**Key Questions:**

The key aim of the study was to better understand the pursuit of objectives and outcomes of Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) working with Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa.

- **Objective of the Study**
  - The key aim of the study was to better understand the activities that PCVs are performing on the field to serve OVCs.

- **Methods**
  - Qualitative analysis to develop a framework for the HIV OVC PCVs data.
  - Collaborated with an OVC specialist and a Data Analyst specialist.
  - Process:
    - Read about 150 2017 PCVs activity narrative entries.
    - Developed a qualitative framework to categorize the HIV OVC activities.
    - Read 230 2019 OVCs activity narratives, and used Excel to categorize them according to the framework described above.
    - Used Tableau software to quantify and visualize 2019 results.
  - Data:
    - Obtained from the Volunteer Reporting Tool, where volunteers enter descriptions of all the activities they perform while on the field.
    - Botswana, Cameroon, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia.

- **Results**
  - 2019 OVERVIEW
  - About ½ meet official gov. indicator.
  - Females more often served than males.
  - Most Gender activities address Gender-Equity and Gender Norms.
  - Most Gender activities address Gender-Equity and Gender Norms.
  - Most activities address a combination of HIV, Gender and Life Skills.
  - Most activities address a combination of HIV, Gender and Life Skills.
  - Most activities address a combination of Youth Development and Sexual and Reproductive Health activities.
  - Most activities address a combination of Youth Development and Sexual and Reproductive Health activities.
  - Most life skills interventions are a combination of Youth Development and Sexual and Reproductive Health activities.
  - Most life skills interventions are a combination of Youth Development and Sexual and Reproductive Health activities.
  - Most activities have a Health focus.

- **Discussion**
  - About ½ of the activity descriptions do not match the official indicator. This raises important questions and considerations:
    - Need to further encourage sustained contact as opposed to one time engagement.
    - Need to increase number of Club activities.
    - Disconnect between government expectations and the work volunteers understand themselves doing on the field.
    - Better volunteer training needed (co-developed a document outlining volunteer training recommendations).
    - Need to rethink the motive behind the federal programs implemented.
    - PEPFAR is one of the most quantitative and data driven programs.

- **Acknowledgements**
  - I would like to thank:
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**Introduction**

- 7,000 volunteers; 700 focus on HIV
  - Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) as a key population.
  - Peace Corps (PC) HIV work funded by PEPFAR.
  - Set PEPFAR indicators outline activities to be performed by volunteers.
  - PCVs required to report quarterly (every 3 months) every activity on the field.
  - PCVs focus on behavior change and resource facilitation.

**Peace Corps, Office of Global Health and HIV**

Funded by CHW under Health Scholars Program and SINSI

**Gabriela Oseguera Serra, 2020, Politics**

**Peace Corps, Office of Global Health and HIV**

**Results**

**Figure 1. 2019 Activity Description Overview. Key Insights:**

- About ½ meet official gov. indicator.
- Females more often served than males.
- Most Gender activities address Gender-Equity and Gender Norms.
- Most activities address a combination of HIV, Gender and Life Skills.
- Most activities address a combination of Youth Development and Sexual and Reproductive Health activities.
- Most life skills interventions are a combination of Youth Development and Sexual and Reproductive Health activities.
- Most activities have a Health focus.

**Figure 3. 2019 Activity Description Other Summary. Key Insights:**

- Most activities address a combination of HIV, Gender and Life Skills.
- Most HIV activities focus on Nutrition.
- Most Life Skills interventions are a combination of Youth Development and Sexual and Reproductive Health activities.
- Most HIV activities focus on prevention.
- Most Gender activities address Gender-Equity and Gender Norms.

**2019 International AIDS Conference (IAS), Mexico City**

**HIV Among Indigenous Populations in Mexico**

- Patterns of Vulnerability
- Economic exploitation
- Social marginalization
- Political and cultural marginalization
- Symbolic domination
- Only 1% of HIV testing happens in indigenous municipalities.

**HIV Among Indigenous Populations in Oaxaca**

- HIV Prevalence in CAPASITS
- Indigenous: 23%; Non-Indigenous: 16%
- Mortality due to abandonment of treatment
- Indigenous: 58%; Non-Indigenous: 42%
- HIV Prevalence among CAPASITS garments
- Indigenous: 35%; Non-Indigenous: 23%

**Figure 1. OVC Categorization Framework.**

The framework serves to categorize the qualitative activity data reported by PCVs. Every single activity description falls under a set of boxes in this framework.

**Figure 3. 2019 Activity Description Other Summary. Key Insights:**

- Most activities address a combination of HIV, Gender and Life Skills.
- Most HIV activities focus on Nutrition.
- Most Life Skills interventions are a combination of Youth Development and Sexual and Reproductive Health activities.
- Most HIV activities focus on prevention.
- Most Gender activities address Gender-Equity and Gender Norms.