YOUTH AND CHOICE

MOTIVATIONS TO CHOOSE A METHOD OR THE OTHER

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The use of the condoms is not taken in account in our analysis.

Distribution of 21% of young people through modern contraceptive methods.
YOUTH’S MOTIVATIONS TO CHOOSE A METHOD OR THE OTHER?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Reasons of use</th>
<th>Reasons of use insufficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPO-PROVERA</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Preference for a length a few short</td>
<td>Return slow to the fertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORISTERAT</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NORPLANT</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>• Long length</td>
<td>Elevated cost in stationary strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>12 years</td>
<td>• Free in mobile strategy and at the time of the campaigns of subsidies (formations of the trainees, days open doors)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PILL</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Reduce the risks of the breast cancers and the collar of the uterus</td>
<td>Taken daily forcing as the hold of the ARV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first parameter to consider is the length (duration) and the second is the cost.

The reasons that imply this use are bound use to middle and long term effect of these products.
WHAT TO DO THEN?

Low contraceptive prevalence rate among youth

11.7% - (15 to 19 years) and 12% - (20 to 24 years) in 2013

Orientations of the proximity activities

Availability / insufficiency of the financial and human resources

Availability / insufficiency of the material resources

Young Parents Leaders of opinion

Innovating projects

Backing of the convivial services of YOUTH through visits at home and of the cell phones

Use of the ICTs

Communication (intra-family approach)
For most women, including women who want to have children, *contraception* is not an option; it is a basic health care necessity.

-- Louise Slaughter --