

Supplemental material 1

Manuscript: *Adolescents amid emerging COVID-19 pandemic in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau: A Qualitative Study*

COREC guidelines

Domain 1: Research team and reflexivity

Personal characteristics

1.		
2. Interviewer/facilitator	Which author/s conducted the interview or focus group?	Zeca Jandi and Bucar Indjai.
3. Credentials	What were the researcher's credentials? E.g. PhD, MD	Zeca Jandi, licensure in sociology (Lusophone University, Bissau, Guinea-Bissau, 2010), and PhD candidate in Sociology, Federal University Bahia, Brazil and researcher at the National Institute of Studies and Research (INEP), Bissau, Guinea-Bissau. Bucar Indjai, MA in Anthropology (2015) from NOVA University of Lisbon – School of Social Sciences and Humanities (NOVA FCSH), Lisbon, Portugal.
4. Occupation	What was their occupation at the time of the study?	Both are active researchers in the National Institute of Studies and Research (INEP), Bissau, Guinea-Bissau. Zeca Jandi is the coordinator of the Centre of Socio-Economic Studies. Bucar Indjai is the coordinator for the Centre for Environmental Studies and Appropriate Technology.
5. Gender	Was the researcher male or female?	Zeca Jandi and Bucar Indjai are males.
6. Experience and training	What experience or training did the researcher have?	Both researchers have extensive experience in field work and research methodology, supported by appropriate educational backgrounds.

Relationship with participants

7. Relationship established	Was a relationship established prior to study commencement?	No prior relationship with study participants who were on behalf of the researchers identified by a contact person in the urban area in focus. In case of expressed interest to participate, a date and time for the interview was arranged. The participants met the researchers for the first time at the time of the interview and took no part in the design of the study.
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8. Participant knowledge of the interviewer	What did the participants know about the researcher? e.g. personal goals, reasons for doing the research	Before the interview, the participants were given information on the research, who the researchers were, where they worked, and why they were doing this interview.
9. Interviewer characteristics	What characteristics were reported about the interviewer/facilitator? e.g. bias, assumptions, reasons and interests in the research topic	After short presentation of who the researcher was, the participants were informed that the researcher was interested to know more about COVID-19 and the experience of Bissau-Guinean adolescents during the pandemic. The researcher informed that they were conducting a study on the disease in the main urban centres in Bissau and would like to discuss with them about Covid and hear from themselves about their ideas and experiences. The interview would be anonymous, and it was highlighted that it would be impossible to track back to them any comments that they might make. It was emphasized that it was important that they told the researcher what they knew about the disease – the researcher was not here to tell them about Covid – rather the participant should tell the researcher about their own experience of Covid in their daily life. It was pointed out that everybody had their own ideas, knowledge, and experience on Covid that was interesting for better understanding of the impact of the pandemic on adolescents in Bissau. Thereafter the participants were asked for permission to audio-record the interview, and once again emphasised that it would be without any personal identification.

Domain 2: study design*Theoretical framework*

10. Methodological orientation and Theory	What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study? e.g. grounded theory, discourse analysis, ethnography, phenomenology, content analysis	Content analysis. Semi-structured and open-ended interviews. The interview guide was adapted in the Kriol language for better comprehension of the participants, and how to communicate the questions in a local context.
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Participant selection

11. Sampling	How were participants selected? e.g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball	Purposive sampling. a. Five urban areas selected out of 47 in the capital Bissau. Based on the last national census from 2009, these areas were among the most populated ones but also
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		<p>characterized by diverse ethnic background and separate locations.</p> <p>b. Target group was adolescents, aged 15-17 years.</p> <p>c. In each urban area, there should be parity in number of participants attending public school, private school and being out-of-school</p> <p>d. Gender parity</p> <p>e. Contact persons with good knowledge of the urban area were identified in each of the five urban areas, i.e., three males/two females, with consideration given to ethnic diversity. The researchers explained to them what was the profile of participants that they wanted to invite for participation. Based on that information, the contact person identified potential participants and verbally invited him/her to participate in the study. In case of willingness to participate, the contact person informed the researchers.</p>
12. Method of approach	How were participants approached? e.g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email	Face-to-face.
13. Sample size	How many participants were in the study?	Six interviews per urban area; in one urban area there was one additional interview. In total, 31 interviews, i.e., 15 conducted by Zeca Jandi, and 16 by Bucar Indjai.
14. Non-participation	How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons?	No systematic collection on the number or reasons of those few who were invited to participate by the contract persons in the urban areas, but declined to participate.

Setting

15. Setting of data collection	Where was the data collected? e.g. home, clinic, workplace	<p>In the respective urban area where the participant lived. It was conducted in different settings and based on individual judgement of the contact person in the urban area, the researcher, or the participant. Thus, the interviews were, e.g., conducted in an open space, at home, close to home under a tree, or in a neighbourhood school.</p> <p>Both interviewers conducted their interviews in each urban area at the same time, but in separate locations.</p> <p>Participants in the study did not mix or have contacts within the group.</p>
16. Presence of non-participants	Was anyone else present besides the	Only the researcher and the participant.

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	participants and researchers?	
17. Description of sample	What are the important characteristics of the sample? e.g. demographic data, date	Adolescents, aged 15-17 years, 15 girls, 16 boys.

Data collection

18. Interview guide	Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors? Was it pilot tested?	The interview guide (both in English and Portuguese) was adapted by the researchers to the local situation and translated to Kriol, the lingua franca of the participants. There was no formal pilot of the interview guide.
19. Repeat interviews	Were repeat interviews carried out? If yes, how many?	No.
20. Audio/visual recording	Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data?	Audio-recording.
21. Field notes	Were field notes made during and/or after the interview or focus group?	Few written field notes kept by each researcher to help in the work, for planning, etc..
22. Duration	What was the duration of the interviews or focus group?	20-30 minutes for each interview.
23. Data saturation	Was data saturation discussed?	The study protocol aimed for 30 interviews to be conducted. During implementation, similar information in different urban areas gradually emerged.
24. Transcripts returned	Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or correction?	No.

Domain 3: analysis and findings

Data analysis

25. Number of data coders	How many data coders coded the data?	One coder, Fatou N'dure Baboudóttir who has a MA in development studies, and extensive experience in conducting fieldwork and coding qualitative data. Baboudóttir is a PhD candidate in development studies at the Faculty of Sociology, Anthropology and Folkloristics, University of Iceland, Reykjavík, Iceland.
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26. Description of the coding tree	Did authors provide a description of the coding tree?	No.
27. Derivation of themes	Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data?	The interview guide was set up with the following themes, with several sub-questions: general, background, education, family, neighbourhood, friends, internet and future. See supplementary material. The themes and sub-questions guided the data collection and the interview. During the coding of the data, themes emerged and continuously developed.
28. Software	What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data?	Microsoft Word and Atlas.ti
29. Participant checking	Did participants provide feedback on the findings?	No.

Reporting

30. Quotations presented	Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes / findings? Was each quotation identified? e.g. participant number	Yes, quotations are presented to illustrate the themes. Each quotation is not identified, however.
31. Data and findings consistent	Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings?	Yes.
32. Clarity of major themes	Were major themes clearly presented in the findings?	Yes, four major themes are reported in this manuscript.
33. Clarity of minor themes	Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes?	No.