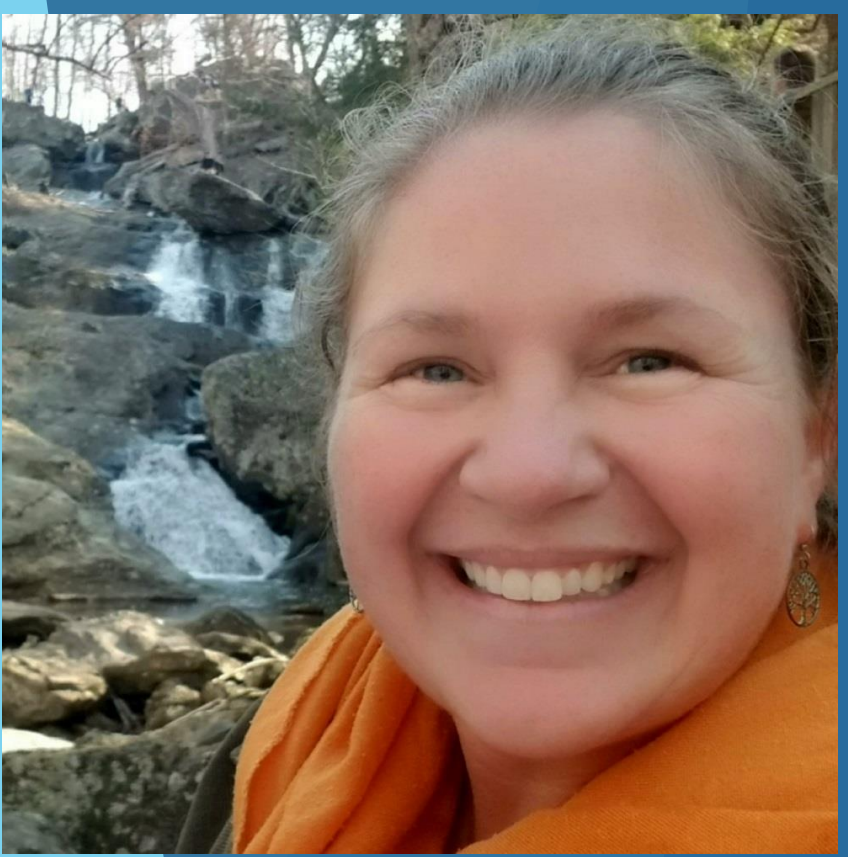# Global Family Planning, Sexual, and Reproductive Health Education/Access for Youth

Cory Wornell, MS, MPH
Youth & Reproductive Health Advisor
Contractor to USAID under:
CAMRIS International, Inc. (non-DH)
cwornell@usaid.gov
LinkedIn: linkedin.com/in/cory-Wornell

I use anthropology to… remind and guide others – particularly implementing partners – on cultural contextual needs and inclusive methodologies.

- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the largest donor in the world for development interventions working in 100+ countries
- While USAID has Missions and staff in 80 countries, there are more than 1,000 staff and contractors in Washington, D.C. managing global projects as technical experts
- Projects are implemented by winning partners (typically, non-profit though some for-profit organizations) to achieve desired development outcomes
- Through technical support, I provide anthropological insights for project planning, implementation, continuous monitoring/adaption, and evaluation

Positive Youth Development (PYD)

- PYD encourages program planners and implementors to do root cause analyses (5 Whys, 5 Rs, Mapping, etc.) re: development focal topic
- Ensure interventions get to actual cause(s) of the issue at-hand
- Sustainability relies on interventions tailored for cultural context
- No intervention is one-size-fits-all as local socio-ecological structures vary, often even within the same country or based on target population

5 Rs Analysis

Results	What the local system is producing
Roles	The functions that actors take on
Relationships	Interconnections between actors in the system
Rules	Regulations, policies, norms that structure system
Resources	Inputs into the system

Recognizing the main contributors to healthy societies vis-a-vis the roles individuals in them play, PYD focuses on the above areas of youths' lives to achieve sustainable outcomes for youth and communities.

Co-Creation Workshops

Preparation
Inviting Stakeholder Representatives:
target population (specific youth)
Ministries of: Health, Education, Youth
Private sector
Religious leaders (explore multiple)
multilateral agencies working in the same arena (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, World Bank, etc.)
Co-creation facilitators (contractors/companies with exploratory exercises toolkits)
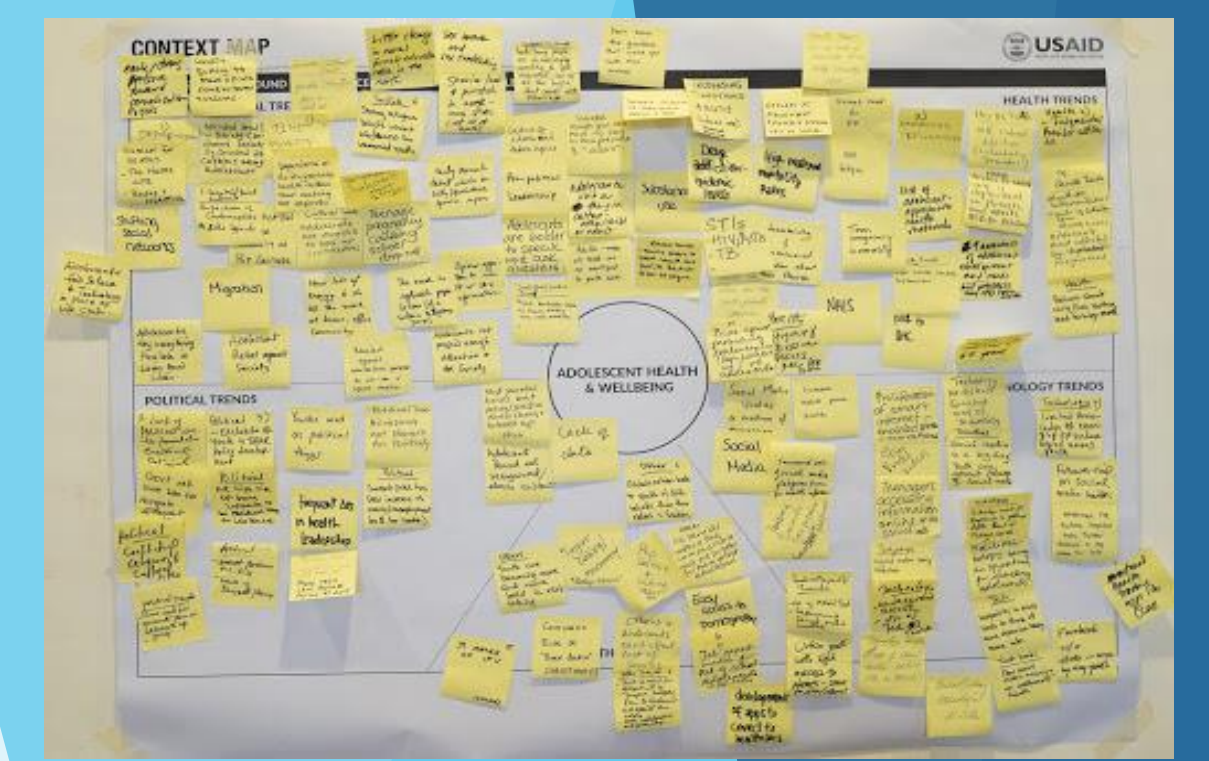
Conducting
Ensure all voices are heard
Location accessible
Leveling explanations
"Safe space"
Reports to ensure clarity and honor inputs

Landscape Analysis (desk review/in-country interviews/site visits)

Interviews with: - members of relevant Ministries: Health, Education, Youth
- implementing partners (global and local partners)
- clinical staff (physicians, nurses, pharmacists, midwives)
- local health system planners (District Health Managers)
- Civil Society Organizations including youth groups
- religious leaders and Faith-Based Organizations
- other global donors (FCDO, GIZ, JICA, BMGF)

Site visits: clinics, birthing centers, local hospitals

Multilevel approach for health systems strengthening
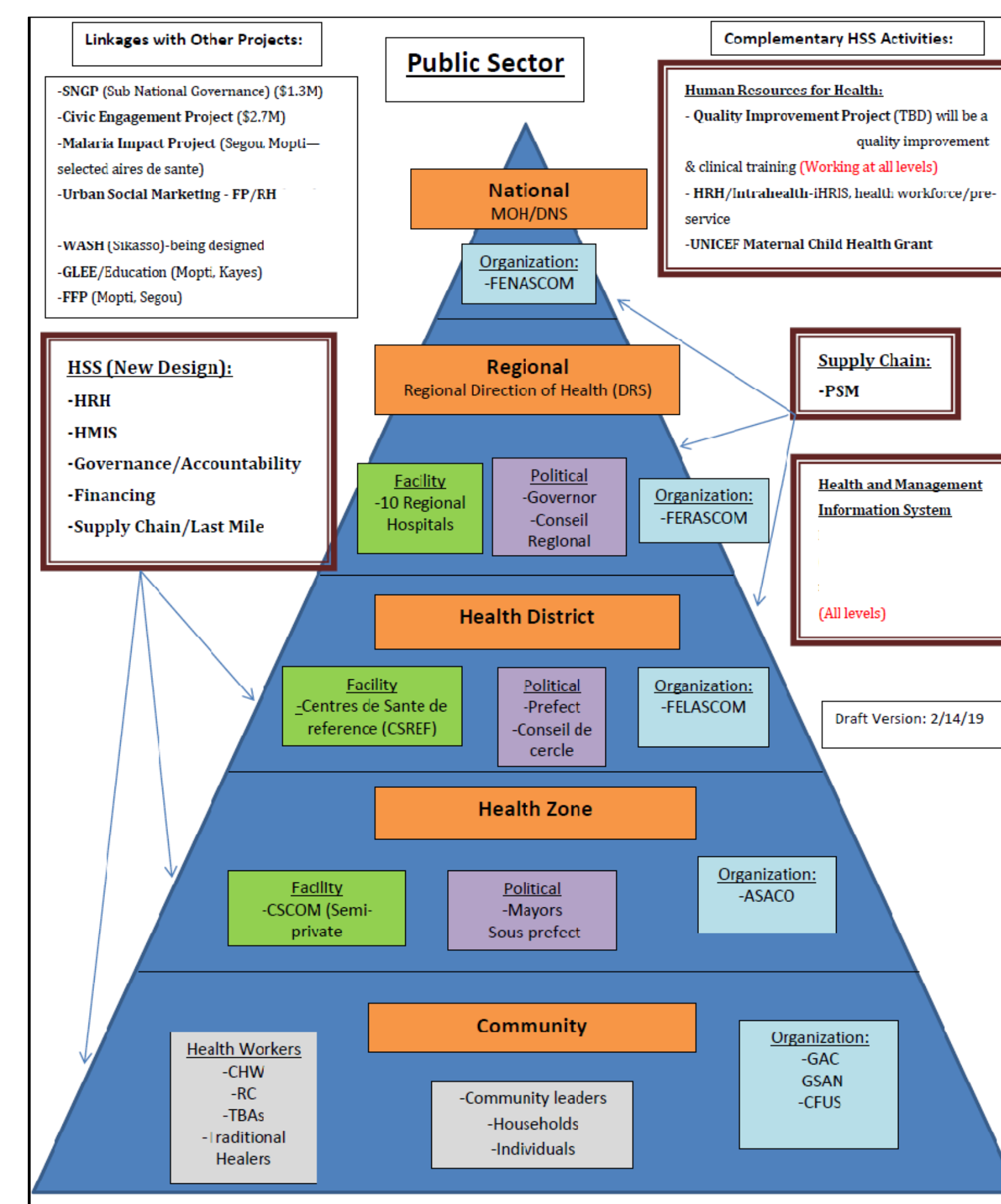
Birthing bed in local clinic, Sierra Leone

Post partum and family planning medications

Shifting Social Norms

Norms: learned, internalized, and enforced through socialization by the family, media, and other institutions (i.e., schools and religious organizations)

Anthropologists and sociologists tend to conceptualize norms as rules of behavior working at level of culture or society (**world**)

Other disciplines, such as social psychology, philosophy, and behavioral economics, tend to define social norms as people's beliefs about what others expect of them (**mind**)

Both perspectives have value, but different starting points (world vs. mind) mean they differ in how they go about shifting harmful norms or reinforcing positive norms

Perspectives are converging and practitioners are drawing from each to meet their needs (Source: Learning Collaborative to Advance Normative Change)