

The Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI)

Endline Findings for Ibadan

BACKGROUND

The Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI), led by Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs in partnership with the Association for Reproductive and Family Health and the Center for Communication Programs Nigeria, was initiated in 2009 with the aim of increasing modern contraceptive use, especially among the urban poor, initially in Abuja, Ibadan, Ilorin and Kaduna and later in Benin City and Zaria. The Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) Project, led by the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill in partnership with National Population Commission of Nigeria and Data Research and Mapping Consult, undertook an impact evaluation of the NURHI project. This fact sheet presents key findings from longitudinal surveys of women, households and facilities in Ibadan, Nigeria (baseline 2010/2011 and endline 2014). For more information on the MLE Project please visit <https://www.urbanreproductivehealth.org/>.

FAMILY PLANNING USE INDICATORS

Contraceptive Method Use Among All Women and Women in Union Aged 15-49, Ibadan

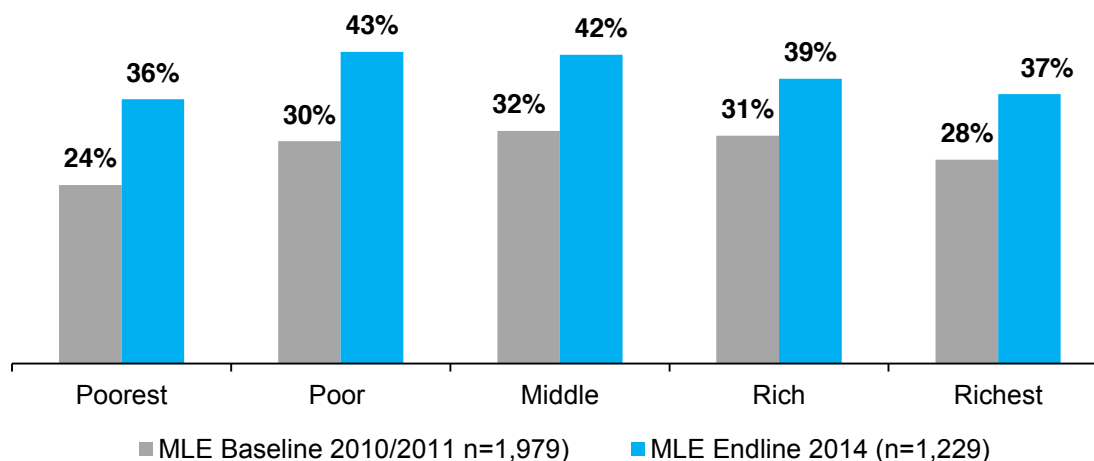
	MLE Baseline 2010/2011		MLE Endline 2014	
	All (%)	In Union (%)	All (%)	In Union (%)
Any method use	39.2	46.7	52.6	61.4
Any modern ^a method use	29.3	33.5	39.4	45.9
Any LAMP ^b use	3.7	5.2	9.4	12.2
Intends a use FP in next 12 months*	8.6	12.8	27.7	36.2
Number of women	2,928	1,979	1,623	1,229

^aModern methods include male and female sterilization, daily pill, IUD, implants, injectables, male and female condoms, EC, LAM

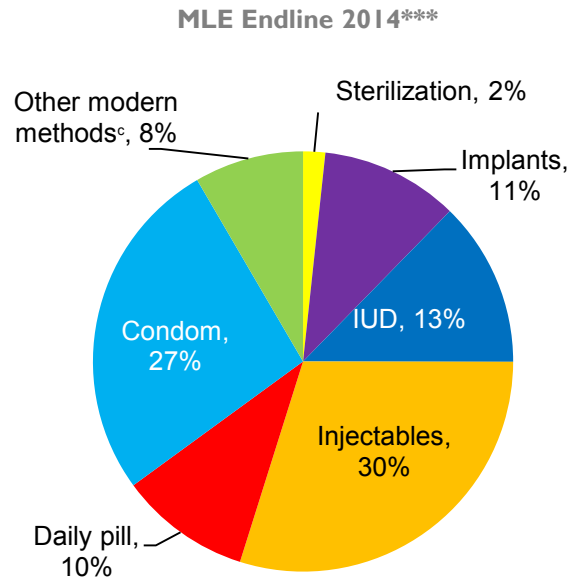
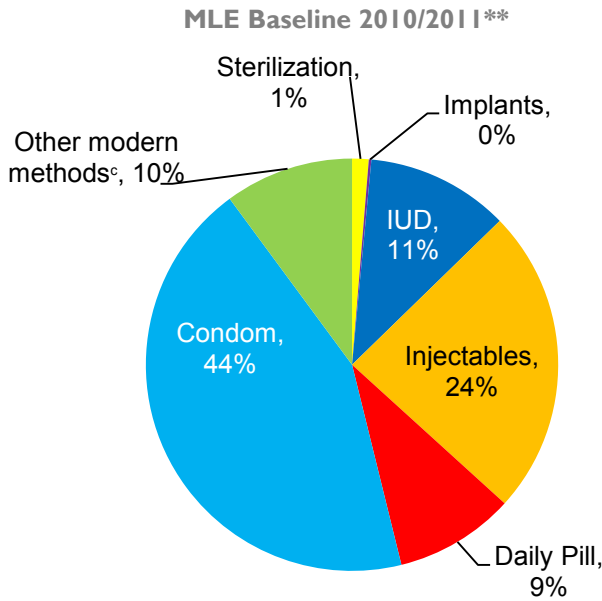
^bLAMP includes implants, IUD, and male and female sterilization

* Among all women not currently using contraception; does not include women reporting menopause/hysterectomy or "can't have children" as reason for not using FP

Modern Method Use by Wealth Quintile Among Women in Union Aged 15-49, Ibadan

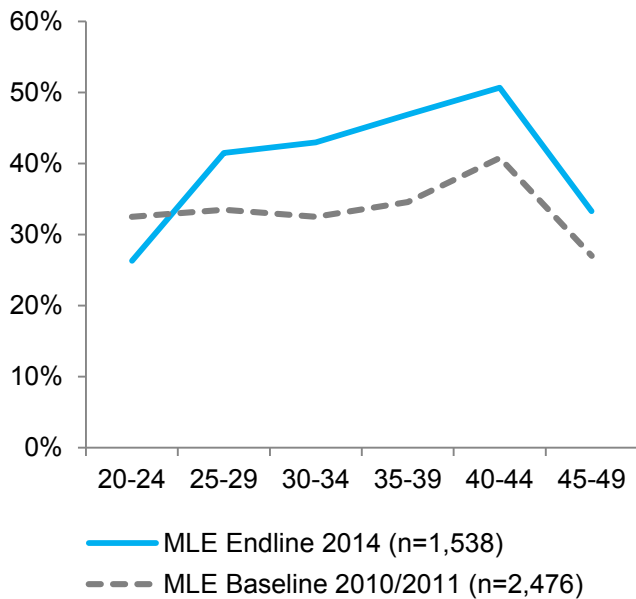


Modern Contraceptive Method Mix, Ibadan*

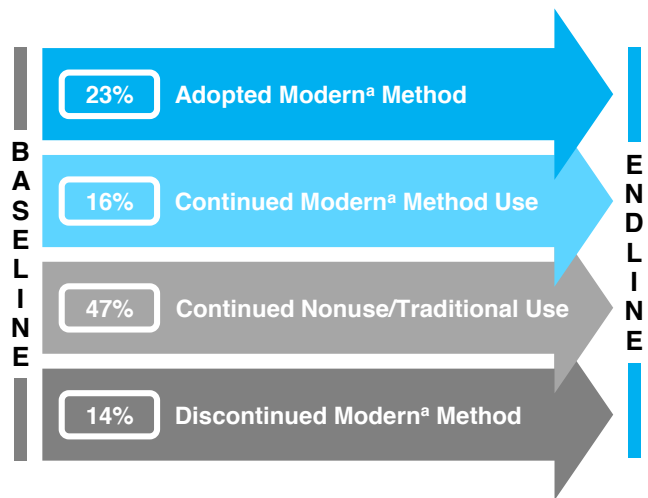


^c Other modern methods include LAM, female condom, EC
 *Among all current modern contraceptive method users.
 ** n= 857
 *** n=659

Percentage of Women Using a Modern Contraceptive Method by Age, Among All Women Aged 20-49, Ibadan



Contraceptive Method Change Between MLE Baseline 2010/2011 and MLE Endline 2014 Among Women Aged 15-49, Ibadan



^aModern methods include male and female sterilization, daily pill, IUD, implants, injectables, male and female condoms, EC, LAM (n=1,623)

NURHI Demand Generation Indicators

Exposure to NURHI Demand Generation Activities in the Past Year at MLE Endline 2014, Ibadan	
Heard/seen NURHI slogans & logos	
"Get it Together" slogan	79%
"Know. Talk. Go." slogan	45%
"NURHI" program logo	85%
Heard/seen NURHI radio/TV	
NURHI radio program (Pidgin English, Yoruba, and Hausa languages)	21%
Heard FP message on TV (last 3 months)	70%
Seen NURHI print media	
"Be Successful" cards	25%
"Be Beautiful" cards	33%
Badge/button that said "Ask me about FP"	42%
Total number of women	1,714

KEY RESULT HIGHLIGHTS FROM MLE SURVEYS

- A significant increase in modern CPR was seen in Ibadan, particularly use of implants and injectables.
- A higher percentage of women in all age groups except 20-24 are using a modern method at endline. Twenty-three percent of women adopted a modern method while 14 percent discontinued use for an overall increase of 9 percentage points.
- Over half of women living in Ibadan reported hearing NURHI slogans and close to three-quarters saw an FP message on TV. About one-third of women were exposed to NURHI print media messages.
- At endline, among NURHI facilities in Ibadan there were fewer stock-outs of IUDs, implants, and injectables compared to non-NURHI facilities. NURHI renovated and addressed commodity security in more than three quarters of program facilities as well as enrolled and trained providers in the FP Provider Network.

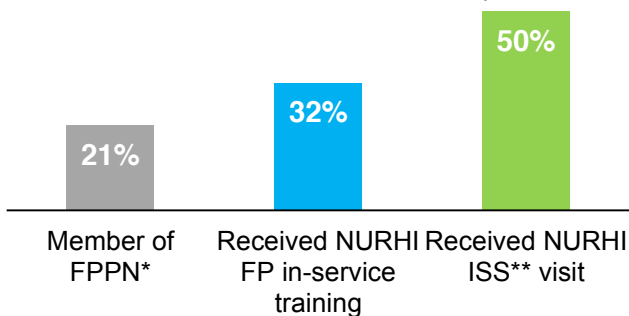


A couple, Mr and Mrs Taiwo Gabreal cross a road with their daughter as they prepare to attend a family planning counselling session in Molete district primary health centre in Ibadan, South-west, Nigeria, November 7, 2012.

© NURHI

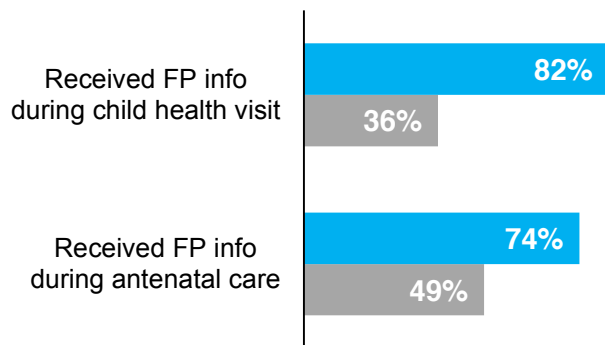
SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATORS

Provider Exposure to NURHI Program Activities at MLE Endline 2014, Ibadan



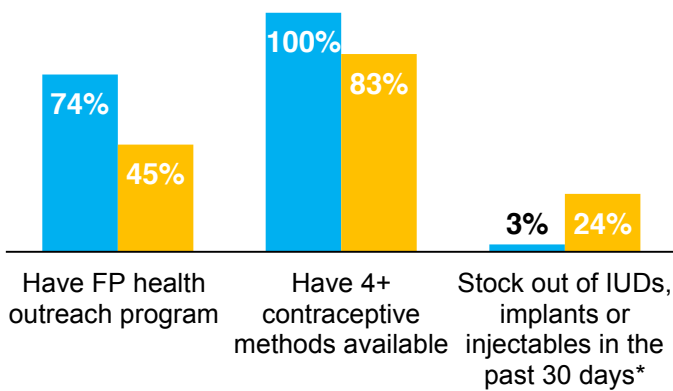
* FPPN: Family Planning Provider Network
 ** ISS: Integrated supportive supervision (n=218)

Integration of FP Services Among Reproductive Health Clients by Service Type, Ibadan



■ MLE Endline 2014 ■ MLE Baseline 2010/2011

Facility Exposure to NURHI Program Activities at MLE Endline 2014, Ibadan



■ NURHI facility ■ non-NURHI facility

* Among facilities that report currently providing IUD, implants, or injectables

SAMPLE DESIGN

MLE's evaluation design includes a *longitudinal household survey* of women age 15-49 at baseline (2010/2011). A two-stage sampling approach was used at baseline to select a representative sample of eligible women from each city. In the first stage, a random sample of clusters was selected in each city from the 2006 Population and Housing Census frame, from which a representative sample of households was selected. Women who completed an interview and were regular household members at baseline were followed and interviewed again at mid-term (2012) and endline (2014). In Ibadan, a total of 2,926 women were interviewed at baseline. At endline, a total of 1,844 women were successfully tracked and 1,714 had a completed interview (overall response rate of 59 percent). The facility survey collected longitudinal data between baseline (2011) and endline (2014) from NURHI program facilities and facilities identified by women in the household survey as sources of reproductive health services. In Ibadan, a total of 62 facilities were surveyed at baseline and 60 facilities surveyed at endline. In all facilities, a facility audit and provider interviews were undertaken; client exit interviews were undertaken in the NURHI program facilities.

This fact sheet was made possible by support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation under terms of the Measurement, Learning & Evaluation Project for the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative and NURHI. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the donor.

