

# Innocenti Research Digest Adolescence

Issue 12 | December 2018

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

## GUEST EDITORIAL

Globally up to [1 billion children](#), aged 2-17 years, have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence in the last year<sup>1</sup>. Solutions to this global challenge are emerging but not fast enough to end violence affecting children. Alliances like [Together for Girls](#) (for data), [What Works to Prevent Violence](#) (for evidence) and the [Global Partnership to End Violence](#) (for advocacy and innovation) are indicators of change, and in some cases, of success, but these alone are not enough.

Violence against children surveys have shown unjustly high rates across *all* types of violence and contexts. Yet resistance to such results is not uncommon. The first recourse, notably from the

<sup>1</sup> Hillis S. et al., [Global prevalence of past-year violence against children: a systematic review and minimum estimates](#), *Pediatrics*, March 2006.

purview of trained academics, is to 'convince' governments that they have a problem using scientific evidence in the form of statistics and numbers. These efforts have resulted in signs of acceptance, yet are swiftly followed with further questions: *What drives such violence affecting children? What can be done to address it?* These questions framed [The Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children](#), an action-research project carried out by UNICEF and partner governments, academics and practitioners over the last four years.

The study was a complex and layered endeavour, undertaken while listening to what children told us, through multiple types and forms of inquiry. Changing the way the world understands and responds to violence affecting children requires new ways of thinking and doing that push through



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UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Priyanka Chopra greets a young survivor of sexual violence at the Family Support Clinic in Chitungwiza town north of Harare, Zimbabwe. The clinic is run by a local UNICEF partner, the Family Support Trust, which specializes in providing medical services for sexually abused children.



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 Cover of the publication: Maternowska, M.C., Potts, A., Fry, D. and Casey, T (2018). Research that Drives Change: Conceptualizing and Conducting Nationally Led Violence Prevention Research Synthesis Report of the “Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children” in Italy, Peru, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, Florence (2018). Illustration from the video: The Multi Country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children by Jessica Tan www.jessicatan.com.

solutions (or insights) rather than defining problems, proved powerful.

We accompanied teams of national researchers, led by a front-line ministry, who took pride in reviving previously collected data for re-analysis, unearthing nationally-published studies for evidence, and reviewing existing programmes. Relying on data analysis and interpretation of findings conducted by these nationally-led teams we adopted a human-centered, rigorous scientific process that aligned with international standards of research practice.

The research process was as important as its products. Well before any reports or articles were produced, the study’s emerging findings spurred those involved—from practitioners to government partners to UN offices—to apply them. Ministry staff engaged in debates that led to revised laws and increased national budget lines for violence prevention research. Alliances were formed between national academics and practitioners previously working in isolation. In practice, and in a relatively short period of time, we observed [institutional normative change across all four governments](#).

We invite you to read the results of trusted relationships that we believe yield a deep understanding of the processes and patterns of violence, and hence more relevant and potentially effective interventions. The task now is to apply what was learned through better interventions, at the right time in children’s lives, and in the most enabling environments for developing positive and protective change.

M. Catherine Maternowska  
 Global Partnership to End Violence

Alina Potts  
 Global Women’s Institute, George Washington University

[More on The Multi-Country Study](#)

barriers. To succeed, the process of change must inspire action. And to inspire action, it must engage a wide range of stakeholders to explore the role they can play as part of the solution.

Taking on such complicated research questions took time, perseverance and respect for local processes of change. The work that ensued in four countries representing varied contexts—including Europe (Italy), South America (Peru), Africa (Zimbabwe) and Asia (Viet Nam)—proved exhilarating and exhausting. The literature on violence, largely from northern-oriented and peer-reviewed sources, along with a handful of researchers claimed from the start to already knew what drives violence. We however made no assumptions about what might be driving violence in each unique setting; looking for

## LATEST RESEARCH

### PROTECTION

#### [Preventing Violence against Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings through Mentoring, Parental Involvement and Safe Spaces: Findings from the COMPASS programme.](#)

*British Medical Journal Global Health and Prevention Science*, November 2018

The COMPASS multi-country programme (Creating Opportunities through Mentoring, Parental Involvement and Safe Spaces) was implemented with adolescent refugee girls living in camps on the Sudan/Ethiopia border, in conflict-affected communities in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and with displaced populations in north-east Pakistan. Parenting programmes, life skills trainings and safe spaces were shown to improve girls' psychosocial well-being, social support and knowledge of services. Nevertheless, further work is needed to shift attitudes around violence and improve girls' safety in public and private spaces.

Download articles [pdf] summarizing findings from [Ethiopia](#), [Pakistan](#) and the [Democratic Republic of Congo \(DRC\)](#).

[COMPASS programme](#) description and publications list



© UNICEF/UN0271637/Mersha  
Nya Banytik Hoth, 14, grade 4, learns at Makod Primary and Secondary School in Tierkidi Refugee Camp, Gambella Region, Ethiopia.

#### Special Issue: [The Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children: Giving Complexity Clarity.](#)

*Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies*, October 2018.

Led by UNICEF's Office of Research – Innocenti and the University of Edinburgh, the Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children explores the question: What drives violence and what can be done about it? This research was conducted by national research teams comprising government, practitioners and academic researchers in Italy, Peru, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. The study ultimately shaped a new child-centred integrated framework for violence prevention, which assists practitioners to visualize how multiple factors may converge and intersect within a child's social ecology to make violence more or less likely to occur. The framework brings data alive to engage a truly multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach to implementation. This body of work also demonstrates how change happens and how policymakers, practitioners and researchers seeking to prevent violence have greater impact.

#### [Measuring Gender Norms about Relationships in Early Adolescence: Results from the Global Early Adolescent Study](#)

Moreau, C. et al., *SSM - Population Health*, October 2018

Gender norms are increasingly recognized as drivers of health and wellbeing. Drawing on the Global Early Adolescent Study, conducted with adolescents across 4 continents, this research constructed cross-cultural scales to assess how gender norms shape relationships in early adolescence. Results suggest a two-factor structure, consisting of an 'adolescent romantic expectations' subscale and a 'Sexual Double Standard' subscale. Common perceptions of gendered norms about romantic engagement in early adolescence are normative for both sexes, but socially value boys while devaluing girls. The findings illustrate that social hierarchies of power in romantic relationships form early in adolescence, and are consistent across cultural setting.

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



### [Corporal Punishment Bans and Physical Fighting in Adolescents: An Ecological Study of 88 Countries](#)

Elgar, F. et al., *British Medical Journal*, open October 2018

According to a study of 400,000 young people aged 11-18, countries that have passed laws banning physical punishment in schools and in homes show lower rates of youth violence. This association holds true after differences in country wealth, violent crime and interventions to reduce adolescents' exposure to violence at home and at school. These findings add to the growing evidence base on the links between corporal punishment, adolescent violence and youth health and safety.

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



Page 4: ©UNICEF/UN0232470/Zehbrauskas  
Yester, 16, sits in the home where he lives with his grandmother in Choloma, Honduras. Yester lost his mom when he was only a few months old and his father lives in the United States. Yester dropped out of school when he was 13 years old. "I left because of my teacher Ruth. She would review my notebook and if it didn't have my homework, she would twist my ear until I would fall on my knees," he says. His grandmother says he was a good student but now he spends the days at home.

### HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

#### [Comprehensive Understanding of Risk and Protective Factors Related to Adolescent Pregnancy in Low- and Middle-income Countries: A Systematic Review](#)

Won Chung, H. et al., *Journal of Adolescence*, December 2018.

This systematic review examines factors related to adolescent pregnancy in low- and middle-income countries using a multi-level approach. Thematic analysis reveals that early marriage, sexual risk behaviours, substance use, family experience of adolescent birth, peer pressure, and lack of sex education and health services increase the hazards of adolescent pregnancy. Conversely, communication with parents, school activities, community meetings, laws, and government policies are shown to protect adolescents from pregnancy.

#### [Les Filles dans la Crise: Voix du Bassin du Lac Tchad \[Girls in Crisis: Voices from the Lake Chad Basin\]](#) Plan International, September 2018

Based on research with girls 10-19 in Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon, this study focuses on girl specific daily challenges in this region – access to food and water, poor health, physical and sexual violence, early and forced marriage, family separation and access to education. Girls identify access to secondary education, safe spaces and female role models as means by which they could overcome the challenges they faced. Policy recommendations include building the capacity of local actors to respond to girls' specific needs across issues of inclusion, physical security, economic empowerment, healthcare, and education.

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

### [Cash Transfers, Early Marriage, and Fertility in Malawi and Zambia.](#)

Dake, F. et al., *Studies in Family Planning*, November 2018

There is increasing interest in the ability of cash transfers to facilitate safe transitions to adulthood in low income settings, yet evidence from scaled up government programming demonstrating this potential is scarce. Using two experimental evaluations of unconditional cash transfers targeted to ultra poor and labour constrained households over approximately three years in Malawi and Zambia, this study examines whether cash transfers delayed early marriage and pregnancy among youth aged 14 to 21 years at baseline. Results show strong impacts on poverty and schooling, but limited impacts on safe transition outcomes for both males and females. In addition, suggestive evidence shows that pre programme variation in social norms across communities does not significantly affect programme impact.

## EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILLS

### [Global Education Monitoring report 2019. Migration, displacement and education: building bridges, not walls](#)

Half of the world's forcibly displaced people are under the age of 18. Yet, many countries exclude them from their national education systems. UNESCO's 2019 Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report makes the case for investing in education as a powerful tool to manage migration and displacement. It provides policy recommendations to address seasonal migrants, rural school consolidation, intercultural curricula, refugee inclusion in national education systems and elimination of segregation, more effective humanitarian education aid and teacher preparedness for diverse classrooms in emergency, protracted and 'new normal' contexts.

[Download PDF report](#) report and [supporting materials in multiple languages](#).

### [What Did It Take to Scale Up and Sustain Udaan, a School-Based Adolescent Education Programme in Jharkhand, India?](#)

Chandra-Mouli V. et al., *American Journal of Sexuality Education*, August 2018



© UNICEF/UNI144258/Ahmad  
A group of young girls of the Yedavali Balika Sangha participate in a discussion in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Since 2006, Udaan—a school-based adolescent education program in Jharkhand, India—has been the only at-scale state-run programme in the country. Key factors for Udaan's longevity include an enabling policy environment, a willing government that supported and operationalized the programme, a knowledgeable NGO partner, sustained funding, and a commitment to constant improvement through evaluation. Udaan provides an example of a well-designed, implemented, and evaluated school-based adolescent health programme that has been operating at scale over a sustained period.

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

### [Do Youth Employment Programs Improve Labour Market Outcomes? A Quantitative Review](#)

Kluge J. et al., *World Development*, February 2019

This review provides a global meta-analysis of 113 impact evaluations of youth employment programmes. Over a third of programmes are shown to have a significant positive impact on labour market outcomes – either employment rates or earnings. Key findings from the study are: (i) programmes are more successful in middle- and low-income countries; (ii) the intervention type is less important than design and delivery; (iii) programmes integrating multiple services are more successful; (iv) profiling of beneficiaries, individualized follow-up systems and incentives for services providers matter; and (v) impacts are of larger magnitude in the long-term.

[Download article \[Not open access\]](#)

## PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

### [Girls to the Front. A snapshot of girl-led organising](#)

Mamacash and FRIDA | The Young Feminist Fund, December 2018

This participatory, girl-led research used in-depth interviews and an online questionnaire, to determine what works in supporting girl-led groups and girl activist organizations. Girl advisors indicated that collaborations with older activists and organizations work best when they are based on non-ageist and non-sexist relationships that respect them and recognize the importance of their work. It is also crucial to provide opportunities and initiatives for mutual learning and experience sharing while avoiding extractive approaches. In terms of compensation, girls indicated that in recognition of their time, effort and expertise, they value learning opportunities over monetary compensation, in the form of training and education (with official certificates) as well as internship and mentorship programmes.

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

### [Instrumentalizing the digital: adolescents' engagement with ICTs in low- and middle-income countries](#)

Banaji et al., *Development in Practice*, October 2018

In development agendas regarding children in low-income communities, digital media are typically assumed to have beneficial effects to redress social and gender inequality. This article builds on a rapid evidence review on adolescents' digital media use and development interventions in low- and middle-income countries to examine the contexts of children and adolescents' uses of information and communication technology (ICT). The review finds that only a limited number of programmes present evidence of sustained change in addressing social and gender inequality in adolescents, and scrutinizes the gap between the rhetoric of ICT-based empowerment and the realities of ICT-based practice.

## RESOURCES

### [Malala Fund Investment Case on Girls Education](#)

Over \$30 trillion in economic potential is lost over a lifetime due to unequal education systems. A recent report by the Malala Fund highlights the value of girls' education to the global economy. It proposes sustainable and measurable actions to ensure that education prepares all girls for the future of work. The '[Full Force](#)' report and [interactive website](#) are available on [fullforce.malala.org](http://fullforce.malala.org).

### [Girls Rights are Human Rights: The Status of Girls in International Law](#)

This study by Plan International analyses over 1,300 international policy instruments from 1930 to 2017. Identifying several weaknesses, the authors recommend the establishment and promotion of a discourse on girls' rights and the creation of a special rapporteur on girls' rights for Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child committees.

### [Modern Slavery Prevention and Responses in South Asia: An evidence map](#)

Developed by DFID, this gap map shows where evidence exists on interventions to tackle child trafficking and forced labour in South Asia. Available online are the [Evidence Review Report](#); the [Interactive Gap Map](#) and a [Static Map](#).

### [WHO guidelines on Implementing Effective Actions for Improving Adolescent Nutrition](#)

The purpose of this publication is to facilitate the implementation of existing WHO guidelines on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions required for improving health and well-being of adolescents. It provides a programme oriented summary of evidence-informed recommendations from WHO to address malnutrition in all its forms in adolescents.





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Anastacia Kalekye prepares a nutritionally-balanced meal for her children from the cash transfer and counselling support she has been receiving, as a beneficiary of the UNICEF supported Nutritional Improvements through Cash and Health Education (NICHE) pilot programme in Kitui, Kenya.

**[UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage: Publications Catalogue](#)**

This catalogue showcases key research on Child Marriage supported by UNICEF and UNFPA in 2016-2017 across 12 countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia) and four regions (East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, Middle East and North Africa and South Asia). To learn more about the Global Programme, visit [www.unicef.org/end-child-marriage](http://www.unicef.org/end-child-marriage)

**[Sustainable Development Agenda and Young People – Recognizing Voices and Claiming Rights](#)**

The Asia-Pacific region is home to 60% of the world’s youth - 717 million young people aged 15-24. Produced by the Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), this brief recommends actions to ensure sexual

and reproductive health of young people in the region and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

**[Understanding Child Marriage: Insights from Comparative Research](#)**

This Young Lives Policy Brief presents comparative research from the Young Marriage and Parenthood Study in Zambia, Ethiopia, Peru, Vietnam and India. It highlights common threads of poverty, risk, unequal gender norms, and lack of services to help adolescent girls with their transition to adulthood.

**[Right to Play - Preventing Violence Among and Against Children in Schools in Pakistan](#)**

Funded by DFID’s programme ‘What Works to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls’ this school-based project used sport and play to reduce peer violence, corporal punishment, and change social norms in support of gender equality and non-violence. An [evidence brief](#) summarizing key findings is available for download.

### [Sammanit Jeevan \(Living with Dignity\) Teen Manual](#)

'Sammanit Jeevan for Teen' is a group based, family oriented workshop series, designed to help adolescents understand gender norms and improve their communication with parents, friends and relatives. This manual was adapted for use in Nepal by Voluntary Services Overseas, What Works to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls and the South African Medical Research Council.

### [Handbook on Counselling and Psychosocial Care for Children and Adolescents Living with and Affected by HIV in Africa](#)

This handbook provides practical information to healthcare providers who work with children and adolescents living with HIV. It covers aspects of psychosocial and clinical care, such as mental health, child protection, counselling, disclosure, transition of care, and support systems. A travel-friendly [pocket guide](#) is also available.

### [Interactive web resources on FGM by Population Reference Bureau. \(PRB\)](#)

PRB has released two interactive websites aimed at a policy audience and providing key recommendations on how to address FGM: [FGM/C and Its Health Consequences: Implications for Policy, Advocacy, and Investment](#) and [Understanding the Impact of Medicalisation on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting](#). A related report drawing on nationally-representative survey data from 26 countries has been published on [Trends in medicalisation of FGM/C](#).

### [Promundo resources on youth, extremism and damaging masculine norms](#)

New policy briefs by Promundo tackle violent behaviours and damaging masculine norms in boys and men. Key themes explored in the last quarter are: [Youth and the Field of Countering Violent Extremism](#); [Masculine Norms and Men's Health](#); [Exploring Young Men Engagement in Premarital Abortion in New Delhi, India](#); and [Results from the International Gender Equality Survey \(IMAGES\) in Tanzania](#).

### ['Grow without Violence' edutainment programme in Brazil](#)

As part of the 'Grow without Violence' project, UNICEF Brazil launched the TV series 'Que corpo é esse?' [What body is this?] aimed to inform children, adolescents and families of the importance of self-care and respect of rights regarding sexuality. Episodes are accessible here: <https://www.childhood.org.br/crescer-sem-violencia>

## NEWS

On 10 December 2018, the United Nations launched the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#), which represents an intention to move away from reactive approaches to migration governance and identify concrete measures that benefit both migrants and UN member states. These measures include establishing and facilitating regular migration channels, family reunification, skills recognition, increased action to counter racism and xenophobia, and upholding human rights. A recent [Comment from The Lancet](#) focuses on the extent to which The Global Compact for Migration promotes the health of child and adolescent migrants.

On the occasion of the International Day of the Girl (11 October 2018) UNICEF and ILO launched the joint publication [Girl Force: Skills, Education and Training for Girls Now](#), focusing on girls obstacles in accessing quality employment, including gendered expectations of their roles as caregivers. On the same date the [Obama Foundation](#) launched the [Global Girls Alliance](#), a new programme aimed to empower adolescent girls around the world through education.

[Youth2030: The United Nations Strategy on Youth](#) Launched in September, the United Nations (UN) Strategy on Youth is an umbrella framework designed to guide the UN system as it steps up its work with young people across its three pillars—peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development.

On [World AIDS Day 2018](#), UNICEF released global and regional analysis of the situation for children and adolescents projected to 2030. A staggering 360,000 adolescents are projected to die of AIDS-related diseases between 2018 and 2030 without additional investment in HIV prevention, testing and treatment programmes. To learn more read UNICEF's report [Children, HIV and AIDS: The world in 2030](#).



## UPCOMING EVENTS

### [International Conference on Universal Child Grants \(UCGs\)](#)

Convened by UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), this conference brings together national governments and the international community to explore the evidence emerging from the implementation of alternative cash transfer schemes and their implications for UCGs.

Organisers: UNICEF, ILO and Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Date: 6-8 February

Location: Geneva, Switzerland

Registration: [UCG-secretariat@unicef.org](mailto:UCG-secretariat@unicef.org)

### [Education World Forum](#)

The Education World Forum is the world's largest gathering of education and skills ministers. Delegates representing over two-thirds of the world's population gather in the UK in January each year to debate future education policy.

Organizers: the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Department for Education, the Department for International Trade, the Department for International Development, the British Council and industry partners.

Date: 20-23 January

Location: London, UK

Registration: [organisers@theEWF.org](mailto:organisers@theEWF.org)

### [What Works? Social and Behavioural Approaches to Boost Children's Well-being](#)

This one-day event will showcase evidence on effective social and behaviour change interventions to improve child well-being and development.

Organisers: Center for Child Well-being and Development (CCWD) and UNICEF

Date: 15 March

Location: Zurich, Switzerland

Registration or sponsorship: contact [sponsor@econ.uzh.ch](mailto:sponsor@econ.uzh.ch)

### [Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine annual meeting 2019](#)

SAHM annual meeting will focus this year on 'Psychological Well-Being: International Transcultural Perspectives'.

Organizer: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine

Date: 6-9 March 2019

Location: Washington DC, USA

[Registration](#)

### [3rd International Conference on Childhood and Adolescence](#)

Conference themes include positive parenting, self-harmful behaviours, group phenomena, rhythms, society and responsibility in paediatric age.

Organisers: eventQualia, Portuguese Society of Paediatrics, Portuguese Society for the Study of Abused and Neglected Children (SPECAN)

Date: 23-25 January

Location: Porto, Portugal

[Registration](#)

## UNITED NATIONS YOUTH-DEDICATED DAYS AND EVENTS

6 February is [International Day of Zero Tolerance to Female Gender Mutilation](#), which comprises all procedures that involve altering or injuring the female genitalia for non-medical reasons, recognized as a violation of the human rights of girls and women. 11 February is [International Day of Women and Girls in Science](#) to inspire the full and equal access to, and participation in, science for women and girls. 8 March marks [International Women's Day](#), an opportunity to consider how to accelerate the 2030 Agenda, including Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls. The [UN Commission on the Status of Women \(CSW62\)](#) will meet from 11 - 22 March 2019 in New York, USA. The priority theme is social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Adolescent-related UN actions and useful resources can be consulted on the respective websites.

## ADDITIONAL READING

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

ActionAid International, [Youth, Gender and Social Protection: Rebuilding Systems for the 21st Century](#), October 2018.

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Asfahani F. et al., [Food Insecurity and Subjective Wellbeing among Arab Youth Living in Varying Contexts of Political Instability](#), *Journal of Adolescent Health*, October 2018\*

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Conde, K. et al., [Efectividad de una Intervención Breve para Reducir el Consumo de Alcohol en Adolescentes](#) [The Effectiveness of a Brief Intervention for Reducing Adolescent Alcohol Consumption], *Revista Ciencias de la Salud*, September 2018.

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Kjærsti Raanaas, R. et al., [A Scoping Review of Participatory Action Research to Promote Mental Health and Resilience in Youth and Adolescents](#), *Adolescence Research Review*, October 2018.\*

Lau, C. et al., [Using SMS Technology to Survey Low Income Youth: Lessons from a Vocational Education Tracking Study in Kenya](#), *Journal of International Development*, August 2018.\*

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Le Mat, M. et al., [Discussing Culture and Gender-based Violence in Comprehensive Sexuality Education in Ethiopia](#), *International Journal of Educational Development*, September 2018.\*

Loening-Voysey, H. et al., [Relevance, Implementation and Impact of the Sinovuyo Teen Parenting Programme in South Africa](#), UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, October 2018.

Kemigisha, E. et al., [Sexual Health of Very Young Adolescents in South Western Uganda: A Cross-sectional Assessment of Sexual Knowledge and Behaviour](#), *Reproductive Health*, August 2018.

- McMullen, J.D. et al., [Evaluation of a Teacher-led, Life-skills Intervention for Secondary School Students in Uganda](#), *Social Science and Medicine*, November 2018.\*
- Maldonado Valera, C. et al., [Protección Social y Migración: Una Mirada Desde las Vulnerabilidades a lo Largo del Ciclo de la Migración y de la Vida de las personas](#) [Social protection and migration: A look from the vulnerabilities throughout the migration cycle and the lives of people], Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), August 2018.
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- Masquelier, B. et al., [Global, Regional, and National Mortality Trends in Older Children and Young Adolescents \(5–14 years\) from 1990 to 2016: An Analysis of Empirical Data](#), *The Lancet Global Health*, October 2018.
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## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS EDITION

**Project Coordinator:** Emanuela Bianchera  
(UNICEF)

**Contributors:** Emma Haegeman, Erika Fraser, Anna Parke, Sarah Cobley, Veronica Martinez Tamayo  
(Social Development Direct)

**Guest Editors:** M. Catherine Maternowska (Global Partnership to End Violence) and Alina Potts (Global Women's Institute, George Washington University).

**Advisors:** Kerry Albright, Prerna Banati, Elena Camilletti, Valeria Groppo (UNICEF)

**Design:** Mannocchi Design, Rome

**Production:** Sarah Marchant (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).

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**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)  
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