

# Innocenti Research Digest

## Adolescence

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

### EDITORIAL

#### Charting a Pathway to Gender Equitable, Multisectoral Investments in Adolescent Health in Low- and Middle-income Countries

The call for comprehensive, multisectoral, gender equitable interventions to advance adolescent health has been difficult to translate into investment and programming at scale, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICS). The [Journal of Adolescent Health Supplement, July 2019](#), featured in this edition of the Digest, is an important milestone in addressing this challenge since it focuses on very specific, national-level cost-effectiveness investments not just in health, but also in education, employment, transportation, infrastructure, and the social sectors.

The empirical papers in the journal supplement confirm that the resulting benefits are substantial, both for adolescents and for national economic and social progress, with benefit-to-cost ratios ranging from 5.8 to 12.6 of sectoral investments. The papers provide a clear pathway for decision makers in each sector to invest in adolescent-related interventions at scale and demonstrate that poorer countries benefit even more. However, the limitation in most studies featured lies in not addressing the gender dimension adequately.

The first paper, by Chalasani et al., notes the need to translate commitments into investments, especially in countries where the adolescent populations are large and the need is urgent. The second paper, by Sweeney et al., models the costs and benefits for interventions to improve



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Girls in the village of Yakoua, Chad, after a community awareness session (2018). This is one of a series of sessions run in different villages and islands by the chief of the canton of Bol, on issues of child health and care, teenage pregnancy, family planning and reproductive health, and violence against women.



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Students at the Seth Shri S.R. Agarwal Vidyalaya school, Pratapnagar, India (2018) hold up booklets on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) written in the vernacular language. The MHM programme can improve young women's health, nutritional status and well-being, as well as their school enrollment and retention.

the physical, sexual, reproductive, maternal and newborn health of adolescents in 40 LMICS through 2030. The other papers address outcomes and interventions outside the health sector.

Rassmusen et al. focus on the effects of improving education and reducing child marriage on employment, for 31 LMICS. Wils, Sheehan and Shi look at the cost-effectiveness of addressing school dropout and learning outcomes in 44 LMICS, while Sheehan and Shi assess the economic returns of education for adolescents given employment patterns in 72 LMICS. The paper by Symons et al. provides the cost-benefit ratio of infrastructure-, policy- and transportation-related interventions to reduce deaths and injuries by road accidents for adolescents in 75 LMICS.

While all the papers cover multiple countries, they stress the need for country-level analyses to prioritize context-specific outcomes and interventions and the sub-national geographies and sub-populations of adolescents most in need.

In contrast, only Wils, Sheehan and Shi integrate a gender lens in demonstrating that school dropout risk is highest for children living in poverty and for girls, while the intervention effect is twice as high for girls compared to boys. Rasmussen et al. are less explicit that marginalized adolescents at risk of child marriage are overwhelmingly girls, while Sweeney et al. do not mention the intergenerational benefits of addressing adolescent health concerns specific to girls – such as child marriage and pregnancy. Similarly, Symons et al. address the disproportionate mortality and disability rates among boys from road accidents, but do not consider risks related to sexual violence and poor health service access for girls in relation to transportation and infrastructure.

Future analyses need to overcome the significant data and methodological constraints in modelling investments in adolescent health, as the choice of countries, interventions, and cost estimates in these studies was too frequently constrained by the lack of age-specific data and robust results from adolescent-focused interventions at scale in LMICS. It is hoped that these promising cumulative results will motivate further research and improvement of data sources and modelling frameworks on adolescents.

I hope that you enjoy reading the research featured in this special journal supplement, and the other interesting papers featured in this edition of the Digest.

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## LATEST RESEARCH

### HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

#### [An Investment Case to Guarantee the Rights of Adolescents](#)

Malhotra, A. (ed), *Journal of Adolescent Health Supplement*, July 2019.

In the past decade there has been important movement in the recognition of adolescent health as a global concern, especially given the attention to adolescence in the Sustainable Development Goals, as a period of both risk and opportunity. However, such attention has not translated to date into adequate investment, especially in low- and middle-income contexts. The papers in this supplement assess the effectiveness of implementing a specific set of interventions nationally and at scale, in the outcome areas of health, education, productivity, and safety, for a sustained period through 2030. Cost-benefit analyses confirm that the resulting benefits would be substantial, with benefit-to-cost ratios ranging from 5.8 to 12.6, indicating a compelling case for national and global decision makers to prioritize investing in adolescents.

#### [A Systematic Review of the Evidence for Family and Parenting Interventions in Low- and Middle-income Countries: Child and youth mental health outcomes](#)

Pedersen, G. et al., *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, August 2019

Children and youth in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs) are at greater risk of poor mental health, with adverse circumstances like poverty, violence, and lack of available psychological treatments increasing their vulnerability. This review presents evidence for family- and parent-focused interventions on mental health outcomes for youth in LMICs and identifies treatment components present in promising interventions. Parenting interventions showed positive outcomes for children and adolescents' mental health and well-being, as well as better parenting behaviours and family functioning. Most effective parenting implementation packages combine caregiver psychoeducation, caregiver coping skills, processes of providing between-session homework, and service accessibility promotion.

More research is needed to identify causal links between individual programme components and outcomes, and how to best adapt interventions to different cultural contexts.

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A father with his son, Fawad, 4, at the Alpha School for Learners with Autism, Cape Town, South Africa (2019). Since Fawad began attending the school, he has made tremendous strides forward, passing developmental milestones that his parents worried he might never reach.

#### [Does Food Insecurity Link to Suicidal Behaviors among In-school Adolescents?](#)

Shayo, F. and Lawala, P., *BMC Psychiatry*, July 2019

Recent evidence from the United Republic of Tanzania shows that food insecurity is an independent predictor of suicidal behaviours for adolescents. Based on data from the Global School-based Student Health Survey, this research finds that Tanzanian in-school adolescents aged 13–17 who were food insecure were significantly more likely to have experienced suicidal thoughts and to have attempted suicide. Suicidal behaviour was highest for younger adolescents. Interventions that target food security at the school level have potential to protect adolescents in food insecure households from suicidal behaviours. However, these need to be associated with school-based mental health screening, evaluation, and promotion.

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

## PROTECTION IN DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS

### [“No Mother Wants Her Child to Migrate” Vulnerability of children on the move in the Horn of Africa](#)

UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, June 2019

*Tahriib* is an Arabic term used to describe young people, typically young men, who migrate in search of a better life, often without parental consent or knowledge. A recent qualitative study by UNICEF Innocenti explores the root causes of *tahriib* migration in the Horn of Africa. Poverty, unemployment, family disruption, droughts and conflict emerge as the core push factors for youth migration. Girls’ migration is also linked to lack of protection from harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, domestic violence and early, forced and child marriage. Serious human rights violations are identified for youth on the move, including extortion by smugglers, arbitrary arrest and detention, sexual trafficking and sexual

violence. The report provides recommendations for strengthening child protection systems on the ground and implementing legal safeguards and structures for children on the move.

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

### [The School Participation Effect: Investigating violence and formal education among girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

Landis, D. et al., *Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education*, May 2019

Survey data from 14 conflict-affected communities in South Kivu, show that adolescent girls’ higher levels of participation in formal education are significantly associated with lower reported rates of physical and sexual violence. Specifically, the likelihood of a girl to experience sexual violence decreases by 17 per cent for each additional level of participation in formal education. No association was found between school attendance



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Beneficiaries of the Accelerated Education Programme (AEP) studying at Kashojwa Learning Center, Isingiro District, Uganda (2019). The district has some 112,745 refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo. The AEP is addressing the urgent need of providing a safe education and learning environment for in- and out-of-school adolescents.



© UNICEF/UN0162343/Tremeau  
Children play outside of a temporary school set up by UNICEF during a mid-day break, near Mbuji Mayi, Kasai region, Democratic Republic of the Congo (2018).

and prevention of emotional violence. Findings suggest a significant protective effect of girls' formal education on physical and sexual violence in conflict-affected settings. In light of the large number of girls in the DRC who have experienced disrupted access to schooling, efforts to remove barriers to girls' education remain crucial, along with initiatives aimed at making education even more protective.

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

### [A Hidden Reality for Adolescent Girls: Child, early and forced marriages and unions in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

UNFPA and Plan International, July 2019

Latin America and the Caribbean is the only major region in the world where significant declines have not occurred over the past ten years in the prevalence of child, early and forced marriages and unions (CEF-MU). Plan International and UNFPA conducted an eight-country [regional study](#) across the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru, to highlight the specificity of this social issue in the region and to explore the diversity in child marriage practices across countries. Girls' 'guardians' and sexual partners exert control over their sexuality through imposed silence, restriction of physical movement and gender-based violence. The report proposes a 'Theory of Change for Ending CEF-MU' through three pathways to lasting impact: social norms, attitudes, behaviours, and relations; social and economic resources and safety nets; policy frameworks and budgets.

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

## EDUCATION AND TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD

### [What We Learn about Girls' Education from Interventions that Do Not Focus on Girls](#)

Evans, D., and Yuan, F., World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, July 2019

This paper reviews 270 education interventions in 54 low- and middle-income countries, including programmes specifically targeting girls and general education interventions. General interventions are found to perform similarly to interventions specifically targeting girls in terms of improving girls' access to school and learning. Many of the most effective programmes to improve access for girls are household-based (such as cash transfer programmes), and effective programmes to improve learning for girls involve improving the pedagogy of teachers (e.g. through diagnostic feedback). While girl-targeted interventions may make the most sense when addressing constraints that are unique to girls, this study suggests that gender-neutral interventions can work better in low-resource settings, where they can benefit both girls and boys, and be more politically acceptable and more sustainable for scale up in the longer term.

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

### [Creating opportunities for rural youth. 2019 Rural Development Report](#)

IFAD, July 2019

Nearly 1 billion of the world's 1.2 billion youth aged 15-24 reside in developing countries, with rural youth making up around half of all youth in developing countries. This study provides evidence to inform policies, programmes and investments for youth-inclusive rural transformation. It examines who rural youth are and the multiple constraints they face in their journey from dependence to independence. The report recommends integrating policies for rural development into national and local strategies, policies and programmes. Vertical policy integration then needs to be complemented by horizontal coordination of sectoral policies and programmes related to rural youth in such fields as health, education, agriculture and employment.

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

### [Taking the Lead: Girls and young women on changing the face of leadership](#)

Plan International, June 2019

This qualitative study presents an in-depth analysis of female leadership, based on interviews with nearly 10,000 girls and young women across 19 high-, low- and middle-income countries. While girls and young women aspire to be leaders, they also express concerns about real and perceived barriers, with discrimination and sexual harassment raised as significant barriers for 9 out of 10 respondents. Policy recommendations include supporting families to value young girls, combatting sexism in the public sphere, improving girls' educational opportunities, and ensuring girls have strong role models, mentoring and coaching support.

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

## SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS

### [Cash Transfers and Gender Differentials in Child Schooling and Labor: Evidence from the Lesotho Child Grants Programme \(CGP\)](#)

Sebastian, A. et al., *Population and Development Review*, July 2019

This paper examines sex-disaggregated impacts of an unconditional cash transfer (UCT) programme on schooling, child labour, and time use. The analysis uses impact evaluation data from the Child Grants Programme (CGP) in Lesotho, examining whether CGP impacts for boys and girls vary with household structure or with the sex of the cash recipient. While CGP improved school attendance for all sample children, girls benefitted from reduced time spent on household chores and boys from lower participation in farm labour. Overall, the findings suggest that household structure may influence child investment, particularly for girls, more than the sex of the transfer recipient. This underscores the need for practitioners to look at the intersection of child gender and household structure when designing UCT interventions. For instance, an undifferentiated CT for different types of households should include gender-specific messaging aiming, for boys and girls.

[Not open access](#)

### [Schooling Responses to Income Changes: Evidence from Unconditional Cash Transfers in Rwanda](#)

Sabates, R. et al., *International Journal of Educational Research*, July 2019

Do social protection programmes encourage families to invest in children's education? This paper examines schooling impacts of the Concern Worldwide Graduation Programme in Rwanda, which supported 800 families with monthly cash transfers and livelihood training. The programme was found to enable poor households to overcome income constraints and, consequently, to make investments in education. However, it was unable to induce additional educational access for out-of-school children. Findings illustrate the benefits of social protection to foster educational investment and support evidence from other contexts that poor households invest cash transfers in their children's education, even without conditionality. However, UCTs were not found sufficiently effective in increasing school access for hard-to-reach children.



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Awa Jobe Dem, with her seven-month-old daughter, departs from a health centre in Juntaur, The Gambia, having just received her monthly cash transfer (2018). As part of a new social contract, lactating mothers in the area receive D600 (approx. US\$13) to help mitigate food insecurity and malnutrition.

## RESOURCES

### Harnessing Open Data for Adolescent Health and Wellbeing

The [Adolescent Data Hub](#), supported by [Girl Innovation, Research, and Learning \(GIRL\)](#) collects 750 datasets on adolescents and young people's health and well-being. The portal contains the largest body of data on adolescents in the world and includes longitudinal and cross-sectional data along with other open source datasets.

### UNICEF Catalogue of Research on Children in East Asia and Pacific

The UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office ([UNICEF EAPRO](#)) has published [Knowledge for Children](#), a catalogue featuring research studies, evaluations and other reports presenting evidence on the situation of children and adolescents in the EAP region. The publication includes work produced by the 14 country offices and their partners in the region, and by the Bangkok-based Regional Office, in 2017 and 2018.

### What works to prevent violence in humanitarian crises?

The [What Works to Prevent VAWG](#) programme published an [evidence brief](#) summarizing the existing evidence base on VAWG in conflict and humanitarian crises. It features up-to-date resources on the state of evidence on VAWG in conflict and humanitarian settings.

### WHO 'R-E-S-P-E-C-T' Women Framework

This WHO [policy-oriented brief](#) lays out risk and protective factors in violence against women and girls at a societal, community, interpersonal and individual level. It recommends 7 prevention strategies, including: Relationship skills strengthened; Empowerment of women; Services ensured; Poverty reduced; Child and adolescent abuse prevented; Transformed attitudes, beliefs, and norms.

### WHO Handbook on School-based Violence Prevention

Produced by WHO, with contributions from UNICEF and UNESCO, this [handbook](#) includes a step-by-step guide for school officials and education authorities to implement a whole-school approach to violence prevention.

### Sharing Insights on Ways to Reduce HIV Infection among Adolescent Girls

The Population Council has published a new research collection in [PLOS ONE](#) on efforts to reduce HIV risk among adolescent girls and young women as part of the [DREAMS initiative](#). Research presents insights into how to most effectively reduce HIV risk among adolescent girls.

### UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women resources on Gender-transformative Approaches

As part of the UNICEF and UNFPA Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage a [technical note](#) for practitioners has been produced to promote a common understanding of 'gender-responsive' and 'gender-transformative' programming and to provide practical guidance on how to translate commitments to gender transformation into practical action. The Global Programme has also published its [annual report](#) with accompanying [country profiles](#) as well as the [Voices of Change](#) report – a compilation of impact stories on how people around the world take a stance and commit to fight the harmful practice of child marriage.

### New Interactive Atlas of Girls' and Women's Right to Education

The UNESCO online atlas [Her Education Rights Atlas](#) monitors progress in girls' and women's education and provides details on the enabling environment for education – including national constitutions, legislation and regulations.

### UNFPA's Global Strategy for Adolescents and Youth

[My Body, My Life, My World](#) is UNFPA's new strategy for adolescents and youth. It emphasizes young people's right to make informed choices about their own bodies and lives, and to participate in transforming the world.

### Adolescents Girls' Potential to Disrupt Gender Socialization Processes

Plan International's cohort study '[Real Choices, Real Lives](#)' in Benin, Togo and Uganda, emphasizes girls' potential to disrupt restrictive gender norms. All girls showed a level of resistance to gendered expectations, particularly around domestic responsibilities, interactions with boys, obedience and future roles.

### Access to Education in 'Other Situations of Violence' in the North of Central America

This [Norwegian Refugee Council brief](#) identifies protection risks for children, teachers and schools caused by the ongoing violence in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, including sexual violence, attacks on the way to school, and forced recruitment of children into gangs.

### Can Communities take charge? A Randomized Field Experiment in Afghanistan

This report presents key lessons from the [Assessment of Learning Outcomes and Social Effects of Community-based Education in Afghanistan \(ALSE\)](#), exploring the effects of CBE on education access, youth learning achievement and villagers' trust in local and national government institutions.

### 'Not on my Bus' Campaign against Harassment in Sri Lanka

Oxfam's campaign Not on my bus aims to reduce sexual harassment on public transport through promoting bystander intervention. Results from the intervention have been published in the report on [Shifting gender norms driving sexual and gender-based violence on public transport in Sri Lanka](#).

### Child Marriage and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

This [evidence brief](#) by [Girls Not Brides](#) gives an overview of the links between child marriage and sexual and reproductive health and rights, where child marriage denies girls the right to make fundamental decisions about their own sexuality and health.

### Leave No Adolescent Behind: The gender- and age-specific vulnerabilities of adolescent refugees and IDPs

This [policy note](#) summarizes findings from [Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence \(GAGE\)](#) research with refugee communities in Ethiopia, Gaza, Jordan and Rwanda. The brief identifies priority actions on education, violence, health, voice and agency, and economic empowerment.

## NEWS

The first ever [UN Youth Climate Summit](#) was held in September at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, bringing together over 700 young activists, who offered youth-led solutions to address the climate challenge. In parallel to the event, young people from 16 countries – including Greta Thunberg and Alexandria Villaseñor – filed [an historic complaint to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child](#). The child petitioners – aged 8 to 17 – stated that Member States' failure to tackle the climate crisis constitutes a violation of child rights.



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On 20 September 2019 in New York City, USA Alexandria Villaseñor, 14, speaks at a rally organized by youth climate activists, calling for global action to combat climate change. Organizers estimated that 250,000 took to the streets in New York.

In July, the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted its [third resolution on Child, Early and Forced Marriage](#), calling on UN Member States to accelerate action to address child marriage. The resolution, led by the Netherlands, was adopted without a vote and co-sponsored by 77 countries.

The End Violence against Children partnership launched a new global campaign to end violence in school #SafeToLearn. The campaign includes a five-point [Call to Action](#), which recognizes the need to work across sectors and with all levels of the wider school community.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children launched the report [Keeping the Promise: Ending Violence Against Children by 2030](#), advocating for committed political leadership, robust evidence and data, and child participation.



The new [Lisboa+21 Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes](#) was adopted in June. The declaration recognizes the particular challenges facing adolescent girls, including harmful traditional practices, sexual and gender-based violence, lack of political inclusion, and unpaid care work.

UNESCO released its annual report on the state of education '[Migration, Displacement and Education – Building Bridges, Not Walls](#)' sharing examples of promising practices in providing effective and inclusive education to migrant and refugee children.

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted a resolution declaring [2021 as the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour](#). The resolution highlights Member States' commitment to end child labour in all its forms by 2025.

UNFPA launched the [165 Million Reasons Initiative](#), a call for action and roadmap on how to invest in adolescents and young people in Latin America and the Caribbean, where an estimated 165 million people are aged 10-24.

An [International Colloquium on Male Studies and Masculinities](#) was held in Costa Rica by UNFPA Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office. [What is the Problem?](#) was launched, on the impact of hegemonic masculinities on girls' lives and linkages with gendered violence.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### [Sexual Violence Research Initiative \(SVRI\) Forum 2019](#)

SVRI themes this year include changing social norms and shifting gender inequities, linkages between violence against women and violence against children, scaling up interventions, costing and cost-effectiveness, new technologies.

Organizer: Sexual Violence Research Initiative  
Date: 21-24 October 2019  
Location: Cape Town, South Africa

[Registration](#)

### [Conferencia Regional Sobre la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe \[Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean\]](#)

CEPAL will convene in this conference high-level authorities and policymakers to discuss the status of gender rights and women's development in Latin American and the Caribbean.

Organizer: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)  
Date: 4-8 November 2019  
Location: Vitacura, Chile

### [Registration](#) [Leading Minds for Children and Young People](#)

UNICEF Innocenti's new annual event, Leading Minds for Children and Young People, brings together knowledge brokers, policy makers, and young people to take an in-depth look at a core theme for children and young people's rights. This year's conference focuses on child and adolescent mental health.

Organizers: UNICEF and WHO  
Date: 7-9 November 2019  
Location: Florence, Italy

Registration by invitation only.  
For more information, see [Concept Note](#) or email: [LeadingMinds@unicef.org](mailto:LeadingMinds@unicef.org)

### [World Non-Formal Education Forum](#)

This first forum on non-formal education aims to respond to the growing need for a regular convening of global leading organisations working on non-formal education and youth development.

Organizers: World Scouting Movements, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth  
Date: 9-11 December 2019  
Location: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

[Registration](#)

## COURSES

### [Global Adolescent Health](#)

This free 8-week online course will introduce conceptual frameworks around adolescent health, as well as discuss adolescent health policies, programming and interventions.

Organizer: Coursera and the University of Melbourne

Date: Available now

Location: Online

[Registration](#)

### [Caring for Children Moving Alone: Protecting Unaccompanied and Separated Children](#)

This online training aims to improve policy, practice and delivery of support services that uphold children's rights and meet their best interests. Available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

Organizer: Future Learn and the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow

Date: Available now

Location: Online

[Registration](#)

## UNITED NATIONS YOUTH-DEDICATED DAYS AND EVENTS

11 October 2019 is [International Day of the Girl Child](#), which focuses this year on celebrating girls' achievement under the theme 'GirlForce: Unscripted and Unstoppable'. 20 November is the 30th anniversary of the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) and [Universal Children's Day](#). 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 galvanize action to end violence against women and girls around the world. Adolescent-related United Nations actions and useful resources can be consulted on the respective websites.

## ADDITIONAL READING

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

Al-Eissa, M. et al., [Poly-victimization among Secondary High School Students in Saudi Arabia](#), *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, August 2019.\*

Ansell, N. et al., [Social Cash Transfers, Generational Relations and Youth Poverty Trajectories in Rural Lesotho and Malawi](#), Brunel University London, July 2019.

Asadullah, N. et al., [Enrolling Girls Without Learning: Evidence from Public Schools in Afghanistan](#), *Development Policy Review*, July 2019.\*

Austrian, K. et al., ["When He Asks for Sex, You Will Never Refuse": Transactional Sex and Adolescent Pregnancy in Zambia](#), *Studies in Family Planning*, August 2019.

Bakeera-Kitaka, S. et al., [Factors Influencing the Risk of Becoming Sexually Active Among HIV Infected Adolescents in Kampala and Kisumu, East Africa](#), *AIDS and Behavior*, June 2019.\*

Bhan, N. et al., [Effects of Parent-Child Relationships on Child Marriage of Girls in Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam: Evidence from a Prospective Cohort](#), *Journal of Adolescent Health*, July 2019.\*

Briones, K. and Porter, C., [How does Teenage Marriage and Motherhood Affect the Lives of Young Women in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam?](#) *Young Lives Working Paper*, June 2019.

Canelas, C. and Niño Zarazúa, M., [Schooling and Labor Market Impacts of Bolivia's Bono Juancito Pinto \(BJP\) Program](#), *Population and Development Review*, July 2019.\*

Chandra-Mouli, V. et al., [Lessons Learned from National Government-Led Efforts to Reduce Adolescent Pregnancy in Chile, England and Ethiopia](#), *Early Childhood Matters*, June 2019. [In English and Spanish]

Coa Ravelo, M. and Ponsot Balaguer, E. [Factores Asociados al Trabajo Infantil en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela](#) [Factors Associated with Children's Work in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela], *Notas de Población*, July 2019.

Carbone, N. et al., ["I Would Love If There Was a Young Woman To Encourage Us, To Ease Our Anxiety Which We Would Have If We Were Alone": Adapting the Mothers2Mothers Mentor Mother Model for Adolescent Mothers Living With HIV in Malawi](#), *PLOS ONE*, June 2019.

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- EPCAT, [Senegal: Un Rapport sur l'Échelle, l'Ampleur et le Contexte de l'Exploitation Sexuelle des Enfants](#) [Senegal: A Report on the Scale and Context of the Sexual Exploitation of Children], *EPCAT International*, June 2019.
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- Frisancho, V., [Educación Financiera en la Escuela Secundaria: Evaluación de Impacto de Finanzas en mi Colegio](#), [Financial Education in High School: Impact Evaluation of Finance in my College], *Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)*, August 2019.
- Garanito, M. and Zaher-Rutherford, V., [Adolescent Patients and the Clinical Decision About Their Health](#), *Revista Paulista de Pediatría*, June 2019. [In English and Portuguese]
- Ghazarian, Z. et al., [Adolescent Girls in Crisis: Voices from Beirut](#), *Plan International and Monash University's Gender, Peace and Security (GPS) centre*, June 2019.
- Han, L. et al., [Unintentional Injuries and Violence among Adolescents aged 12–15 years in 68 Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Secondary Analysis of Data from the Global School-Based Student Health Survey](#), *The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health*, July 2019.\*
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