INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the latest edition of the Adolescence Research Digest. Key themes in this issue include gender socialization and youth-led social change, with impressive examples of adolescents coming together to challenge predominant norms and assumptions around gender identities.

Adolescence is a transitional period of increased expectations for boys and girls to conform to socially constructed, often stereotypical, norms that maintain gender inequalities (Kågesten, A et al., 2016). It is also a critical time for introducing interventions that challenge the current norms around gender socialization, encouraging behaviours that lead to more positive outcomes for adolescents’ well-being and personal aspirations.

In the last decades several interventions have been working with adolescents to help them recognise when gender norms are limiting their choices and perceptions, while also improving awareness in the individuals and institutions around them. However research on social norm change has clearly shown the need to intervene at all levels, from the individual to the structural, and across multiple sectors simultaneously. Sharing lessons learned and evidence of what works also remains a gap to which the development community needs to pay more attention, in order to avoid duplication, inform better interventions and promote research uptake.

Changing perceptions of social norms in adolescence has been brought into sharper focus this month by the Conference Adolescence, Youth and Gender: Building Knowledge for Change, organized by Young Lives at Oxford (UK). The event has provided an opportunity for reflection on the state of the art in evidence and programming around adolescence. The event showcased work from DFID, UNICEF, IWRC, ODI, Population Council, Save the Children and Promundo amongst others, as well as examples of youth-led programmes such as DFID’s Girls’ Education Challenge and Voices for Change in Nigeria.

Gender activism and youth-led change were also themes at the AWID Forum in Brazil, where young feminist movements from around the world gathered to strategize around empowering young girls. In addition the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children recently launched the Fund to End Violence Against Children in support of initiatives aimed at the protection of youth from violence. A number of other helpful tools and guidance materials have been launched in recent months, such IPPF’s youth resource on Comprehensive Sexuality Education and ILO’s new platform on building the evidence base on youth employment programmes.

We hope you will find the resources presented in this Digest helpful to your work. Enjoy the read!

Khadijah Fancy, Guest Editor

Khadijah is a gender expert who works with the Voices for Change Programme in Nigeria and with the global Girls’ Education Challenge, both funded by DFID. She is the author of Plan International’s State of the World’s Girls report: Learning for Life and UNESCO’s forthcoming guidance on school-related gender-based violence.
NEWS

UNDP has launched its first global youth programme on sustainable development and peace, **Youth-GPS**. This five-year programme runs from 2016 to 2020 and aims to sharpen UNDP's response to the challenges young people face worldwide, boost the implementation of UNDP’s **Youth Strategy 2014-2017**, the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the **United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security**.

A new **Global Partnership to End Violence against Children** was launched at the UN in July 2016. The partnership brings together governments, the UN, the private sector and civil society in driving action towards achieving the new global target to end violence against young people. Linked to the Partnership, is the **Fund to End Violence against Children**, which will provide financial support to programmes and activities in three priority areas: preventing online violence; addressing violence in the everyday lives of children; and preventing violence against children facing conflict and crisis.

On the UN International Day against Drug Abuse (held on 26 June 2016), the **Listen First** global campaign raised awareness around listening to young people in efforts to recognise and prevent risky behaviours and drug use. Promoted by UNODC, WHO, Sweden and France, the science-based campaign launched a website including **resources for policymakers** and a **factsheet for parents**.

A two-day international **Young Lives conference on Adolescence, Youth and Gender** was held in Oxford, UK, on 8-9 September, bringing together over 170 participants. The conference looked at how gender inequalities emerge during adolescence, challenged stereotypes, norms and assumptions about gender development in adolescence, and considered the implications for policy and programming. Conference materials and videos are available here.

UNESCO launched its strategy for technical and vocational education and training (TVET): **UNESCO Strategy for TVET (2016-2021)** on 15 July 2016 to coincide with the United Nations **World Youth Skills Day**. The strategy has three priority areas: fostering youth employment and entrepreneurship; promoting equity and gender equality; and facilitating transition to green economies and sustainable societies.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Save the date: It has just been announced that the **11th World Congress on Adolescent Health** will be held in New Delhi, India on 26-28 October 2017. The theme will be ‘Investing in Adolescent Health – the Future is Now’, and will have a global perspective as well as specific reference to India and the sub-region.

The **What Works Global Summit** is being held in London on 26-28 September 2016, with the theme of ‘Putting Evidence to Work for Better Policies, Programmes and Practice’. The summit features presentations on adolescence, including: effects of parent training programmes in the prevention and treatment of antisocial behaviour; and using evidence on sexual health programming for adolescents and policy uptake. UNICEF Innocenti will also be chairing a panel on building an evidence culture in large and global organizations, with panellists from UNICEF, the World Bank, Wellcome Trust and Ipsos-MORI.

The **17th International Congress of the European Society for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (ESCAP)** will be held in Geneva from 9 to 11 July 2017 on the theme of ‘transition’. Abstracts can be submitted until 30 December 2016 and registration opens from October 2016.

The **Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine (SAHM)** is inviting proposals for the SAHM Annual Meeting on 8-11 March 2017 in New Orleans, USA. The theme is: ‘Cultivating Connections: The Importance of Relationships in Adolescent and Young Adult Health’.
Innocenti Adolescence Research Digest 03-2016

RESOURCES

The Youth Resource on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), developed by IPPF, includes principles of good practice, information on essential components of CSE, and a comprehensive resource list.

UNICEF Innocenti has launched a new edition of Research Watch – a multimedia portal for researchers and policy analysts – on the theme Children on the Move to coincide with the launch of UNICEF’s new global migration report, Uprooted: The Growing Crisis for Migrant and Refugee Children. The online content features video interviews with experts, written commentaries, in-depth podcasts, and research resources.

UNESCO’s first Teacher’s Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism provides practical advice on when and how to discuss violent extremism and radicalisation with learners, in addition to helping teachers create a classroom environment that is inclusive and encourages respectful dialogue, open discussion and critical thinking.

New Guidance on child protection systems in emergencies has been produced by the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action for actors involved in supporting child protection responses in humanitarian settings. It explains what child protection systems are and how they vary between contexts, as well as sharing promising practices and a set of questions to guide humanitarian responders.

UNICEF, in collaboration with key partners, is developing an outcome-based framework and proposed set of globally comparable indicators to track the progress of adolescent development and well-being. These indicators will form the basis of National Adolescent Assessment Cards (NAACs) and will include core policy and programme elements, synthesize and strengthen existing adolescent initiatives, and support advocacy efforts.

ILO’s new platform Building the Evidence Base on Youth Employment Programmes aims to generate and disseminate evidence about what works for youth employment and how policymakers and youth employment promoters can make better decisions on resource allocation and programme design.

IFAD have produced a compilation of lessons learned on supporting rural young people, including a broad range of best practice on effective project approaches and promising innovations for pro-youth development in rural areas.

UNGEI have launched a Good Practice Fund website to share case studies and tools from 17 gender-focused education initiatives, including child-centred radio in Sierra Leone, gender-sensitive ‘wing schools’ in hard-to-reach communities in Ghana, and community leadership for tribal girls’ empowerment in India.

New UNAIDS programming guidance aims to inform policymakers, planners and implementers of HIV prevention. It has a specific focus on reducing HIV infection among adolescent girls and young women where HIV is primarily spread through heterosexual transmission. The guidance is also helpful for experts in wider health and social sector programmes looking to integrate dimensions of HIV prevention into their work.

Developed for the Teaching Excellence and Achievement Program (TEA) and the International Leaders in Education Programme (ILEP), the Guide for Educators sets out a flexible approach to evaluating, building, and implementing gender-inclusive teaching in instructional materials, classrooms, schools, and communities, in order to ensure that both girls and boys can be successful learners.

UN Women, UNFPA and Promundo released Engaging Men in Public Policies for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls. This is a review of regional policies and impact-evaluated programmes that engage men in the prevention of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Latin America and the Caribbean. This work ties in with the former Promundo report Adolescent Boys and Young Men: Engaging Them as Supporters of Gender Equality and Health and Understanding their Vulnerabilities, which reviews concrete ways to work with adolescent boys on sexual and reproductive health services, comprehensive sexuality education, fatherhood and caregiving, and the elimination of VAGW.

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The Alliance for Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health has released The Case for Investing in Research to Increase Access to and Use of Contraception among Adolescents. This study highlights why governments and donors should invest in research to help implement effective ways to enable adolescents to use contraception.
LATEST RESEARCH

A selection of the latest research on adolescent well-being, released in the last few months:

**Gender Norms**

Understanding factors that shape gender attitudes in early adolescence globally: a mixed-methods systematic review

Kågesten, A et al., PLOS One, June 2016

Young people globally endorse norms that perpetuate inequalities and negative stereotypes, with attitudes appearing to vary by individual sociodemographic characteristics (sex, race/ethnicity, social class, and age). Examining 82 studies from across 29 countries, this review shows that interpersonal influences play a significant role in the formation of young adolescents’ gender attitudes – particularly by parents and peers. The role of community factors, such as the media, is less clear, while there is some evidence that education can have a role in shaping more equitable gender attitudes. Gender socialization processes vary for boys and girls: male peer groups enforce gender norms around competition, toughness and heterosexual prowess, while girl peer groups adopt norms around beauty, appearance and heterosexual romance. Accordingly, programmes to promote equitable gender attitudes need to move beyond a focus on individuals to target their wider social environments. Such programmes need to start early and be tailored to the unique needs of boys and girls. Research gaps also need to be addressed, including: standardizing ways of measuring gender attitudes across cultures; carrying out further longitudinal studies (particularly in low- and middle-income countries) to better understand the changing nature of social norms and their impact on health over time; and improving understanding of the role of societal institutions such as media, schools, religion and sports among others.

**Violence**

Bridging the gaps: A global review of intersections of violence against women and violence against children

Guedes et al., Global Health Action, June 2016

Research, programmes and policies commonly treat violence against women (VAW) and violence against children (VAC) as parallel yet discrete issues. This can mean that various interlinked vulnerabilities are missed, as well as lead to a misinterpretation of associated causes, correlates, and consequences. This review of the global evidence finds shared risk factors for VAW and VAC, such as male dominance in the family, non-biological father figures, attitudes that condone violence and gender inequality, and institutions that tolerate/fail to respond to violence to name a few. Crucially the review finds that VAW and VAC intersect during adolescence. As the period between childhood and adulthood, research on violence against adolescents sometimes falls between the divide of both fields. Adolescence is the time when perpetration of violence often begins, but is also a time of increased vulnerability to violence. The review notes that adolescence offers a crucial window of opportunity for prevention of violence; this is an important stage of life when attitudes and behaviours related to gender equality and violence can be influenced.

Young Lives, Peru and India. The papers draw on Young Lives qualitative longitudinal data from young people and their parents, as well as descriptive survey statistics. The papers highlight the complex ways that young people’s trajectories are shaped, with gender gaps in outcomes and aspirations evolving over the life-course at different times. Gender trajectories are based on a range of factors, including socio-economic status, ethnicity and locality as well as by social norms. Young Lives have also published an accompanying policy paper: Shaping Aspirations and Outcomes: Gender and Adolescence in Young Lives, with recommendations for how policymakers can support girls and boys to realise their full potential during adolescence, and how to reduce gender inequalities and discrimination.
The findings of an evaluation of the Ishraq informal education programme in rural Upper Egypt show that safe space programmes have a positive impact on out-of-school adolescent girls’ literacy, numeracy, and reproductive health knowledge, but may have a limited effect on wider indicators of empowerment. Scaled up from 2009 to 2011, Ishraq sought to create safe spaces within village Youth Centers for out-of-school girls to learn, play, and build self-confidence, as well as working at community level to challenge restrictive norms. The study also finds that older adolescent girls were less likely to enrol and more likely to drop out of the programme; there was no notable effect on parents’ and brothers’ attitudes; and that the dispersed population and limited mobility of adolescent girls are key challenges to successful implementation.

**Empowering adolescent girls in socially conservative settings: impacts and lessons learned from the Ishraq program in rural Upper Egypt**

Sieverding, M and Elbadawy, A, Studies in Family Planning, June 2016*

Where should policymakers and programmers focus attention to help end female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)? This synthesis is based on analysis of existing survey datasets and qualitative studies on FGM/C and forms part of the DFID-funded research programme Evidence to End FGM/C: Research to Help Women Thrive. It identifies ‘hot spot’ geographic areas where FGM/C is practiced, and populations that may be ‘more amenable to change’. It highlights the drivers and patterns of influence related to the practice to be considered within policy and programmatic strategies. Improvements to data collection, analysis, and interpretation are also suggested, including: encouraging uniform data collection on FGM/C across countries using the updated 2010 FGM/C module of the DHS; expanding the use of the FGM/C module to countries where FGM/C is reported to exist but where national data is unavailable; and conducting analyses of FGM/C data among girls aged 0-14 that take into account the fact that girls who are not currently cut, may still face a risk of being cut in the future.

**Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting**

A State-of-the-Art Synthesis on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting What Do We Know Now?

Shell-Duncan, B. et al., Population Council, August 2016

Interventions to prevent child marriage among young people in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review of the published and gray literature


Significant investment has been made in efforts to reduce child marriage at the global level. This systematic review identifies eleven high quality interventions and evaluations to end child marriage, shortlisted from over 3,900 articles screened from the published literature. It finds that overall, interventions focused directly on child marriage, such as parental education and raising community awareness, or on closely related structural factors, such as schooling (including cash transfers or programmes aiming to decrease school-associated costs), have a significant impact on decreasing rates of child marriage. In some cases, unintended effects were noted, including an example from Bangladesh where increasing girls’ age at marriage led to higher dowry payments.

Child Marriage

Comparison of FGM/C prevalence between 15-19 and 45-49 year age cohorts in 14 countries with apparent declines
Adolescent Pregnancy

Interventions to prevent unintended and repeat pregnancy among young people in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review of the published and gray literature

Hindin, M et al., Journal of Adolescent Health, September 2016

Recent estimates suggest that approximately one third of adolescent pregnancies are unintended. This systematic review of adolescent pregnancy, particularly unintended and repeat pregnancies, in low- and middle-income countries identifies 21 high-quality interventions and evaluations. Of these, nine reported statistically significant declines in pregnancy rates (five cash transfer programmes, one education curriculum, two life-skills curricula, and a provision of contraception intervention), seven reported increases in contraceptive use (three provision of contraception interventions, two life-skills curricula, a peer education programme, and a mass media campaign), two reported decreases in sexual activity (a cash transfer programme and an education and life-skills curriculum), and two reported an increase in age of sexual debut (both cash transfer programmes). Based on this diversity of successful high-quality interventions, the review concludes that multiple strategies can work to prevent unintended or repeat pregnancies among young people, with the best intervention strategy depending on the outcome of interest, the setting, and resources available.

Mapping adolescent first births within three east African countries using data from Demographic and Health Surveys: exploring geospatial methods to inform policy

Neal S. et al., Reproductive Health, August 2016

Pregnancy in early adolescence may significantly influence the health and well-being of young women and their children. In a comprehensive assessment of the geographical distribution of adolescent first births in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda using Demographic and Household (DHS) data, a new study finds marked geographic variations in the prevalence of adolescent first births, particularly among girls aged under 16 – the demographic identified as most likely to experience the adverse outcomes of early pregnancy. This study also finds geographical disparities to be greater in Kenya and Uganda than Tanzania, with high prevalence areas linked with underlying poverty. As such, geospatial techniques and methods offer valuable insights into the distribution of adolescent pregnancy, and provide policymakers with the information needed to target areas of high prevalence and focus scarce resources where they are most needed.

Predicted prevalence of adolescent birth in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda estimated by Bayesian modelling, at a) less than 16 years old, b) 16 to 17 years old, and c) 18 to 19 years old
Social Protection

Combining mentoring programmes with cash transfers for adolescent girls in Liberia: baseline report


What impact does mentoring have on reducing adolescent girls’ experiences of sexual abuse and exploitation? Is mentoring more effective when a cash transfer to caregivers component is added? This baseline study in Nimba County, Liberia, forms part of a cluster-randomized controlled trial, which aims to assess the impact of a girls’ empowerment programme for young adolescent girls and their caregivers – International Rescue Committee’s (IRC) Girl Empower (GE) programme. 100 clustered communities (approximately 2,000 girls) are randomly assigned to one of three groups: (1) Girl Empower only (including weekly meetings between girls and trained local mentors, during which the girls learn about life skills and financial literacy, and monthly discussion groups for caregivers); (2) Girl Empower with a small cash incentive based on the girl’s regular attendance; and (3) Comparison communities with no programme. The baseline assessment finds that 37 per cent of all adolescent girls (aged 13-14) reported experiencing sexual violence of some type. In addition, 21 per cent of the sample reported having previously had sex. Of this group, 29 per cent reported their first sexual act was non-consensual. The study authors note these levels of sexual violence and non-consensual sex are very high in comparison with levels reported by the UNICEF Violence against Children Surveys (VACS) in Kenya, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Education

Engaging parents to promote girls’ transition to secondary education: evidence from a cluster randomised trial in rural Gujarat, India

Santhya, K. et al., Population Council, June 2016

Project Sankalp is a pilot girls’ education project, which aims to support adolescent girls’ transition to and retention in secondary school in rural Gujarat, India, by building parental and community engagement. This report describes the evaluation findings of a cluster randomised trial of Project Sankalp, including a survey of over 1,500 girls at
baseline and endline. Key strategies used during the 15-month project include: creation of Adolescent Girls’ Groups (AGGs) and supporting them to undertake girl-to-girl, girl-to-parent and village-wide campaigns; distribution of information materials to parents and adolescent girls; provision of safe transport to and from school; and free interactive voice messages from schools and parents. The evaluation found a mixed effect of Project Sankalp on creating an enabling environment for girls’ education. Positive findings include increased educational aspirations for girls and improved parental support for girls’ education. However, there was limited evidence of a positive and significant effect on girls’ transition to secondary school and their learning outcomes in Mathematics and English.

Employment

World employment and social outlook 2016: Trends for youth

International Labour Organization (ILO), August 2016

After several years of improvement, the global youth unemployment rate is currently increasing and is expected to reach 13.1 per cent in 2016 – close to its historic peak of 13.2 per cent in 2013. As a result, the number of unemployed young people (aged 15-24) will rise by half a million in 2016 to reach 71 million. In emerging countries, the youth unemployment rate is predicted to rise even more rapidly from 13.3 per cent in 2015 to 13.7 per cent in 2017. In all regions of the world, young people have consistently higher working poverty rates than their adult counterparts, and the gap between the two groups has widened since the early 1990s. As well as updated figures on global and regional youth unemployment, this ILO report looks at decent work opportunities, gender inequalities, working poverty rates and migration trends among young people.

Nutrition

Individual and environmental factors influencing adolescents’ dietary behaviour in low- and middle-income settings

Verstraeten, R. et al., PLoS One, July 2016

Globally, over 42 million children and adolescents are overweight or obese. Obesity is no longer exclusive to high-income countries, with nearly half of all overweight children under 5 years of age now living in Asia, and a further 25 per cent in Africa. This paper explores the determinants of young people’s dietary behaviour in low- and middle-income settings, using a cross-sectional survey of 784 school-going adolescents in urban and rural southern Ecuador. The study finds that adolescents’ dietary behaviours are influenced by a complex interplay of individual and environmental factors. A more supportive school environment for healthful eating increases adolescents’ consumption of breakfast as well as healthy food (e.g. vegetables). The study also finds that adolescents with more permissive (i.e. less strict) parents consumed more sugary drinks. It recommends that interventions aimed at promoting healthy dietary practices amongst adolescents should develop multi-pronged strategies that simultaneously address factors at the individual (e.g. knowledge), social (e.g. school staff and peers) and physical environmental (e.g. accessibility) levels.

Patterns of engagement with youth savings groups in four African countries

Flynn, J. and Sumberg, J., IDS Research Report 81, June 2016

The report is based on qualitative research undertaken by the Banking on Change Academic Partnership with youth savings groups operating in Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, as well as analysis of individuals’ savings and borrowing activities as recorded in ledger books and passbooks. It finds that young people’s engagement with a savings group can yield positive benefits, such as gaining access to loans to support income-generating activities and increased confidence, but there is limited evidence of long-term transformational impact. Engagement with the savings groups is one part of a larger, complex picture of savings, borrowing, income generation and other financial flows for young people. Young members save with funds from family members and others in their communities. It also notes the considerable diversity within the youth savings groups – for example between a 14-year-old student and a 33-year-old mother of four. It recommends more careful targeting, for example having separate groups for full-time students and unmarried working mothers.
Participation

UN World Youth Report: Youth Civic Engagement

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), June 2016

Adolescence is a period commonly characterized by greater economic independence, political involvement, and participation in community life than experienced in childhood. The UN's flagship biennial World Youth Report explores this transition, focusing on young people's civic participation in economic, political, and community life. The report includes expert opinion pieces on a range of thematic issues, including positive youth political engagement through digital activism, but also, more negatively, youth involvement in radicalism and extremism. It examines changing trends in youth economic participation – for example how young people are responding to the global economic crisis through economic engagement in trade unions, internships, and entrepreneurship. Lastly, the report focuses on the value of young people's contribution to their communities through voluntary activities, peacebuilding initiatives, and participation in sports for development.

Peacebuilding

Global evaluation of child and youth participation in peacebuilding

Global Partnership for Children and Youth in Peacebuilding, July 2016

Young people have contributed to reduced violence and discrimination and increased peaceful cohabitation, according to a multi-country evaluation of peacebuilding initiatives in Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Nepal. This evaluation report by the Global Partnership for Children and Youth in Peacebuilding looks at what is working, how and why, and by what criteria. It uses a participatory evaluation process whereby children, youth, and adults formed Local Evaluation Teams. These teams used participatory tools with different age groups – for example stories, timelines, before and after Body Maps, drawings, and online mappings. The evaluation finds that, as a result of peacebuilding initiatives, significant changes were most frequently reported at the individual level with positive changes in children and youth attitudes and behaviour, which improved their relationships and increased their peacebuilding actions. Young peacebuilders have also increased support to vulnerable groups in all three countries.

Ethical Research

What do we know about ethical research involving children in humanitarian settings: an overview of principles, the literature and case studies


Humanitarian settings create significant and complex ethical challenges to the integrity of research involving young people. In addition to ethical issues relevant to all research involving children and adolescents, there are specific challenges in humanitarian contexts. For example, programming and research must be undertaken at speed and scale to meet urgent and immediate needs. There are also challenges around obtaining and ensuring ongoing consent when there are high numbers of unaccompanied or separated children. This UNICEF Innocenti Working Paper includes a review of the literature, relevant case studies, a reflection on the broader principles that guide ethical research at UNICEF and how to apply them when undertaking research involving young people in humanitarian settings.
ADDITIONAL READINGS

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

Abler, L. et al., *Hope matters: developing and validating a measure of future expectations among young women in a high HIV prevalence setting in rural South Africa*, AIDS and Behavior, August 2016*

Asciutti, E. et al., *Young people and agriculture in Africa: a review of research evidence and EU documentation*, IDS Working Paper 82, August 2016

Baiocchi, M. et al., *A behavior based intervention that prevents sexual assault: the results of a matched-pairs, cluster randomized study in Nairobi, Kenya*, Prevention Science, August 2016*


Bangura, I., *‘We can’t eat peace: youth, sustainable livelihoods and the peacebuilding process in Sierra Leone’*, Journal of Peacebuilding & Development, August 2016

Banks, N., *Youth poverty, employment and livelihoods: social and economic implications of living with insecurity in Arusha, Tanzania*, Environment and Urbanization, June 2016

Barhafumwa, B. et al., *High prevalence of depression symptomology among adolescents in Soweto, South Africa associated with being female and cofactors relating to HIV transmission*, Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, June 2016*


Canavera M. et al., *And then they left*: Challenges to child protection systems strengthening in South Sudan, Children & Society, August 2016*


Fan, A., *Do self-reported data reflect the real burden of lifetime exposure to sexual violence among females aged 13–24 years in Malawi?* Child Abuse & Neglect, August 2016*


Hoddinott, J. et al., *Adolescent girls’ infant and young child nutrition knowledge levels and sources differ among rural and urban samples in Bangladesh*, Maternal and Child Nutrition, August 2016


Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and World Health Organization (WHO), *Child, early and forced marriage legislation in 37 Asia-Pacific countries*, August 2016


Kidman, R., and Anglewicz, P., *Are adolescent orphans more likely to be HIV-positive? A pooled data analyses across 19 countries in sub-Saharan Africa*, Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 2016, August 2016*

Jennings, L. et al., *Economic resources and HIV preventive behaviors among school-enrolled young women in rural South Africa*, AIDS and Behavior, June 2016*
Langevang, T., Youth entrepreneurship and socioeconomic change in urban Ghana, Geographies of Global Issues: Change and Threat, August 2016*


Modrek, S. and Sieverding, M., Mother, daughter, doctor: medical professionals and mothers’ decision making about Female Genital Cutting in Egypt, International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, August 2016*

Nagata, J. et al., Research priorities for eight areas of adolescent health in low- and middle-income countries, Journal of Adolescent Health, July 2016


Orr, K. et al., Enabling the exercise of civil and political rights: The views of children, Save the Children / Centre for Children’s Rights Queen’s University Belfast, August 2016

Owusu-Addo, S., Health information-seeking behaviours among pregnant teenagers in Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, Ghana, Midwifery, August 2016*


VanderEnde, K. et al., Violent experiences in childhood are associated with men’s perpetration of intimate partner violence as a young adult: A multi-stage cluster survey in Malawi, Annals of Epidemiology, August 2016*

Vivo, S. et al., How accurate is our misinformation? A randomized comparison of four survey interview methods to measure risk behavior among young adults in the Dominican Republic, Development Engineering, July 2016

Ward, J. and Viner, R., Secondary education and health outcomes in young people from the Cape Area Panel Study (CAPS), PLoS ONE, June 2016
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The Innocenti Adolescence Research Digest is a pilot project. If you find it useful, could you kindly let us know by responding to the three questions on this LINK (no registration needed)