculum to improve the attitudes and skills of the frontline service providers.
- A life skills curriculum for the young people themselves.

www.wpf.org

www.tasouganda.org

www.kit.nl

www.popcouncil.org

This workshop has been made possible with the generous contribution of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

9. The Women's Protocol in the promotion of women's sexual and reproductive rights

Rose Gawayi, Regional Gender Advisor, Oxfam Novib, Southern Africa
 Rosemarie Muganda-Onyando, Executive Director, Centre for the Study of Adolescence (CSA), Kenya

As part of its strategy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, Oxfam GB Southern Africa supports a number of partner organisations to advocate for the universal ratification, popularisation, domestication, implementation, and monitoring of the Africa Women's Protocol.

Particular focus will be on:

Article 5 which prohibits and condemns all forms of harmful practices which negatively affect human rights and which are contrary to international standards.

In Zambia, Mozambique and South Africa women remain the victims of harmful traditional practices. The Protocol could be used to strengthen the legislative and policy framework. While Constitutions and laws provide general protection, no laws or policies exist on specific harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, dry sex, abduction or forced marriage or "ukungena" (widow inheritance) or burning or victimizing women branded "witches". Furthermore, grey areas remained for practices such as "lobola" (bride price), virginity testing, and some initiation rites.

Article 14 which calls on States Parties to ensure that women's rights to health including sexual and reproductive health is respected and promoted. It also enshrines the right of women to protection against sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS. It authorizes medical abortion in cases of sexual assault, rape, incest, and where pregnancy endangers the mental and physical health of mother or foetus.

In the light of the high prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS in the region, the Protocol could be used by activists to adopt a rights based approach as opposed to a welfare approach in advocating for more effective action. With respect to abortion, in South Africa, the Constitution grants women more rights than the Protocol. In Zambia and Mozambique, however, the Protocol advances the choices of women in this regard.

The workshop will highlight key issues related to sexual and reproductive health rights based on our policy research in Southern Africa on the Africa Women's Protocol.

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/learning/gender/programmeinsights_africa_womens_protocol.html

<http://jacana.book.co.za/blog/2008/09/01/the-african-womens-protocol-harnessing-a-potential-force-for-positive-change/>

Centre of Study for Adolescence (CSA): www.csakenya.com

Rosemary Muganda Onyando, director of CSA: rmonyando@csakenya.org

10.Challenges for sexual minorities

A rights-based approach to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues

Liesbeth Daniëls (the Netherlands), Senior Programme Officer, Schorer foundation
 Björn van Roozendaal (the Netherlands), International Advocacy Officer, Federation of Dutch associations for the integration of homosexuality (COC)
 Blessed Busingye (Uganda), member of Integrity Uganda and Project Coordinator, Uganda Youth Reproductive Health Initiatives

While there is an increased number of human rights violations targeted at Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people, few state authorities and international institutions are responding to the matter. Prejudice and intolerance are demonstrated in many societies by constant homophobia, leaving LGBT communities isolated, discriminated and unprotected. Additionally, in a significant number of countries, like Uganda, homosexuality is still criminalized.

Because of the legal framework and the unfriendly attitude towards LGBT people by the majority of the Ugandans, LGBT people in Uganda have mainly lived in hiding. However, the attitudes of LGBT people in Uganda are gradually changing. A growing number of LGBT people are coming to the fore presenting their arguments for equal rights and the need to be understood and loved by the people they live with. This can be attributed to a number of organizations that have started advocating for the rights of LGBT people, even with overwhelming resistance from the state and the communities. An umbrella

organization called Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG) has brought together other organizations which include Icebreakers Uganda, Freedom and Roam Uganda (FARUG), Integrity Uganda, Spectrum Initiatives Uganda. The determination of these groups has put the authorities under enormous pressure to recognize the rights of the LGBT community.

However, this also means that a calculated war against the LGBT community has intensified. After disclosing their sexual orientation, LGBTs still have to deal with increased stigma, discrimination, and even violence against them because of their way of life. Cases of gay Ugandans being put under arrest, evicted from their homes, abused, isolated, listed in the media as society's black sheep, denied employment because of their sexual orientation are very common in Uganda today.

This workshop will give an insight in human rights violations that are often experienced by LGBT people. While focusing on sexual and reproductive rights we will discuss everyday realities of community members and explore how successful advocacy can take place. The Yogyakarta Principles will be presented as an instrument to realise a rights-based approach to the matter and we will zoom in on the LGBT situation in Uganda as an example.

www.coc.nl

www.schorer.nl

www.sexualminoritiesuganda.org

11. Linking women's health to human rights ***Using HeRWAI for the rights-based approach***

Patricia Nyaundi, director of FIDA - women's lawyers association
Marije Nederveen (the Netherlands), Programme Officer Women's Human Rights, Aim for human rights

HeRWAI (Health rights of women assessment instrument) is a strategic tool to enhance lobbying activities for better implementation of women's health rights. A HeRWAI analysis links what actually happens with what should happen according to the human rights obligations of a country. Based on this analysis you can make recommendations to a government to improve their policies or the implementations of their policy. Organisations around the world are using HeRWAI.

In this workshop HeRWAI cases will be discussed to show how working with this tool can contribute to a rights-based approach in the work of an organization.

Dr Raana Zahid will share her experiences with the instrument in Pakistan. She will show how she has used HeRWAI to advocate for the introduction of Life Skills Based Education in school curricula and the implementation of the Gender Reform Action Plan in relation to women's health rights. She will discuss which challenges and constraints she has found by using the instrument and how the actual target group was involved.

The participants will be invited to share their views on the relation between women's health and human rights. They will discuss the advantages and constraints in using rights-based arguments in the reality of their advocacy work.

www.aimforhumanrights.nl

www.humanrightsimpact.nl

www.fidakenya.org

12. Counselling of male abusers of domestic violence: Men's versus women's rights?

Marieta de Vos, (South Africa), Director, Mosaic
 Nur Hasyim (Indonesia), Male Counsellor, Rifka Annisa
 Nathalie Kollmann (Indonesia), Country Director, World Population Foundation Indonesia
 Rachel Ploem (the Netherlands), Programme Manager, World Population Foundation

In general, mostly women are victims of domestic violence, as a reflection of unequal power relationships between men and women. Therefore, in the first place women need support. Without losing the perspective of empowerment of women to stop the violence, the urgent question is whether this can be reached without the involvement of their (male) partners.

Men are also a product of a system which emphasizes male aggressiveness, sexual strength etc., without allowing them to be vulnerable, intimate, caring etc. Many men experience friction between losing the traditional role of maleness and the new, still to be defined male identity. Violence at home can be considered as an ultimate expression of this frustration.

In order to break the circle of violence it is crucial to introduce a system-approach, in particular the involvement of the male partner. Educational and counselling services are offered, but how dedicated should one be to implementation of programmes aimed at men in a country where 4 to 6 women get killed per day by their partner? Is the need for supporting women firstly not much more pressing than addressing efforts, strategies, finances etc to help men?

WPF, Mosaic (South Africa), Rifka Annisa and BCC Bengkulu (Indonesia) are in close collaboration developing a counselling tool for male abusers (individual and groups) in order to stop the violence in intimate relationships.

The workshop will:

- expose experiences with working with abusers of violence in South Africa and Indonesia
- inform about the development of the toolkit for male-counselling
- discuss the dilemmas related to human rights in the case of working with abusers

www.wpf.org

www.rifka-annisa.or.id

www.mosaic.org.za

This workshop has been made possible with the generous contribution of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

13. What about the sexual and reproductive rights of younger children?

Sanderijn van der Doef (the Netherlands), Technical Advisor Sexual Health, Children and Youth, World Population Foundation

Warren B. Tukwasibwe (Uganda), Coordinator of "The World Starts With Me" for Primary Schools, Save the Children

Ninin Suhertin (Indonesia), Pre-school Teacher, and Program Officer at the East Kalimantan Office (Balikpapan), Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association

That adolescents do have the right to get information about sexual health, is by now clear and agreed by most people. But what about that right for younger children? Younger than 12 years old? Even 4 years old?

Teaching young people about sexual reproductive health and rights can be too late when starting during adolescence. In this era children and young people are confronted more and more at a younger age with sexuality, sexual behavior and sexual abuse. The accessibility of the new media gives also an unlimited access to sexual information and sexual images that is mostly one-sided, biased and not complete. The risk of sexual abuse is also high because of specific housing conditions in developing countries (too many people living too close together, adults and children share the same bedroom, etc).

Starting with SRH education at a younger age could be more effective in preventing problems like sexual abuse, STI's and HIV infections and unwanted pregnancy at a later age. Early education could also focus more on the basic qualities that lay the foundation for healthy sexual behavior later in life. Basic qualities like social relationships, positive self esteem, body awareness and a positive attitude towards sexuality and reproduction can be taught at a young age.

In this workshop we will present the progress and results of several projects on SRH and children (e.g. The World Starts With Me for Primary Schools in Uganda, and a social life skills programme for pre-school children (4-6 years old) in Indonesia). We will discuss challenges in working on this topic, like possible resistance of teachers and parents, the importance of training teachers, and the misunderstanding one meets when working on SRH education for young children. Several materials that are produced for children will be shown and discussed. Aim of the workshop will be to share experiences and support every one who is willing to work with this age-group.

www.wpf.org

www.savethechildren.org

www.pkbi.org

14. Let RAP rule! – The making of the RAP songs ***Increasing youth empowerment and participation***

Barbara van Ginneken (the Netherlands), Consultant International, Youth Incentives, Rutger Nisso Groep
Omary Muhani (Tanzania), Member of the Youth Advisory Group and RAP Song Tanzania representative, Youth Incentives, Rutger Nisso Groep
Elvie Jo Robis (Philippines), co-coordinator for RAP Song Promotion in the Philippines, Samahan ng Mamamayan-Zone One Tondo, Inc. (ZOTO)

From 28 March till 5th April a large group of (77) young people from 5 African and Asian countries performed in the Netherlands in the RAP-Song event. During this event, they presented songs produced in their home countries to demand attention for pressing reproductive health and rights issues of young people in their local context. The making of the songs, the shared experiences in the Netherlands and the stage performances during the RAP-song event have been captured in a documentary. During the workshop, this film will be shown and young people from the countries involved will discuss their experiences in Holland and in their home countries. They will touch upon the following topics: Has the experience empowered us? Are we able to implement what we learned within our own context? Has this been a successful strategy to enhance youth participation? What impact did this experience have on our personal lives?

http://www.youthincentives.org/sword_news/The_first_RAP-song_is_a_fact