Francophone West Africa Regional Technical Workshop on Adolescent and Young People’s Sexual and Reproductive Health

Exploring Progress and Planning Future Evidence-Based Investments for AYSRH

Pre-meeting Youth Workshop Report

May 9, 2017 - Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was written by Stephanie Kimou of the Torchlight Collective. Ms. Kimou also facilitated the pre-meeting workshop described in this report. We thank Ms. Kimou for her support and technical expertise in engaging youth in advocacy, planning, and programming for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health. We also thank Babacar Fall of SECONAF for serving as rapporteur during the pre-meeting workshop and supporting development of this report.

We thank the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Merck/MSD for supporting the pre-meeting workshop and documentation through this report. We would also like to acknowledge the Ouagadougou Partnership Coordination Unit who co-hosted the technical meeting that followed the pre-meeting workshop and was instrumental in recruiting and supporting youth leaders from Francophone West Africa to be involved in this important workshop.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AYSRH  Adolescent and Youth Sexual Reproductive Health
CIP    Costed Implementation Plan
CSO    Civil Society Organization
E2A    Evidence to Action Project
OP     Ouagadougou Partnership
SRH    Sexual and Reproductive Health
TC     Torchlight Collective
INTRODUCTION

There has been increasing commitment from the Ouagadougou Partnership (OP) countries and support from donors to address young people’s sexual and reproductive (SRH) needs and their right to participate in policy and program decision-making. There now exists a strong platform with the OP to facilitate the sharing of evidence across francophone West Africa on improving access to, and demand for, quality SRH services for youth and adolescents. It is important to note that several strong regional and national youth networks have taken an increasingly vocal role in advocating for their own needs and rights. Despite these efforts, several gaps persist, both in the application of global and regional adolescent and youth sexual reproductive health (AYSRH) evidence-based practices in the development and implementation of national family planning plans and in the meaningful engagement of youth at all levels.

Building upon the momentum in the region and other global efforts to accelerate achievements in AYSRH, the OP Coordination Unit, Pathfinder International and its Evidence to Action Project (E2A) with inputs from the OP Youth Think Tank and support from Merck/MSD convened in May 2017 a francophone West Africa AYSRH workshop, called “Examining Progress and Planning Future Investments in evidence-informed AYSRH.”¹ The technical workshop examined how to intensify investments and actions in the introduction and/or scaling-up of AYSRH evidence-based practices. These practices focused on expanding demand for and access to quality contraceptive services for adolescents and young people. Particular emphasis was placed on supporting countries to move from awareness of evidence to applying evidence-based practices within the context of their respective Costed Implementation Plans (CIPs) for Family Planning.

Meaningful youth participation requires the development of, and investment in, participatory mechanisms that are youth-friendly and accessible to all young people. These participatory mechanisms deployed among diverse audiences need to establish a youth-adult partnership model that is grounded in mutual respect and cooperation.

E2A and The Torchlight Collective (TC) collaborated to bring together representatives from regional and national youth networks from the nine countries of the OP for a one-day pre-meeting to adequately prepare and support them to meaningfully engage and influence the dialogue and outcomes of the subsequent main technical workshop. The pre-meeting highlighted the need for clear and concrete strategies to apply evidence-based AYSRH practices to strengthen service delivery. This pre-meeting happened in the context of an ongoing conversation among countries, advocates, donors, and implementation partners in the region about the vital need to address the needs of adolescents and youth in national and regional family planning and contraceptive access initiatives. Young advocates from the region have been leading voices in calling for attention to their needs and rights. They must be meaningfully engaged and supported to continue leading these conversations as full partners and build on the momentum.

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¹ In French « Examen des progrès et planification des investissements futurs en SSRAJ basés sur les données probantes »
Participant Selection Process

E2A launched an open call for applications from young people affiliated with four prominent AYSRH youth networks in francophone West Africa: AfriYan, International Youth Alliance for Family Planning, the OP Young Ambassadors network and Youth Action Movement of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. E2A received 120 applications and worked with TC to select participants based on the following criteria:

- Age: participants had to be below the age of 30, with preference given to those under the age of 24.
- Representation: participants had to be connected to one of the four youth networks mentioned above and demonstrate a clear plan to connect their learning from the meeting to their work back in their own country.
- Content-area expertise: participants needed to have demonstrated experience or knowledge of contraceptive policy, service delivery, or demand creation

Applications were also screened for demonstrated leadership or implementation experience, gender parity, and experience working with country CIPs.

A total of 20 young people were selected to participate in the meeting representing the nine OP countries (see Annex A)

Workshop Objectives and Methodology

TC developed, with inputs from E2A, a daylong pre-meeting agenda that aligned with the objectives and anticipated outcomes of the main technical meeting, with the aim of ensuring youth participants were adequately prepared to meaningfully participate in the main technical meeting. The primary focus of the main technical meeting was to analyze each OP country’s CIP to ensure that evidence-based practices for AYSRH were included in the development, review, and operationalization of the plans. With this in mind, TC crafted a youth pre-meeting agenda with the following objectives:

- Increase youth participants’ understanding of CIPs: what the plans are, why they are important advocacy tools
- Support youth participants to analyze their country’s CIP and pull out strengths and weaknesses in the plan’s strategies and activities
- Identify effective ways youth led organizations can impact, and engage in the development, operationalization, and evaluation of the CIPs

Prior to the youth pre-meeting, TC crafted a package of reference materials that were sent to participants a week in advance. These materials included a factsheet that gave an overview of CIPs (see Annex D), a worksheet intended to aid participants in navigating their CIPs (see Annex E), and some background material on evidence based practices for AYSRH. This package allowed participants to begin “getting to know” their country’s CIPs before arriving at the workshop, and to prepare them to engage in a participatory learning environment to explore common areas of interest, develop, and share advocacy agenda for the main technical meeting.
**Summary of Main Sessions, Key Themes, and Highlights**

This section outlines some of the main themes that emerged throughout the one-day youth pre-meeting. Please refer to Annex B for more details about the agenda and facilitation methods.

**Developing a “parking lot” of questions:** To begin, TC asked pre-meeting participants to put together a list of unresolved questions they had about the CIPs after reviewing the pre-meeting reference materials. This list was posted during the duration of the pre-meeting to ensure that they would be addressed throughout the day. Many of the questions posed involved misunderstandings or misconceptions on the purpose, structure, and use of CIPs. For example, many participants believed that the costed budgets in the CIPs represented funds that were fully secured by their government for Family Planning. As such, they noted concern about the limited number of activities in the CIPs that have been implemented on the ground (to their knowledge), in light of the large budgets which they thought were already fully available for governments for Family Planning activities. It was evident that most of the participants were still unclear about how a CIP could be used as a planning or advocacy tool.

**Introduction to CIPs:** In this session, many of the participants began to deepen their understanding about CIPs. For example, they came to understand that CIPs were not budgets that were already funded and allocated, but rather strategic planning and advocacy tools that could be used to mobilize support and resources for family planning activities. Following a short presentation on how CIPs are developed and used, participants discussed how they, as leaders of youth led organizations, could use the CIPs to advance their own work related to AYSRH. This was a rich discussion where the participants went from seeing the CIPs as something that was missing vital input from young people, to a tool, which they could use to remind decision-makers of the strategies, and actions that they have prioritized, and how these strategies and actions can be bolstered with the engagement of young advocates.

**AYSRH Obstacles:** After a review of the CIPs and how they could be useful tools for youth led organizations, the next activity divided the participants into groups of four for a brainstorming session. Participants were asked to spend 10 minutes listing examples of barriers that young people in their countries face when accessing family planning services. There were four flip chart stations labeled: “demand creation,” “service delivery,” “enabling environment” and “coordination.” Major themes that came up during the brainstorming session included high prices for contraception, frequent stock-outs, misinformation spread amongst social networks to young people and community leaders, stigmatization/cultural taboos around adolescent sexuality, and problematic or biased service providers. Service delivery was a major point of discussion, with the young participants emphasizing the need for more confidential, free of charge service centers that are open during convenient times for students. Participants also emphasized the urgent need for properly trained service providers who do not discriminate or shame sexually active young people. This discussion on service provision led many participants to suggest expanding stand-alone youth centers, which opened a conversation on evidence-based practices. The facilitator clarified that global evidence shows that youth centers are ineffective strategies for increasing uptake of SRH services among adolescents and young people, including
contraceptive services. It was an important conversation as it introduced the idea of incorporating evidence-based practices into policy messages. To begin this discussion, country groups took 10-15 minutes to review the evidence based best practices brief prepared by E2A.

**Country Team Work on CIPs:** The final portion of the workshop allowed participants to dive deeper into their CIPs. After choosing the obstacles to AYSRH most relevant to their context, and reviewing E2A’s best practices brief, participants searched in their CIPs to see if those obstacles were being addressed in the proposed strategies and activities. This was a truly technical exercise that asked participants to not just list the problems that they saw, but to analyze how their governments think these problems could best be addressed. Participants were then asked to unpack the proposed activities in their CIPs and note their strengths, weaknesses, and how these activities and strategies could be tailored more specifically to young people. For example, the Cote d’Ivoire group searched their CIP to find a strategy or solution, which addressed the misinformation that is spread amongst students. In their CIP they found that their government proposes to start a family planning sensitization campaign, which involves after school clubs that are already formed in high schools. The Cote d’Ivoire team thought a campaign would be a great idea, but knew that if it were not something institutionalized during the school day, and accompanied by a standard curriculum, it would not be effective. They proposed a comprehensive sexuality education program to be first piloted in certain high schools in Abidjan, with the support of one or two youth-led organizations partnering with CSO and government implementers. Many other country teams found that the obstacles that they found most pertinent were not addressed in their CIPs at all; leaving them to craft their own strategies and solutions they could propose as part of their advocacy messages. For example, the Mali team did not find anything in their CIPs strategies or activities that directly address the need for consistent intergenerational dialogues with community and religious leaders on AYSRH. In turn, they crafted a pilot program that incorporated quarterly community meetings led by youth organizations and community and religious leaders.

This exercise was a great way for the participants to search their CIPs for interventions that they found important, and that aligned with the advocacy priorities of their youth organizations, and see how they could be improved while meaningfully engaging young people.

**Shared Agenda/Talking Points**

During the final portion of the workshop, participants worked as a group to craft recommendations for ways that youth led organizations can better influence and participate in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the CIPs. Reaching consensus to finalize a list of recommendations was not a simple task, but the participants designated a rapporteur and discussion facilitator who helped organize thoughts, and narrow down their priorities:

1. Ensure formal channels for young people’s participation in the drafting of Costed Implementation Plans.
2. Create an umbrella coalition of youth networks to participate in reflections and decision-making in different countries.
a) Identify and train regional youth focal points from each country (who are members of the main SRH youth associations in the region)
b) Create a working group for monitoring and evaluating SRH programs, projects and budget allocation.

3. Organize capacity building for youth: budget processes, monitoring and evaluation, and use of ICT for sexual and reproductive health.

4. Assign leadership roles to young people for the implementation of certain activities directly affecting them

5. Create an inventory of all youth associations and networks at the national level what could be involved in SRH sensitization activities in each country

6. Increase transparency about the total resources available from partnership for youth SRH activities in the CIPs.

7. Initiate annual “youth advocacy days” where young people can advocate with decision-makers (governments, partners, parents, teachers, etc.) in each country. These advocacy days should allow young advocates to interact directly with decision-makers and to take stock of progress related to AYSRH decisions and commitments made.

Youth Participation in Practice during the Main Technical Meeting

Preparing the young people to fully understand CIPs, particularly within their country context, was vital to their active participation during the main technical meeting. Youth participants were asked to fully engage as presenters, facilitators, and discussion leaders. The first major youth intervention during the workshop was in the AYSRH Evidence-based practices panel discussion. Eduard Keita from Mali served as the youth representative who gave the major conclusions and take-aways from the youth pre-meeting. This was a great opportunity for the youth representative to share the recommendations the group created, and was an opportunity to regroup afterwards and see how they could better align their recommendations to reflect some of the practices that were shared during the technical main.

As the main technical meeting went on, country teams were asked to work together to analyze their CIPs using the evidence-based practices. Due to the exercise that the youth participants had undertaken during the youth pre-meeting, they were able participate and meaningfully engage others by giving examples of where their CIPs could be bolstered, reinforced, and improved. During one working session, young people were invited as co-facilitators during roundtable discussions on the CIPs and evidence-based practices. The main facilitators were given training the day before on what they needed to do to guide the conversation. The youth participants who co-facilitated the discussion expressed in retrospect that they could have better supported the main facilitators if they had also received this training. Still, many youth co-facilitators and young participants navigated the space well, and felt comfortable with the material. With a better understanding of the CIPs, the youth participants better placed their personal experiences, and the obstacles that their peers face, within the technical conversations. This gave many of them the confidence to lead discussions about their advocacy priorities as members of youth led organizations, and how these priorities align with not only the CIPs, but with the evidence-based practices.
The technical meeting was also a great space for youth participants to network with professionals and government officials working in AYSRH. This allowed the young people to hear about initiatives, activities, and strategies being developed, or that have been implemented in their countries. So many times, youth led organizations are not fully aware of what is being done “for them,” in terms of service delivery or demand creation; the technical meeting helped them understand the landscape and policy environments in their country, in turn improving their advocacy messages. Youth participants commented on how excited they were to meet so many adult allies who wanted to stay connected, and better incorporate the youth networks in their own work.

Finally, the last youth panel was intended to be a time where youth representatives from each country shared the key points that came out of the two-day meeting, including recommendations to improve CIPs through the incorporation of evidence based practices. Unfortunately, because of lack of preparation from the facilitator of the panel, as well as the panelists, this session became a time for the young participants to share their disappointment with the lack of meaningful youth participation in the development and revision of their CIPs. This panel quickly turned into a “youth vs. adult” exchange that left both parties feeling unsatisfied and silenced. It will be important to have more time to better prepare both facilitator, and panelists in the future to avoid these types of interactions, and foster meaningful dialogues.

CONCLUSION

Preparing the youth participants to meaningfully engage in the technical workshop was the first step in truly ensuring that their presence was beneficial for them as advocates. They were given the skills to succeed in the environment in which they so often feel left out of due to tokenistic views of youth participants. This is a great model that is worth replicating in other countries because it is equipping young advocates with the tools to go beyond being the voices expressing struggle of their peers, to using evidence to craft the best strategies and activities for addressing those struggles.

ANNEXES:

a) List of participants
b) Pre-meeting agenda/facilitation guide
c) CIPs country worksheet
d) Presentations
e) CIPs overview factsheet
f) Brief on evidence based practices for AYSRH
## ANNEX A. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Invitee name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Annick M. Avonon</td>
<td>MAJ (IPPF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Styline Semevo Alexine Agbazahou</td>
<td>IYAFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>Akissi Viviane Kouame</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>Kotchi Yvan N'gadi</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Cécé Honomou</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Hadja Idrissa Bah</td>
<td>Afriyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Edouard Keita</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Sorofing Traore</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Ibrahim Ousmane Kane</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Hawa Diaw</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Tanimoune Sani Tambari Souleymane</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Idrissa Illo Ango</td>
<td>MAJ (IPPF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Fatoumata Bintou Massaly</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Ibrahima Fall</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Elagbe Kwakutse Dzahini</td>
<td>IYAFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Isidore Djifa Kuessan</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Zerbo Mouhamed</td>
<td>Youth leader</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Ganda Genevieve Clementine Tarnaga</td>
<td>FP Youth Ambassadors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Laure Nadine Boncoungou</td>
<td>MAJ (IPPF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Nabo Bere</td>
<td>MAJ (IPPF)</td>
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</table>
### ANNEX B. PRE-MEETING AGENDA AND FACILITATION GUIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
<th>Facilitation Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 – 9.15am</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>As a group</td>
<td>All participants will be asked to sign-in and include their name and affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.15-9.30am</td>
<td>Introduction of the workshop’s objectives and timetable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Stephanie Kimou</td>
<td>SK will review the workshop agenda and objectives:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30-10am</td>
<td>Introduction of participants: names, country and organization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>As a group</td>
<td>1. Understand CIPs, what they are, why they are important</td>
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<td>2. Analyze their country's CIPs and pull out strengths and weaknesses in policy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Identify effective ways youth led organizations can impact, and engage in the</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>development and operationalization of the CIP's</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SK will also hand out the main technical meeting agenda, pointing out opportunities</td>
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<td>for youth speakers and facilitators.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Each participant will be paired with another person from another country to learn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and present the following on their partner:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Name, country, organizational affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Where they would visit if they had an all-expense paid vacation?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. What is their favorite part of their work in AYSRHR?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Presenter</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-11am</td>
<td>Group discussion to ask questions related to NCIPs:</td>
<td></td>
<td>- What do you find unsettling?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What kind of information on NCIPs are you looking for?</td>
<td>Stephanie Kimou</td>
<td>- The goal will be to answer this list of questions before the end of the workshop.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>COFFEE BREAK</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.15am</td>
<td>Presentation by Torchlight:</td>
<td>Stephanie Kimou</td>
<td>- Why develop an NCIP?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What does an NCIP specifically include for young people?</td>
<td></td>
<td>- What does an NCIP specifically include for young people?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• How are the NCIPs being used?</td>
<td></td>
<td>- How are the NCIPs being used?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Who is financing the costs of an NCIP?</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Who is financing the costs of an NCIP?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- There will also be Q&amp;A session for participants to ask questions, along with addressing any questions remaining from the “Parking Lot” list.</td>
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<td><strong>LUNCH: This will be a working lunch where participants take a second look at the agenda of the main meeting/facilitation guide and return to the pre-meeting with selections for speakers and facilitators for the different sessions</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1.15-2.15pm | “Brainstorming” session | There will be 4 flipcharts placed around the room, each one with a title written across the top:  
1. Social Norms  
2. Access (stock outs, cost, location)  
3. Policies  
4. Education  
Participants will be divided into 4 groups (with one group leader who will support in recording, and presenting) and will spend 5-10 mins at each flipchart filling it with examples of barriers adolescents face when attempting to access contraception.  
At the end of the 40 mins of brainstorming discussion, SK will review the barriers with help from group leaders. | Stephanie Kimou |
| 2.15-3.30pm | Work groups per country | Participants will get together with their country partner and use their laptops to open their NCIP.  
They will choose 2-3 barriers from the brainstorming session and search their PANB to see whether or not the barriers they choose are addressed through policies in the NCIP.  
For each NCIP policy they find that addresses their chosen obstacles, they will (document the policy on a post-it note, including its NCIP page #) and answer the following questions: | Stephanie Kimou |

|  |  | What prevents young people to access information, products and services to improve their sexual and reproductive health? What are the obstacles? |  |
| Participant will be divided into pairs (per country) and will use their NCIPs to analyze how the NCIPs address these obstacles:  
**Policies**: What does the NCIP say about these obstacles? |  |  |

Exploring progress and planning future evidence-based investments for AYSRH
### Exploring progress and planning future evidence-based investments for AYSRH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity                                                                 Anti-Sexism Meetings</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.45-4.15pm</td>
<td><strong>Evidence-based best practices to improve access</strong></td>
<td>Overview of evidence on efficient and promising practices in AYSRH</td>
<td>Stephanie Kimou</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.15-5.15pm</td>
<td><strong>What can you, as young people, bring to the discussions on NCIPs</strong></td>
<td>Group discussion on how young people can support the improvement and implementation of NCIPs</td>
<td>Stephanie Kimou Babacar Fall, Rapporteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Create a list of 5 ways in which governments and OSCs can engage young people in the development/review/implementation/monitoring and assessment of the NCIPs</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reflect on the actions you could take once you are back in your respective countries to promote</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Groups will record their findings on a flip chart and 5 volunteer groups will give a 2-3 min presentation to the group.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.15-5.30pm</td>
<td>Conclusion, Q&amp;A</td>
<td>Participants will finalize list of selected speakers and facilitators, and schedule evening meetings with SK to review facilitation guide and prep for main meeting. Any remaining questions can be posed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This list will be finalized in the evening after the pre-meeting, and will be emailed, printed, and distributed to all youth participants prior to the opening of the technical meeting. This list is intended to be the collective voice of the youth organizations present as a set of cohesive speaking points.
ANNEX C. CIPS COUNTRY WORKSHEET

Worksheet: Control and own your national costed implementation plan

- Which strategies and activities defined in your country’s CIP can improve the demand for FP services for adolescents and young people?

- Does your NCIP refer to the integration of the comprehensive sexual education? What are its components/general direction?

- Which interventions and activities are best suited to the questions and needs of adolescents and young people within your country’s CIP?

- What are the commitments and actions from your country’s government to improve access to youth-friendly family planning services?

- What are the NCIP’s activities related to adolescents and young people already implemented in your country? What are their levels of implementation? Which ones have not yet been initiated?

- According to you, which specific actions or activities could be added to the NCIPs to improve access to youth-friendly family planning services?
Pourquoi faire un PANB?

• Une feuille de route pour aider les gouvernements à atteindre leurs objectifs de planification familiale
  – Permet aux gouvernements de:
    • Prioriser les interventions
    • D’engager les parties prenantes
    • Prévoir les coûts
    • Mobiliser les ressources
Un PANB détaille les activités du programme et les coûts afférent requis pour atteindre les buts.

Il peut définir les besoins en ressources humaines, financières et techniques ainsi que les produits et équipements.
Qu’est-ce qu’un PANB inclut?

• Plan National d’Action pour la Planification Familiale
• L’analyse situationnelle nationale de la PF
• Le plan d’engagement des parties prenantes
• Des activités avec un calendrier
• Des budgets détaillés basés sur les activités
• Une analyse des déficits de financement
• Des estimations des impacts
• Des outils de suivi et d’évaluation
• Un cadre de mobilisation des ressources
Un PANB aide les gouvernements à traduire leurs engagements en faveur de la PF en programmes et politiques concrètes!
Comment les PANB sont-ils utilisés?

- Estimer les impacts des interventions
- Préparer un budget
- Obtenir l’engagement de ressources
- Suivre le progrès
**ANNEX E. CIPS OVERVIEW FACTSHEET**

**COSTED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN RESOURCE KIT**

**TOOLS AND GUIDANCE TO DEVELOP AND EXECUTE MULTI-YEAR FAMILY PLANNING PLANS**

**FAMILYPLANNING2020.ORG/CIP**

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**WHAT IS A COSTED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN?**

A Costed Implementation Plan (CIP) is a multi-year roadmap designed to support a government in achieving its family planning goals. CIPs are a critical tool in transforming ambitious family planning commitments—such as those made through Family Planning 2020 and the Ouagadougou Partnership—into concrete programs and policies.

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**WHAT IS THE CIP RESOURCE KIT?**

The CIP Resource Kit features tools for planning, developing and executing a robust, actionable and resource family planning strategy. Specifically, the Kit includes guidance documents and tools necessary for program planners, ministry representatives and technical assistance providers. The CIP Resource Kit is the result of collaboration, knowledge sharing and thought leadership among numerous governments, organizations and experts with hands-on experience with developing CIPs.

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**HOW DOES THE CIP PROCESS WORK?**

The CIP process helps countries prioritize appropriate interventions, allocate limited resources, unify stakeholders around one plan and build the case for increased support. The 10-step process guides countries through planning, developing and executing a plan as well as continually engaging stakeholders, advocating effectively and securing rights at the center of all activities. An effective and comprehensive CIP can address and budget for all components of a family planning program, from quality, rights-based service delivery and equitable access to management and accountability.

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**“The CIP has helped us to determine budgetary needs to reposition our family planning efforts. Monitoring the CIP is helping us to be more strategic in how resources are invested in the country to get results. Also, straightaway from the CIP launch in Tanzania, high-level officials started to look at FP as part of the development agenda.”**

—Maurice Hiza, National Family Planning Coordinator, Government of Tanzania

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**CUSTOMIZABLE TOOLS TO SUPPORT STRATEGIC PLANNING AT ANY PHASE**

The CIP Resource Kit can be used at any point in the development or implementation of a national family planning strategy to accelerate progress on achieving a country’s goals. Select resources may be applied to:

- Educate stakeholders and decision-makers and increase buy-in
- Delve into technical strategy development to map progress toward goal achievement
- Determine the cost of a new or existing strategy and identify resource gaps
- Refine an existing strategy to achieve more efficiency and effectiveness
- Put processes in place to improve implementation and monitoring of existing plans

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**10 STEPS: BUILDING A FAMILY PLANNING COSTED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

**Phase 1: Plan**

1. Obtain Buy-In
2. Develop a Roadmap and Secure Resources

**Phase 2: Develop**

3. Conduct a Situational Analysis
4. Develop a Technical Strategy
5. Estimate Resources and Costs
6. Identify Financing Gaps
7. Finalize and Launch Plan

**Phase 3: Execute**

8. Set Up & Manage Institutional Arrangements for Implementation
9. Monitor Performance
“The CIP articulates the country’s consensus-driven priorities for family planning. It guides current and new partners in their family planning investments and programs. The CIP is an endorsement by government and partners of the well-known fact that family planning saves the lives of women, newborns and adolescents as well as contributes to the nation’s socioeconomic development.”

—Cecile B. Bongar, Deputy Representative, UNFPA Uganda

**FEATURED RESOURCES IN THE CIP RESOURCE KIT INCLUDE:**

**Costed Implementation Plans for Family Planning: The Basics**
The “why,” “what”, and “who” of CIPs.

**Making the Case for a CIP: PowerPoint Template**
A customizable presentation about CIPs for decision-makers and stakeholders to obtain buy-in and approval to engage in the CIP process.

**Stakeholder Engagement for Family Planning Costed Implementation Plans: A 4-step Process to Meaningfully Engage Stakeholders in Developing and Executing CIPs**
A comprehensive guide to supporting successful, sustained stakeholder engagement.

**Family Planning 2020: Rights and Empowerment Principles for Family Planning**
A statement of family planning rights principles that must be respected, protected and fulfilled to reach and sustain goals for meeting contraceptive needs. This resource also includes illustrative examples on implementing principles across policy, programs, measurement and markets.

**Costed Implementation Plans for Family Planning: Standard Elements Checklist**
Thematic areas and elements recommended for inclusion in all CIPs.

**10-Step Process for CIP Planning, Development and Execution**
Guidance on moving through all 10 steps in the CIP process and when to apply particular tools.

**Developing CIPs: Team Roles and Responsibilities**
Guidance on CIP Task Team organization, member selection, and group roles and responsibilities.

**Developing a Technical Strategy for Family Planning Costed Implementation Plans**
Systematic and practical guidance for moving through the technical strategy development process, including three action steps: situation analysis, results formulation and activity planning.

**Four Key Elements for CIP Execution: Approaches and Tools for Translating the Plan into Sustained Action and Results**
Provides a conceptual framework and description of four key elements for CIP execution, including recommendations on implementation approaches and a checklist for CIP Task Teams.

**Family Planning CIP Costing Tool & User Guide**
A spreadsheet providing the government with the total cost of the CIP by activity and year of planned implementation at national or subnational levels.

**Family Planning CIP Gap Analysis Tool & User Guide**
A spreadsheet providing governments and stakeholders with information on what percentage of the resources required to implement CIP activities have been mobilized.

“CIPs are a pragmatic way to help countries achieve their FP goals. Moreover, the CIP process has been instrumental in increasing country ownership as they map out the way forward. This practical approach has given governments a tool to prioritize and coordinate key interventions for maximum impact. In addition, CIPs can be used as a blue print for requests to the RMNCH Trust Fund and in the future to the GFF and complementary financing mechanisms.”

—Katie Taylor, Deputy Agency Child and Maternal Survival Coordinator and Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Global Health, USAID

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**
To access tools and guidance documents, view CIPs, read testimonials and learn about the organizations that have contributed to the CIP Resource Kit, visit [www.familyplanning2020.org/cip](http://www.familyplanning2020.org/cip)