



JOINT PROGRAM
« Menyumenyeshe »



**“Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health of
Adolescents and Youth in Burundi”**



**JOINT PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING THE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH AGED 10-24 YEARS IN BURUNDI**

BASELINE STUDY: FINAL REPORT

DONE BY

MUNEZERO DESIRE: STATISTICIAN-DEMOGRAPH, CHIEF OF MISSION

&

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of the baseline study for the Joint Program "Menyumenyeshe" is to determine the baseline situation through 7 indicators identified by the consortium at the beginning of the program implementation. This will be used as the basis to compare to the final evaluation in 2020 to measure the progress and achievements / results of the program, and provide recommendations to guide the current and other future programs.

The survey reached successfully 1247 households on an initial sample of 1260 distributed in all 18 provinces of the country. It targeted any young people aged 10-24 years found in the selected households. In these households, 5037 members were registered and 1483 young people and adolescents were successfully interviewed. The main results are the following:

Indicator 1: % of adolescents and youth aged 10-24 years who have skills in promoting and protecting their SRHR

On average, the skill level of young people is not satisfactory, although those who claim to be competent are numerous compared to others. Only 47.3% of adolescents and young people aged 10-24 years have skills in promoting and protecting their SRHR, while 37.4% say they are incompetent and 14.3% are undecided. There are no significant differences by gender. Depending on the attitude considered, the levels vary greatly. Few of young people can communicate on issues related to sexuality (less than 30%) except with friends of the same sex. On the other hand, the majority have skills in self-esteem (at least 70%).

Indicator 2: % of adolescents and young people aged 10-24 years who have sufficient knowledge of SRHAY

On average, 46.9% of adolescents and youth aged 10-24 years have sufficient knowledge of SRHAY. This level of knowledge varies according to the residence area (52.7% for urban versus 46.3% in rural), by gender (45.0% for boys compared to 48.7% for girls). The difference between boys and girls results from the fact that girls know more about getting pregnant than boys (32.9% vs. 18.3%). Depending on the level of education, it varies between 40.0% for youth with primary education level to 70.8% for youth with university education level.

On the other hand, only 5.3% of youth and adolescents have sufficient knowledge about STIs. Also, 83.4% of them have sufficient knowledge about HIV, 72.8% have good knowledge about the SRHAY services and 26.2% have sufficient knowledge about when to get pregnant

Indicator 3: % of adolescents and youth who have positive attitudes to SRHR

Adolescents and youth overall have favorable attitudes, 65.1%, of which 52.0% are very favorable. This percentage of adolescents and young people with favorable attitudes varies very little from 65.9% in the CORDAID area to 64.3% in the UNFPA area and 65.7% in the CARE area, 64, 9% in rural areas to 68.3% in urban areas, and 64.4% for boys to 65.9% for girls.

Indicator 4: % of adolescents and youth aged 10-24 years who have satisfied needs for SRH services

Very few of the youth declared to have had needed one of the SRHAY services, only an average of 3.7%. Regarding the level of satisfaction, 88.8% of young people requiring SSAY

services were satisfied. This proportion increased somewhat among youth who were able to access the service they needed, with 92.8% being satisfied. This level of satisfaction ranges from 85.0% for the menstrual cycle disorder service to 97.8%, 99.9% and 100% respectively for pre-natal consultation, childbirth and GBV care. Furthermore, the level of dissatisfaction is higher for the services of condom supply (11.9%) and family planning (11.6%).

Indicator 5: % of adolescents and youth aged 10-24 years who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

Only 17.5% of young people used a condom the last time they had sex. According to gender, the use is 4 times higher for boys (38.8%) than for girls (8.7%).

Depending on the area of residence, urban residents use condom twice as much as rural youth (30.3% versus 15.4%). Youth in the CORDAID area used twice as much condom (34.0%) as in CARE (13.7%) and UNFPA area (16.2%).

Indicator 6: % of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) who confirm that local leaders support their access to SRHAY information and services.

Only 8.8% of adolescents and youth (10-24 years old) confirm that local leaders support their access to information and services from the SRHAY. This proportion varies little according to the area of residence (10.5% for urban versus 8.6% in rural areas), the gender (6.6% for girls versus 11.5% for boys) and the area of intervention (3.1 per cent in the UNFPA area, 8.6 per cent in CARE and 10.8 per cent in CORDAID).

Among the leaders mentioned, there are the qualified health workers and the community health workers who most support young people in the residence area. On the other hand, community leaders were mentioned in last place.

Indicator 7: % of adolescents and youth (10-24 years old) who confirm that their family supports their access to information and services from the SRHAY.

Overall, 11.4% of adolescents and youth (10-24 years old) confirm that their family supports their access to information and services from the SRHAY. This proportion varies according to the place of residence (18.8% for urban versus 10.4% in rural areas), gender (12.8% for girls versus 10.1% for boys) and area of intervention (7.5 per cent in the UNFPA area, 10.2 per cent in CORDAID and 13.6 per cent in CARE).

For accessing to information and services, youth, especially in urban area, mention their mothers as the parents that support them more. On the other hand, fathers were mentioned in the last position in urban areas.