This document is intended to capture what Adolescent 360 Project learned during the inspiration phase in Nigeria.

It reflects the voices of the people the team spoke with and provides the A360 Consortium with a springboard for design opportunities.
INSPIRATION PHASE SO FAR

SCOPE: In October 2016, our multi-disciplinary field team set out to learn about the lives of adolescents in Nigeria, focusing on their access to, and attitudes towards, reproductive health services. We conducted research in the south in Lagos state and in the north in Kaduna state. These locations were selected because they were considered representative of the target populations of northern and southern Nigeria, respectively.

METHODS: We used IRB–approved research methods to spark conversations with girls and community members about values, community norms, and experiences.

LIMITATIONS: We were inspired by the girls’ stories and narratives that we heard, but our research was limited to the types of girls who were available at the research communities. The insights and opportunities outlined here are not comprehensive of everything we heard, but are highlighted for design potential.

ETHICS: All participants gave consent or assent to talk with us. No names have been used to assure confidentiality and anonymity.
WHAT ARE INSIGHTS?

**INSIGHTS**: Statements that help point the way forward and drive towards design solutions. Some may be novel while others not; the most important thing is that the combination of insights help launch the team into novel ideas.

**FOCUS ON BEING ACTIONABLE**: Through the course of our research, we heard about many topics—from finance to living conditions to love. While we acknowledge that all topics are an important part of a girl’s life, the insights that follow represent the strongest patterns that emerged across age and regions.
OUR PROCESS
Inspiration bootcamp & formative research
Synthesis in San Francisco
CONTEXT
Sexual Activity
OF GIRLS AGED 15—19 IN NIGERIA

35% OF GIRLS HAVE HAD SEX

17% OF GIRLS HAVE BEEN MARRIED

11% OF GIRLS HAVE BEGUN CHILDBEARING

16 MEDIAN AGE OF SEXUAL DEBUT

16 MEDIAN AGE OF MARRIAGE

(NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC HEALTH SURVEY, 2013)
Contraceptive Use
OF GIRLS AGED 15—19 IN NIGERIA

ADOLESCENT mCPR BY STATE

CONTRACEPTION USE & INTENTION

- 1% USE TRADITIONAL METHOD
- 7% USE MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
- 36.6% USE NO METHOD, BUT INTEND TO USE
- 56% USE NO METHOD, DO NOT INTEND TO USE

(NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC HEALTH SURVEY, 2013)

(PSI LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 2016)
Only 12% of girls complete secondary education, and 1% complete post-secondary education.
Technology Access
OF GIRLS AGED 15—19 IN NIGERIA

78%  37%  37%  10%
OWN A MOBILE PHONE  HAVE WEEKLY ACCESS TO RADIO  HAVE WEEKLY ACCESS TO TELEVISION  HAVE WEEKLY ACCESS TO NEWSPAPER
OMOLARA
Omolara is Christian, unmarried, and sexually active but does not have children. She has finished secondary school and lives with her parents.

MOPELOLA
Mopelola is among the most diverse of the sample populations. She is likely a Christian, lives in a rural environment, is not yet sexually active or married. A small proportion are married with children.

SARATU
Saratu is Christian, lives in a city, is unmarried, and has no children. She is probably sexually active, has had more than one sexual partner, and is the most likely to have experienced sexual violence.

AISHA
Aisha is Muslim and Hausa-Fulani. She is likely married, lives in a rural environment, and has children. She is the least likely to be in school.
The A360 segmentation helped us orient to the research context. During our research, we spoke with girls reflective of the four segments. However, as stories emerged, we found that the reality of girls’ lives is more nuanced than allowed for by the segmentation.
A360
FORMATIVE RESEARCH
NIGERIA
Where we went

217 INTERVIEW SESSIONS

123 KADUNA STATE
94 LAGOS STATE
Who we talked to

365 PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

105 ADOLESCENT GIRLS
72 ADOLESCENT BOYS
34 MOTHERS
38 FATHERS
31 MALE PARTNERS
50 COMMUNITY INFLUENCERS
24 CLINICAL PROVIDERS
11 OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

365 PEOPLE INTERVIEWED
Girls we talked to

NORTH

20% MARRIED
18% HAVE BEGUN CHILDBEARING
38% MUSLIM
61% CHRISTIAN

AGES OF GIRLS
- 12% 16 YEARS
- 22% 17 YEARS
- 8% 15 YEARS
- 44% 19 YEARS

EDUCATION LEVELS OF GIRLS
- 62% SECONDARY
- 10% PAST SECONDARY
- 2% NONE
- 6% QURANIC
- 20% PRIMARY

Girls we talked to
Girls we talked to

SOUTH

6% MARRIED
6% HAVE BEGUN CHILDBEARING
40% MUSLIM
59% CHRISTIAN

AGES OF GIRLS
- 20% 15 YEARS
- 21% 15 YEARS
- 14% 18 YEARS
- 18% 17 YEARS
- 27% 16 YEARS

EDUCATION LEVELS OF GIRLS
- 53% SECONDARY
- 41% PRIMARY
- 4% PAST SECONDARY
- 2% NONE

6% MARRIED
6% HAVE BEGUN CHILDBEARING
40% MUSLIM
59% CHRISTIAN

PRIMARY
SECONDARY
PAST SECONDARY
NONE
A NOTE ON LANGUAGE:

In this document, our reference to “adolescents” is based on our field interviews and may not be representative of the larger country context.
PROLOGUE
Adolescents in Nigeria have a clear vision for their futures.

They know who they want to be and what they want to achieve.
In the north, many adolescent girls dream of finishing secondary school, getting married, having a family, and then continuing their education.

In the south, many adolescent girls dream of finishing school, learning a trade, gaining financial independence, and then getting married and having a family.
However, there are economic, social, and contextual factors that often stand in the way of achieving these dreams.
By protecting and improving girls’ sexual and reproductive health, we can mitigate some of the barriers they face on their journeys, and empower them to work towards the futures they envision.