



Club Initié pour la Lutte contre le SIDA

REPORT OF STUDY ON THE CARTOGRAPHY OF MARRIED WOMEN IN THEIR ADOLESCENCE



Workshop with the consultant

**Prepared by the consultant
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I. Background and justification

The majority of Togolese population is the young with those under the age of 25 representing around 60% of the population and those aged from 10 to 24 around 27%; this population mainly of youth is confronted with among other numerous problems precocious pregnancy, STIs and HIV mainly because of the lack or insufficiency of information and the precocity of sexual activities.

Today, the city of Lomé and in particular the district of Adamavo, one of the districts in Lomé, is experiencing a situation in which the number of young and adolescent mothers keeps increasing. Facing this situation, the organization **CILSIDA** with the financial support from **Fondation de France** undertook within the community of Adamavo a study to have a clear idea on the number and situation of married girls of this community in order to appreciate possible actions to take directed to this target group with the intention to improve their living conditions and contribute to reduce their level of vulnerability to various social difficulties and thereby reduce the prevalence of HIV within the community of Adamavo. This present study, who is a questionnaire in the street, was done following to the training session of the members of the club of extra-scholastic young and adolescent girls of Adamavo on sexual and reproductive health and interpersonal communication initiated and organized by **CILSIDA** with the financial support from **Fondation de France**. This study, whose aim is to spot married girls in the community of Adamavo, was implemented from October 21 to 29, 2008 with the support from an external consultant.

II- Objectives

2.1. General Objective

To put together the cartography on the situation of married girls in the community of Adamavo

2.2. Specific Objectives:

- ✓ To take a census of married girls in the community of Adamavo;
- ✓ To identify the problems of married girls;
- ✓ To take a census of the needs of married girls in the community
- ✓ To evaluate the level of exposition of married girls to the infection with HIV and other diseases
- ✓ To promote actions of the members of the club of extra-scholastic young and adolescent girls of Adamavo in the community
- ✓ To offer the trained members of the club of extra-scholastic young and adolescent girls of Adamavo an opportunity to put the received knowledge into practice

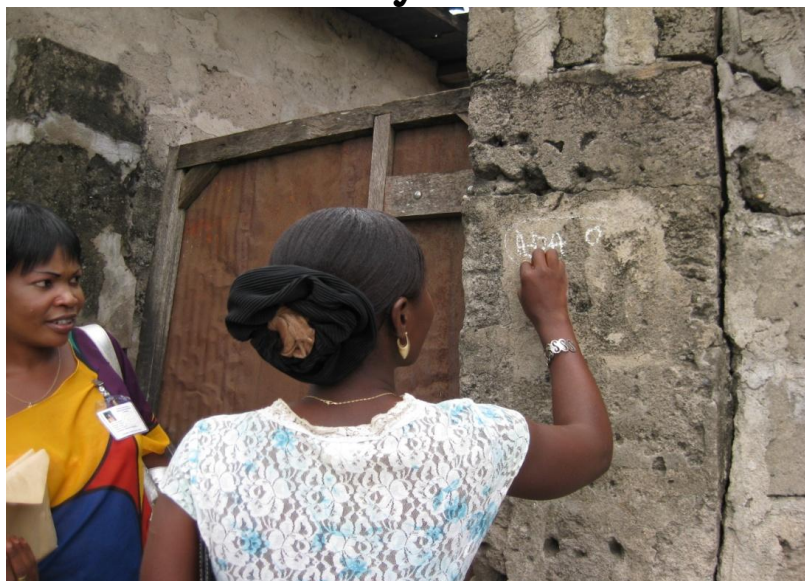
III- Methodological Approach

The study applied to the total of 320 young girls under the age of 19 in nine localities constituting the community of Adamavo; Adamavo (110), Adankanoukopé (8), Adjigokopé (17), Kagomé (84), Mayakopé (51), Noudokopé (31), Tamani (0), Todoba (16) and Vogankomé (3). The survey sheet was composed of a single type of questionnaire pre-coded to the population being part of the sample. The questionnaire composed of closed questions and open questions as well as preformed questions, was administered to the people at home in order to avoid losses and overlaps of the questionnaire. To do this, teams of two girl members of the club each, split into the precise localities, crisscrossed from house to house and collected information based on the interview guide that was handed over to them. 3522 people were interviewed in the process of the survey. With the support of the external consultant, the collected data was analyzed and the survey report was made.



Survey in a house

IV- Presentation and analysis of the results

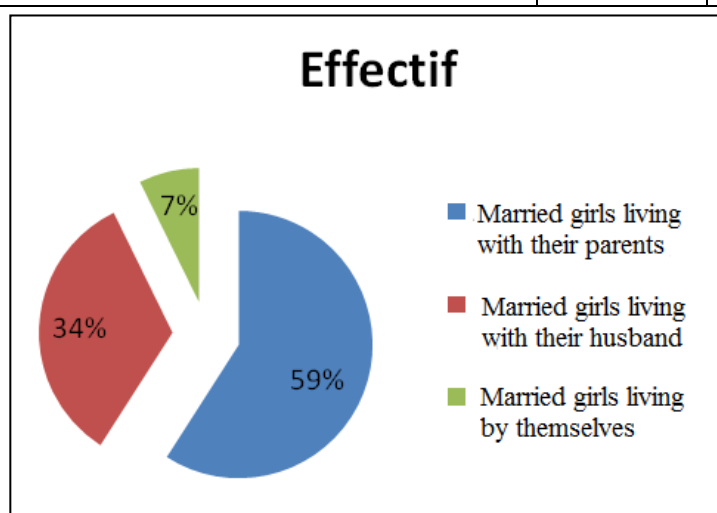


After the survey at a house

4.1. Results and data analysis of the district Adamavo

4.1.1. Distribution of married girls by whether they are living with their husband, parents, or by themselves

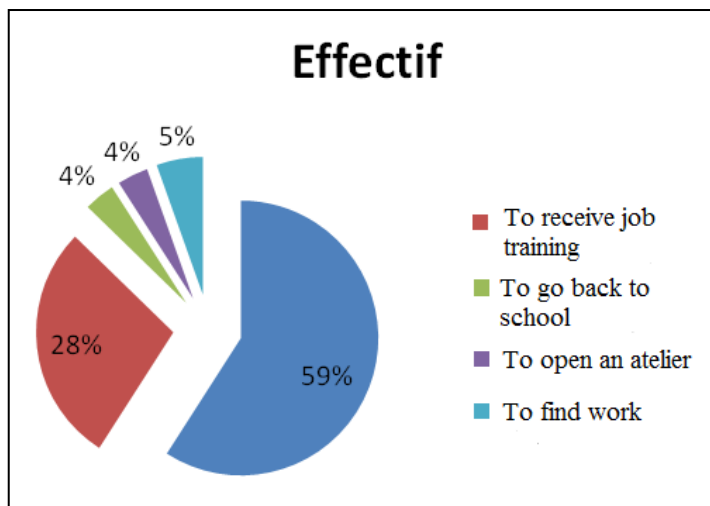
| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Married girls living with their parents | 65 | 59.09 |
| Married girls living with their husband | 37 | 33.64 |
| Married girls living by themselves | 8 | 7.27 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |



The obtained results show that more than a half of the married girls interrogated in this district at the time of this study i.e. 34% affirm being taken care of their husband while 59% of these girls are with their parents. Those who take care of themselves are only 8%. Most of those who are with their husband declare that they are without proper consent but under pressure of their parents. The situation of those who are alone must draw our attention above all as they are left on their own without material or psychological support and in addition they are immature. Among all the married girls interviewed in this district, 24 people, of whom 10 are living with their parents, 13 with their husband and 1 by herself, are pregnant.

4.1.2. Distribution of married girls by their professional ambition

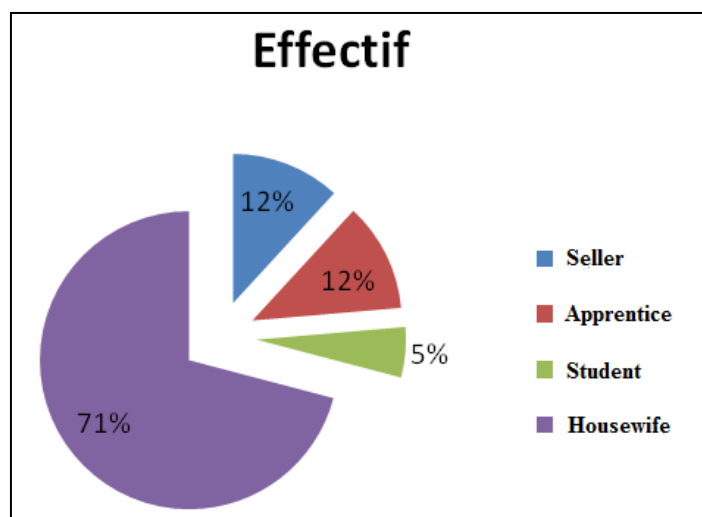
| Needs | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| To do a trade | 65 | 59.09 |
| To receive job training | 31 | 28.18 |
| To go back to school | 4 | 3.63 |
| To open an atelier | 4 | 3.63 |
| To find work | 6 | 5.45 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |



Despite their precocious marriage all the girls are ambitious to have a job. Thus, according to the analyzed data, 4% wish to go back to school, 28% want to receive job training, 59% think of doing a trade, 4% feel like opening an atelier while 5% wish to have lucrative work. Taking all into account, the needs of the married girls are enormous and difficult to meet. That they express their needs means they are not totally taken care of by their husband or parents.

4.1.3. Distribution of the married girls by their occupation

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Seller | 13 | 11.82 |
| Apprentice | 13 | 11.82 |
| Student | 6 | 5.45 |
| Housewife | 78 | 70.09 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

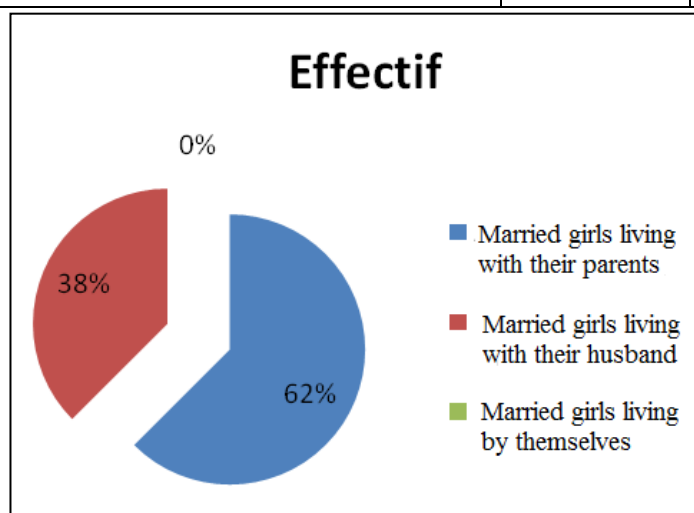


Most of the young and adolescent mothers identified in Adamavo are apprentices (12%), housewives (71%), and sellers (12%). Students represent only 5% of the total. It turns out from this analysis not only that they are still dependent on their parents but also from the aspect of their occupations that they are victims of analphabetism or inadequate information.

4.2. Results and data analysis of the district of ADANKANOUKOPE

4.2.1. Distribution of married girls by whether they are living with their husband, parents, or by themselves.

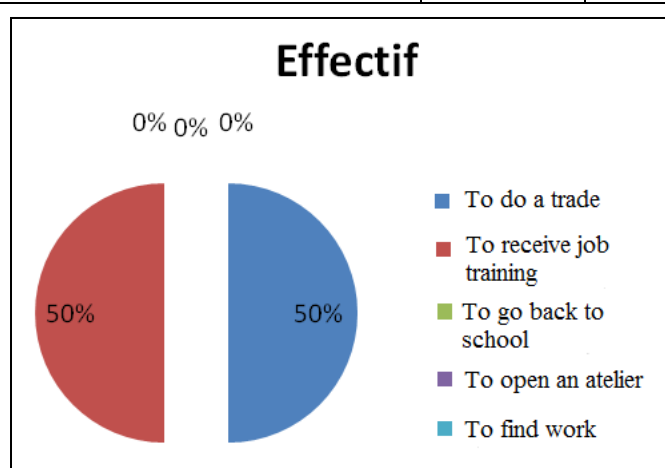
| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Married girls living with their parents | 5 | 62.5 |
| Married girls living with their husband | 3 | 37.5 |
| Married girls living by themselves | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 100 |



For this district, the obtained results appear a little feeble compared to the results of the first district. However, these results show that the majority of these girls are with their parents or husband: 62% are in the charge of their parents and 38% are with their husband. Frankly speaking, the victims of this district are girls of young age.

4.2.2. Distribution of married girls by their professional ambition

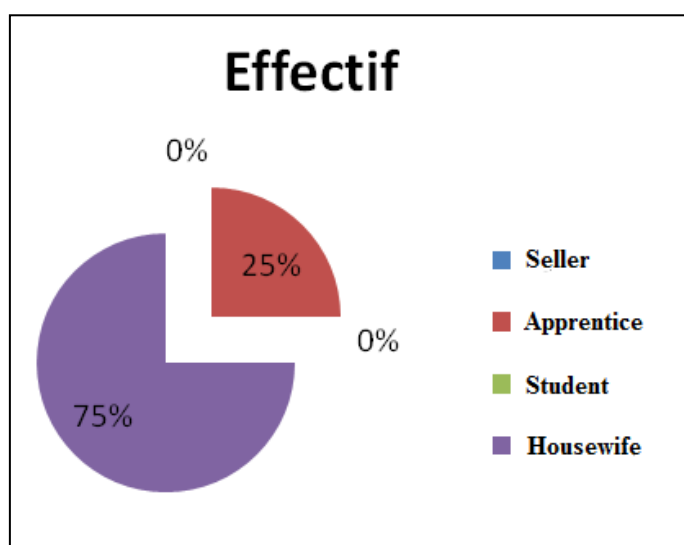
| Needs | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| To do a trade | 4 | 50 |
| To receive job training | 4 | 50 |
| To go back to school | 0 | 0 |
| To open an atelier | 0 | 0 |
| To find work | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 100 |



As far as their professional ambition is concerned, 50% of the married girls precociously wish to start a trade and 50% think of receiving job training. With regard to this data, note a necessity of these girls, despite their state of married adolescents, to have a job in order to become responsible mothers.

4.2.3. Distribution of the married girls by their occupation

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Seller | 0 | 0 |
| Apprentice | 2 | 25 |
| Student | 0 | 0 |
| Housewife | 6 | 75 |
| Total | 8 | 100 |

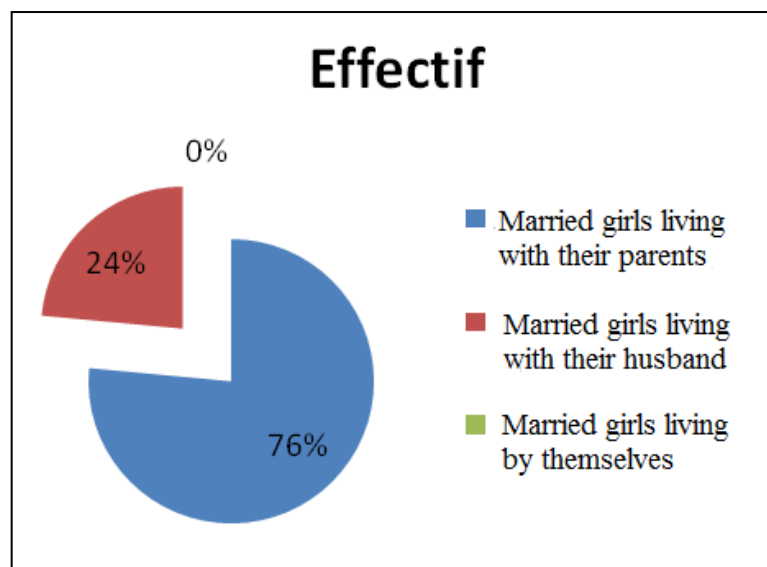


In ADANOUKOPE, according to the analyzed data in this study, 75% of the married girls are housewives and 25% are on training. It turns out that these girls are not yet capable of becoming a mother. In addition as we saw in the study of occupations of the girls of Adamavo, they are also victims of analphabetism and inadequate information. Having seen that these young mothers are to the most part immature girls, this situation can have non negligible obstacles to the education of their eventual babies in a way that the mommies themselves were not sufficiently prepared.

4.3. Results and data analysis of the district of ADJIGOKOPE

4.3.1. Distribution of married girls by whether they are living with their husband, parents, or by themselves.

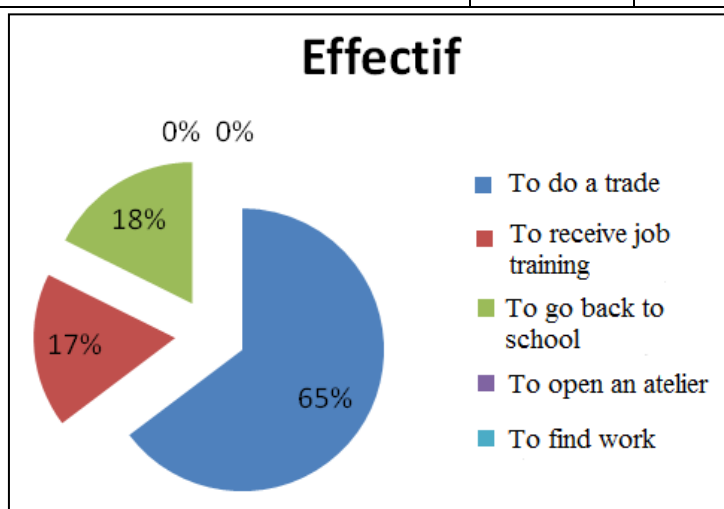
| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Married girls living with their parents | 13 | 76,47 |
| Married girls living with their husband | 4 | 23,52 |
| Married girls living by themselves | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 17 | 100 |



The district of ADJIGOKOPE presents the same situation as the previous district as regards married girls staying with their parents and those who are with their husband. Thus, 76% are under their parents' responsibility and 24% their husband's. These results show that we are dealing with girls who are exposed to numerous risks including death. The study showed elsewhere, among the girls met in this zone, three are pregnant: one with her parents and the other two with their husbands.

4.3.2. Distribution of married girls by their professional ambition

| Needs | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| To do a trade | 11 | 64,70 |
| To receive job training | 3 | 17,64 |
| To go back to school | 3 | 17,64 |
| To open an atelier | 0 | 0 |
| To find work | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 17 | 100 |

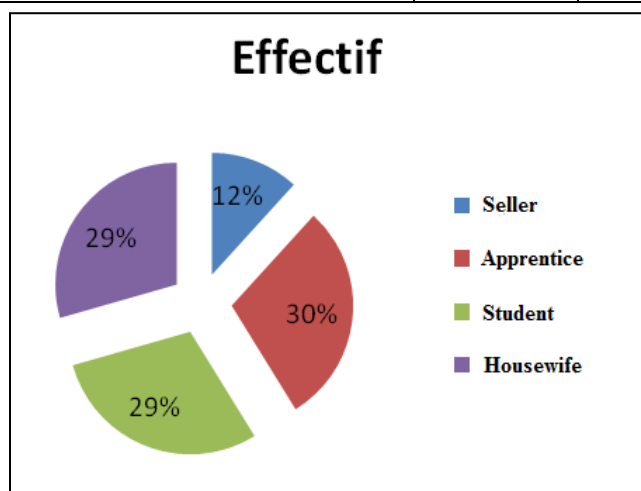


The analysis of this table above show that 17% of the married girls want to receive job training, 65% seek to do a trade and 18% wish to go back to school. As regards to all this, that it was the girls seeking to do

a trade, to receive job training, and to go back to school, the results show that in this community the sexual relations are precociously had.

4.3.3. Distribution of the married girls by their occupation

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Seller | 2 | 11,77 |
| Apprentice | 5 | 29,41 |
| Student | 5 | 29,41 |
| Housewife | 5 | 29,41 |
| Total | 17 | 100 |

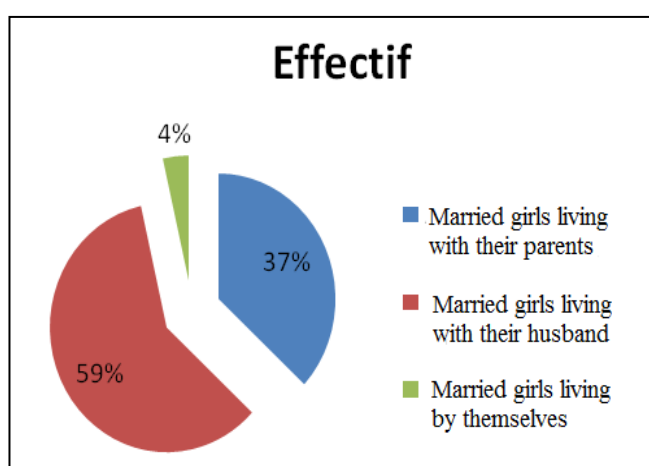


Among these 17 adolescent girls indentified in this district at the time of this questionnaire, 30% are apprentices. Come then students who represent 29%, sellers 12% and housewives 29%.

4.4. Results and data analysis of the district of KAGOME

4.4.1. Distribution of married girls by whether they are living with their husband, parents, or by themselves.

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Married girls living with their parents | 31 | 36.90 |
| Married girls living with their husband | 50 | 59.52 |
| Married girls living by themselves | 3 | 3.57 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |

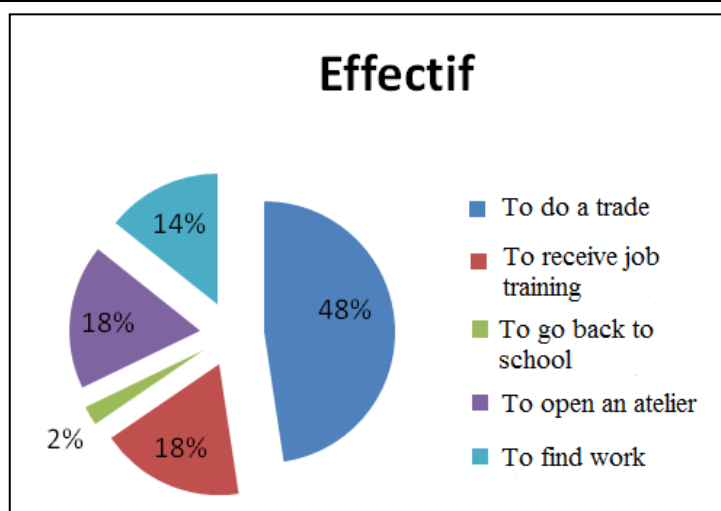


In KAGOME, out of 84 married girls identified, 31, that is, 37% of the girls are in the charge of their parents, 3, that is, 4% live alone and 59% have support of their husband. This district have plenty of girls who are left by themselves therefore exposed to all kinds of sexual violence and ignorant of the existence of sanitary organizations who can help them to lead their sexual life better.

Of 84 married girls, 5 are pregnant. One with their parents and 4 with their husbands.

4.4.2. Distribution of married girls by their professional ambition

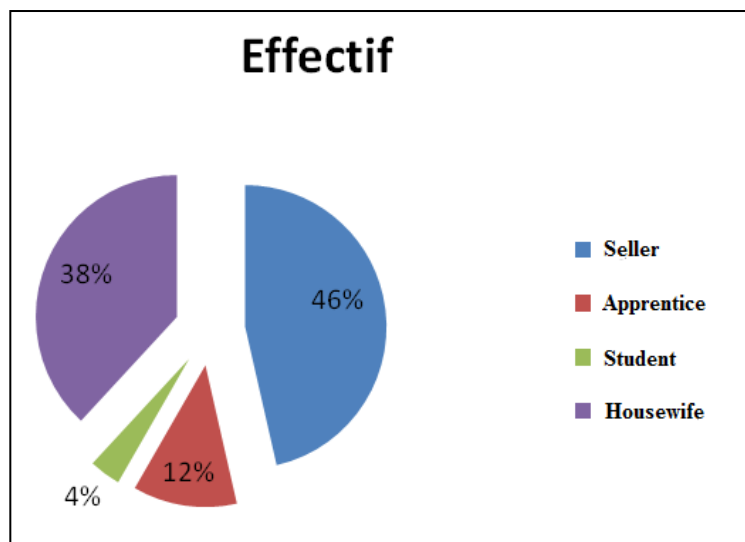
| Needs | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| To do a trade | 40 | 47.61 |
| To receive job training | 15 | 17.85 |
| To go back to school | 2 | 2.38 |
| To open an atelier | 15 | 17.85 |
| To find work | 12 | 14.28 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |



The married girls in this district have the needs to do something to succeed in life. They express their problems through the table above: 18% affirmed that they want to receive job training, 14% seek work, 2% think that they could go back to school and 18% said they want to open an atelier. But these married adolescents do not have the means that allow them to reintegrate themselves to the society so easily. An accompaniment is necessary for this reason to meet their needs.

4.4.3. Distribution of the married girls by their occupation

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Seller | 39 | 46.42 |
| Apprentice | 10 | 11.90 |
| Student | 3 | 3.57 |
| Housewife | 32 | 38.09 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |

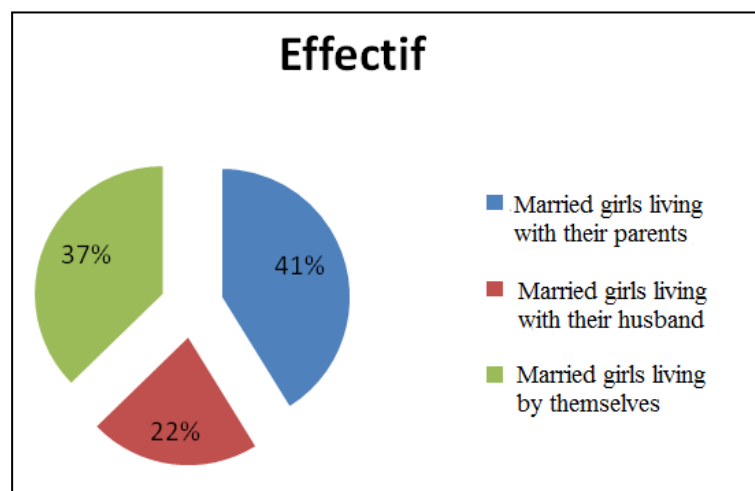


It appears in this table that 12% of the married girls are apprentices, 4% are students, 46% are sellers and 38% are housewives.

4.5. Results and data analysis of the district of MAYAKOPE

4.5.1. Distribution of married girls by whether they are living with their husband, parents, or by themselves.

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Married girls living with their parents | 21 | 41.17 |
| Married girls living with their husband | 11 | 21.56 |
| Married girls living by themselves | 19 | 37.25 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

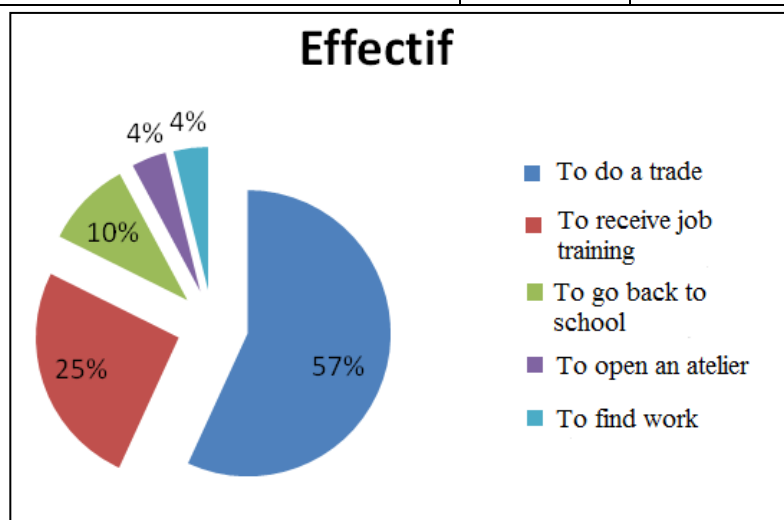


From the data analysis of this table, it is revealed that 41% of the married girls are with their parents, 37% are by themselves and 22% are with their husband. It turns out that the majority of the married girls cannot stay with their husband.

11 pregnancies were found out of 51 married girls of whom 6 were with their parents and 5 with their husband.

4.5.2. Distribution of married girls by their professional ambition

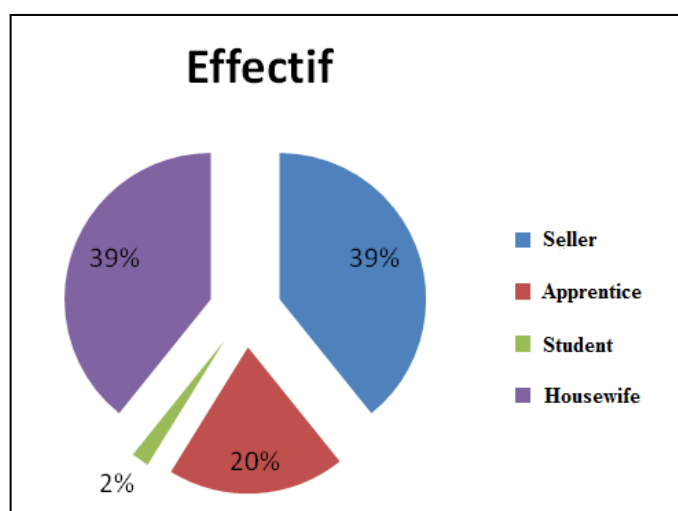
| Needs | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| To do a trade | 29 | 56.86 |
| To receive job training | 13 | 25.49 |
| To go back to school | 5 | 9.80 |
| To open an atelier | 2 | 3.92 |
| To find work | 2 | 3.92 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |



These girls of MAYAKOPE affirmed that they are available to undertake a business. Thus 25% wish to receive job training, 10% to go back to school, 4% to open an atelier, 57% to do a trade and 4% to find work. It means that the majority of the married girls do not have professional qualifications.

4.5.3. Distribution of the married girls by their occupation

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Seller | 20 | 39.21 |
| Apprentice | 10 | 19.60 |
| Student | 1 | 1.96 |
| Housewife | 20 | 39.21 |
| Total | 51 | 100 |

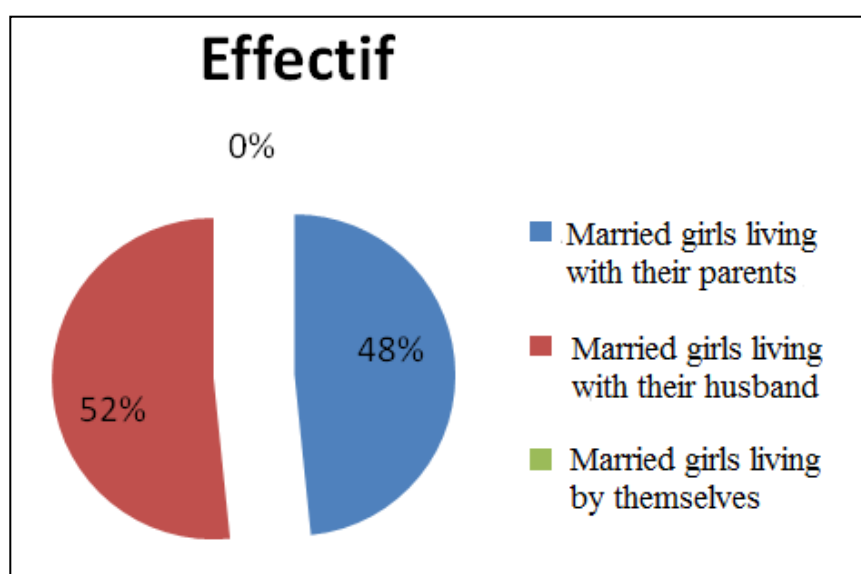


According to this questionnaire figured in this table, 2% of the married girls in this district are students. Then come by the order of importance sellers 39%, housewives 39% and apprentices 20%.

4.6. Results and data analysis of the district of NOUDOKOPE

4.6.1. Distribution of married girls by whether they are living with their husband, parents, or by themselves.

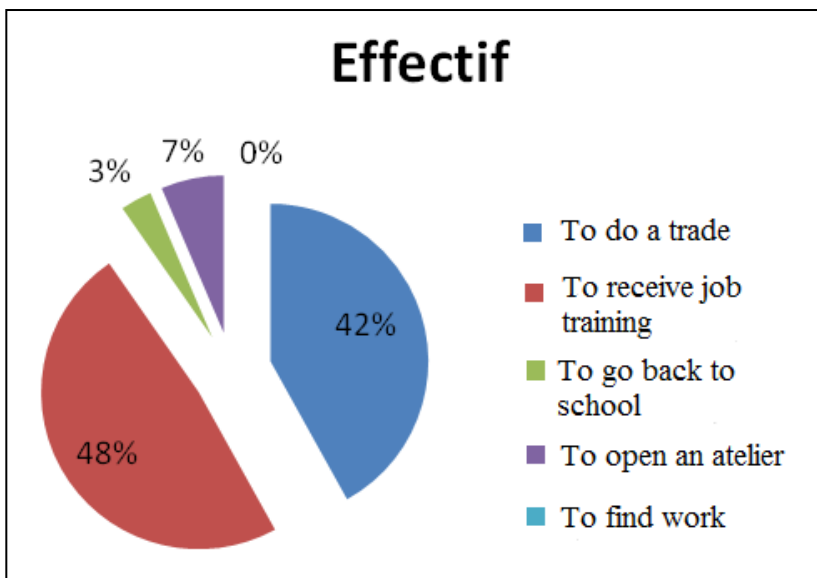
| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Married girls living with their parents | 15 | 48.38 |
| Married girls living with their husband | 16 | 51.61 |
| Married girls living by themselves | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 100 |



The number reading of this table indicates that 48% of the married girls in this district of NOUDOKOPE are still in the charge of their parents and 52% benefit from the protection of their partner. And it is often by their parents-in-law that charge is taken if their husband is not responsible, that is to say, is not of the age required for marriage. NOUDOKOPE currently holds among 31 married girls, 7 who are pregnant. 3 are with their parents and 4 are with their husband.

4.6.2. Distribution of married girls by their professional ambition

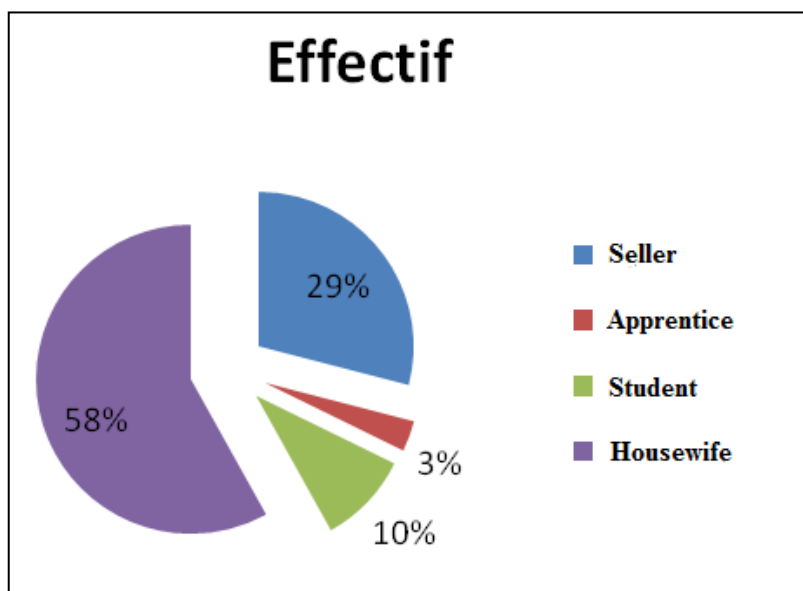
| Needs | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| To do a trade | 13 | 41.93 |
| To receive job training | 15 | 43.38 |
| To go back to school | 1 | 3.22 |
| To open an atelier | 2 | 6.45 |
| To find work | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 100 |



Other girls express their needs by affirming that they are willing to receive job training which is 48%, to go back to school representing 3%, to do a trade 42% and to open an atelier 7%.

4.6.3. Distribution of the married girls by their occupation

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Seller | 9 | 29.03 |
| Apprentice | 1 | 3.22 |
| Student | 3 | 9.67 |
| Housewife | 18 | 58.06 |
| Total | 31 | 100 |

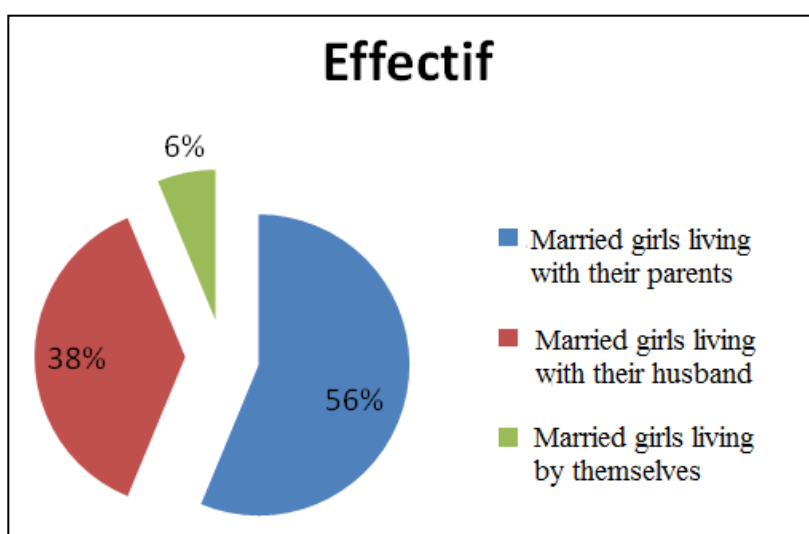


More than 58% of the girls are housewives, 10% are students, 29% are sellers and 3% are apprentices.

4.7. Results and data analysis of the district of TODOBA

4.7.1. Distribution of married girls by whether they are living with their husband, parents, or by themselves.

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Married girls living with their parents | 9 | 56.25 |
| Married girls living with their husband | 6 | 37.5 |
| Married girls living by themselves | 1 | 6.25 |
| Total | 16 | 100 |

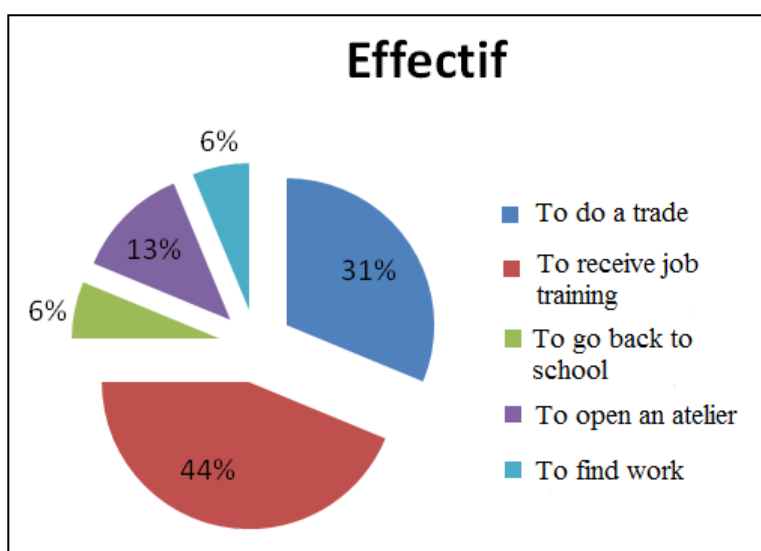


The analyzed data in this table reveals that 56% of 16 married girls identified at the time of this study, affirm that they are with their parents, 38% say that they stay with their husband and 6% are by themselves.

8 married girls are pregnant out of the identified 16. 5 are with their parents and 3 with their husband.

4.7.2. Distribution of married girls by their professional ambition

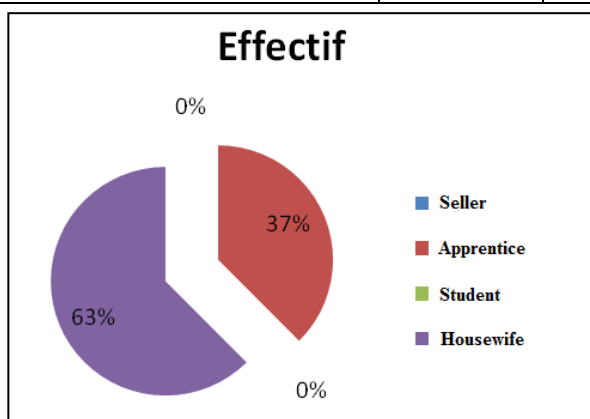
| Needs | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| To do a trade | 5 | 31.25 |
| To receive job training | 7 | 43.75 |
| To go back to school | 1 | 6.25 |
| To open an atelier | 2 | 12.5 |
| To find work | 1 | 6.25 |
| Total | 16 | 100 |



The professional ambition was expressed by all the married girls. Thus, 44% think of receiving job training, 31% want to undertake commercial activities, 13% want to open their own atelier, 6% want to find a lucrative job and 6% want to restart their study.

4.7.3. Distribution of the married girls by their occupation

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Seller | 0 | 0 |
| Apprentice | 6 | 37.5 |
| Student | 0 | 0 |
| Housewife | 10 | 62.5 |
| Total | 16 | 100 |

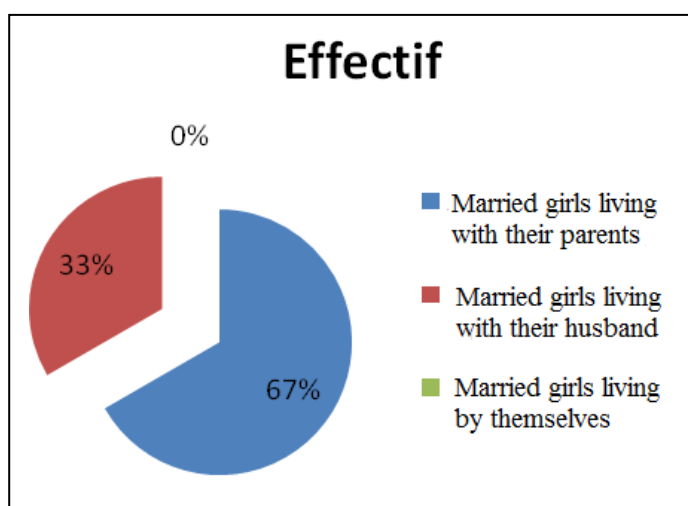


Out of 16 married girls identified in this district, 37% are apprentices and 63% are housewives.

4.8. Results and data analysis of the district of VOGANKOME

4.8.1. Distribution of married girls by whether they are living with their husband, parents, or by themselves.

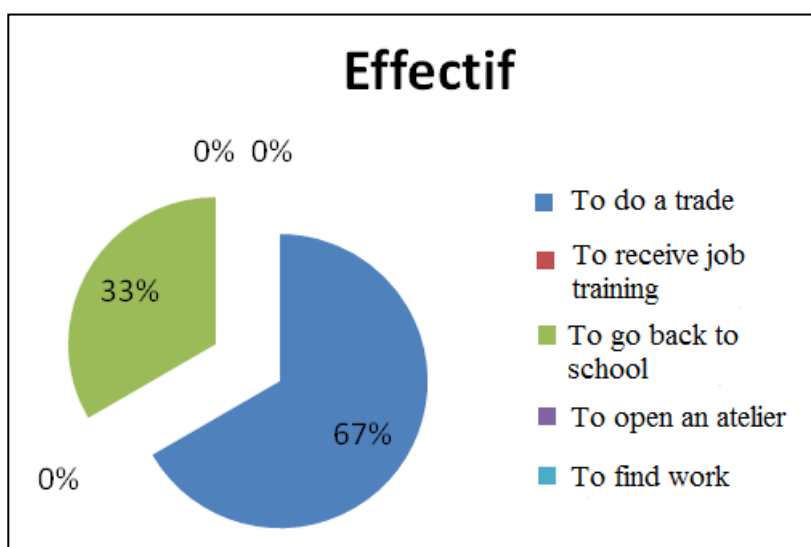
| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Married girls living with their parents | 2 | 66.66 |
| Married girls living with their husband | 1 | 33.33 |
| Married girls living by themselves | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 100 |



According to the analysis in this table, in the district of VOGANKOME, out of 3 identified married girls, 67% are with their parents and 33% are with their husband. One married girl with her husband is pregnant in this district.

4.8.2. Distribution of married girls by their professional ambition

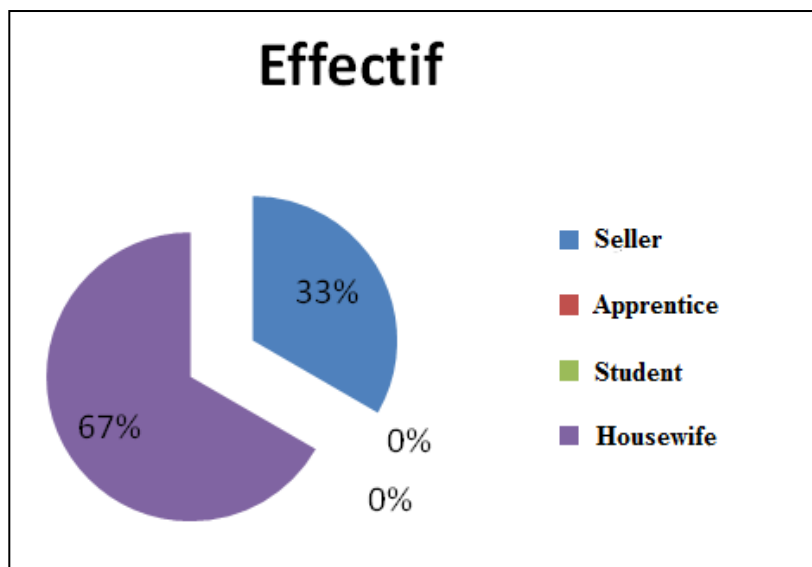
| Needs | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| To do a trade | 2 | 66.66 |
| To receive job training | 0 | 0 |
| To go back to school | 1 | 33.33 |
| To open an atelier | 0 | 0 |
| To find work | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 100 |



The married girls in this district are not professionally qualified. According to the data shown in this table, 33% of the married girls want to go back to school and 67% think of undertaking commercial activities.

4.8.3. Distribution of the married girls by their occupation

| Modality | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Seller | 1 | 33.33 |
| Apprentice | 0 | 0 |
| Student | 0 | 0 |
| Housewife | 2 | 66.66 |
| Total | 3 | 100 |



The majority of the married girls in this district are housewives and sellers as shown in the table above. Thus, 67% are housewives and sellers who consist 33% follow.

V- Interpretation of the results

The results of this questionnaire on the street towards married girls and adolescents showed that the majority of the married girls and adolescents that we met live either with their parents or husband and in worse cases, they live alone, abandoned and facing risks of numerous problems.

In general it turns out that almost all of these girls are dependent and living in very difficult life conditions that can make them desperate with their lives. In the process of counting the survey results, one married adolescent declared, "I was rejected by my parents when they found out that I was pregnant. At present I live with one of my friends. To tell the truth, my baby and I often sleep in the dark, starving, when I don't find any benefactor..."

The declaration of this girl is significant enough. Provided that she finds a way to earn a living, she is ready to confide herself sexually to any man. The man who impregnated her is an apprentice bricklayer himself and therefore without measures to take charge of himself or the girl and their child. Among the girls we met, some are about seven months pregnant but never went to maternity hospital because some do not have measures and others do not see the necessity to go.

Except for some girls who are students, the majority are not educated or are little educated. We can also consider that one of the causes of precocious pregnancy lies in the level of education or knowledge of these girls regarding their health and reproduction.

The cases of the married girls and adolescents who are taken care of by their parents show that another possible cause is the absence or insufficiency of communication between parents and their children.

Discussions with these girls also showed that some were victims of their partner's oppression.

The results of this study show elsewhere that the majority are apprentices, students or housewives. We can conclude that it is pregnancy that forces them to interrupt temporally their apprenticeship and above all to engage in small trades in order to manage to meet the needs of their financial, material and psychological plans.

Also, it is revealed that the majority of the married adolescents have, as their partner, young boys for young girl students; taxi drivers and technicians for apprentices and housewives.

Then, the fact that the majority of the married adolescents are in the charge of their parents could be explained by some men's refusal to recognize that they are regarded to be responsible of the pregnancy. Those who stayed with their husband are rather under the authority of the parents or even grandparents of the authors of the pregnancy. What is more, some are rejected not only by their husband but also by their parents who regard it as a shame for the family. This attitude will force the girls to leave their family home and take refuge in the houses of their girl friends who shelter them.

If we well observe the statistics, it is revealed that this portion of the investigated married girls have many children most of whom live in miserable situations.

Lastly, the majority of the married adolescents in these different districts misunderstand medical and sanitary rules. This situation will carry a danger to themselves as well as their children that they are expecting.

VI- RECOMMENDATIONS

In terms of this study, which aim to do cartography of married girls in the community of Adamavo, we suggest that strategies be undertaken around the following axes:

- To organize awareness-raising sessions and training targeting young girls in these localities on sexual responsibility;
- To create a framework of discussion and consultation among different actors of sexual and reproductive health;
- To organize awareness-raising sessions targeting pregnant girls on maternal health;
- To organize discussing sessions among parents, teachers, husbands of adolescent girls and bosses of students and apprentices;
- To create a convivial center for married young girls to take adequate care of them.

VII- CONCLUSION

The study allowed us to make official reports on the sexual and reproductive health of married girls in the community of Adamavo. The results revealed that young girls in these localities do not have information for their integral development axed on sexual and reproductive health.

Through this contact we questioned one by one to know better the situation of married girls so that appropriate measures would be taken to construct a radiant future for these young girls left alone. This allows the community to reconsider the problems of young and adolescent girls in and out of school. This will be possible only if more actors are involves in this project. It is also capital for the partners to bring their contribution for the success of aforementioned project.

APPENDIX



**SURVEY IN THE COMMUNITY OF ADAMAVO FOR
THE CARTOGRAPHY OF MARRIED GIRLS**



Data collection sheet

House number:

Name of the district:

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Are there any young girls in this house? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. How many of them are younger than 19 years old? | |
| 3. What is their exact ages? | |
| 4. How many of them have children? | |
| 5. How many children? | |
| 6. How many of them are with their husband? | |
| 7. How many of them are with their parents? | |
| 8. How many are with their friends / by themselves? | |
| 9. How many of them work? | |
| 10. What are their occupations? | |
| 11. Are any of the girls pregnant? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Which health service do they visit when they have a problem? | |
| 13. Who takes care of their food and health? | |
| 14. What are their needs? | |

Some Episodes of the Survey in the Community of Adamavo for the Cartography of Married Girls

District of ADJIGOKOPE

Episode 1:

A 17-year-old girl at the age of 17 had an affair with her mother's driver and became pregnant. She had her first child who is currently one and a half years old. The driver disappeared and left the girl and the child in the charge of the girl's mother. The girl, being home doing nothing, was impregnated again by a laborer (bricklayer) who came to work in the district. The mother noticed her daughter's new state and asked her to confirm it, which the daughter denied. On our arrival at their house the mother entrusted us with the responsibility to make her tell the truth. After several hours of counseling, the girl finally confessed being two months pregnant. She promised us to take us to the man who impregnated her. Then we told the mother that the girl was again pregnant. On arrival at the house of the young boy, he did not deny the pregnancy but said that he does not have enough measures to meet his needs. The mother dissolved in tears but is forced to take her in charge at her house, otherwise she will die of hunger.

Episode 2:

This is another case of a 13-year-old boy student and a 11-year-old girl who works as live-in maid at his grandmother's house. The young girl was impregnated by the boy and she is six months pregnant. Now the grandparents take care of the girl and her pregnancy. The grandparents now ask our girls to come from time to time to give advices and yet there is another 18-year-old girl in the house who is pregnant but also in the charge of the grandparents when although their financial situation is not easy.

District of ADAMAVO

Episode 3:

It is about a 14-year-old adolescent in the 5th class who is pregnant but has never gone to maternity hospital. Note that she is currently in her seventh month. Her parents at first were very annoyed because they sent their daughter to school to study and not to get pregnant. Despite their reluctance they finally send their daughter to hospital, but this girl came back later with a piece of paper that says she went to clinic, which means that to this day there is no confirmation that she started to go consult for her possible care.

Episode 4:

This is a case of a 19-year-old girl who was impregnated by a 19-year-old boy. This girl was ejected from her house by her father. The boy after having the BEPC (dipmoma) is at home and does nothing. The girl is an apprentice dress designer and has been at home for a certain while because of a problem that has risen between her boss and her. The boy's father did not deny the pregnancy and does not want to take anything in charge except for the baby but not the girl. At present the girl lives with one of her friends who is with her husband. The girl's father swore that he will never be able to forgive her and even if he comes across her he will speak to her not as his proper daughter but only as a passenger because she humiliated him.

District of TODOBA

Episode 5:

This is a case of a young boy who impregnated a 19-year-old girl who frequents him and is in the 3rd class. The boy, no longer being able to continue school because of his parents' poverty, found a job at a lady's house. Then he impregnated the lady's niece. She is already in her third month but the family is not aware of this fact, and if the lady finds this out, she will imprison the young man. Ever since the girl became pregnant the girl has not yet gone to maternity hospital. The boy proposes abortion by a traditional therapist or at hospital but the problem is that the cost of hospital is too high. The girl does not say anything herself and only waits for the boy's decision.

Episode 6:

A pregnant girl at the age of 18 was abandoned by the boy who impregnated her because he did not want a child at the moment so she must have an abortion for him. The girl did not have the courage to do it and the boy had forgotten her existence until the girl was in her eighth month. The girl is an orphan of her father and mother. She is currently with an aunt who keeps mistreating her and hurting her by every possible poisonous word for a person's life. Finally the girl says, "Only God knows how I did to have this child because I never went to hospital and how we are going to earn a living. My life is difficult. I cry day and night and I wonder what I did have this fate. I find food in pain, please help me."

District of KAGOME

Episode 7:

An old lady told us a story of her two daughters – the first girl had her child at the age of 18 and died when she was 21, and the second girl also after having had her child when she was 18 and died at the age of 21. The old lady is now in a rented accommodation and she sells gruel in the street to meet the needs of these little children and her own. Only the younger goes to school and their ages are 4 and 11 respectively. The 11-year-old one is at home and the old lady would like him to go on apprenticeship but does not have measures. The day of our girls' visit, the younger came home from school very angry because he did not receive the money for his lunch.

Episode 8:

In a house five young girls at the age of 19, who are not with their husbands, have children. All of these three sisters and two sisters-in-law have children but do nothing for a living. They ask us to help them to meet their needs for they endure too many things because their parents are no longer with them.

Episode 9:

There is another case of a young girl who is currently 28 years old and has six children of whom the first is 17 years old. She takes care of her children all by herself.

District of MAYAKOPE

Episode 10:

Currently 19 years old, the girl has a little daughter of one year and two months. As soon as her pregnancy came to light she was ejected from her house by her parents. She went to live with a young student who impregnated her but in his family house. As time went by she left the house because of incessant quarrels with the boy's mother. She now lives with a married friend. Their financial situation is not always easy. She says, "Hmmm! You have no idea how hellish my life is; besides at somebody else's house. When I'm hungry I feel bad to say it. The father of my girl does not always find work and with great pains he brings us something. Please help me."

STATISTICS OF MARRIED GIRLS IN THE COMMUNITY OF ADAMAVO

Charge of the married girls

| | Younger than 19 | In the charge of guardians | In the charge of husband | In their own charge |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ADAMAVO | 110 | 65 | 37 | 8 |
| ADANKANOUKOPE | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| ADJIGOKOPE | 17 | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| KAGOME | 84 | 31 | 50 | 3 |
| MAYAKOPE | 51 | 21 | 11 | 19 |
| NOUDOKOPE | 31 | 15 | 16 | 0 |
| TODOBA | 16 | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| VOGANKOME | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 320 | 161 | 128 | 31 |

Occupation of the married girls

| | Younger than 19 | Seller | Apprentice | Student | Housewife / other |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| ADAMAVO | 110 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 78 |
| ADANKANOUKOPE | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| ADJIGOKOPE | 17 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| KAGOME | 84 | 39 | 10 | 3 | 32 |
| MAYAKOPE | 51 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 20 |
| NOUDOKOPE | 31 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| TODOBA | 16 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| VOGANKOME | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 320 | 84 | 47 | 18 | 171 |

Pregnant girls

| | Younger than 19 | Number of children | Pregnant | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | With parents | With husband | By themselves |
| ADAMAVO | 110 | 75 | 10 | 13 | 1 |
| ADANKANOUKOPE | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ADJIGOKOPE | 17 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| KAGOME | 84 | 95 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| MAYAKOPE | 51 | 45 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| NOUDOKOPE | 31 | 28 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| TODOBA | 16 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| VOGANKOME | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 320 | 280 | 26 | 33 | 1 |

Needs of the married girls

| | Younger than 19 | Desires | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | To do a trade | To receive job training | To go back to school | To open an atelier | To find work |
| ADAMAVO | 110 | 70 | 31 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| ADANKANOUKOPE | 8 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ADJIGOKOPE | 17 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| KAGOME | 84 | 40 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 12 |
| MAYAKOPE | 51 | 29 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| NOUDOKOPE | 31 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| TODOBA | 16 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| VOGANKOME | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 320 | 175 | 90 | 17 | 15 | 23 |

Frequentation of health center

| | Younger than 19 | Public health center | Private health center | No health center |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ADAMAVO | 110 | 70 | 42 | 5 |
| ADANKANOUKOPE | 8 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| ADJIGOKOPE | 17 | 16 | 3 | 0 |
| KAGOME | 84 | 50 | 21 | 14 |
| MAYAKOPE | 51 | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| NOUDOKOPE | 31 | 24 | 10 | 3 |
| TODOBA | 16 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| VOGANKOME | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 320 | 203 | 95 | 22 |

DIVISION OF THE YOUNG GIRLS IN THE SANITARY AREAS OF ADAMAVO

| Sanitary area | Team | Name | Team leader |
|----------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| ADAMAVO | Team 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AKAKPO Prisca • TAKIGUCHI Rena • TEKO-AHATEFOU K. Djigbondé | <i>TEKO-AHATEFOU K. Djigbondé</i> |
| | Team 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANANI Marie Yolande • GBESSAYA Olga Marie • TROKPO Adjovi | <i>GBESSAYA Olga Marie</i> |
| ADAKANOUKOPE | Team 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOUNGESSE Thérèse • WILSON Adjoko • WILSON Lakayi | <i>WILSON Lakayi</i> |
| ADJIGOKOPE | Team 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGBEGNA Rose • AKPAHLIN Mihoenou • G.KOUDJODJI Ayélé | <i>AKPAHLIN Mihoenou</i> |
| KAGOME | Team 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASSIROU Rékiatou • DOMENOU Fidèle • TOSSOU Chantal | <i>ASSIROU Rékiatou</i> |
| | Team 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGBAVITO Ayawa • DJIMDO Akossiwa • EKOUE Kanko | <i>EKOUE Kanko</i> |
| MAYAKOPE | Team 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOUNGBO Viviane • KPONKOU Akwavi | <i>KPONKOU Akwavi</i> |
| | Team 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBETSOGBE Raissa • KOUSSOKPO Afi | <i>GBETSOGBE Raissa</i> |
| NOUDOKOPE | Team 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHOUNSOU Yayra • AMOUZOU Adéline • MISSIHOUN Bienvenue | <i>AMOUZOU Adéline</i> |
| TODOBA | Team 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMOUZOU Caroline • MAIRRYLLE Hola • OCLOO-KUAKUMENSAH Claudine | <i>OCLOO-KUAKUMENSAH Claudine</i> |
| VOGANKOME | Team 11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALAGNO Elise • AMEHAME Dénise • AFFO Rose | <i>AFFO Rose</i> |