

Innocenti Research Digest Adolescence

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Office of Research-Innocenti

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

GUEST EDITORIAL

Approximately one in 20 adolescents have disabilities, equating to 60 million adolescents globally. [1] People with disabilities face extensive stigma and discrimination, are more likely to be poor, and experience exclusion from education, jobs and social participation. [1] These negative impacts are also experienced by adolescents with disabilities. [2] A recent [review by UNESCO](#) shows that young adults (15–29 years) with disabilities are significantly less likely to have ever attended school, and secondary-school aged people with disabilities are more likely to be out of school. [3] As another example, a new [UNFPA report](#) found that adolescents with disabilities are more likely to experience violence, whether physical, sexual or verbal. [4]

These negative impacts are not only a violation of the rights of adolescents with disabilities but will also make it more difficult for development targets to be met – such as the Sustainable Development Goal to ensure quality education for all. As a consequence, development agencies are increasingly focusing on disability and trying to work out how to make their programmes more inclusive. A prime example is the UK Department for International Development (DFID), who co-hosted the first ever [Global Disability Summit](#) in London in July 2018. Key outcomes were 170 commitments to “move from rhetoric to action”. UNICEF, as a partner in the Summit, signed specific [commitments](#), including to help an additional 30 million children with disabilities gain a high quality education by 2030 through programmes in more than 140 countries.



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A 17-year-old, sitting in a wheelchair, sells clothes outside a building in eastern Aleppo City to help support himself and his family.



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Despite her physical disability, this 12-year old actively engages in the same activities as other children at the reception centre run by NGO Goutte d'eau, which provides services and shelter for children who are survivors of trafficking, following their repatriation to Cambodia.

Fulfilment of these commitments requires evidence on what works and what does not, including for adolescents with disabilities. I was recently involved in two Rapid Evidence Assessments (REA) for DFID on the evidence around different aspects of disability inclusion. The first addressed the effectiveness of interventions to improve [educational outcomes for people with disabilities in low- and middle-income countries \(LMICs\)](#). [5] The REA identified 24 eligible impact evaluations, only two of which focussed on adolescents in terms of secondary-level education interventions. Although there was some promising evidence, most of the interventions in the REA focussed on improving the learning skills of children with disabilities (e.g. computer training), rather than implementing school-level or teacher-level changes. There were also methodological problems with many of the studies identified. The second REA explored the effectiveness of interventions to improve [social inclusion and empowerment for people with disabilities in LMICs](#). [6] This REA identified only 16 impact evaluations, just two of which focussed on adolescents or young people. Again, while there were positive examples of what might work, overall the evidence base was sparse and of low quality, making it hard to recommend specific actions.

A commitment to improve the inclusion of adolescents with disabilities is important from both a social justice and a development perspective. More evidence is needed on what works so that we can make concrete recommendations on how to implement better programmes and policies. These changes are needed to make sure that we “Leave No One Behind” in the development agenda, including adolescents with disabilities.

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4. UNFPA. Young persons with disabilities: Global study on ending gender-based violence, and realising sexual and reproductive health and rights. New York: UNFPA, 2018.
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LATEST RESEARCH

DISABILITIES

Young Persons with Disabilities: Global Study on Ending Gender-based Violence and Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), July 2018

Globally, an estimated 180 to 200 million persons with disabilities are between the ages of 10 and 24. As part of the [WE DECIDE](#) Global Initiative, UNFPA has launched a global study to examine the greater exposure of young persons with disabilities to discrimination and violence. The report provides an assessment of policy developments and best-standard protection measures, with an emphasis on responding to gender-based violence and on supporting sexual and reproductive rights. Recommendations include a focus on the full participation of young people with disabilities in programme design, and a need for stigma to be addressed through awareness raising and stakeholder training.

[Download full report \[pdf\]](#) | [summary brief \[pdf\]](#) | [easy-read report \[pdf\]](#)

Adolescents with Disabilities: Enhancing Resilience and Delivering Inclusive Development

Jones, N. et al., Overseas Development Institute (ODI), August 2018

Drawing on interviews with 600 adolescents with physical, visual, hearing or intellectual impairments, this report focuses on the specific needs of adolescents with disabilities living in rural and conflict-affected contexts. Stigma and discrimination are correlated with exclusion from education and health care services, increased social isolation, and high rates of bullying and violence. The report identifies key areas for action – including a need for a more integrated approach that considers adolescents' intersecting needs, support caregivers so they can better support adolescents, and improves the accountability of donors and policymakers.

[Download report \[pdf\]](#) | [policy note \[pdf\]](#) | [infographics \[pdf\]](#)

Rapid Evidence Assessment (REA) of What Works to Improve Educational Outcomes for People with Disabilities in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Kuper H et al., UK Department for International Development, July 2018

Exclusion from education is a violation of human rights, as set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD). Barriers to the inclusion of children with disabilities operate at the level of the system (e.g. lack of policy), school (e.g. lack of accessible infrastructure or skilled teachers), and the family/child (e.g. poor health). Commissioned in advance of the 2018 Global Disability Summit in July 2018, this Rapid Evidence Assessment (REA) reviews the effectiveness of interventions to improve educational outcomes for adolescents with disabilities in LMICs. A joint REA has been undertaken to assess interventions to improve [social inclusion and empowerment for people with disabilities in LMICs](#).

[Download full report \[pdf\]](#) | [summary brief \[pdf\]](#) | [easy-read version \[pdf\]](#)

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools: Global Baseline Report 2018

UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), August 2018

The latest global assessment from UNICEF and WHO establishes global, regional and national level estimates of progress towards Sustainable Development Goal targets for both WASH (SDG6) and education (SDG4). The study shows that more than 30 per cent of schools do not provide safe drinking water, one third of schools do not provide any toilet facilities, and 900 million schoolchildren have no handwashing facilities. Girls are less likely to attend school regularly when single sex sanitation services are in place for menstrual hygiene. This poses a challenge for achieving SDG 10 on reduced inequalities. The report calls for mutually reinforcing collaboration between WASH and education stakeholders. WASH-in-school programmes can in fact provide an entry point for promoting behaviour change around WASH in households and in broader community and institutional settings.

[Download Report \(pdf\)](#) | [Access Data Visualization](#)



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14-year old school girls outside the girls' latrines at St Joseph's Primary School, Malawi.

Missed Opportunities: The High Cost of Not Educating Girls

Wodon, Q. et al., World Bank, July 2018

Limited educational opportunities for girls and barriers to completing 12 years of education cost countries between \$15 trillion and \$30 trillion in lost lifetime productivity and earnings, says a new World Bank report launched ahead of the July 12 United Nations Malala Day. Positive effects of secondary school education for girls include a wide range of social and economic benefits for the girls themselves, their children and their communities. These include radical reduction of child marriage globally, lowering fertility rates by a third in countries with high population growth, preventing intimate partner violence and reducing child mortality and malnutrition.

[Download report \[pdf\]](#) | [Access Factsheet](#)

The Impact of Eliminating Primary School Tuition Fees on Child Marriage in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Quasi-experimental Evaluation of Policy Changes in 8 countries

Koski, A. et al., PLOS One, May 2018

Many sub-Saharan African countries eliminated primary school tuition fees over the past two decades, resulting in massive increases in enrolment. This review measures the effect of these policies on the probability of primary school completion and of marriage before 15 and 18 years of age. Eliminating tuition fees led to reductions

in child marriage on a national scale in most countries, despite challenges with implementation. Reductions in child marriage were not consistently accompanied by increases in the probability of primary school completion. Improving the quality of the education available may strengthen these effects and bolster progress toward numerous other public health goals.

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

Reducing Violence by Teachers using the Preventative Intervention 'Interaction Competencies with Children for Teachers (ICC-T)': A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial at Public Secondary Schools in Tanzania

Nkuba, M. et al., PLOS One, August 2018

The use of violent discipline by teachers continues to be highly prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa. The ICC-T intervention is a 5.5 day training workshop designed to prevent corporal punishment, provide alternative, effective discipline management methods and promote positive teacher-student interactions. A randomized trial in eight secondary schools in Tanzania found a significant improvement in teachers' attitudes in intervention schools and a decrease in emotional and physical violence. Although ICC-T shows promising results in reducing violent discipline, further evidence is needed on the sustainability of its effect.

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

PROTECTION

Effectiveness of a Community Based Intervention to Delay Early Marriage, Early Pregnancy and Improve School Retention among Adolescents in India

Mehra, D. et al., BMC Public Health, June 2018

This cross-sectional study assessed the impact of a community-based intervention to prevent early marriage and early pregnancy among 100,000 young people aged 10–24 in India. 'Youth Information Centres' (YICs) were set up to facilitate peer communication through entertainment on issues of SRHR. Peer education conducted through the YICs, coupled with media exposure, showed an effect in raising the minimum age of marriage, delaying first pregnancy

and increasing years of schooling as a pathway to delaying marriages. These findings strengthen the evidence of multi-component community interventions in reducing early marriage. The model has the potential to be adapted and scaled up in South Asian countries with similar socio-economic and cultural conditions.

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A group of young girls of the Yedavali Balika Sangha participate in a discussion in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India.

[Toward an End to Child Marriage: Lessons from Research and Practice in Development and Humanitarian Sectors](#)

Freccero, J. and Whiting, A., Human Rights Centre, Save the Children, June 2018

While child marriage has been on the decline in recent decades, there is growing concern about its increased prevalence in crisis situations during conflict and natural disasters. This report gathers programme evaluation learnings from Save the Children in both humanitarian and development contexts to determine what organizations can do to improve their response to this growing problem. Empowerment approaches were the most frequently evaluated and consistently effective interventions. Incentive/asset transfer approaches had mixed results but were more likely to be effective when focused on younger adolescents and when used to promote educational outcomes (such as school attendance). Community sensitization and engagement approaches, while promising, were poorly represented in literature, but programmes focusing on multi-level community engagement

were generally more successful than those that used more light-touch sensitization approaches.

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

[The Long-Term Effect Of Humanitarian Emergencies On Adolescents: Existing Evidence, Gaps And Considerations For Research And Practitioners](#)

Chavez et al., UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti Discussion Paper, August 2018

Adolescents and their specific vulnerabilities have tended to be overlooked in the design and implementation of humanitarian responses, including in social protection. This paper seeks to bring these questions to the attention of researchers, policymakers and practitioners in order to address identified priority gaps, invest in better evidence generation, and include adolescents in research and response efforts in meaningful ways. Such improvements to humanitarian responses would assist in developing more inclusive efforts that consider all ages in a child's life course, aim for more sustainable well-being outcomes and help meet core commitments to children in these settings.

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

[Impact of Conflict on Adolescent Girls in South Sudan](#)

Pape, U. and Phipps, V., World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, July 2018

This research analyses the impact of the post-2013 conflict in South Sudan on the socio-economic outcomes of adolescent girls affected by conflict. Results show that conflict has negative impacts on girls' aspirations, marriage, and household characteristics. However, there are increased scores in self-reported economic empowerment, with entrepreneurial activities being used as a resilience mechanism. Targeted programming to support girls' participation in business development activities is recommended as part of a broader package of interventions to increase access to education and psychosocial services.

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

HEALTH and WELLBEING

Interventions to Reduce Risk for Sexually Transmitted Infections in Adolescents: A Meta-analysis of Trials, 2008-2016

Morales, A. et al., PLOS One, June 2018

This meta-analysis evaluates the effectiveness of interventions to reduce sexual transmitted infections (STIs) and unplanned pregnancies in adolescents aged 11–19 years. Both behavioural and non-behavioural interventions were shown to have short-term positive impacts on sexual health-related knowledge, attitudes, condom use and intention to refuse sex. Conversely, sexual health promotion interventions had long-term positive effects through increasing condom use. Interventions should focus on the long-term efficacy, especially of behavioural and biological measures, with a greater focus on monitoring and sustaining outcomes.

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

The Impact of Young Maternal Age at Birth on Neonatal Mortality: Evidence from 45 Low and Middle Income Countries

Neal, S. et al., PLOS One, May 2018

An estimated 16 million young women between the ages of 15 and 19 years give birth each year, prevalently in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Data Analysis from 64 Demographic and Health Surveys confirms that there is an increase in the risk of neonatal deaths to adolescent mothers, which is most marked in infants with mothers under 16. The increased risk associated with adolescent births was greater for second or subsequent births. Findings highlight the importance of reducing adolescent pregnancy as a strategy for addressing the problem of neonatal mortality in order to make firm progress towards the neonatal SDG goal.

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

TRANSITION TO WORK

How Youth-Specific is Africa's Youth Employment Challenge?

Irwin, S. et al., UK Department for International Development, July 2018

Despite two decades of relative economic stability, unemployment, underemployment, informality and low quality work remain the norm in much of sub-Saharan Africa. Africa is also the youngest continent, and young people here face a particularly challenging job situation. This report analyses the extent to which five sets of factors, which are commonly discussed in the literature on African employment outcomes, are youth specific: insufficient education and qualifications; prohibitive legal and governance frameworks; infrastructure constraints; socio-cultural norms; patronage, politics and social networks.

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



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A 19-year-old, who is pregnant, waits for the results of a HIV test, at the UNICEF-supported Redemption Public Hospital in Monrovia, Liberia.

RESOURCES

[World Health Organisation \(WHO\) Ethical Considerations for Research on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health](#)

On 12th of August, International Youth Day, WHO launched new guidance on ethical considerations in planning and reviewing research studies on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in adolescents. The document examines: the notions of autonomy, consent and assent; the implication of best interests to reconcile ethical and legal obligations; and best practices surrounding information sharing in the context of SRH research with adolescents.

[Adolescent Data Hub](#)

The [GIRL Center](#) has launched the Adolescent [Data Hub](#), a global portal to share research data sets on adolescents living in LMICs. Users can search the hub for data by country, region and topic, as well as by study design (experimental vs. observational), type of data (cross-sectional or longitudinal), sex (female or male), and age range (10–14, 15–19, or 20–24).

[J-PAL Resources for Girls Empowerment](#)

The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) is a global research centre specialized in randomized impact evaluations to answer critical questions in the fight against poverty. Some interesting resources on girls empowerment have been released in the last quarter: J-PAL's [Practical Guide to Measuring Women's and Girls' Empowerment in Impact Evaluations](#); the evaluation of the behavioural change programme [Reshaping Adolescents' Gender Attitudes: Evidence from a School-Based Experiment in India](#); a policy bulletin on [Reducing Pregnancy among Adolescents](#).

[UNICEF's Knowledge for Children in Africa publication catalogue](#)

For the third successive year, UNICEF's three Regional Offices covering Africa have come together and collected studies and reports that are being produced on the continent, representing the collective knowledge supported by UNICEF in 2018. Most of the publications listed are freely available online. A parallel publication catalogue is also available for the Middle East and North Africa ([MENA](#)) [Region](#).

[Index for the Development of Sectoral Youth Policies for Latin America](#)

Celaju and the Iberoamerican Youth Organisations Network, with support from UNESCO, have developed an index to rigorously monitor the impact of public policies on youth in Latin America. The index includes indicators on labour participation, education, citizen participation, adolescent health and youth violence.



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Street scene in San Marcos, city of San Salvador, El Salvador. Two of the boys were threatened with abduction and for a long while remained only indoors, not even going to school. The mayor of San Marcos and UNICEF have been working together to provide safe play areas and reclaim public spaces for community use.

[Developing a Global Indicator on Bullying of School-aged Children](#)

The rate of bullying among children is a key indicator of children's well-being and an important marker for comparing global social development. Using existing school-based surveys, this UNICEF Innocenti Working Paper develops a global indicator on bullying by combining data from six international surveys on bullying prevalence among schoolchildren aged 11 to 15 years in 145 countries.

The IRC has launched a [GBV Pocket Guide](#) mobile application with targeted guidance on child and adolescent survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). This guide provides tools for humanitarian practitioners on how to support survivors when there are no GBV services, referral pathways or focal points by area. Visit gbvguidelines.org for more information and resources on GBV risk mitigation strategies in emergencies.

[Youth Solutions Report](#)

The Youth Solutions Report identifies 50 youth-led projects from 61 countries that address crucial sustainable development challenges. Topics include clean energy, education, digitalization, e-participation, access to health care, ecosystem restoration, sustainable agriculture and waste.

[ALIGN platform on gender norms in adolescence.](#)

ALIGN is a digital platform and community of practice for sharing knowledge and innovation on gender norms, with a focus on adolescents and young adults. Amongst other resources, the platform includes [thematic guides](#), recommended readings and a recorded webinar on [cross-country perspectives on gender norms](#).

[Child Marriage in Humanitarian Settings: Spotlight on the Situation in the Arab region](#)

Developed by UNICEF, UNFPA, CARE International, the Women's Refugee Commission, Terre des Hommes and the University of Bedfordshire, this short brief provides an overview of programming recommendations to address child marriage in humanitarian settings in the Arab States region.

[Practical Tips for Understanding Female Genital Mutilation / Cutting \(FGM/C\)](#)

In this guide, the Population Reference Bureau provides six practical tips for how to interpret survey data on FGM/C, including where the data comes from, what the data tells you and how to draw appropriate implications and conclusions.

[Non-formal Girls' Life Skills Programming: Implications for Policy and Practice](#)

In this policy brief, the Brookings Institute and Chr. Michelsen Institute discuss how to better design and deliver life skills programming for marginalized adolescent girls. It is based on findings from a cross-national study of 103 life skills programmes in Ethiopia, Lebanon and Tanzania (download [Executive Summary](#)).

[Adolescent Girls Toolkit Iraq](#)

Produced by UNICEF and UNFPA, the Adolescent Girls Toolkit includes tools and learning sessions designed to empower adolescent girls in Iraq – including internally displaced people, refugees and those from host communities – to address key issues on life skills, reproductive health, gender-based violence and financial education.

NEWS

[UN Chief Launches Generation Unlimited Partnership](#)

On 21 September, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres launched [Generation Unlimited](#), a new global partnership aimed to ensure that every young person is in education, learning, training or employment by 2030. Generation Unlimited – which forms part of the United Nations Secretary-General's [Youth 2030 Strategy](#) – will focus on three key areas: secondary-age education; skills for learning, employability and decent work; and empowerment.



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On 24 September 2018 at UNICEF Headquarters, the United Arab Emirates' Minister of Youth Shamma bint Suhail bin Faris Al Mazrui addresses the Generation Unlimited Global Board Meeting in New York City during the 73rd United Nations General Assembly.

[Global Commitments to Tackle Discrimination against Young People with Disabilities](#)

The [Global Disability Summit](#) hosted in London in July 2018, resulted in [170 commitments](#) to take action on stigma and discrimination against people with disabilities. UNICEF has signed specific commitments, including to help an additional 30 million children with disabilities gain a high quality education by 2030 through programmes in more than 140 countries; and to have 18 governments committed to improving the way children with disabilities learn and to investing in teacher training.

[Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action](#)

Launched at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016, the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action is a global call to

prioritize the needs and rights of young people affected by disaster, conflict, forced displacement or other emergencies.

UNICEF warns of HIV crisis in adolescent girls

Teenagers, and particularly girls, are bearing the brunt of the global AIDS epidemic with around 30 adolescents becoming infected with HIV every hour. Launched at the International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2018), a new UNICEF [report](#) also highlights the role of women who in their professional and personal lives have played a key role in advancing the HIV response for children.

#ENDviolence in schools campaign

Half of students aged 13 to 15 worldwide – around 150 million – have experienced peer-to-peer violence in and around school, according to a new piece of [UNICEF research](#). The campaign [An everyday lesson: #ENDviolence in schools](#) details the many forms of violence that are a pervasive part of young people's education around the world. Violence impacts student learning and well-being in rich and poor countries alike.

ILO calls for urgent action to prevent looming global care crisis

Another piece of [research by ILO](#) quantifies the extent of the unequal care burden on women and the impact of care expectations on future outcomes for girls. The report says that unpaid care work is the main barrier preventing women and girls from getting into, remaining and progressing in the labour force. ILO calls for urgent action on and investment in the care economy to prevent a looming global care crisis.



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As the oldest girl child, Baau is expected to do most of the housework and cooking. If she gets her chores done by 9am, she can take her siblings to school with her. Otherwise, she must stay at home to care for them.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Global Early Adolescent Study Pre-Conference Event at the International Conference on Family Planning

This pre-conference event will share baseline findings from the Global Early Adolescent Study (GEAS), focusing on young adolescents, gender transformative interventions, and ethical issues in research with adolescents living in vulnerable contexts.

Organizers: Global Early Adolescent Study

Date: 11 November

Location: Kigali, Rwanda

[Registration](#)

African Youth SDGs Summit

The African Youth SDGs Summit is the largest gathering platform for youth from across the African continent to discuss and assess the status of implementation of continental commitments to the Global Goals. The summit will include high-level plenaries, a Ministerial Evening Dialogue on Youth, and Patrons Roundtable on Financing Youth Development in Africa.

Organizers: Youth Advocates Ghana (YAG), UNFPA, UNDP and SDGs Advisory Unit at the Office of the President, Republic of Ghana

Date: 6–9 November 2018

Location: Accra, Ghana

[Registration](#)

Evidence on Children and Adolescents' Well-being in Mozambique: Research, Policy and Practice

The international conference on evidence for children, adolescents and families in Mozambique aims to bring together scholars and policy practitioners to share innovative approaches and lessons learned, inform policy and stimulate national debate on critical issues relating to children and adolescents in the country.

Organizers: UNICEF Mozambique and Universidade Pedagógica Quelimane

Date: 6–8 November 2018

Location: Quelimane, Mozambique

[Registration](#)

[IV International Seminar on Child Sexual Exploitation. Aggressors in Movement: The sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in travel and tourism](#)

This seminar will cover the evolution of the child sexual exploitation issue and its relationship to tourism, as well as explore prevention and eradication strategies. The event is part of the [XIV International Congress of Abused Childhood](#) under the slogan “Do not talk, do not see, do not hear. Let’s give visibility to child abuse”.

Organizers: Federation of Associations for the Prevention of Child Mistreatment (FAPMI), End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT Spain), and Spanish Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality

Date: 21 November

Location: Barcelona, Spain

[IV Seminar Registration](#)

[XIV Congress Registration](#)

[Global Evidence and Implementation Summit 2018](#)

The Global Evidence and Implementation Summit 2018 (GEIS) will bring together experts from across the world to talk about their experiences in generating and implementing evidence for better policy and practice. The summit will include panels on international development, health and child welfare.

Organizers: Campbell Collaboration and the Centre for Evidence and Implementation

Dates: 22–24 October

Location: Melbourne, Australia

[Registration](#)

[Call for Papers: International Pediatric Association Congress on Child and Adolescent Health](#)

The Lancet and The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health invite submission of high quality research papers on any area of global child or adolescent health. Successful submissions will be considered for their special issues, timed to coincide with the 29th International Pediatric Association Congress in Panama.

Organizers: International Pediatric Association

Date: March 17–21 March 2019

Location: Panama City, Panama

UNITED NATIONS YOUTH-DEDICATED DAYS AND EVENTS

11 October 2018 is the [International Day of the Girl Child](#) and marks the beginning of a year-long effort to generate global attention to and action on the challenges and opportunities girls face before, during and after crises. 20 November is [Universal Children’s Day](#) to advocate, promote and celebrate children’s rights. From 25 November, the [International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women](#), to 10 December, the [16 Days of Activism](#) against gender-based violence is a time to galvanise action to end violence against women and girls around the world. Adolescent-related UN actions and useful resources can be consulted on the respective websites.

ADDITIONAL READING

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

Baker, S., ‘[We Want that for Ourselves’: How Girls and Young Women are Using ICTs to Counter Violence and Demand their Rights](#), Gender and Development, July 2018.

Boyce, S et al., [Childhood Experiences of Sexual Violence, Pregnancy, and Marriage Associated With Child Sex Trafficking Among Female Sex Workers in Two US–Mexico Border Cities](#), American Journal of Public Health, August 2018.*

Campisi, S. et al, [The Intricate Relationship Between Chronic Undernutrition, Impaired Linear Growth And Delayed Puberty: Is ‘Catch-Up’ Growth Possible During Adolescence?](#) Innocenti Working Paper, July 2018.

Clark, S. et al., [An Assets-based Approach to Promoting Girls’ Financial Literacy, Savings, and Education](#), Journal of Adolescence, October 2018*

Cueto, S. et al., [Digital Access, Use and Skills Across Four Countries: Construction of Scales and Preliminary Results from the Young Lives Round 5 Survey](#), Young Lives, July 2018.

Fagundez-D’Anello, D. and González-García, D., [Definir para Gobernar: Políticas Dirigidas a Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes en Situación de Calle en Uruguay](#) (Define to Govern: Policies Aimed at Street Children and Adolescents in Uruguay), Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud, July 2018.

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- Lucas, P., [Politiques Publiques, Insertion des Jeunes et Secteurs d’Emplois d’Actualité](#) (Public Policy, Youth Labour Market Entry and Current Sectors of Employment), European Scientific Journal, June 2018.
- Michael, S., [Caught in Contradiction: Making Sense of Child Marriage among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#), ABAAD MENA, May 2018.
- Muelbert, M. and Giugliani, R.J., [Factors Associated with the Maintenance of Breastfeeding for 6, 12, and 24 months in Adolescent Mothers](#), BMC Public Health, May 2018.
- Mustafa, N., [Cost-effectiveness Analysis: Educational Interventions that Reduce the Incidence of HIV/AIDS Infection in Kenyan Teenagers](#), International Journal of Educational Development, September 2018.*
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