

What should SRHR in 2030 look like?

Co-designing responsive, effective and scalable SRHR for 2023-2028

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## Who are the youth of 2030?

Following from Y, the end of an era and the end

USA

Coined by McCrindle to define the start of a whole new era. Follows scientific naming (Greek alphabet)



possibly have long lasting effects from COVID-19 and Global Financial Crises

Gen Z Gen Alpha

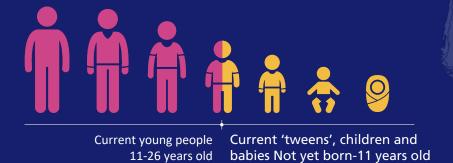


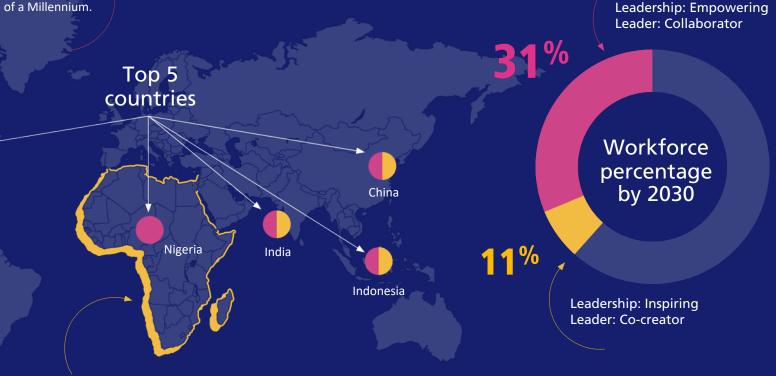
Global population percentage

~2.2 billion **26**%

COVID-19 impact on new birthscontraceptive interruptions possibly have long-lasting effects from COVID-19, incl orphanhood

#### Age demographic





2030: highest growth Africa







### Gen Z



The Zeds

Generation Connected



generations

iGen

Screenagers

**Dot Com Kids** 

Digital Integrators

**Learning &** engaging with the world?



Digital native

Try & See







Digital way of life





Co-creators





**Generation Glass** 



The Alphas

Global Generation

Global

Upagers

Multi-modal learning



Virtual learning



Digital



Facilitator



**Participative** 

Learner-centric



# **COVID INCREASING RISKS**For families and communities

80 million people

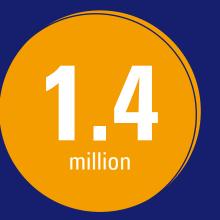
> will be pushed into extreme poverty (World Bank, 2021)

10
million
additional girls

will marry as children (UNICEF, 2021) 2.3
million children

experience loss of care giver (Hillis, 2021) 16 billion children

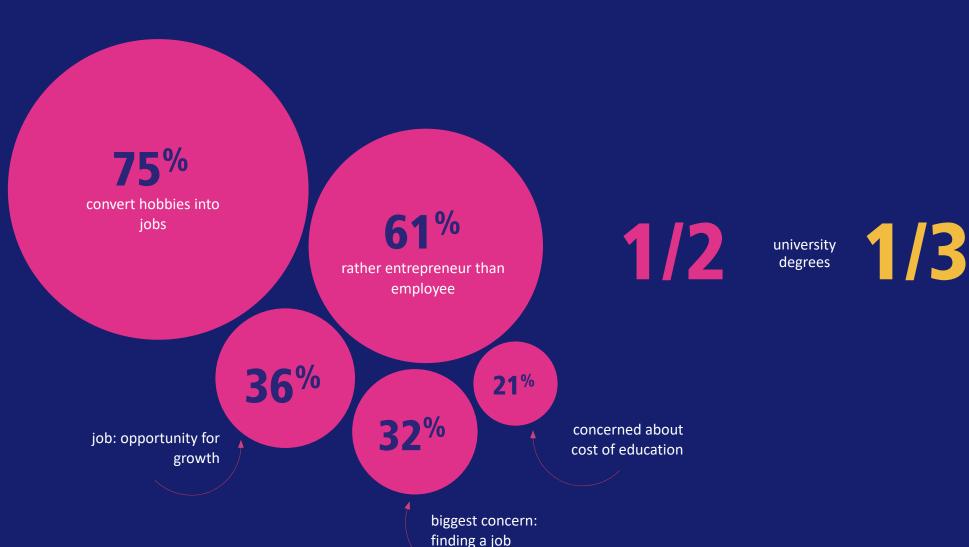
Out of school at the peak of crisis (World Bank, 2020)



Unplanned pregnancies (UNFPA, 2021)

## **Education and employment for Gen Z and Gen Alpha**





Education outcomes: Employability



## Growing awareness of inequality Gen Z and Gen Alpha

- Time of immense economic growth and improvements in living standards
- Growing gaps in access to resources and opportunities
   WITHIN & ACROSS countries
- Gender, race, ethnicity, place of residence and socio-economic status --> shape inequality greatly
- Growing divide based on identity in some parts of the world
- Inequality connected to and shaped by megatrends in:
  - Rapid technological change
  - Climate crisis
  - Urbanization
  - migration

2/3
Live in countries where inequality increased



25% greater ratio between the income of the richest and poorest 10% of the global population attributed to global warming



## "Inevitability of violence" for Gen Z & Gen Alpha

#### **Shared risk factors**

- History of violence exposure/ adverse childhood experiences
- Substance misuse
- Behavioural issues, linked to attachment, caregiver and familial relationships
- Inequality: economic, services, norms
- Unstable societies: wars, high-violence settings

#### Who is at greatest risk?

- Children and young people in unstable homes
- Women in conflict/ humanitarian settings
- Young women in child, early and forced marriage
- Minorities: ethnic, sexual, political, etc.

**SELF-DIRECTED VIOLENCE**(self-harm,
suicide)

INTER-PERSONAL VIOLENCE

(physical, emotional, neglect, economi c, political, spiritual, identity)

COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE

(war between states, terrorism, ethnic conflict)

Issue	Trends/ Demographics
Sexuality and gender identity	88% exploring 18% Gen Z LGBTQIA+ (highest proportion globally ever)
Contraception	57% need met
HIV	1.9 million children and adolescents are projected to be living with HIV 270,000 children and adolescents are projected to become newly infected with the virus annually 56,000 children and adolescents are projected to die from AIDS-related causes annually 2.0 million new HIV infections could be averted between 2018 and 2030 if global goals are met – 1.5 million of these would be averted among adolescents
Early marriage	7% globally An additional 10 million child marriages due to COVID- 19 Potentially 100 million child marriages between 2020- 2030
Adolescent pregnancy	In 2030: 3 million adolescent mothers in sub-Saharan Africa ~3 million adolescent mothers in South Asia



## **SRHR** by 2030

Growing gap between Progressive & Regressive policies in different regions

## Sexual and Reproductive Health ISSUES & WISHES





#### **RELATIONSHIPS**

- Partners how to manage violence, intimacy, exes, negotiations around contraception
- Caregivers/ adults how to feel seen, respected & not stigmatized



#### **HEALTHCARE SERVICES**

- independent, self-drive access to services
- Non-stigmatizing providers and systems



- CONSENT
- GENDER & SOCIETAL NORMS
- MENTAL HEALTH & CYBER-BULLYING

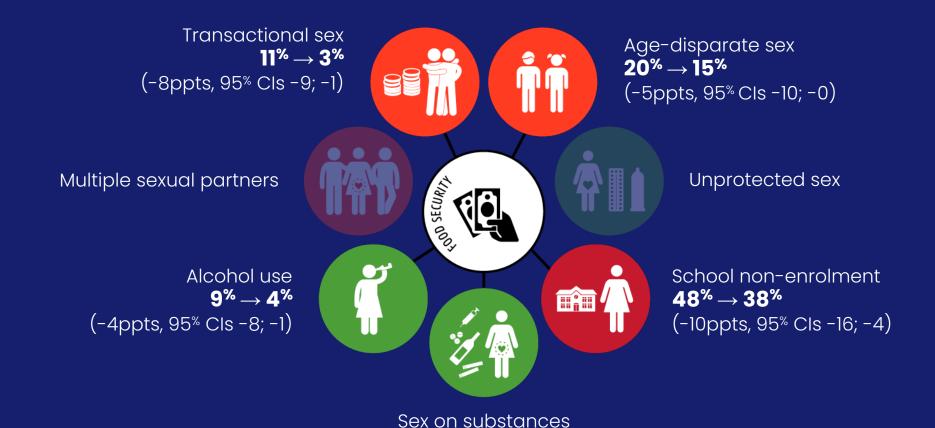


## **FINDINGS**

Innovative, shock-responsive, future-flexible interventions

### ADDRESSING STRUCTURAL DRIVERS





 $12\% \rightarrow 7\%$  (-5pts, 95% CIs -9; -1)



## **SRHR Approaches for Clients 2030**





#### 1. Self-care approaches/ interventions

- Self-testing for HIV, STIs, and HPV
- Self-treatment and medication; such as self-managed abortion, self-injectable contraceptives.
- Self-care interventions during antenatal and intrapartum care



#### 2. mHealth/remote interventions-also a means to facilitate self-care approaches

- Interactive digital interventions (IDIs) for sexual health
- Number of studies in sub-Saharan Africa using mHealth interventions
  - Mobile for Reproductive Health (m4RH) mHealth intervention in Tanzania
  - Mobile Health-Supported HIV Self-Testing Strategy Among Urban Refugee and Displaced Youth in Kampala, Uganda



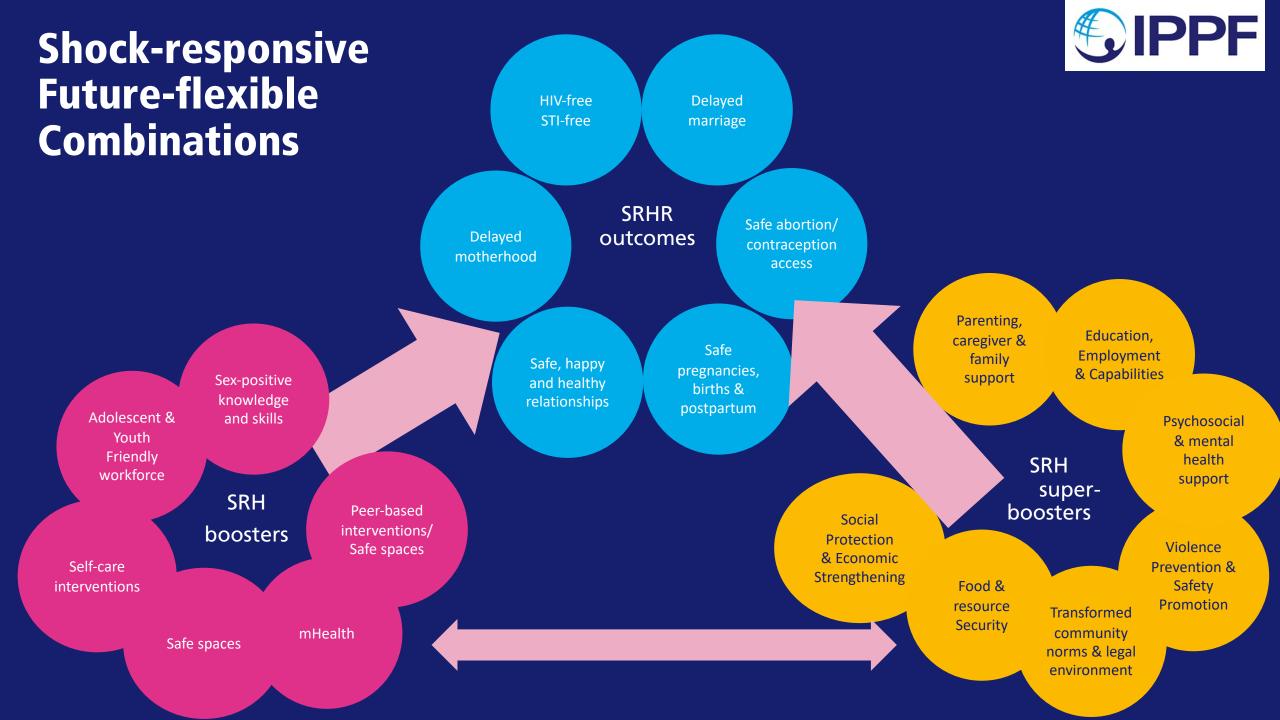
#### 3. Peer-based interventions

HIV support, CSE and SRH information, reducing rapid repeat pregnancies



#### 4. Integrated services

- Safe spaces (for example) or adolescent & youth friendly health services (AYFHS)
- Synergies among HIV/SRH, HIV/HPV care and prevention, integrating psychosocial skills to change behaviours across multiple spaces e.g. CSE, family planning access across multiple touch points





### **THANK YOU!**

