

# Protecting and Empowering Adolescent Girls: Evidence for the Global Health Initiative

## Key Resources

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## Why Girls Matter: General Resources

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### **Adolescents, STIs, and HIV/AIDS fact sheet. FHI.**

Working with adolescents and reproductive health issues often prompts similar questions from providers, parents, and researchers. This fact sheet covers frequently asked questions on youth reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention.

<http://www.fhi.org/en/Youth/YouthNet/FAQs/FAQsHIVAIDS.htm#What%20is%20the%20current%20situation%20regarding%20adolescents%20and%20STIs/HIV/AIDS>

### **Because I am a Girl: The State of the World's Girls 2009. *Girls in the Global Economy: Adding It All Up*. London: Plan UK.**

This report focuses on the global economy and warns that failing to send girls to school is costing the world's poorest countries billions of pounds each year. <http://www.planusa.org/becauseiamagirl/reports.php>

### **Giving Girls Today and Tomorrow: Breaking the Cycle of Adolescent Pregnancy. UNFPA. 2007.**

Pregnancy- and childbirth-related complications are the number-one killers of 15- to 19-year-old girls worldwide. This report highlights the issue of adolescent pregnancy among married and unmarried adolescent girls, especially those living in poverty. It draws attention to current trends and the social, economic, and health consequences of adolescent pregnancy not only for the girls themselves, but for their families and countries.

[http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2007/giving\\_girls.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2007/giving_girls.pdf)

### **Graczyk, K. 2007. Adolescent Maternal Mortality: An Overlooked Crisis. Advocates for Youth.**

Maternal mortality statistics underscore how societies have failed women, especially young women in developing countries. Pregnancy is the leading cause of death for young women ages 15 through 19. This fact sheet provides a snapshot of unintended pregnancy and maternal mortality among young women around the world.

English: <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/fsmaternal.pdf>

Spanish: [http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/fsmaternal\\_sp.pdf](http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/fsmaternal_sp.pdf)

### **Greene, M., Cardinal, L. and Goldstein-Siegel, E. 2010 (forthcoming). *Girls Speak: A New Voice in Global Development*. International Center for Research on Women.**

In *Girls Speak: A New Voice in Global Development*, Margaret Greene, Laura Cardinal, and Eve Goldstein-Siegel reveal that adolescent girls in poverty are acutely aware of the obstacles they face, but are full of ambitious, powerful ideas about how to overcome them. In their own words, girls are saying that the context and environment that shape their lives—how they live and what they aspire to—must be addressed.

[www.icrw.org](http://www.icrw.org)

### **Greene, M., Kanesathasan, A., Hollingworth, G., Browning, J. and Goldstein-Siegel, E. 2010. *On the Map: Charting the Landscape of Girl Work*. International Center for Research on Women (ICRW).**

ICRW designed a mapping exercise to identify the scope and range of girl work being undertaken by key development actors and to analyze the core directions, synergies, opportunities, and gaps inherent across the efforts of multiple stakeholders. This report presents the key findings from this exercise, describing what we have learned about the donors and organizations engaged in girl work, the policy and program efforts underway, and current and future directions for the field. <http://www.icrw.org/publications/map>

### **Gribble, J. 2010. *Investing in Youth for National Development*. Population Reference Bureau.**

This policy brief considers the demographic significance of youth to national development and why policymakers need to pay attention to the reproductive health needs of youth. It examines the evidence that targeted programs contribute to healthy youth, including examples from field-based success stories. Finally, it provides recommendations to advance policy and advocacy efforts to respond to the needs of youth as part of national health and development goals. Available in English, French, and Spanish.

[www.prb.org/pdf10/investinginyouth.pdf](http://www.prb.org/pdf10/investinginyouth.pdf)

**Grown, C., Gupta, G.R. and Kes, A. 2008. Seven Priorities, Seven Years to Go: Progress on Achieving Gender Equality. International Center for Research on Women.**

This brief assesses progress toward Millennium Development Goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women by analyzing changes in the indicators proposed by the U.N. Millennium Project Task Force on Education and Gender Equality. It also offers recommendations to strengthen global efforts to fulfill this goal.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/seven-priorities-seven-years-go-progress-achieving-gender-equality>

**HIV Prevention for Girls and Young Women: Report Cards. 2008. IPPF, UNFPA, Global Coalition on Women and AIDS, Young Positives.**

These report cards are advocacy tools aimed at increasing and improving the programmatic, policy, and funding actions taken on HIV prevention for girls and young women. They summarize the current situation of HIV prevention strategies and services for girls and young women ages 15–24 years in various countries.

They also provide recommendations for key stakeholders to enhance action on HIV prevention strategies and services for girls and young women. <http://cl-t077-040cl.privatedns.com/hiv/reportcard.htm>

**Levine, R., Lloyd, C., Greene, M. and Grown, C. 2008. Girls Count: A Global Investment and Action Agenda. Washington, D.C.: Center for Global Development.**

This document discusses data specific to adolescent girls and insights to drive meaningful action. It lays out the case for investing in girls and outlines actions that policymakers, donors, the private sector, and development professionals can and should take to improve the prospects for girls' wellbeing in the developing world. [http://www.coalitionforadolescentgirls.org/sites/default/files/Girls\\_Count\\_2009.pdf](http://www.coalitionforadolescentgirls.org/sites/default/files/Girls_Count_2009.pdf)

**A Measure of Success: Building Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity in Small, Community-Based Programs. 2007. International Center for Research on Women.**

ICRW worked with three NGOs in India to plan and implement simple and affordable monitoring and evaluation approaches for their current and future adolescent reproductive health projects.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/measure-success>

**Operational Plan for UNAIDS Action Framework: Addressing Women, Girls, Gender Equality, and HIV. 2009. UNAIDS.**

The Action Framework (2009) was developed in response to the pressing need to address the persistent gender inequality and human rights violations that put women and girls at greater risk of and vulnerability to HIV, and threaten the gains that have been made in preventing HIV transmission and increasing access to antiretroviral treatment.

[http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2010/un aids\\_operationalplan.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2010/un aids_operationalplan.pdf)

**State of the Population 2003. Making One Billion Count: Investing in Adolescents' Health and Rights. 2003. UNFPA.**

This report examines the condition of adolescents in the context of changing social norms and lifestyles, including weakening of family support systems, amid globalization and urbanization. The report provides country-specific examples of projects that combine life skills education, including sexuality education, and peer counseling with access to services. It points out the high costs and social consequences of failing to adequately address adolescents' reproductive health and rights.

[http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2003/pdf/english/swp2003\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2003/pdf/english/swp2003_eng.pdf)

**Temin, M. and Levine, R. 2009. Start with a Girl: A New Agenda for Global Health. Washington, D.C.: Center for Global Development.**

This book describes the positive multiplier effect of including adolescent girls in global health programs and policies—and the risks if they continue to be left out.

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422899/>

**UNAIDS Inter-Agency Task Team on Young People. Ross, D.A., Dick, B. and Ferguson, J., eds. 2006. Preventing HIV/AIDS in young people: A systematic review of the evidence from developing countries. WHO Technical Report Series No. 938. Geneva: WHO.**

This report provides systematic reviews of the evidence for policies and programs to decrease HIV prevalence among young people. [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO\\_TRS\\_938\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_938_eng.pdf)

**Voices of Hope: Guide to Inspire Dialogues on Religion, Faith, Sexuality and Young People. London. 2010. International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This publication is for young people who want to discuss issues of religion, sex, and relationships. Addressing these issues is necessary in order to better understand the dilemmas young people face and the positive impact that faith brings to their lives.

<http://www.ippf.org/en/Resources/Guides-toolkits/Voices+of+hope.htm>

## **Schools as a Platform for Reaching Girls**

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**AIDS Badge Curriculum. 2005. World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.**

This curriculum and factsheet are designed to provide adolescent girls with information on HIV/AIDS and sexual health. Activities help girls and young women become confident on issues of sexual health, including postponing and negotiating sex. The materials also help girls discover resources in their communities, explore issues of discrimination and prejudice and how these are related to HIV/AIDS, and discuss ways they can make a difference in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

<http://www.wagggg.org/en/grab/31/1/TheAIDSCurriculum.pdf>

**Curricula and Other Educational Materials on Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health. 2010. FHI.**

This list of high-quality adult-led and youth-led curricula designed to improve youth sexual and reproductive health is now available on the IYWG Web site. Published by internationally recognized global health or academic organizations, all materials are available online or by mail at minimal cost. While culturally adaptable and appropriate for low-resource settings, the curricula are specific, structured, targeted, and medically accurate. <http://info.k4health.org/youthwg/>

**Doorways I: Student Training Manual on School-Related Gender-Based Violence. 2009. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development.**

Doorways I was designed to help students in upper primary and junior secondary school to improve their resiliency and self-efficacy to help them prevent and respond to school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV). The training program consists of activities and sessions for teachers to train students in communication and negotiation skills, children's rights and responsibilities, gender equality, healthy peer relationships and how to prevent and report SRGBV incidents. The program was designed to be used in class or in after-school programs.

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways\\_I\\_Student\\_Manual.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways_I_Student_Manual.pdf)

**Doorways II: Community Training Manual on School-Related Gender-Based Violence. 2009. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development.**

Doorways II was developed to train trusted community members to serve as a contact person and support for students who had experienced SRGBV. The program trained community counselors in listening and counseling skills, children's rights and responsibilities, gender-based violence and developing a response network to violations of SRGBV. Community counselors may be chosen from school staff, village leadership, parent teacher associations or community committees.

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways\\_II\\_CCRM.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways_II_CCRM.pdf)

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways\\_II\\_Counselors\\_Manual.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways_II_Counselors_Manual.pdf)

**Doorways III: Teacher Training Manual on School-Related Gender-Based Violence. 2009. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development.**

Doorways III focuses on changing the knowledge, attitudes and practices of teachers. Teachers hold a powerful position of influence in the lives of students. The training program educates teachers on basic counseling and listening skills, children's rights and responsibilities, teaching practices and attitudes that promote a safe learning environment, and how to prevent and respond to SRGBV incidents. The training underscores the importance of educators understanding and following the Teachers' Code of Conduct.

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways\\_III\\_Teachers\\_Manual.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways_III_Teachers_Manual.pdf)

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways\\_III\\_Teachers\\_Reference\\_Materials.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/Doorways_III_Teachers_Reference_Materials.pdf)

**Evaluation of Berhane Hewan: A Pilot Program to Promote Education and Delay Marriage in Rural Ethiopia. 2007. Population Council.**

This publication describes the impact evaluation of the Berhane Hewan Program, which was developed to sensitize community members to the dangers of child marriage, prevent child marriage among unmarried adolescents, and provide support for girls who are already married. This is one of the first rigorously evaluated interventions to delay marriage in Sub-Saharan Africa and suggests that well-designed and effectively implemented programs can delay the earliest marriages until later adolescence.

[http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/Ethiopia\\_EvalBerhaneHewan.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/Ethiopia_EvalBerhaneHewan.pdf)

**Framework for Comprehensive Sexuality Education. 2010. London: International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This document reflects IPPF's thinking on the different essential elements of comprehensive sexuality education, including gender, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and HIV, sexual rights, pleasure, violence, diversity, and relationships.

<http://www.ippf.org/NR/rdonlyres/CE7711F7-C0F0-4AF5-A2D5-1E1876C24928/0/ComprehensiveSexEducation.pdf>

**From Evidence to Action: Advocating for Comprehensive Sexuality Education. 2009. London: International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This resource provides service providers, program planners, policymakers and young people with the information to advocate for rights-based, gender-sensitive, and sex-positive comprehensive sexuality education at local and national levels. It includes a summary of the current evidence base for comprehensive sexuality education, examples of strategies and messages to advocate for change in current sexuality education curricula, and ways to tackle and respond to difficult questions on the topic.

<http://www.ippf.org/NR/rdonlyres/FB127CA3-4315-4959-BF99-F23BAB9F5AB4/0/SexEdAdvocacy.pdf>

**Girls, HIV/AIDS and Education. 2004. UNICEF.**

This UNICEF report discusses the relationship between girls, HIV, and education, including demographic data that illustrate the powerful role of education in preventing HIV. It also discusses the risks that girls face when attending school. Three strategic priorities are outlined: getting and keeping girls in school, providing life skills-based education, and protecting girls from gender-based school violence.

[http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Girls\\_HIV\\_AIDS\\_and\\_Education\\_\(English\)\\_rev.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Girls_HIV_AIDS_and_Education_(English)_rev.pdf)

**Included, Involved, Inspired: A Framework for Youth Peer Education Programs, London. 2007. International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This IPPF framework can be used to initiate a new peer education project/program or to help rethink and improve existing peer education activities.

<http://www.ippf.org/NR/rdonlyres/60B87E63-649B-4523-B1F2-8599438249DE/0/peeredu.pdf>

**International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education: An Evidence-informed Approach for Schools, Teachers, and Health Educators. Vol. 1 and 2. 2009. UNESCO.**

This two-volume resource was created to provide the rationale for sexuality education and offer guidance on the topics and learning objectives included in a comprehensive sexuality education program. The guidance is not a curriculum, but instead focuses on the "why" and "what" issues that require attention in strategies to introduce or strengthen sexuality education. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001832/183281e.pdf>

**It's All One Curriculum: Guidelines and Activities for a Unified Approach to Sexuality, Gender, HIV and Human Rights Education. 2010. New York: Population Council, International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This is a resource kit for developing a unified curriculum on sexuality, gender, HIV, and human rights. It enables educators and policymakers to address not only the individual determinants of young people's SRH, but the social determinants of their health and well-being.

[www.popcouncil.org/publications/books/2010\\_ItsAllOne.asp](http://www.popcouncil.org/publications/books/2010_ItsAllOne.asp)

**Lloyd, C.B. 2009. New Lessons: The Power of Educating Adolescent Girls. Population Council.**

This publication demonstrates that education for girls during adolescence can be transformative and identifies a broad array of promising educational approaches which should be evaluated for their impact.

[http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/2009PGY\\_NewLessons.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/2009PGY_NewLessons.pdf)

**Murphy, E. and Carr, D. 2007. Powerful Partners: Adolescent Girls' Education and Delayed Childbearing. Population Reference Bureau.**

More-educated women have fewer children. This seemingly straightforward relationship is actually complex, and the benefits associated with different levels of education can vary considerably by setting. This policy brief describes adolescent girls' reproductive health risks and how increasing their educational attainment reduces those risks, including early and unwanted fertility, and benefits their future families and society. This brief also highlights some factors that contribute to this powerful education-fertility dynamic.

[www.prb.org/pdf07/PowerfulPartners.pdf](http://www.prb.org/pdf07/PowerfulPartners.pdf)

**Senderowitz, J. and Kirby, D. 2006. Standards for Curriculum-Based Reproductive Health and HIV Education Programs. FHI.**

This publication describes 24 evidence-based standards for adapting or creating RH curricula in developing countries. The standards are grouped in three sections: development and adaptation, content, and implementation. Also included are tips on using the standards, examples of how the standards have been applied, and 12 pages of annotated resources.

[http://info.k4health.org/youthwg/PDFs/OtherPubs/RHandHIV\\_ed\\_standards.pdf](http://info.k4health.org/youthwg/PDFs/OtherPubs/RHandHIV_ed_standards.pdf)

## **Upholding Girls' Rights: Advocacy in Action**

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**Accelerating Efforts to Advance the Rights of Adolescent Girls: A UN Joint Statement. 2010. UN Adolescent Girls Task Force.**

This document describes the joint pledge by UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, UNIFEM, and WHO to intensify the agencies' support in developing countries to advance key policies and programs that empower the hardest-to-reach adolescent girls, particularly those ages 10 to 14 years old.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001871/187124e.pdf>

**Child Marriage Factsheets. 2007. International Center for Research on Women.**

These fact sheets discuss the harmful practice of child marriage and how it adversely affects the health, education, and livelihoods of millions of adolescent girls as well as promising community-based approaches to reducing child marriage. <http://www.icrw.org/publications/child-marriage-factsheets>

**Ending Child Marriage: A Guide for Global Policy Action. 2006. UNFPA, International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

Tackling child marriage is a daunting but possible task, requiring political will and proactive multi-faceted strategies at the international, national and community levels. This document is part of a wider advocacy strategy to raise awareness on child marriage and its effects on communities.

<http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2006/endchildmarriage.pdf>

**EXCLAIM! IPPF's Guide to Young People's Sexual Rights. London. (in press) International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This guide explores aspects of sexual rights specific to young people, explains how *Sexual Rights: An IPPF Declaration* applies to young people, and seeks to involve young people in the Declaration's implementation.

[www.ippf.org](http://www.ippf.org)

**Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Accelerating Change. 2009. UNFPA, UNICEF.**

UNFPA and UNICEF are working toward accelerated abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting within 17 countries by 2012. A core feature of implementation is fostering partnerships with government authorities

both at decentralized and national levels, religious authorities and local religious leaders, the media, civil society organizations, and the education and reproductive health sectors.

[http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2009/fgm\\_proposal\\_donors.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2009/fgm_proposal_donors.pdf)

**A Guide for Developing Policies on the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of Young People in Europe. Brussels: The Safe Project. 2007. International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This guide was created to inspire and assist policymakers and governments in the creation and improvement of policies and programs that respond successfully to the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) of young people across Europe. It identifies the main challenges to young people's sexual health and development and provides guidance based on evidence and good practice.

[http://www.ysafe.net/SAFE/documents/Design\\_ippf-policy%20guide%20final\\_Sep07.pdf](http://www.ysafe.net/SAFE/documents/Design_ippf-policy%20guide%20final_Sep07.pdf)

**Healthy, Happy and Hot: A Young Person's Guide to Their Rights, Sexuality and Living with HIV. London. 2010. International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This guide is for young people who are living with HIV or who have a partner who is living with HIV to help understand their rights, and live healthy, happy, and sexually fulfilling lives. The guide is designed to support young people living with HIV to improve health and develop strong intimate relationships. It explores how human rights and sexual well-being are related and suggests strategies to help them make decisions about dating, relationships, sex, and parenthood.

<http://www.ippf.org/NR/rdonlyres/B4462DDE-487D-4194-B0E0-193A04095819/0/HappyHealthyHot.pdf>

**How to End Child Marriage: Action Strategies for Prevention and Protection. 2007. International Center for Research on Women.**

Child marriage is a harmful traditional practice that perpetuates a cycle of gender inequality, sickness, and poverty. ICRW outlines successful community interventions that reduce child marriage rates.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/how-end-child-marriage>

**Jain, S. and Kurz, K. 2007. New Insights on Preventing Child Marriage: A Global Analysis of Factors and Challenges. International Center for Research on Women.**

What factors are associated with the risk of or protection from child marriage? What are the current programmatic approaches to prevent child marriage in developing countries, and are these programs effective? This report aims to answer these critical questions. New insights on risk and protective factors will help program designers find points of intervention to prevent child marriage.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/new-insights-preventing-child-marriage>

**Malhotra, A., Soonthorndhada, A. and Curran, S. 2005. Youth at Odds in a Globalized World: Thailand as a Case in Point for Policy Action. International Center for Research on Women.**

This policy advisory outlines the research findings and policy recommendations from a study on youth and globalization in Thailand conducted by ICRW, Mahidol University, and Princeton University.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/youth-odds-globalized-world-thailand-case-point-policy-action>

**Make It Matter: 10 Key Advocacy Messages to Prevent HIV in Girls and Young Women. 2007. IPPF, UNFPA, Young Positives, Global Coalition on Women & AIDS.**

The aim of this guide is to equip its users with key messages, evidence, and actions that can be used to advocate effectively to prevent HIV in girls and young women. It focuses on three goals that the global community increasingly recognizes as important components of the response to the epidemic: accessibility, expanding socio-economic opportunities, and ending child marriage.

<http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2007/makeitmatter.pdf>

**Montgomery, C. 2005. Too Young to Wed: Education and Action Toward Ending Child Marriage. International Center for Research on Women.**

Child marriage undermines current U.S. development efforts in health, nutrition, and education programs. This brief offers recommendations of how U.S. policy can end this harmful practice.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/too-young-wed>

**Mukherjee, S., Singh, S., Gupta, S.D., Pande, R. and Basu, S. 2008. Knot Ready: Lessons from India on Delaying Marriage for Girls. International Center for Research on Women.**

The Knot Ready study was conducted in India from 2005 through 2008. ICRW researchers analyzed child marriage trends in the sub-continent over the past 15 years and assessed the effectiveness of programs and policies aimed at delaying marriage. <http://www.icrw.org/publications/knot-ready>

**Stand and Deliver: Sex, Health and Young People in the 21st century. 2009. London: International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This is tool to support advocates for young people's SRHR. It includes three key recommendations: 1) Engage with young people as equal partners; 2) Invest in youth-friendly SRH programs and services; and 3) actively confront underlying social factors and practices that threaten young people's development and perpetuate inequality. <http://www.ippf.org/en/Resources/Reports-reviews/Stand+and+deliver+-sex+health+and+young+people+now.htm>

## **Targeting Vulnerable Girls**

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**Addressing the Vulnerability of Young Women and Girls to Stop the HIV Epidemic in Southern Africa. 2008. Geneva: UNAIDS.**

The magnitude of the global AIDS epidemic is influenced by the epidemic in southern Africa, which is sustained by the relentless cycle of vulnerability affecting girls and young women. Young women and girls in the region navigate their sexual health and relationships in a context of high levels of HIV infection and throughout their life cycle face disempowering social and cultural norms and attitudes.

[http://www.unaidsrstes.org/files/Young-women-and-girls\\_08.pdf](http://www.unaidsrstes.org/files/Young-women-and-girls_08.pdf)

**The Adolescent Experience In-Depth: Using Data to Identify and Reach the Most Vulnerable Young People. 2009. UNFPA, Population Council.**

This series of Adolescent Data Guides, which draws principally on data from the Demographic and Health Surveys, aims to provide decision-makers with data on the situation of adolescent girls and boys and young women ages 10–24. The guides define the gap between investment and need and illustrate how the most vulnerable youth populations may be excluded from the very programs intended to help them.

[http://www.unfpa.org/adolescents/dhs\\_adolescent\\_guides.html](http://www.unfpa.org/adolescents/dhs_adolescent_guides.html)

**Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Toolkit for Humanitarian Settings: A Companion to the Inter-Agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings. 2009. UNFPA, Save the Children USA.**

This toolkit is intended to guide humanitarian program managers and healthcare providers to ensure that SRH interventions put into place both during and after a crisis are responsive to the unique needs of adolescents. It provides user-friendly tools for assessing the impact of a crisis on adolescents, implementing an adolescent-friendly minimum initial service package, and ensuring that adolescents can participate in the development and implementation of humanitarian programs.

[http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2009/adol\\_toolkit\\_humanitarian.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2009/adol_toolkit_humanitarian.pdf)

**Bruce, J. 2007. Girls Left Behind: Redirecting HIV Interventions Toward the Most Vulnerable. Promoting Healthy, Safe, and Productive Transitions to Adulthood Brief no. 23. New York: Population Council.**

This brief discusses factors that place girls at risk of HIV infection: social isolation, absence from school, child marriage, unsafe sex, and pressure to provide productive labor. The document offers suggestions on more effectively reaching girls, including targeting areas with high concentrations of girls, increasing adolescent girls' attendance in school, delaying marriage, supporting girls-only spaces, mentoring, and livelihoods initiatives. [http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/TABriefs/PGY\\_Brief23\\_GirlsLeftBehind.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/TABriefs/PGY_Brief23_GirlsLeftBehind.pdf)

**Cluver, L. and Operario, D. 2008. The Inter-generational Link between the Impacts of AIDS on Children, and their Subsequent Vulnerability to HIV Infection: A Study of the Evidence to Inform Policy on HIV Prevention and Child and Adolescent Protection.**

This comprehensive review of literature on the intergenerational impacts of HIV yielded evidence suggests that orphaned children and children in families affected by AIDS might experience greater challenges including psychosocial issues and educational difficulties compared with control groups, which usually consist of non-orphaned children.

[http://www.jlica.org/userfiles/file/Lucie%20Cluver-JLICA%20Final%20version-10\\_04\\_2008.pdf](http://www.jlica.org/userfiles/file/Lucie%20Cluver-JLICA%20Final%20version-10_04_2008.pdf)

**Edstrom, J. and Khan, N. 2009. Perspectives on Intergenerational Vulnerability for Adolescents Affected by HIV: An Argument for Voice and Visibility. *IDS Bulletin* 40(1).**

This document addresses the role of adolescents affected by HIV/AIDS, analyzing evidence for how intergenerational dynamics interact with HIV-related vulnerability. The authors argue for new approaches to research and policy, giving children voice and visibility in these debates.

<http://www.jlica.org/userfiles/file/fulltext%20Edstrom%20and%20Khan.pdf>

**Investing When It Counts: Generating the Evidence Base for Policies and Programs for Very Young Adolescents. 2006. UNFPA, Population Council, UNICEF and UNAIDS.**

This guidance document and toolkit begins to address the lack of research and attention to this important subgroup of young people by compiling new data-gathering approaches, tools, and methodologies. The methodologies described in the guide are useful primarily for discovering which very young adolescents are most vulnerable, what their needs are, and whether they are being reached by existing programs.

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/publications/pid/363>

**Seen But Not Heard ...Very Young Adolescents Aged 10-14 years. 2004. Geneva: UNAIDS, WHO, and UNFPA.**

The 10-to 14-year-old age group offers the best chance for adults to connect with and influence adolescents. For some young people this may be the last good opportunity to protect them from dangers in their environment. [http://www.unicef.org/adolescence/files/Seen\\_but\\_not\\_heard-Draft.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/adolescence/files/Seen_but_not_heard-Draft.pdf)

**Steinitz, L.Y. 2009. The Way We Care: A Guide for Managers of Programs Serving Vulnerable Children and Youth. FHI.**

This manual aims to develop awareness; reinforce knowledge; and assist those designing, implementing, or managing programs for children and youth affected by poverty and HIV and AIDS and other infections. The manual includes practical information, step-by-step guidance, recommended readings and toolkits, and clear explanations of key concepts derived from the latest research and the experience of FHI with programs for vulnerable children and youth worldwide.

[http://www.fhi.org/en/HIVAIDS/pub/guide/res\\_The\\_Way\\_We\\_Care.htm](http://www.fhi.org/en/HIVAIDS/pub/guide/res_The_Way_We_Care.htm)

## **Empowering Adolescent Girls**

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**Adolescents: Profiles in Empowerment. 2003. UNFPA, UNICEF.**

This joint report reflects the activities of UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO regarding adolescent girls and boys in developing countries. These young people face enormous challenges to learn, form relationships, shape their identities, and acquire the social and practical skills they need to become active and productive adults. Adults, parents, decision-makers, and the world community have a moral and legal obligation to ensure the rights of adolescents and help develop their strengths in a supportive, safe environment.

[http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2003/adolescent\\_profiles\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2003/adolescent_profiles_eng.pdf)

**Emerging Insights on Economic Empowerment and HIV for Girls and Young Women. 2010. International Center for Research on Women.**

This document summarizes the findings from a technical meeting hosted by ICRW in April 2010 on the linkages between economic empowerment and HIV for girls and young women. [www.icrw.org](http://www.icrw.org)

**Empowering Young Women to Lead Change: A Training Manual. 2006. UNFPA, World YWCA.**

This easy-to-follow resource manual can help young women prepare and facilitate training sessions on a host of issues that are important to them. A joint publication of the World YWCA and UNFPA, the manual was developed by young women. It contains modules on young women's leadership, economic justice, HIV and AIDS, human rights, peace, self esteem and body image, SRH, and violence against women.

[http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2006/empowering-young-women\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2006/empowering-young-women_eng.pdf)

**Feldman-Jacobs, C. and Worley, H. 2008. Cross-Generational Sex: Risks and Opportunities. Population Reference Bureau.**

This policy brief has been produced collaboratively by the Interagency Gender Working Group and the Interagency Youth Working Group. It defines cross-generational sex, summarizes where it occurs, outlines the motivations behind the behavior, and recommends actions for policymakers and program managers. This brief builds on a lengthier publication, *Addressing Cross-Generational Sex: A Desk Review of Research and Programs*, produced in August 2007. Available in English. [www.igwg.org/igwg\\_media/crossgenssex.pdf](http://www.igwg.org/igwg_media/crossgenssex.pdf)

**Hope, R. 2007. Addressing Cross-Generational Sex: A Desk Review of Research and Programs. Population Reference Bureau.**

This publication, produced by the Interagency Gender Working Group and the Interagency Youth Working Group, presents definitions and prevalence of cross-generational sex, explores interventions and promising practices aimed at reducing risks associated with cross-generational sex outside of marriage, and makes recommendations for next steps. Available in English. [www.igwg.org/igwg\\_media/AddressingCGSex.pdf](http://www.igwg.org/igwg_media/AddressingCGSex.pdf)

**Lukas, T. 2008. Reducing Adolescent Girls' Vulnerability to HIV Infection: Examining Microfinance and Sustainable Livelihood Approaches. Prepared by the Health Policy Initiative, Task Order 1, Constella Futures.**

This literature and program review focused on the current and future role of microfinance and sustainable livelihood strategies in reducing adolescent girls' vulnerability to HIV infection in developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Part 1 of the review focuses on youth-centered programs to prevent HIV infection among vulnerable female adolescents—including microfinance and sustainable livelihood programs. Part 2 analyzes the relationship between microfinance and HIV prevention in the general population, with a focus on women and the oldest adolescents in the target group.

[http://www.healthpolicyinitiative.com/Publications/Documents/541\\_1\\_Youth\\_Livelihoods\\_Microfinance\\_Paper\\_FINAL\\_7\\_25\\_08.pdf](http://www.healthpolicyinitiative.com/Publications/Documents/541_1_Youth_Livelihoods_Microfinance_Paper_FINAL_7_25_08.pdf)

**A Second Look at the Role Education Plays in Women's Empowerment. 2005. International Center for Research on Women.**

The ICRW research review shows that if the end goal is to empower women, then policy makers need to make secondary education as high a priority as primary education has been in the past decade. Additionally, it is important to adopt a comprehensive approach that also invests in the social and economic factors that will ensure that education has the greatest payoff for women.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/second-look-role-education-plays-womens-empowerment>

**State of the Field in Youth Enterprise, Employment, and Livelihoods Development: Programming and Policymaking in Youth Enterprise, Employment, and Livelihoods Development; and Youth-Inclusive Financial Services. 2009. Making Cents International.**

This publication synthesizes the lessons learned, promising practices, and programmatic examples shared at Making Cents International's 2009 Global Youth Enterprise and Livelihoods Development Conference. This practical publication is designed to inform programming, policymaking, and partnership-building within the areas of youth enterprise, employment, and livelihoods development; and youth-inclusive financial services.

[http://www.youthenterpriseconference.org/download\\_form2009.asp](http://www.youthenterpriseconference.org/download_form2009.asp)

**Working with Young Women: Empowerment, Rights and Health. 2008. Promundo, ECOS, PAPA, Salud y Genero and World Education**

This manual includes more than 30 activities to carry out group work with young women (ages 15 to 24) on gender identity, relationships, sexuality, reproductive health, motherhood and caregiving, drugs, work, and preventing and living with HIV and AIDS. [www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

## **Strong Girls: Physical Activity to Build Girls' Social and Health Assets**

**Brady, M., Simbaya, J., Stone, A. and Vaughan-Smith, M. 2009. Understanding Adolescent Girls' Protection Strategies Against HIV: An Exploratory Study in Zambia. New York: Population Council.**

The unequal status of girls and women in many societies is central to the development of meaningful HIV protection strategies. This is particularly true in Southern Africa, where sexual violence and coercion, high HIV incidence, and women's economic dependence on men leave many young women vulnerable to HIV and AIDS. In Zambia, the Population Council is working with researchers at the Center for Social and Economic Research at the University of Zambia to explore adolescent girls' understanding of risk, safety, and protection strategies. [http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/PGY\\_AdolGirls\\_Zambia.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/PGY_AdolGirls_Zambia.pdf)

**Brady, M. 2007. Leveling the Playing Field: Building Girls' Sports Programs in the Developing World. Promoting Healthy, Safe, and Productive Transitions to Adulthood Brief no. 1. New York: Population Council.**

From Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, girls and women are participating in sports and play programs in record numbers. Even in the most unlikely settings, girls are stepping onto playing fields, joining teams, and participating in ways that were unprecedented a decade ago. The burgeoning interest in girls' and women's sports around the globe provides an opportune moment to create innovative programs that empower girls and bring them safely and confidently into the public arena.

English: [www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/TABriefs/PGY\\_Brief01\\_Sports.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/TABriefs/PGY_Brief01_Sports.pdf)

Portuguese: [www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/TABriefs/PGY\\_Brief01\\_Sports\\_PO.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/TABriefs/PGY_Brief01_Sports_PO.pdf)

**Brady, M., Assaad, R., Ibrahim, B.L., Salem, A., Salem, R. and Zibani, N. 2007. Providing New Opportunities to Adolescent Girls in Socially Conservative Settings: The Ishraq Program in Rural Upper Egypt—Full Report. New York: Population Council.**

Out-of-school girls are among the most disadvantaged adolescents in rural Upper Egypt. Compared with girls attending school, they are more likely to be engaged in poorly paid farm work, more likely to be married early, and at greater risk for early childbearing and poor pregnancy outcomes. To respond to their situation, the Ishraq program was designed. The pilot phase was launched in four rural villages of one of the country's poorest regions through a partnership of Caritas, the Center for Development and Population Activities, the Population Council, and Save the Children. This report provides data from the baseline and endline surveys.

[www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/IshraqFullReport.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/IshraqFullReport.pdf)

[www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/IshraqReport.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/IshraqReport.pdf)

**Brady, M., Salem, A. and Zibani, N. 2007. Bringing New Opportunities to Adolescent Girls in Socially Conservative Settings: The Ishraq Program in Rural Upper Egypt. Promoting Healthy, Safe, and Productive Transitions to Adulthood Brief no. 12. New York: Population Council.**

In 2001, the Population Council and Save the Children, in partnership with Caritas and the Centre for Development and Population Activities, pooled their expertise to design and implement an intervention program to address the unmet needs of out-of-school adolescent girls in rural Upper Egypt. The pilot intervention, referred to locally as "Ishraq," was launched in four rural villages in Upper Egypt. Targeting girls ages 13–15, this holistic program was designed to promote literacy, impart life skills, build social networks, and foster leadership and self-confidence. [www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/TABriefs/PGY\\_Brief12\\_Ishraq.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/TABriefs/PGY_Brief12_Ishraq.pdf)

**Brady, M. 2005. Creating Safe Spaces and Building Social Assets for Young Women in the Developing World: A New Role for Sports. Women's Studies Quarterly 33(1/2): 35–49.**

We are witnessing the convergence of two important trends: the international women's health and rights community's appreciation of sports as a legitimate field of action and inquiry, and the interests of women's sports advocates to reach beyond their traditional scope to incorporate broader health and development objectives into their agenda. This convergence provides an opportune moment to reflect on the role sports play—or could be made to play—in creating safe spaces and building social assets for young women in the developing world.

**Brady, M. and Khan, A.B. 2002. Letting Girls Play: The Mathare Youth Sports Association's Football Program for Girls. New York: Population Council.**

This case study documents the process of integrating girls into a community-based youth sports program. The authors describe how the Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA), begun in 1987 as a self-help club

for boys that linked sports and environmental improvement, has evolved into a successful program that provides new opportunities for boys and girls alike in the poorest neighborhoods of Nairobi.

[www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/girlsplay.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/girlsplay.pdf)

**Brady, M. 1998. Laying the Foundation for Girls' Healthy Futures: Can Sports Play a Role? Studies in Family Planning 29(1): 79–82.**

The Population Council is investigating the feasibility of targeting adolescent women through sports programs. Creating opportunities for young women to develop self-esteem, master new skills, and establish a sense of bodily integrity may be critical to improving girls' health and self-image. Physical education and participation in sports are an untapped, potentially important area for public health intervention. Girls' perception of their bodies, how sports benefit girls, and possibilities in developing country settings are discussed.

**Forde, S. 2009. Playing by Their Rules.**

*Playing by Their Rules* follows the lives of nine teenage girls from coastal Kenya for two years. Their stories are presented in their own words. <http://www.mtgk.org/playing-by-their-rules>

## **Allies for Change: Opening Doors for Girls**

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**Barker, G., Ricardo, C. and Nascimento, M. 2007. Engaging Men and Boys in Changing Gender-Based Inequity in Health: Evidence from Program Interventions. WHO.**

The report presents a review of evaluated interventions from around the world that have engaged men and boys in the promotion of health and gender equity. [www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

**From Invisible to Indivisible: Promoting and Protecting the Right of the Girl Child to be Free from Violence. 2007. New York: UNICEF.**

This report provides background information on the scope of violence against girls, and it promotes the rights of girls by presenting specific policy and programmatic recommendations related to ending violence against them. The authors also recognize that any efforts to address girls' needs must include strategies for girls' participation, so that they are empowered to claim their full rights, thus becoming agents of change in their own lives and in the lives of others.

[http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SHES-7DXMLQ/\\$file/UNICEF\\_Apr2008.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SHES-7DXMLQ/$file/UNICEF_Apr2008.pdf?openelement)

**Pande, R., Kurz, K., Walia, S., MacQuarrie, K. and Jain, S. 2006. Improving the Reproductive Health of Married and Unmarried Youth in India. ICRW.**

Decision-makers want to know which strategies are most cost-effective for improving adolescent reproductive health and what resources are required to implement or scale up successful programs. This briefing kit offers key results from youth reproductive health interventions, conducted in rural and urban areas of India from 1996 to 2006, as part of a broader multi-partner program which developed costing analyses of adolescent and youth reproductive health intervention studies.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/improving-reproductive-health-married-and-unmarried-youth-india>

**Program H Manual: Working with Young Men. 2002. Promundo, ECOS, PAPA I and Salud y Genero**

This manual includes approximately 70 activities to carry out group work with young men (ages 15 to 24) on gender, sexuality, reproductive health, fatherhood and care-giving, violence prevention, emotional health, drug use, and preventing and living with HIV and AIDS. [www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

**Pulerwitz, J., Segundo, M., Nascimento, M. and Barker, G. 2007. Promoting Equitable Gender Norms and Behaviors in Young Men as an HIV/AIDS Prevention Strategy. Population Council.**

This report presents the results from the impact evaluation study of Program H with 780 young men (ages 14–25 years) from three low-income areas in Rio de Janeiro. [www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

**Ricardo, C., Barker, G., Nascimento, M. and Segundo, M. 2007. A Toolkit for Action: Young Men and HIV Prevention. UNFPA and Promundo**

This guide serves to reinforce the benefits of working with young men and provides conceptual and practical information on how to design, implement, and evaluate HIV prevention activities that incorporate a gender perspective and engage young men and relevant stakeholders. [www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

**Scott, A., et al. 2010. The Facts: Gender Inequality and Violence against Women and Girls Around the World. Advocates for Youth.**

All over the globe, violence and discrimination against women and girls violates their human rights and severely compromises young people's SRH. This fact sheets provide a snapshot of the extent and types of violence that young women face around the world.

[http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/gender\\_bias\\_fact\\_sheet\\_2010.pdf](http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/storage/advfy/documents/gender_bias_fact_sheet_2010.pdf)

**Verma, R., Pulerwitz, J., Mahendra, V.S., Khandekar, S., Singh, A.K., Das, S.S., et al. 2008. Promoting Gender Equity as a Strategy to Reduce HIV Risk and Gender-based Violence among Young Men in India. Population Council.**

This report presents the findings from the impact evaluation study of Yaari Dosti, the Indian adaptation of Program H. [www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

## **Regional Resources**

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**Ashford, L. 2007. Africa's Youthful Population: Risk or Opportunity? Population Reference Bureau.**

Africa's young people will be the driving force behind economic prosperity in future decades, but only if policies and programs are in place to enhance their opportunities and encourage smaller families. This policy brief outlines the opportunities and risks that can result from the large numbers of youth growing up in sub-Saharan Africa today. Available in English, French, and Arabic. [www.prb.org/pdf07/AfricaYouth.pdf](http://www.prb.org/pdf07/AfricaYouth.pdf)

**Assaad, R. and Roudi-Fahimi, F. 2007. Youth in the Middle East and North Africa: Demographic Opportunity or Challenge? Population Reference Bureau.**

Despite oil resources and major improvements in health and education, the Middle East and North Africa region is not meeting the changing needs of its rapidly growing young population. This policy brief gives an overview of demographic trends among youth in the Middle East and North Africa and the implications of these trends for the region's human and economic development. Available in English and Arabic.

[www.prb.org/pdf07/YouthinMENA.pdf](http://www.prb.org/pdf07/YouthinMENA.pdf)

**DeJong, J. et al. 2007. Young People's Sexual and Reproductive Health in the Middle East and North Africa. Population Reference Bureau.**

In the Middle East and North Africa, the risks associated with sexual relationships, both married and unmarried, are heightened by young people's lack of access to information and services related to SRH. Programs that provide such information and services would benefit young people whether they are sexually active now or not, preparing them to make more informed decisions about marriage, sexual relationships, and childbearing. Available in English and Arabic. [www.prb.org/pdf07/MENAYouthReproductiveHealth.pdf](http://www.prb.org/pdf07/MENAYouthReproductiveHealth.pdf)

**Gillespie, S. 2008. Poverty, Food Insecurity, HIV Vulnerability, and the Impacts of AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

This paper examines the links between poverty, food insecurity, HIV vulnerability, and the impacts of AIDS. The first part of the paper explores the ways in which poverty exacerbates the risk of exposure to HIV. The second part of the paper reviews the evidence on how AIDS-related morbidity and mortality contribute to or perpetuate poverty.

<http://www.jlica.org/userfiles/file/JLICA%20Gillespie%20IDS%20poverty%203%20July.pdf>

**Kanesathasan, A., Cardinal, L.J., Pearson, E., Gupta, S.D., Mukherjee, S. and Malhotra, A. 2008. Catalyzing Change: Improving Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health through DISHA, an Integrated Program in India. International Center for Research on Women.**

The Development Initiative Supporting Healthy Adolescents (DISHA) was one of the first large-scale integrated programs in India to address the broader context of young people's SRH needs. In addition to providing youth with SRH information and services, the program sought to tackle the social and economic constraints that often limit their choices and actions. This report includes findings from the DISHA program and implications for future large-scale programs for adolescent reproductive health in India.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/catalyzing-change>

**Ringheim, K. and Gribble, J. 2010. Improving the Reproductive Health of Sub-Saharan Africa's Youth. Population Reference Bureau.**

This resource provides policymakers, program managers, and the interested public, in sub-Saharan Africa and around the world, with a better understanding of the needs and experiences of youth in the region and how investments in youth can help achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Available in English and French (forthcoming). [www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org)

**Sex and Young People in Europe. A Research Report of the Sexual Awareness for Europe Partnership. Lund: The Safe Project. 2007. International Planned Parenthood Federation.**

This report presents research that examines a multilevel analysis of how certain national factors such as religion and socioeconomic status may affect the SRH of young people across Europe.

[http://www.ysafe.net/SAFE/documents/Design\\_Safe%20Research%20Report%20final%20final\\_27Sep07.pdf](http://www.ysafe.net/SAFE/documents/Design_Safe%20Research%20Report%20final%20final_27Sep07.pdf)

**Thomas, T. 2006. Youth Reproductive and Sexual Health in Jamaica. Advocates for Youth.**

This fact sheet that provides an overview of youth reproductive and sexual health in Jamaica.

[http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=434&Itemid=177](http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=434&Itemid=177)

**Trade Liberalization and Effects on Marriage: Case Studies from Bangladesh, Vietnam and Egypt. 2009. ICRW.**

The case studies presented in this paper show how culture mediates the impact of economic change on marriage differently in different contexts, thus prohibiting any generalizations about trade liberalization and marriage. As countries implement liberal trade policies, or otherwise alter these regimes, it is crucial that scholars, activists, and policymakers are aware of the potential divergent socioeconomic effects that could result, both those intended and unintended.

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/trade-liberalization-effects-marriage-case-studies-bangladesh-vietnam-and-egypt>

## Multimedia Resources

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**The Bride Price: Consequences of Child Marriage Worldwide. (video) International Center for Research on Women.**

This video contains moving images by Stephanie Sinclair—recipient of the 2007 UNICEF Photo of the Year—on the many issues surrounding child marriage. Sinclair's photos include compelling images of child brides in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and India. Sinclair's previous work on child marriage includes a photo essay of Afghani child brides published in The New York Times.

<http://www.icrw.org/media/multimedia/bride-price-consequences-child-marriage-worldwide>

**EngenderHealth. (videos)**

EngenderHealth has dozens of digital stories and other videos available at the link below as well as through their YouTube channel. <http://www.engenderhealth.org/media/videos.php>

**Girls Discovered: Global Maps of Adolescent Girls (web site)**

This site allows visitors to explore interactive maps and data focused specifically on adolescent girls. Drill deep into details like health, education, population, social, economic, legal status and more.

[www.GirlsDiscovered.org](http://www.GirlsDiscovered.org)

**The Interagency Youth Working Group Web Site**

The Interagency Youth Working Group (IYWG) provides global technical leadership to improve reproductive health and HIV/AIDS outcomes of young people ages 10–24 in developing countries. The site features a searchable database with abstracts of more than 1,700 journal articles and books, guidance on key youth program areas, and links to hundreds of publications, tools, and training materials.

<http://info.k4health.org/youthwg/about.shtml>

**The Nike Foundation. (videos)**

Selections include The Girl Effect, I Dare You, and Girls' Stories.

[http://www.nikefoundation.com/media\\_room.html](http://www.nikefoundation.com/media_room.html)

**Once Upon a Girl. (video) 2006. Promundo, ECOS, PAPAI, Salud y Genero and World Education**

A no-words cartoon video about the socialization of girls and young women. [www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

**Once Upon a Boy. (video) 2002. Promundo, ECOS, PAPAI, and Salud y Genero**

A no-words cartoon video about the socialization of boys and young men. [www.promundo.org.br](http://www.promundo.org.br)

**Pathfinder International (videos)**

These videos provide an opportunity to take a closer look at the people Pathfinder reaches and the issues that shape the organization's work.

[http://www.pathfind.org/site/PageServer?pagename=WalkWithUs\\_video](http://www.pathfind.org/site/PageServer?pagename=WalkWithUs_video)

**Population Council (videos)**

Selections feature programs in Vietnam, Pakistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Kenya, and additional locations covering issues ranging from family planning to internally displaced people to female genital cutting.

<http://www.popcouncil.org/publications/multimedia.asp>

**Shuga. (video) 2010. Ignite Kenya Campaign: MTV Staying Alive**

MTV has launched a campaign that challenges young people to ignite a movement to change their sexual behavior to help stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, specifically in Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine. This campaign, under MTV's award-winning global HIV/AIDS campaign, Staying Alive, addresses sexual networks, multiple partners, drug use, and living with HIV, all in the context of national cultures and norms via dramas in the three countries, all locally shot and produced. <http://ignite.staying-alive.org/kenya/>

**UNFPA. Online Video Library.**

Video selections cover topics such as reproductive health, adolescents and youth, HIV and young people, cultural approaches, gender equality, and human rights. <http://video.unfpa.org/>