

A quarterly research digest highlighting the most important news and resources in adolescent well-being over the last three months.

## GUEST EDITORIAL

The global agenda for adolescent well-being is gaining momentum. The [New UN General Comment on the rights of the child during adolescence](#) underscores the unprecedented opportunity we have to address adolescents' needs and aspirations. Research on adolescence has helped stage 'the second decade' of human life, and has enabled us to pay closer attention to the myriad of changes children undergo as they approach and reach puberty.

Recognition that children need space, support and resources for their capacities and identities to form, represents a significant shift for child-focused social policies across the world.

One crucial aspect – often overlooked in discussions on well-being – is violence. Adolescence is a stage in which exposure to peer violence in schools increases. For girls, exposure to sexual violence dramatically increases; particularly in the context of early and forced marriage, but also with respect to dating violence. Sexual violence is also a reality for boys, though it is not often discussed or studied. National data on boys' experiences of violence are largely unavailable.

## IN THIS ISSUE:

Guest Editorial .....	1
News .....	2
Upcoming Events .....	3
Resources.....	5
Latest Research.....	6
Additional Reading.....	10

However, research with adult male perpetrators of violence often reveals childhood exposure to violence and abuse. Physical fighting and gang violence put large numbers of adolescent boys at risk, including risk of homicide. Vulnerability to forms of online violence – including cyber-bullying, harassment, sextortion and exploitation – amplify the offline risks; although the opportunities for personal learning and empowerment that the Internet provides typically outweigh such risks.

In the recent special issue of the Journal of Psychology, Health and Medicine, the [Know Violence in Childhood: Global Learning Initiative](#) highlights key issues related to addressing risk of



© UNICEF/UNI144250/

violence victimization in adolescence: one such issue being the importance of thinking about prevention across all settings where adolescents are involved; from the home, to school, to the community.

Engaging families, educators and communities in discussing the risks and harm associated with violence is critical in order to shift social norms that may see violence as inevitable, or necessary, to achieve social order.

Another key issue is the importance of recognizing the agency of adolescents and their rapidly developing capacity to understand the world around them, and to mediate social relationships. Strategies to reach them should be respectful of these emerging capacities and harness them.

The third important issue is the universal importance, across context and country, of strategies to empower girls, strengthen their voice, and work with boys to build gender-equitable peer relationships.

Finally, targeting high-risk urban communities to address gang violence and create viable alternatives for boys and girls, is important in reducing risk of homicide and for building positive opportunities in adolescence.

Overall, the work of the Initiative highlights the importance of understanding and addressing violence as a thread that runs through children's lives. It runs through everyday spaces and relationships, including those with their closest relatives, friends and partners, exposing them to vulnerabilities and risks often shaped in the earliest years.

**Ramya Subrahmanian**  
*Executive Director*  
*Know Violence in Childhood*  
*Global Learning Initiative*

## NEWS

### [New UN General Comment on the Rights of the Child during Adolescence](#)

In February, the United Nations adopted General Comment No. 20, providing countries with detailed normative guidance on the measures needed to ensure the rights of children during adolescence. This provision helps to raise the profile of adolescence as a period of capacity development, distinct from childhood and adulthood. It highlights the complexity of young people's increasing agency, coupled with significant physical and emotional vulnerability. The Comment recognizes adolescents' creative contributions towards societal development. The rights and vulnerability of particular groups are also noted, including adolescents living with disability, LGBTI communities, and indigenous peoples.



© UNICEF/JUN020035/Gilbertson

### [CEDAW for Youth](#)

Written by young people for young people, this youth-friendly version of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was launched by UN Women and the UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, in December 2016. CEDAW, an international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, requires countries to eliminate discrimination against women and girls. This new guide to the Convention highlights the role of youth-led organizations, networks and movements, in holding their governments to account.

### [UNICEF Warns of the Extreme Risks facing Refugee and Migrant Children on the Central Mediterranean Migration Route](#)

Refugee and migrant children routinely suffer sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and detention, along the central Mediterranean migration route from North Africa to Italy, warns UNICEF in this new [report](#). In 2016, children made up nearly 16% of new arrivals in Italy via the central Mediterranean route, and 9 out of 10 children were unaccompanied. UNICEF is urging governments and the EU to adopt a [six-point agenda for action](#). A selection of multimedia resources documenting experiences along the central Mediterranean migration route – including photo essays and videos – can be found on UNICEF's [WeShare website](#).

### [Global Status Report on School Violence and Bullying Launched at International Symposium on School Violence and Bullying](#)

It is estimated that 246 million children and adolescents experience school violence and bullying in some form every year. In response, UNESCO and the Institute of School Violence Prevention at Ewha Womans University (Seoul, Republic of Korea) launched a report at the International Symposium on School Violence and Bullying, from 17 to 19 January 2017. Priority actions for tackling school violence include: strengthening leadership; establishing partnerships; raising awareness; building the capacity of education staff to prevent and respond to violence; establishing reporting mechanisms; and improving data on the causes of school violence and effective responses.

### [Call for Comments: Are adolescents most at risk of stunting during famine?](#)

UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti is inviting the research community to share incipient research findings on famines and adolescence stunting; a theme given additional relevance by the recent UN alarms on the threat of famines for 20 million people in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen this year. Comments can be sent via a blog on [UNICEF Connect](#) or via email directly to: [research@unicef.org](mailto:research@unicef.org). If there is a sizable response, Innocenti may consider holding a conference on Famines and anthropometric impact on adolescents.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### [International Association for Adolescent Health \(IAAH\) Conference: Towards health and wellbeing for all adolescents by 2030](#)

The first of its kind in the region, this conference aims at breaking the silence around the unmet needs of the large and increasing cohort of adolescents in the Middle East and North Africa. It will explore themes including adolescent health and development, youth friendly clinics, sexual and reproductive health, and child marriage.

Organizers: International Association for Adolescent Health; Arab Coalition for Adolescent Health; and the Egyptian Society for Adolescent Medicine.

Date: 12-14 May 2017  
Location: Cairo, Egypt  
[Registration](#)

### [11th World Congress on Adolescent Health](#)

The International Association for Adolescent Health's 11th World Congress: Investing in Adolescent Health – the Future is Now, will include keynotes by representatives of the Lancet Standing Commission on Adolescent Health and Wellbeing, ICRW and WHO.

Organizers: International Association for Adolescent Health (IAAH); MAMTA Health Institute for Mother and Child; and Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), with the support of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Date: 27-29 October 2017  
Location: New Delhi, India  
[Registration](#)

### [A Practice-based Approach to Gender-based Violence \(GBV\) in Crises](#)

This workshop will help participants understand the psychosocial impact of gender-based violence and how to address violence against girls and women in emergency contexts.

Organizer: School of Social Work, Colombia University

Date: 22 April 2017  
Location: New York, US  
[Registration](#)

[Global Adolescent Health Conference: Unleashing the Power of a Generation](#)

Focusing on health and social policies, the conference will critically evaluate existing evidence and discuss solution-focused policy and programming, with potential for improving the well-being of adolescents. This effort is supported by Women Deliver and the Lancet Commission on Adolescent Health.

Organizers: Canadian Partnership for Women and Children's Health (CanWaCH); Every Woman Every Child (EWEC); the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH); and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Date: 16-17 May 2017  
Location: Ottawa, Canada  
[Registration](#)

[World Anti-Bullying Forum](#)

This forum will explore strategies to reduce and prevent bullying among children and young people. The themes of peer victimization in schools, collaborating with young people in cyberbullying research, and peer sexual harassment, will be explored.

Organizers: International Bullying Prevention Association; International Center against Bullying; Stockholm University; Orebro University; and Linkoping University.

Date: 7-9 May 2017  
Location: Stockholm, Sweden  
[Registration](#)

[Society for Research in Child Development \(SRCD\) Biennial Meeting](#)

This meeting will focus on child and adolescent development. The programme will centre around four themes: poverty, inequality, and developmental science; global change and child development; neuroscience and child development; and behavioural science and public policy.

Organizers: University of Chicago, University of Oregon

Date: 6-8 April 2017  
Location: Austin, Texas  
[Registration](#)

Call for proposals: [Putting Children First: Identifying solutions and taking action to tackle poverty and inequality in Africa](#)

This three-day international conference aims to engage policy makers, practitioners and researchers in identifying solutions for fighting child and adolescent poverty in Africa, and inspiring action towards change.

Organizers: Ethiopian Centre for Child Research; Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI); Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP); ESRC-DFID Impact Initiative; African Child Policy Forum (ACPF); Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP); Save the Children; Young Lives; and UNICEF.

Date: 23-25 October 2017  
Deadline for proposals: 30 April 2017  
Location: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
[Registration](#)

Save the date: [G200 Youth Forum](#)

The G200 Youth Forum will be one of the largest international events organized for the youth from around 200 countries in 2017. It will host young leaders, students and academics, representatives of the business world and parliaments.

Date: 6-10 December 2017  
Location: Dubai, United Arab Emirates  
[Registration](#)

**ONLINE COURSES**

[UN Women Online Course in Care Economics](#)

This online, moderated course will focus on providing participants with a global perspective on care work and care economy, as they relate to girls and women. The course includes a series of online lectures from international guest speakers, as well as modules on changing trends in the social organization of care, domestic employment and global care chains.

Start date: 22 May  
Duration: 8 weeks, 6 hours per week  
[Registration](#)



© UNICEF/UNI163966/Holt

[‘Social Norms, Social Change’ E-Course](#) by UNICEF and University of Pennsylvania

This joint Penn-UNICEF project teaches how to diagnose and measure social norms, and how to decide whether they cause specific behaviours. The course is structured into two parts; the first introduces basic concepts and definitions, such as social expectations and conditional preferences, while the second focuses on putting theory into practice.

Start date: 27 March 2017

Duration: 4 weeks, 2-3 hours per week

[Registration](#)

**RESOURCES**

[World Future Council Good Practice Guide on Protecting Refugee Women and Girls](#)

Profiling more than 30 examples of innovative good practice from 13 different countries, this resource includes case studies on protecting adolescent girls from violence, during their journey and in destination countries. The issues of adequate reception conditions are discussed, with guidance on how to create safe space mobile units and day centres.

[USAID and PEPFAR Positive Youth Development Measurement Toolkit](#)

The Positive Youth Development (PYD) approaches to evaluation help measure the extent to which young people are positively engaged in, and benefit

from, interventions focused on their empowerment. Primarily focused at youth programme implementers in low- and middle-income countries, the toolkit provides a step-by-step guide to using the PYD Framework, including examples of indicators for measuring PYD-related outcomes.

[UNFPA and WHO Technical Guidance on Adolescent Health](#)

Systematic processes for identifying priorities and actions for adolescents to thrive in their communities, are part of the new technical guidance, developed by the UNFPA and WHO. A selection of key resources and tools are provided, together with a monitoring framework, which can be used to track progress towards the implementation of the Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health.

[WHO Fact Sheets on Adolescent Contraceptive Use](#)

Designed to help policy makers and programme planners reduce inequalities in contraceptive service provision, WHO’s new country fact sheets include data from 58 countries on adolescents’ current sources of contraception, methods utilized, and explanations why contraception is not used.

[UNGEI Working Group Tool on Preventing GBV in Schools](#)

“Connect with Respect” – a tool for teachers and education stakeholders – draws largely on evidence and programmatic experience of school-based interventions in Asia and the Pacific. The tool consists of a structured teaching programme for

early secondary schools, including communication skills for respectful relationships, and learning activities focused on increasing knowledge, positive attitudes, and skills among students.

### [3ie EGM Scoping Paper on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health](#)

This scoping paper assesses the state of evidence around adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH). A considerable amount of evidence from impact evaluation exists, but it tends to be concentrated on a few topics and countries. One key evidence gap is cost-effectiveness analysis to help policymakers and funders make more effective investment decisions on ASRH programming.

### [Review on Preventing Household Violence in Humanitarian Settings](#)

In this review, the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and the CPC Learning Network analyze interventions used in humanitarian contexts to prevent violence against women (VAW) and violence against children (VAC). Only 6 of the 43 interventions identified a focus on prevention of both VAW and VAC, suggesting that further programming is needed on the intersecting vulnerabilities of women and children in the home.

### [New UNICEF Report on Data Availability of Child-related SDG Indicators](#)

The SDGs can only deliver on commitments of equity if the world knows which children are being left behind. However, many SDG indicators, including those on poverty and violence, are too limited or of too poor quality to provide data that can be used by governments to make convincing arguments. Identifying 50 global indicators across 14 goals, this report sets priorities for improving data collection, analysis and use for children, within the SDG framework.

### [Resettlement as a Protection Tool for Refugee Adolescents](#)

The latest edition of Forced Migration Review collects 33 papers on resettlement; including one on resettlement as a protection tool for refugee children and adolescents. This resource stresses how new programmes should consider all children at risk, including adolescents, and avoid a single focus on unaccompanied and separated children.

It encloses recommendations on how to proactively identify, resettle and protect children and adolescents at risk.

## LATEST RESEARCH

### Violence

#### [Special Issue of Know Violence in Childhood: A global learning initiative](#)

Eds Kumar et al., Journal of Psychology, Health and Medicine, March 2017.

This special issue of the Journal of Psychology, Health and Medicine features 15 studies commissioned by the [Know Violence](#) learning initiative, focusing on effective interventions to positively impact violence during childhood and adolescence. A review of evidence-based [practices to address social norms and violence](#) highlights the importance of combining strategic approaches (e.g. targeting social norms directly, changing attitudes and behaviour to shift social norms), core principles (e.g. using public health frameworks), and intervention strategies (e.g. engaging bystanders, involving stakeholders). A systematic review of [preventing school violence](#) observes that some interventions show promise in reducing peer aggression, for instance through peer mentoring/mediation. A global review of violence prevention through [parenting programmes](#) concludes that such programmes have the potential to prevent and reduce the risk of child maltreatment. Further evidence is needed on the long-term effects of interventions across different contexts, particularly high-violence, low-resource contexts.

[Download full journal \[pdf\]](#)

### Gender Socialization

#### [Gender Socialization during Adolescence in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Conceptualization, influences and outcomes](#)

Neetu et al., Innocenti Discussion Paper 2017-01, March 2017.

Adolescence is a critical period in the development of gender attitudes and behaviours, which have potentially life-long effects. The paper identifies 31 programmes designed to shape gender norms

using one of three strategies: empowering young people (mainly girls) with information, skills, and social support; fostering an enabling environment; and working with men and boys. Gender equality policies and programmes that target the adolescent in isolation, and fail to consider socialization, life course factors, and changes in economic structures, are less effective than those adopting a more holistic approach. Policy and programming recommendations include the need to establish a legal and policy environment that complements and takes advantage of elements of structural change. Gender transformative interventions must be structured and designed in ways that directly relate to structural changes. Moreover, life course approaches that account for the biological and social changes that take place during the gender socialisation processes in adolescence, must be developed.

[Download paper \[pdf\]](#)



© UNICEF/JUN020042\_Eritreans\_Sicily/Ash Gilbertson

[Towards Gender Equality: The GEMS journey thus far. An Evaluation Report of the Gender Equality Movement in Schools \(GEMS\) Program in Jharkland](#)

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), December 2016.

An evaluation of the [Gender Equality Movement in Schools \(GEMS\)](#), a curriculum for children aged 12-14 in India, observed significant improvements in the children's attitudes to gender and violence, the interaction between boys and girls, communication with teachers, and reduced perpetration of violence. The randomized trial involved more than 3,000 boys

and girls from the 80 schools in India – 40 schools where GEMS is being implemented, and 40 comparison schools. Findings confirm the value of school-based prevention approaches that begin in early adolescence, when ideas about gender and violence are still being formed. Activities which focus on parental engagement are recommended, as well as regular school and community-based campaigns and events. The report also notes operational issues that future school-based programming might seek to address, including: ensuring GEMS teachers have adequate preparation time; beginning GEMS early (when children are 10 years old) and continuing GEMS for longer; investing in positive discipline skills; and building a response system for dealing with varied complaints of violence.

[Download report \[pdf\]](#)

## Education

[The Health Benefits of Secondary Education in Adolescents and Young Adults: An international analysis in 186 low-, middle- and high-income countries from 1990 to 2013](#)

Viner et al., SSM – Population Health, December 2016.

Analysis of global data between 1990 and 2013 reveals that improvements in secondary education have led to substantial health benefits, including decreases in adolescent fertility, HIV prevalence, and mortality rates among young people. Positive health outcomes are greatest amongst young women and those from low-income countries, particularly in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Each additional year of secondary education for girls reduces adolescent fertility by 14.6%, mortality by up to 16.9% and HIV prevalence by 43%. Secondary education has led to smaller, but highly significant, reductions in mortality and HIV for young men. This progress is independent of growth in primary education, national wealth and population. The authors conclude that country-level investments in secondary education are likely to generate major health dividends; a 'social vaccine' for achieving health outcomes.

[Download article \[pdf\]](#)

## Child Marriage

### [Has Child Marriage Declined in sub-Saharan Africa? An analysis of trends in 31 countries](#)

Koski et al., Population and Development Review, February 2017.

Decreases in the prevalence of child marriage are concentrated among girls aged 15-17 years according to a study of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data from 31 sub-Saharan African countries. The study highlights that high levels of child marriage persist throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa, despite legislative efforts to prevent the practice. The authors note that improving educational opportunities for girls is one of the few interventions that has proved effective in preventing child marriage. However, there is a need to ensure that the most vulnerable girls can access such opportunities.

[Download article \[pdf\]](#)

## Sexual and Reproductive Health

### [Examination of Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health Transitions in Nigeria and Kenya using Longitudinal Data](#)

Speizer et al., BMC Public Health, January 2017.

Longitudinal data from Kenya and Nigeria among adolescent girls and youth aged 15 to 24 show that transition patterns differ within and across the urban areas and countries studied, with urban Kenyan girls having more premarital sex and getting pregnant earlier than girls from the Nigerian cities. Recommendations for delaying sexual and reproductive health transitions consist of strategies to keep adolescents in school and targeting young people living in areas with cultural and religious norms that are supportive of earlier marriage/pregnancy. Lessons learned for future longitudinal studies include the need to start with a large, representative sample of young people, and to build in a longer follow-up duration, to fully examine transition patterns.

[Download article \[pdf\]](#)

## Economic Empowerment

### [Evaluation of an Adolescent Development Program for Girls in Tanzania](#)

Buehren et al., World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 7961, February 2017.

BRAC's Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) programme was found to be highly successful in Uganda in terms of economic, health, and social outcomes. Yet when the programme was replicated in Tanzania, it did not have any notable effect on most of these outcomes. This evaluation measured the impact of the programme with and without microcredit services. Results show that layering additional microfinance services onto an adolescent development programme can be an effective tool to attain greater inclusion of youth in financial services, and underscore issues of scalability of research findings.

[Download paper \[pdf\]](#)



© UNICEF/UNI91816/Taylor

### [When the Money Runs Out: Do cash transfers have sustained effects on human capital accumulation?](#)

Baird et al., World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 7901, December 2016.

According to the findings of a recent study in the Zomba district of Malawi, many of the initial benefits of a pilot two-year cash transfer programme targeting girls aged 13-22 were found to be short-term. Significant declines in HIV prevalence, teen pregnancy, and early marriage among recipients of unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) during the programme evaporated quickly two years after the cessation of transfers. However, children born





© UNICEF/UNI91733/Taylor

to UCT beneficiaries during the programme had significantly higher height-for-age at follow-up. On the other hand, conditional cash transfers (CCTs) offered to out-of-school females produced a large increase in educational attainment and a sustained reduction in the total number of births, but caused no gains in health, labour market outcomes, or empowerment. The findings point both to the promise and the limitations of cash transfer programmes for sustained gains in welfare among young women.

[Download paper \[pdf\]](#)

## Nutrition

[Maternal Undernutrition and Childbearing in Adolescence and Offspring Growth and Development: Is adolescence a critical window for interventions against stunting?](#)

Benny et al., Young Lives Working Paper 165, February 2017.

Children born to stunted adolescent mothers have a 15% higher chance of being stunted and an 11% higher chance of being underweight than children whose older mothers were not malnourished. According to analysis of longitudinal data on a cohort of children and their mothers from Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam, these differences persist through adolescence. 40% of adolescent girls with height below the WHO standard at 12 years, recovered the height deficit by age 19. Most 'growth recovery' happens between the ages of 12 and 15, suggesting that early adolescence is an important period for interventions aiming to tackle undernutrition. The findings reinforce the

need to address the intergenerational cycle of nutritional deprivation between mother and child, which is exacerbated by early pregnancy. Further research is recommended into the effectiveness of interventions that aim to delay childbearing and improve adolescence nutrition, such as various forms of social protection, school feeding, and micronutrient supplements for adolescent girls.

[Download paper \[pdf\]](#)

## Research Methods

[Implementation of Audio-Computer Assisted Self-Interview \(ACASI\) among Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings: Feasibility, acceptability, and lessons learned](#)

Falb et al., Conflict and Health, January 2017.

[ACASI](#) is a tool for data collection in which participants listen to pre-recorded survey questions through headphones and record their answers on a touch screen or keypad. As part of the project [COMPASS \(Creating Opportunities through Mentorship, Parental involvement, and Safe Spaces\)](#), ACASI was implemented in two humanitarian settings: conflict-affected communities in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and refugee camps along the Sudan-Ethiopia border. Nearly 90% of girls in DRC felt that the questions were easy to understand, compared to approximately 75% in Ethiopia. Level of education, but not age, was associated with understanding of the survey in both countries. Time investment in ACASI was substantial in order to contextualize the approach to these specific humanitarian settings, including piloting of images, language assessments, and checking both written translations and corresponding verbal recordings. Overall, ACASI proved acceptable for gathering data on sensitive topics such as violence, and feasible both to participants and to research teams.

[Download article \[pdf\]](#)

## ADDITIONAL READING

Other interesting readings selected by our team (\* = not open access).

Adjei, J. et al., [Boys are Not Exempt: Sexual exploitation of adolescents in Sub-Saharan Africa](#), Child Abuse & Neglect, March 2017.\*

Clark, S. et al., [Recent Trends in Premarital Fertility across Sub-Saharan Africa](#), Studies in Family Planning, January 2017.

Cluver, L. et al., [Structural Drivers and Social Protection: Mechanisms of HIV risk and HIV prevention for South African adolescents](#), JIAS, February 2016. Additional briefs can be found [here](#).

Diao, X. et al., [Cities and Rural Transformation: A spatial analysis of rural youth livelihoods in Ghana](#), IFPRI Discussion Paper 1599, January 2017.

Embleton, L. et al., [Sexual Behavior among Orphaned Adolescents in Western Kenya: A comparison of institutional- and family-based care settings](#), Journal of Adolescent Health, January 2017.

Eyal, K. and Burns J., [The Intergenerational Transmission of Depression in South African Adolescents](#), Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit Working Paper No. 200, February 2017.

Faisal-Curry, A. et al., [Lower Education among Low-income Brazilian Adolescent Females is Associated with Planned Pregnancies](#), International Journal of Women's Health, January 2017.

Flynn, J. et al., [Failing Young People? Addressing the supply-side bias and individualisation in youth employment programming](#), Institute of Development Studies Evidence Report No. 126, January 2017.

Fossgard Sandøy, I. et al., [Effectiveness of a Girls' Empowerment Programme on Early Childbearing, Marriage and School Dropout among Adolescent Girls in Rural Zambia: Study protocol for a cluster randomized trial](#), Trials, December 2016.

Gardner, F., [Parenting Interventions: How well do they transport from one country to another?](#) Innocenti Research Briefs, March 2017.

Jones, N., [Tackling Intimate Partner Violence in South Asia: Why working with men and boys matters for women](#), ODI research report, March 2017.

Keller, J. et al., [A 6-Week School Curriculum Improves Boys' Attitudes and Behaviors Related to Gender-Based Violence in Kenya](#), Journal of Interpersonal Violence, February 2017.

Kosec, K. et al., [The Effect of Land Inheritance on Youth Employment and Migration Decisions: Evidence from rural Ethiopia](#), IFPRI working paper, December 2016.

Langsten, R., [School Fee Abolition and Changes in Education Indicators](#), International Journal of Educational Development, March 2017.\*

Levey, E. et al., [A Qualitative Analysis of Parental Loss and Family Separation among Youth in Post-conflict Liberia](#), Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, December 2016.

Longfield, D. and Tooley, J., [School Choice and Parental Preferences in a Poor Area of Monrovia](#), International Journal of Educational Development, March 2017.

Massarwi, A., [Serious Physical Violence among Arab-Palestinian Adolescents: The role of exposure to neighborhood violence, perceived ethnic discrimination, normative beliefs, and parental communication](#), Child Abuse & Neglect, January 2017.\*

McAlphine, A. et al., [Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Settings Affected by Armed Conflicts in Africa, Asia and the Middle East: Systematic review](#), BMC International Health and Human Rights, December 2016.

Mitchum P., [The U.S. DREAMS Partnership: Breaking barriers to HIV prevention for adolescent girls and young women. A field report on sexual and reproductive health and rights in the U.S. DREAMS Partnership in South Africa and Kenya](#). Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE), November 2016.

Montgomery, P. et al., [Menstruation and the Cycle of Poverty: A cluster quasi-randomised control trial of sanitary pad and puberty education provision in Uganda](#), PLOS One, December 2016.

Nanda, P. et al., [Shaping Futures: Planning ahead for girls' empowerment and employability. An evaluation study of a school-based girls' gender integrated skills program in Delhi, India](#), International Center for Research on Women, February 2017.

Renzaho, A. et al., [Sexual, Reproductive Health Needs, and Rights of Young People in Slum Areas of Kampala, Uganda: A cross-sectional study](#), PLOS One, January 2017.

Richardson, L. et al., [Research in the Integration of Behavioral Health for Adolescents and Young Adults in Primary Care Settings: A systematic review](#), Journal of Adolescent Health, March 2017.

Rumble, L. et al., [The Importance of Contextual Factors in Carrying Out Childhood Violence Surveys: a case study from Indonesia](#), Child Indicators Research, February 2017.

Stark, L. et al., [The Effect of Gender Norms on the Association between Violence and Hope among Girls in the Democratic Republic of Congo](#), Global Mental Health, January 2017.

Stark, L. et al., [Estimating the Size of the Homeless Adolescent Population across Seven Cities in Cambodia](#), BMC Medical Research Methodology, January 2017.

Stubbs, N. and Maynard, D.M., [Academic Self-Efficacy, School Engagement and Family Functioning, Among Postsecondary Students in the Caribbean](#), Journal of Child and Family Studies, March 2017.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS EDITION

Authors: Erika McAslan Fraser, Anna Parke and Lyndsay McLean (Social Development Direct)  
 Editor: Emanuela Bianchera (UNICEF)  
 Copy editor: Sarah Marchant (UNICEF)  
 Layout: Patricia Arquero Caballero (UNICEF)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our thanks to the [UK Department for International Development \(DFID\)](#) for funding this Digest as part of the research programme: The Social and Structural Determinants of Adolescent Well-being (2014-2018).

## DISCLAIMER

The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this Digest are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or views of UNICEF, DFID or Social Development Direct.

## CONNECT WITH US

For more information or to subscribe for Innocenti Research Digest | Adolescence: [ebianchera@unicef.org](mailto:ebianchera@unicef.org)

Keep up to date with research and publications at UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti on: [Website](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#)

**The Innocenti Research Digest | Adolescence is a pilot project. If you find it useful, please respond to the three questions on this [LINK](#) (no registration)**

UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti  
 Florence, Italy  
[www.unicef-irc.org](http://www.unicef-irc.org)  
 + 39 055 20330  
[florence@unicef.org](mailto:florence@unicef.org)  
[@UNICEFINnocenti](https://twitter.com/UNICEFINnocenti)

Research  
 for Children  
 at Innocenti



The Office of Research – Innocenti is UNICEF's dedicated research centre. Publications produced by the Office contribute to a global debate on issues affecting children. The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this Digest are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or views of UNICEF and DFID. For rights of reproduction or translation, apply to UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti. Short extracts may be reproduced unaltered without authorization on condition that the source is indicated. © UNICEF Office of Research