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On Literacy and Population Education

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
AN ABSTRACT BIBLIOGRAPHY



Indian Adult Education Association
17-B, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002

Adolescent Reproductive Health

An Abstract Bibliography

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on Literacy and Population Education**

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Bibliographic Database Series

- *Adolescent Pregnancy*
- *Adolescent in India*

Adolescent Reproductive Health
An Abstract Bibliography

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FOREWORD

In every sphere of the life lots of information is being generated which needs to be shared and sharing of information is very important task. It needs some sort of specialized activities. The National Documentation Centre on Literacy and Population Education, was established in IAEA with the financial assistance from UNFPA through Directorate of Adult Education, Govt. of India in 1995. Since its inception the Documentation centre has engaged itself in reaching to its clients with right information at right time, and has tried to become a gateway of information on various aspects of literacy and population education issues.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that over the years Documentation centre has been regularly collecting resource materials, generating bibliographies, publishing journal and newsletter on population education which are highly appreciated. Through information repackaging service it has kept its programme partners abreast of the developments on various issues concerning population education.

I am happy to learn that the Documentation centre has prepared three sets of Bibliographies on issues covering Adolescents. Information on as many as around 150, 120 and 115 researches on the subjects namely **Adolescents in India, Adolescent Reproductive Health and Adolescent Pregnancy** respectively, conducted in the last decade and reported in different books/journals/newsletters/web sites, have been documented in the present bibliographic database series.

I congratulate Shri SC Dua and his team for bringing out these timely relevant bibliographic databases which would be of immense use to research scholars and practitioners of Population Education.

I wish the Documentation Centre to truly become a gateway of information and clearing house on Literacy. Population and Development Education issues as envisaged in its programme objectives.

December 2002
New Delhi

K C Choudhary
President
Indian Adult Education Association

PREFACE

Adolescence is a distinct and dynamic phase of development in the life of an individual. It is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood and is characterized by spurts of physical, mental, emotional and social development.

According to recent statistics, more than 50 per cent of the world's population is below the age of 25 and about, one - fifth of the world population is of adolescents. As this is a large percentage of the population, any change in the pattern of education, behaviour, age at marriage and life style of adolescents would have a significant impact on the societies in which they live.

Keeping in view the above mentioned facts the study of adolescent has gained importance. The Documentation Centre has compiled three different sets of bibliographies around the issues of Adolescents i.e. **i). Adolescent in India** **ii). Adolescent Reproductive health, and iii). Adolescent Pregnancy.** The bibliographic database, we hope, will be helpful in undertaking research work/programmes concerned with adolescents.

The National Documentation Centre has compiled this bibliographic database by scanning material from various sources. The Popline Search of John Hopkins University, USA and Reproductive Health Website of UNESCO, Bangkok, were of immense use in locating desired topics. The material has been compiled in chronological order and an abstract for each document has also been provided. Key words have also been enumerated which will provide a good insight into the nature of the documents.

I am thankful to **Shri KC Choudhary**, President, Indian Adult Education Association for his unconditional support and sustained encouragement to accomplish the task.

I am also thankful to Shri SC Dua, Documentation Officer for scanning several sources to collect the material and editing the bibliographies. Shri Vivek Nagpal, research scholar, Department of Adult and Continuing Education and Extension, University of Delhi, also deserves appreciation for assisting in search of the material and helping in preparation of abstracts. At last but not the least, I am also thankful to Shri Vikas Khanna, Ms. Neha Arora for preparing, layout design of the manuscript.

December 2002
New Delhi

RN MAHLAWAT
Hony. General Secretary
Indian Adult Education Association

Adolescent Reproductive Health

An Abstract

Bibliography

Title: Adolescents and reproductive tract infections.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: Population Council

Source: [Unpublished] 2001. World Wide Web address: <http://www.popcouncil.org>.3 p. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood that comprises approximately one-fourth of the world's population. WHO categorized those aged 10-19 as adolescents, and 10-24 as young people. This article presents facts about adolescents, particularly those who are sexually active, and the need to address reproductive health as an important issue for adolescents. Additionally, medical and social risk factors that put adolescents at particular risk for acquiring reproductive tract infections (RTIs) are also illustrated. This paper suggests the need to establish programs accessible to young people; provide accurate information about RTIs; and treat RTIs among adolescents with confidence and privacy.

Keywords: World; Adolescents; Reproductive Tract Infections; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Infections; Diseases; Health; Behavior

Title: Mpango wa Elimu na Maadili ya Afya (MEMA) kwa Vijana (NIMR / AMREF / LSHTM Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) Trial). Fourth annual report (October 2000 - September 2001).

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: Tanzania. National Institute for Medical Research. Mwanza Research Centre; African Medical and Research Foundation [AMREF]

Source: Mwanza, Tanzania, National Institute for Medical Research, Mwanza Research Centre, Isamilo, 2001.30 p. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Studies in Tanzania have indicated a high prevalence of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases in young adults, particularly women. Since 1997, the Mpango wa Elimu na Maadili ya Afya (MEMA) kwa Vijana Project has developed and is evaluating an innovative sexual and reproductive health intervention for adolescents in rural Mwanza, Tanzania. This document presents the fourth annual report of the MEMA kwa Vijana from October 2000 to September 2001. Organized into eight sections, it particularly provides a summary of the main activities, results and achievements of the project during the event. The highlights of the fourth project year are set in the first section while the second section provides details of the background of the project. Section three focuses on the intervention program with further emphasis on its four main components. The impact of the intervention on the sexual behavior and reproductive health of adolescents is being evaluated in section four. Furthermore, section five provides details of the project's management and administration. The publications and presentations are set in section six, and section seven presents the lists of official visitors to the project. Finally, section eight outlines the plans for the future, with particular emphasis on the next project year.

Keywords: Tanzania; Annual Report; Youth; Adolescents; HIV Infections [Prevention and Control]; Sexually Transmitted Diseases [Prevention and Control]; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Programs; Eastern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Age Factors;

Title: Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health. Regional demographic profile. Knowledge, attitude and behaviour on ARSH.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: Bangkok, Thailand, UNESCO, 2001.9 p. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: This paper presents a summary of the knowledge, attitude and behavior on adolescent reproductive and sexual health in several countries in Asia. Knowledge of sexuality and reproductive health is low because neither the schools nor the parents make it their business to seriously and systematically educate the youth on these subjects. Among the reasons for this is the sensitive nature of the subjects. As a result, other sources, not all of them accurate or well-meaning, fill the void. These include peers and mass media. It is noted that without the guidance from parents and teachers, information from questionable sources can lead to risky behavior.

However, most youths would like to learn more about these subjects in school, or, in the case of one country, in homes with their parents. On the other hand, studies show that adolescents themselves feel the need to have sex education and would welcome it if provided by an appropriate person at the proper time. Furthermore, where sexual behavior is concerned, many adolescents in almost all the countries covered start early. Consequently, their engagement in unprotected premarital sex is on the rise.

Keywords: Asia; Summary Report; **Adolescents**; Sexuality; **Reproductive Health**; Knowledge Sources; Knowledge; Attitude; Behavior; KAP Surveys; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Personality; Psychological Factors; Health

Title: UNFPA / CFPA Adolescent Reproductive Health Pilot Project final evaluation.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA]; China Family Planning Association

Source: [New York, New York], UNFPA, 2001 Summer.22 p.UNFPA RH / FP Project CPR/98/P01 **Year:** 2001

Abstract: This report presents the results of the final evaluation of the Adolescent Reproductive Health Pilot Project, which was launched in 1998 by the China Family Planning Association under the UN Population Fund Reproductive Health/Family Planning (FP) Project. This report is based primarily on research conducted by the students themselves, with contributions from researchers and evaluators. The evaluation finds strong evidence that the pilot project was successful in testing a variety of styles and methods to raise sexual health (SH) awareness among youth, with the evaluation showing that many of the interventions were appropriate and systematic in design and rich and fitting in content, having an obvious effect on knowledge and attitude levels and a profound and lasting influence on both students, teachers, parents, health/FP workers and policymakers. The pilot project had a resounding positive influence in raising the importance of SH education among community members, with research findings documenting strong support among all the project gatekeepers and beneficiaries for sustained, quality SH education. As one of the professors at the People's University commented, "In the search to find suitable, effective and feasible SH education that is appropriate to the China setting, this pilot project has made a valuable contribution." The pilot project has succeeded in laying the foundations for future adolescent sexual health projects and has achieved much that can be both emulated and also experiences that can be learnt from. (excerpt)

Keywords: China; Evaluation Report; Pilot Projects; Interviews; Surveys; **Adolescents**; Youth; **Reproductive Health**; Sex Education; Safer Sex; Students; Eastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Evaluation; Studies; Research Methodology; Data Collection; Sampling Studies; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education

Title: Adolescent reproductive health: an exploration of trends in Pakistan.

Author: Abdul Qayoom S :140-44.

Source: Karachi, Pakistan, Aahung, 2001. In: Body, mind, and spirit in sexual health: national conference report, Islamabad, Pakistan, February 13th to 15th, 2001. Organized by Aahung, edited by Shireen S. Issa.

Year: 2001

Abstract: A study by Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association (PAVHNA) aimed to discern adolescents' perceptions, level of knowledge, and source of information of sexual and reproductive health. A total of 310 adolescents aged 13-21 years were interviewed in the four provincial cities of Pakistan. Moreover, a total of 110 parents were also interviewed for the study. Comparison of data on knowledge of menstruation and fertility process revealed that while girls and boys are aware of the connection between pregnancy and menstruation, they may not be fully cognizant on the actual mechanics of pregnancy. Furthermore, most respondents thought that AIDS is transmitted by touching, kissing, and holding hands, necking and using common washrooms. Moreover, both sexes disapproved of sexual activities among young people outside of marriage. It was also noted that majority of parents placed emphasis on the importance of ethics and morals. Overall, the results showed misinformation of issues related to sexuality and sexual health. Therefore, it is recommended that sexual health practitioners should need to educate not only adolescents but also adults so that they may in turn educate adolescents as well.

Keywords: Pakistan; Research Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Education; Perception; Knowledge; Knowledge Sources; Sexuality; Parents; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Communication; Personality; Family Relationships; Family Characteristics; Family and Household

Title: The South Africa YMCA Adolescent Reproductive Health Program: through the eyes of young people.

Author: Allen W; Bossio D; Gilbert U

Source: [Washington, D.C.], Centre for Development and Population Activities [CEDPA], 2001 Jan.[28] p.

Year: 2001

Abstract: Since 1997, the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) has provided support to the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of South Africa to implement adolescent reproductive health (ARH) programs in Gauteng/North West, KwaZulu Natal, western Cape, and eastern Cape provinces. The objectives of the program are to: increase access to reproductive health information and services; increase awareness and knowledge of young people; increase the awareness, knowledge, and sensitivity of parents and teachers to the needs of adolescents; and increase access to and availability of information and counseling services on ARH. In October 1999, CEDPA conducted a participatory evaluation of the ARH program in the provinces of Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, and western Cape. This report presents the key evaluation findings of the research, a detailed narrative of the evaluation methodology, an overview of the ARH program, the achievements and challenges, and future directions

of the program. Key findings were identified in the areas of program design, implementation, and monitoring; and impact of the program on young people, parents, and the community.

Keywords: South Africa; Evaluation Report; Group Interviews; Focus Groups; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Knowledge; Parents; Teachers; Counseling; Programs; Southern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Evaluation; Interviews; Data Collection; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Family Relationships; Family Characteristics; Family and Household; Education; Clinic Activities; Program Activities; Organization and Administration

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Keywords: South Africa; Evaluation Report; Group Interviews; Focus Groups; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Knowledge; Parents; Teachers; Counseling; Programs; Southern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Evaluation; Interviews; Data Collection; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Family Relationships; Family Characteristics; Family and Household; Education; Clinic Activities; Program Activities; Organization and Administration

Title: A day in the life of Sabeeha Anjum. India.

Author: Anjum S

Source: Real Lives. 2001 Feb;(6):7. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Sabeeha Anjum, a 23-year-old college dropout in Madhya Pradesh, India, runs a vocational skill and counseling center for adolescent girls in the area. Having been persuaded to volunteer with the Family Planning Association of India, Sabeeha counsels people and distributes pills, condoms and other family planning devices to older women. Focusing on adolescents, Sabeeha holds morning classes daily and teaches

them about their bodies and reproductive health, along with tailoring and other income generating activities. She also teaches them how to handle boys and how to deal with emotional problems. Sabeeha has taught 60 students so far, and some of them are already earning money.

Keywords: India; Adolescents; Female; Reproductive Health [Women]; Women; Family Planning; Counseling; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Clinic Activities; Program Activities; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: Adolescent and unmarried youth reproductive health: status, perspectives and strategies.

Author: Anonymous

Source: *Reproduction and Contraception*. 2001;12(2):69-92. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: The International Symposium on Reproductive Health Research and Policy Issues of Adolescents and Unmarried Adolescents, held in Shanghai in October 2000, focused on the challenges faced by China regarding its young people's risky sexual behaviors. The efforts show the government's growing awareness and concern about these problems and the need to enforce programs and interventions for Chinese adolescents. The symposium was organized by the State Family Planning Commission of China and the Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research, with funding from international groups and agencies. This paper presents the topics covered and the suggestions given during the symposium. Section 2 presents research on the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents. Section 3 focuses on the awareness levels, misperceptions, and range of attitudes expressed by young adult, and reports on the content and sources of information which unmarried young people used for informed choices. Access to and quality of sexual and reproductive health information and services for Chinese adolescents are highlighted in Section 4. Recommendations and suggestions for future research and programs are presented in Section 5.

Keywords: China; Conferences and Congresses; Summary Report; Studies; Adolescents; Unmarried; Youth; Reproductive Health; Safer Sex; Premarital Sex Behavior; Risk Behavior; Eastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Research Methodology; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Marital Status; Nuptiality; Health; Sex Behavior; Behavior

Title: Adolescent reproductive health counseling.

Author: Anonymous

Source: *SUC KHOE SINH SAN / REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH*. 2001;; 34-6. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Sex before marriage is a serious social problem among young people. Out of 1075 young people who telephoned the psychological counseling department, 1040 asked about matters related to sex before marriage, and 70% of them have had sexual experiences. Sex before marriage is the cause of many tragedies that ruin the stability of love, marriage, and family. Moreover, it is a factor that heightens the risk of social diseases and reproductive tract infections among young people. In view of this, the mass

media has been warning about the risk of sex before marriage and other reproductive health matters. According to the authors, counselors in Viet Nam, various matters related to sex include: changes in puberty; contraceptive methods; impact of adolescent sex on health and later on family happiness; what to do in case of pregnancy; the risk of HIV infection as a result of having sex with prostitutes; and the female's signs of virginity.

Keywords: Adolescents; Counseling; Sexuality; Premarital Sex Behavior; **Reproductive Health**; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Clinic Activities; Program Activities; Programs; Organization and Administration; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Sex Behavior; Health

Title: Lao PDR: Survey results call for intense IEC efforts among youth.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2001 Jun;4(1):10-1.

Year: 2001

Abstract: The Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey, conducted by the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union in 1999, revealed low trends in reproductive health knowledge among adolescents. More than half of young Laotians were not aware of contraception methods, condom use, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and harmful drugs. It is noted that the young people's major sources of information were friends, family and relatives, and mass media; rarely was information received from health workers. In this perspective, special information, education, and communication (IEC) programs have to be designed, with emphasis on the effective use of mass media, particularly radio and television, and interpersonal communication. Moreover, friendly reproductive health services for adolescents should be encouraged to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies and the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Laos; Technical Report; Surveys; **Adolescents**; **Reproductive Health**; Health Education; IEC; HIV Infections [Prevention and Control]; AIDS [Prevention and Control]; Sexually Transmitted Diseases [Prevention and Control]; Knowledge; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Program Activities; Programs; Organization and Administration; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections

Title: Learn from 14 countries: strategies that yield breakthroughs in ARH.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2001 Jun;4(1):19-23.

Year: 2001

Abstract: A three-part synthesis was released in 2001 by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Regional Clearing House on Population and Education. In this synthesis, 14 countries shared their strategies that achieved key results in adolescent reproductive health (ARH) efforts. These countries include Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Iran, Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. The paper presents the key result areas of advocacy and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies. Advocacy strategies include generating the interest and commitment of decision-

makers; winning various sectors for ARH issues; and forwarding program recommendations. Meanwhile, key result areas for IEC strategies include counseling services; health care and referral services; and delivery of reproductive health information. The respective experiences of countries indicate that inter-country study visits, mass media mobilization, and forums were among the successfully used strategies for advocacy while youth clubs, school-based approach, and life skills training were particular to IEC. Moreover, some strategies such as seminars were less effective for educating adolescents but useful for generating the commitment of decision-makers.

Keywords: World; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Program Activities; UNESCO; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Programs; Organization and Administration; UN; International Agencies; Organizations

Title: Male reproductive health.

Author: Anonymous

Source: *ARHP Clinical Proceedings*. 2001 Aug;:8-10. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: The benefits of involving more men in their reproductive health care extend to women as well. It is noted that the increase of men's accessibility to and utilization of reproductive health care services will in turn increase men's support and awareness of women's reproductive health needs and choices as well as encourage and increase the use of contraception. Thus, reproductive health professionals should be aware of the issues and concerns of the male population, including fatherhood, domestic violence, fertility, erectile dysfunction, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS, and other male health issues such as testicular and prostate cancers. Though barriers to male involvement may exist on both providers and patients, more reproductive health care programs are finding ways in reaching out to men by offering services that are tailored to their needs. Meanwhile, reproductive health care services catered to the needs of adolescent males are emphasized. Moreover, insights on contraception for men, STDs in men, and primary care for men are provided.

Keywords: Adolescents, Male; Reproductive Health [Men]; Men; Health Services; Delivery of Health Care; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health

Title: Mongolia: Studies press to promote adolescent reproductive health.

Author: Anonymous

Source: *Adolescence Education Newsletter*. 2001 Jun;4(1):12. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Studies conducted by national agencies and nongovernmental organizations between 1995 and 1999 have revealed the need to improve the reproductive health and sexuality (RHS) status of Mongolian adolescents. This paper presents the findings of the study as summarized by the Adolescent Reproductive Health Project of the Mongolian Medical University in Ulaanbaatar. The majority of adolescents perceive that premarital sex is acceptable; hence, incidence of sexual intercourse among adolescents has increased. In terms of RHS knowledge, 87% had insufficient knowledge and 98% of the respondents had poor decision-making and communication skills in the related area. Such poor knowledge and skills have negative impacts on adolescent

reproductive health, as shown by the increase in the adolescent pregnancy rate, abortion rate, and sexually transmitted disease rate. More than two-thirds of adolescents expressed the need for a health facility that offers health services and counseling. The majority prefers to receive accurate and relevant information through a school-based program.

Keywords: Mongolia; Summary Report; Surveys; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Education; Needs; Eastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Economic Factors

Title: Philippines: POPCOM whips training package into shape.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2001 Jun;4(1):16. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: After years of preparation, the Sexually Healthy and Personally Effective (SHAPE) training package has been completed by the Adolescent Health and Youth Development Programme of the Commission on Population. The SHAPE package was produced to contribute in promoting the total well-being of Filipino youth. Crafted to disseminate accurate, appropriate and vital information on various concerns affecting the youth, the material is considered as the most valuable resource developed under the UNDP-funded project "Strengthening the Policy, Planning, Coordination and Monitoring of AHYDP." The SHAPE training package comprises four modules: 1) Module One—Adolescent Reproductive Health; 2) Module Two—Quality Family Life/Responsible Parenthood; 3) Module Three—Youth Empowerment and Sustainable Development; and 4) Module Four—At the Crossroads: New Choices and New Boundaries (Skills).

Keywords: Philippines; Summary Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sexuality; Training Technics; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Training Activities; Training Programs; Education

Title: Rock and male roles: using technology and music to teach young men about gender roles and sexual and reproductive health.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Forum. 2001 Jan;15(1):4-5. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: This article concerns the "Rock and Male Roles" CD-Rom which was developed by APROFA, the affiliate of International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region in Chile. This video is a visual representation of the struggle of young men to look critically at gender and how it influences their sexual and reproductive health. Utilizing its photos, reference documents, self-tests and MTV-style music videos, it serves to interact and engage young people to explore their attitudes and behaviors about these issues. It is noted that the idea of using multimedia to educate and motivate young men about the sexual and reproductive health issues is an innovative concept that stems from the interests of the youth. Moreover, the CD offers the advantage of anonymity, as it gives young men privacy in which they can search answers at their own pace. In fact, results from a test conducted by APROFA on

400 young men, aged 15-19 at high schools in Santiago, revealed that majority of the respondents who used the CD found it useful. Finally, some respondents revealed that the CD has an impact on their personal relationships with women.

Keywords: Chile; Adolescents, Male; Audiovisual Aids; Gender Issues; Sexuality [Men]; Men; Reproductive Health [Men]; IPPF; South America; Americas; Developing Countries; Latin America; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Educational Technics

Title: Second ASRH seminar.

Author: Anonymous

Source: JOICFP NEWS. 2001 May;(323):4. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: This paper documents the proceedings of the second Japan International Cooperation Agency seminar on adolescent reproductive health (ARH) held from February 19 to March 2001. A total of 13 participants from the countries of Bangladesh, Brazil, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Myanmar, Mexico, Paraguay, the Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe took part in the training held in Tokyo and Tochigi Prefecture. In the first week, the participants received lectures on the ARH world situation and ARH activities in Japan, as well as discussions on innovative approaches for the youth. In the second week, trainees visited the Tochigi Society for Adolescent Health, observed sex education classes for elementary and high school students, observed an adolescent peer education session, went to a field trip, were introduced to the Sex Education Tree, and formulated action plans for use in their own countries. Comments from the Filipino and Zambian participants about the seminar are also presented.

Keywords: Japan; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Training Activities; Eastern Asia; Asia; Developed Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Training Programs; Education

Title: Target: adolescent boys.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Forum. 2001 Jan;15(1):10. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Globally, boys face a higher risk of mortality than girls do. It is noted that despite these risks and the corresponding needs of young men, most adolescent reproductive health initiatives have not targeted adolescent boys. In this regard, the International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF/WHR) began an initiative in 1999 to improve programs for adolescent boys. Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, it was aimed at promoting exchanges among institutions working in this population, developing health care tools for adolescent boys and funding projects that address these needs. In addition, the IPPF/WHR established partnership with five nongovernmental organizations with an aim to support programs for the development, attitudes, and behaviors on gender and health issues. A seminar was also conducted as part of the groundwork for the development of tools for providers working with young men. Furthermore, the members created four workbooks that deal with issues concerning adolescent boys. These include: 1) Adolescent Males and Mental Health; 2) Roles for Young Men: Fatherhood and Work Roles; 3) Sexuality and Reproductive Health and Adolescent Males; and 4) Adolescent Males and Violence.

Lastly, these will be published in Spanish and Portuguese and will be pilot-tested by IPPF affiliates in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

Keywords: Latin America; Adolescents, Male; Reproductive Health [Men]; Men; Health Education [Men]; IPPF; Programs; Developing Countries; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; International Agencies

Title: Vietnam: Research captures full picture of young Vietnamese lives.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2001 Jun;4(1):17-8.

Year: 2001

Abstract: As a response to the need to take adolescent issues beyond reproductive health areas, a survey entitled "Adolescents and Social Change in Vietnam" was conducted by Barbara S. Mensch, Dang Nguyen Anh, and Wesley H. Clark. Young people aged 13-22 were covered by the survey in six provinces, namely Lai Chau, Quang Ninh, Ha Tay, Quang Nam—Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, and Kien Giang. The survey promised a full picture of experiences of Vietnamese adolescents in all domains of their lives such as education; time use and life activity; employment and social attitude; spatial mobility and migration; puberty and sexual initiation; contraception, reproductive health, and knowledge; marriage and child-bearing; and gender roles and equality. The survey also focused on sex differentials to illustrate how girls are disadvantaged.

Keywords: Viet Nam; Summary Report; Surveys; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Social Change; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health

Title: Women's empowerment and reproductive health: links throughout the life cycle.

Author: Anonymous

Source: [Unpublished] [2001].24 p. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: The empowerment of women has been recognized as a basic human right. It is a process by which unequal power relations are transformed and women gain greater equality with men. Reproductive and sexual health (RSH) and rights are essential for the empowerment of women and to all quality of life issues concerning social, economic, political and cultural participation by women. The International Conference on Population and Development Cairo in 1994 and the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) in Beijing in 1995, recognized and reaffirmed that reproductive health (RH) is an indispensable part of women's empowerment. This report, a contribution to the "Beijing+5" review of progress since the FWCW, focuses on reproductive sexual health and rights as necessary and vital components of women's empowerment throughout the life cycle. This report comprises six topics. These include: 1) RH and early life chances; 2) RH and education; 3) adolescence and the transition to adulthood; 4) marriage and family; 5) labor force participation and employment; and 6) RH and violence.

Keywords: World; Progress Report; Adolescents, Female; Adult [Women]; Women; Women's Empowerment; Reproductive Health [Women]; Reproductive Rights [Women]; Health Education; Marriage; Labor Force; Domestic Violence; Sexual Abuse; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Women's Status; Health; Human Rights; Human Resources; Crime; Social Problems

Title: Shopping for adolescent reproductive health.

Author: Apilado MB

Source: [Unpublished] [2001]. World Wide Web address: <http://unescoibkk.org>.3 p. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: In the Philippines, shopping malls have become popular gathering places for young people. Hence, the Remedios AIDS Foundation, a Manila-based nongovernmental organization, saw malls as good venues for providing youth-oriented reproductive health services. The Foundation launched the Youth Zone (YZ) Project in Tutuban Mall, reaching out to the youth who frequent the mall as well as to those who live nearby. The YZ has also made use of the Internet in conveying reproductive health messages. It has set up an online chatroom where 10-15 chatters can freely discuss topics concerning sex-related issues and other issues of interest. The project helps to promote a sense of responsibility to young people. Services offered are tailored to the varying needs of the clients and especially to youth in difficult situations. A youth-oriented clinic, named Kalusugan@com, (not an Internet site) which means "health at the community level," is located at the same mall as YZ and offers complementary services. Though initially envisioned as an adolescent reproductive health clinic, Kalusugan@com caters to a larger scope of clients. Despite challenges faced by the project, YZ continues to strive in reaching its mission with the support from the management of the Tutuban mall and the private sector.

Keywords: Philippines; Adolescents; Youth; Communication Programs; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Privately Sponsored Programs; Internet; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Communication; Health; Programs; Organization and Administration; Information Networks

Title: Reproductive health care for adolescents [editorial]

Author: Arulkumaran S

Source: International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics. 2001 Nov;75(2):109-10. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: It is emphasized that provision of health care should be equitable to all sectors of the community in any country. However, disparity in health care delivery, particularly in reproductive health care among young female and adolescents is noted. Although adults and adolescents share many characteristics, their health-related problems and needs differ significantly. In the issue of the International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, members of the WHO Department of Child and Adolescent Health and Development, in collaboration with the members of the Department of Reproductive Health and Research, have contributed four excellent special communications highlighting differences that would enable health care providers to meet the special needs of adolescents effectively and with sensitivity. These papers discuss unsafe

abortion, care for adolescent pregnancy and childbirth, pregnancy prevention in adolescents, and sexually transmitted infection in adolescence. Overall, these four articles highlight the importance of adolescent sexual and reproductive health.

Keywords: Adolescents; Adolescent Pregnancy [Prevention and Control]; Delivery of Health Care; Reproductive Health; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Health

Title: Breaking the taboos.

Author: Bajwa MA; Habib A :49-52.

Source: Karachi, Pakistan, Aahung, 2001. In: Body, mind, and spirit in sexual health: national conference report, Islamabad, Pakistan, February 13th to 15th, 2001. Organized by Aahung, edited by Shireen S. Issa.

Year: 2001

Abstract: The Sexual Health Awareness Raising Assistance (SaHARA) project of the Organization for Participatory Development (OPD) aims to raise sexual health awareness among the low-income community of women in Gujranwala, Pakistan. This article, originally presented at a sexual health conference in Pakistan, provides an overview of the information, education, and communication (IEC) materials developed for the project as well as the lessons learned in using them. The objectives of this study, which targeted unmarried girls, were to: 1) to provide information about health; 2) to address the issue of sexual health; 3) to fill the void created by the non-availability of the correct information materials about sexual health; and 4) to provide the girls a chance to voice out their opinions. The process adopted for the IEC materials comprised of compilation, pre-testing, revision, and finalization. The types of the materials developed are training and informative modules; brochures; SaHARA magazines; and the printed and video reports on walks, seminars and other activities carried out by the project. Finally, the IEC materials are not only limited to providing technical and medical information but to also address social and psychological issues.

Keywords: Pakistan; Community [Women]; Women; Low Income Population [Women]; Adolescents [Women]; Health [Women]; Sexuality [Women]; Reproductive Health [Women]; IEC; Program Activities; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Residence Characteristics; Population Distribution; Geographic Factors; Population; Social Class; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: Reproductive health-seeking by married adolescent girls in Maharashtra, India.

Author: Barua A; Kurz K

Source: Reproductive Health Matters. 2001 May;9(17):53-62. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: In India, most adolescent girls 15-19 years old are married. A study was conducted in 1995-97 in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra, India, to gain insight into whether and how their reproductive health needs are met, especially for gynecological problems, family planning and perceived fertility problems. It included a survey among

302 married girls of this age, and in-depth interviews with 74 girls, 37 husbands, and 53 mothers-in-law. Girls were treated quickly for illnesses interfering with domestic work and were expected to conceive in the first year of marriage. Menstrual disorders and symptoms of reproductive tract infection often went untreated. There was an emerging need for delaying and spacing pregnancies; limiting the number of children was well established. Household work, protection of fertility and silence arising from embarrassment related to sexual health problems were the strongest factors influencing care-seeking. Husbands made the decision whether their wives could seek care and mothers-in-law sometimes influenced these decisions; girls had neither decision-making power nor influence. This study provides valuable input for the new reproductive and child health program in Maharashtra. (author's)

Keywords: India; Research Report; Surveys; Adolescents; Female; Reproductive Health [Women]; Women; Marriage;

Title: Health services raise ethical questions.

Author: Best K

Source: Network. 2001;21(2):11-5. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Providers of reproductive health (RH) services struggle with ethical decisions that can have profound consequences for the well-being of their clients. They are confronted with many ethical issues that concern serving adolescents, HIV-positive clients, and women whose partners are violent or who oppose contraception. They also face the burden of balancing pressures to help reduce population growth with clients' rights to make contraceptive decisions freely. Since there is no correct approach that fits every case, the ethical delivery of RH services must begin with providers. Based on the three cornerstones of medical ethics—respect, beneficence, and justice—providers are able to consider the possible consequences of their actions. Commonly, however, providers face situations in which these ethical principles are in conflict with each other. Thus, this paper discusses how RH service providers can cope with such cases involving adolescents, HIV-positive clients, women whose partners are violent or who oppose contraception as well as in coping with pressures.

Keywords: Critique; Adolescents; HIV Positive Persons; Adult [Women]; Women; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Providers With Clients; Ethics; Delivery of Health Care; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; HIV Infections; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Health

Title: Case-controlled study on relevant factors of adolescent sexual coercion in China.

Author: Cheng Y; Kang B; Wang T; Han X; Shen H

Source: Contraception. 2001 Aug;64(2):77-80. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: This was a case-controlled study to determine factors related to sexual coercion among adolescent abortion seekers in China. The authors considered the abortion-seeking women who had experienced sexual coercion as the case group and the abortion-seeking women who had never experienced sexual coercion as the control group. The results of the study indicated that the factors more likely to be related to sexual coercion include lower educational level [odds ratio (OR) = 1.55], not living with

parents (OR) = 1.57, floating population (OR = 1.63), beaten by her partner (OR = 2.87), abused by her partner (OR = 1.84), multiple partners (OR = 2.10), sex after excessive drinking (OR = 5.02), younger age at first intercourse (OR = 1.68), and large difference in age between men and women (OR = 2.02). The relevant factors most likely to be associated with sexual coercion are poorly educated, not living with parents, floating population, multiple partners, younger age at first sex, and inequality between men and women. (author's)

Keywords: China; Research Report; Case Control Studies; Adolescents, Female; Abortion Seekers; Sexual Abuse [Women]; Women; Reproductive Health [Women] Eastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Studies; Research Methodology; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Abortion, Induced; Fertility Control, Postconception; Family Planning; Crime; Social Problems; Health

Title: The adolescence and unsafe abortion.

Author: Dang Thi Nghia

Source: *Suc Khoe Sinh San*. 2001;:23. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: According to WHO estimates, 95% of the annual 20 million unsafe abortions among girls aged 15-19 years occur in developing countries, including Vietnam. In a year's time, at least 78,000 die as a result of abortion complications. As such, health workers counsel women on obstetrical complications and diseases related to abortion and curettage, as well as on contraceptive methods. Despite counseling, there are still women who repeatedly suffer abortion for unwanted pregnancy. Since adolescents depend on their parents, parents play an important role in providing information related to reproductive health. WHO reports that information and health services received by adolescents aim to reduce sexual behavior risks, unwanted pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The report also showed that the inaccessibility of accurate information and appropriate health care among adolescents have resulted in adolescent pregnancy and mortality due to pregnancy complications, increase of STDs and HIV/AIDS, and dropping out of school. To address adolescent reproductive health effectively, a safe and supportive environment, accurate information, appropriate counseling, and inclusion of parents in the plan of action should be provided.

Keywords: Viet Nam; Adolescents; Abortion, Induced [Complications]; Reproductive Health; Health Personnel; Parents; Information; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Fertility Control, Postconception; Family Planning; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Family Relationships; Family Characteristics; Family and Household

Title: Reproductive and child health (RCH) care and its implementation by IMA.

Author: Dawn CS

Source: *Journal of the Indian Medical Association*. 2001 Mar;99(3):146-7. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) is an extended maternal/child health of family welfare or safe motherhood or child survival and safe motherhood program.

Its package covers the pre-reproductive years, reproductive years, and post-reproductive years. Since the Indian Medical Association (IMA) is the forerunner of providing health care to people in India, it should take up implementation of the RCH program to achieve the goal of population stabilization in the country. In 1998, IMA declared that the population stabilization program should be the nation's top priority program. Its plan of action, for IMA members to implement, includes: 1) providing preventive health care via home resources to adolescent girls; and 2) ensuring availability of contraceptives, education on RCH, advice on safe medical termination of pregnancy, and downstaging of cervical carcinoma during the adolescent girl's reproductive years. Family physicians, IMA members in particular, can implement such activities in the RCH program.

Keywords: India; Adolescents, Female; Reproductive Health; Child Health; Maternal Health; Programs; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Organization and Administration

Title: Adolescence — a dynamic concept.

Author: Dehne KL; Riedner G

Source: Reproductive Health Matters. 2001 May;9(17):11-5. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: The WHO defines adolescents as persons between 10 and 19 years of age. Although adolescents make up about 20% of the world's population (of whom 85% live in developing countries), they have traditionally been neglected as a distinct target group and subsumed under the promotion of family, women's and child welfare and health. This has at least partially been because adolescents were seen as a relatively healthy age group, one that did not have a heavy 'burden of disease', at least as compared with young infants or older adults. However, there is increasing recognition that adolescents have special health-related vulnerabilities. Among the major causes of morbidity and mortality in young people are suicide, road accidents, tobacco use and sexual and reproductive ill-health. Furthermore, adolescents are increasingly seen as 'gateways to health' because behavioral patterns acquired during this period tend to last throughout adult life—roughly 70% of premature deaths among adults are due to behaviors initiated in adolescence. This paper describes the social, economic, cultural, legal and health issues which affect the experience of adolescence. It shows that while young people around the world may experience the same physical changes and sensations during adolescence, the manner in which these are interpreted and give rise to social and legal proscriptions varies tremendously. (author's)

Keywords: World; Literature Review; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Socioeconomic Factors; Culture;

Title: Sexually transmitted infections among adolescents: the need for adequate health services.

Author: Dehne KL; Riedner G

Source: Reproductive Health Matters. 2001 May;9(17):170-83. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: The WHO estimates that two-thirds of all sexually transmitted infections (STIs) worldwide occur in young people—teenagers and those in their early 20s. The

provision of STI services to these age groups should therefore be high on the agenda of STI program planners and adolescent/young people's health programs alike. However, attempts to promote the sexual health of young people have so far tended to focus on prevention, education and counseling, while the provision of services to those who have already faced the consequences of unprotected sexual activity, including pregnancy and STIs, or sexual violence, has lagged behind. In 1999-2000, a review was commissioned by GTZ of the characteristics of adolescent sexuality, evidence of STI risk in adolescents, the profile of adolescents in need of STI care, types and evidence of success of different STI service delivery models for adolescents and the advantages and disadvantages of each of these, and to what extent a youth-specific approach to STI services or an STI-specific approach to adolescent health service delivery, is warranted. This review will be published by GTZ and WHO with the title "Sexually Transmitted Infections among Adolescents: The Need for Adequate Health Services." This [document] is a shortened form of the summary and conclusions of this book. (author's)

Keywords: World; Adolescents; Health Services; Sex Education; Reproductive Health; Sexually Transmitted Diseases [Prevention and Control]; HIV Infections [Prevention and Control]

Title: Working with public sector clinics to provide adolescent-friendly services in South Africa.

Author: Dickson-Tetteh K; Pettifor A; Moleko W

Source: Reproductive Health Matters. 2001 May;9(17):160-9. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Health care facilities can play an important role for adolescents in preventing health problems, in promoting sexual and reproductive health and in shaping positive behaviors. Extensive research has established that South African public health facilities are failing to provide adolescent-friendly health services. The National Adolescent-Friendly Clinic Initiative (NAFCI) is an accreditation program designed to improve the quality of adolescent health services at the primary care level and strengthen the public sector's ability to respond to adolescent health needs. The key objectives of the program are to make health services more accessible and acceptable to adolescents, establish national standards and criteria for adolescent health care in clinics throughout the country, and build the capacity of health care workers to provide quality services. One of the indicators for success of NAFCI will be increased utilization of public sector clinics by adolescents. NAFCI is an integral component of the largest, most innovative, public health program ever launched in South Africa, LoveLife. Achieving NAFCI accreditation involves clinic self-appraisals, quality improvements, external assessments and award of achievement stars. NAFCI is currently being piloted in 10 government clinics in South Africa. (author's)

Keywords: South Africa; Adolescents; Public Sector; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Health Services; Quality of Health Care;

Title: Socio-cultural aspects of menstruation in an urban slum in Delhi, India.

Author: Garg S; Sharma N; Sahay R

Source: Reproductive Health Matters. 2001 May;9(17):16-25. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: This paper attempts to understand the experience of menstruation in the sociocultural context of an urban Indian slum. Observations were gathered as part of a larger study of reproductive tract infections in women in Delhi, using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative phase consisted of 52 in-depth interviews, three focus groups discussions and five key informant interviews. In the quantitative phase inferences were drawn from 380 respondents. Mean age at menarche was 13.5 years. Onset of menarche is associated with physical maturity and the ability to marry and reproduce. However, a culture of silence surrounds menarche, an event which took the women interviewed almost by surprise. Most were previously unaware that it would happen and the information they were given was sparse. Menstruation is associated with taboos and restrictions on work, sex, food and bathing, but the taboos observed by most of the women were avoidance of sex and not participating in religious practices; the taboo on not going into the kitchen, which had been observed in rural joint households, was not being observed after migration from rural areas due to lack of social support mechanisms. There is a clear need to provide information to young women on these subjects in ways that are acceptable to their parents, schools and the larger community, and that allow them to raise their own concerns. Education on these subjects should be envisaged as a long-term, continuous process, beginning well before menarche and continuing long after it. (author's)

Keywords: India; Research Report; Urban Population [Women]; Women; Slums; Adolescents. Female; Menstruation; Menarche; Reproductive Health [Women]; Women; Education; Culture;

Title: Involving young people in the development of sexual health education materials in Tanzania.

Author: Goergen R; Pfander B; Mlay A

Source: Sexual Health Exchange. 2001;(1):15-6. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Since 1998, the GTZ Reproductive Health project has been active in the Tanga and Lindi regions of Tanzania. In 1999, a combined quantitative and qualitative study was done to assess adolescents' knowledge, attitudes and behaviors regarding reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. The study showed low levels of sexual health knowledge, in an adolescent population in which 65% of all boys and 35% of girls was sexually active. For example, only a minority knew that one-time sex can lead to pregnancy; or that a healthy looking person can carry HIV. 28% of the sexually active girls indicated they were forced when they had sex for the first time. In order to fill this gap between knowledge and sexual practice and enable adolescents to make informed choices, it was decided to develop youth-friendly education materials, with basic facts about human physiology and reproduction, sexuality, prevention of unwanted pregnancies and HIV/sexually transmitted infections, as well as about partnership and communications between partners. (author's)

Keywords: Tanzania; Technical Report; Youth; Adolescents; AIDS; HIV Infections; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; Reproductive Health; Knowledge; Attitude; Behavior; Sex Education; Eastern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Health; Psychological Factors; Education

Title: Adolescent reproductive and sexual health in the developing world.

Author: Ingwersen R

Source: Development Bulletin. 2001;(56):[8] p. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Inspired by the goals set out during the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, this paper focuses on the reproductive and sexual health issues of adolescents in the developing world. It notes that there is a great diversity of challenges faced by young people in regard to sexual health: early pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, socially accepted gender roles, and the position of females in many societies. Education and information dissemination prove to be effective means of promoting safe sex among young people and provide better understanding to older people. Young people, particularly girls, must be made aware of the nature of their sexuality and the consequences of their sexual behavior. Services provided by the UN Population Fund have worked in many countries. To sustain these programs, financial support comes from the donors and two-thirds from the appropriation of governments of developing countries.

Keywords: Developing Countries; Critique; Adolescents; Adolescents, Female; Reproductive Health; Sex Education; Health Services; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Delivery of Health Care

Title: FOCUS on Young Adults. Advancing young adult reproductive health: actions for the next decade. End of program report, 2001.

Author: James-Traore T; Magnani R; Murray N; Senderowitz J; Speizer I

Source: Washington, D.C., Pathfinder International, FOCUS on Young Adults, 2001.xix, 160 p. USAID Cooperative Agreement No. CCP-A-00-6-90002-00 **Year:** 2001

Abstract: For a period of 6 years, the FOCUS on Young Adults program has worked on young adult reproductive health (YARH) issues, policies, and programs in all regions of the world. This end-of-program document presents a summary of the critical elements that have been learned. Chapter one describes the most critical YARH issues and identifies important factors that influence YARH knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors. Chapters two through five summarize the knowledge about the effectiveness of YARH policies and programs. These chapters synthesize the best available information to try to answer the question of what works. Chapter six provides a description of the key operational factors that influence program effectiveness. Finally, chapter seven presents recommendations to improve YARH programs, fill gaps in knowledge of effective programs, and ultimately extend access to YARH services.

Keywords: World; Summary Report; Recommendations; Youth; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Programs; Policy; Program Effectiveness; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Organization and Administration; Program Evaluation

Title: Developmentally based interventions and strategies: promoting reproductive health and reducing risk among adolescents.

Author: James-Traore TA

Source: Washington, D.C., Pathfinder International, FOCUS on Young Adults, 2001 Feb.[40] p.FOCUS Tool Series 4; USAID Cooperative Agreement No. CCP-A-00-96-90002-00 **Year:** 2001

Abstract: This ready-reference tool presents several developmentally based interventions and strategies to promote reproductive health and reduce risk among adolescents aged 10-24 years. Prepared by FOCUS on Young Adults, it is primarily for those who design and deliver programs and who formulate policies concerned with the well-being of young people in the developing world. It specifically explores adolescence as a distinct stage in the development process; the defining characteristics of adolescent; the variety of factors that influence it; and its societal and cultural relevance. The tool also examines the relationship between the development characteristics and the appropriate outreach and service delivery strategies designed to promote health and to reduce life-altering hazards that are often initiated during this critical stage in the human life cycle. Moreover, it recognizes the strengths and promise of adolescence while seeking to help adolescents avoid negative outcomes from sexual activity and poor reproductive health care, including sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancy.

Keywords: Manual; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Risk Reduction Behavior; Programs; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Behavior; Organization and Administration

Title: Caring for pregnant and parenting teens: a message from the Office of Population Affairs.

Author: Kanda MB

Source: PPFY NETWORK. 2001 Mar;4(1):1, 11-2. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: Evidences of poor birth outcomes and other health-related problems of pregnant and parenting American teens have motivated the Office of Population Affairs (OPA) in helping to develop policies and programs for their cause. OPA administers two major grant programs: the National Family Planning (Title X) Program and the Adolescent Family Life (AFL) Program, which have the goal of reducing the incidence of unintended pregnancies through prevention-oriented education, social and reproductive health services. The AFL Program is a demonstration grant program designed to develop and evaluate innovative approaches for preventing teen pregnancies and for caring for pregnant and parenting teens. On the other hand, Title X Program provides basic reproductive health services, including screening for breast and cervical cancer; screening for sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV; some infertility services; and general health education, counseling, and referrals. Both programs strive to involve males in their service programs since young fathers are often forgotten partners in adolescent pregnancy. The programs work in tandem to enable young parents to prosper despite the challenging realities of their lives.

Keywords: United States; Adolescents, Female; Pregnant Women; Unmarried Mothers; Adolescent Pregnancy; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Program Development; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Mothers; ; Family and Household; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Organization and Administration

Title: Adolescent and reproductive health in Pakistan: a literature review.

Author: Khan A :132-7.

Source: Karachi, Pakistan, Aahung, 2001. In: Body, mind, and spirit in sexual health: national conference report, Islamabad, Pakistan, February 13th to 15th, 2001. Organized by Aahung, edited by Shireen S. Issa.

Year: 2001

Abstract: This paper reviews a research on adolescent and reproductive health issues in Pakistan. The sources of materials include national surveys, medical research, and research conducted by nongovernmental organizations. This review revealed that sexuality among young people is considered a taboo subject. Since awareness about sexually transmitted diseases is still low and young people particularly have no access to adequate sex education, they are not being prepared to look after themselves. They lack physical and social development as well as decision-making power over their lives. In fact, laws do not protect them from abuse and exploitation and education does not empower them to protect themselves. Thus, it was concluded that there is a need to break down mythical barriers and start talking about these issues with adolescents. Lastly, more research is needed in order to advocate with policy-makers in revamping existing laws.

Keywords: Pakistan; Community Surveys; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Health Education; Sex Education; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Education

Title: Adolescents and reproductive health in Pakistan.

Author: Khan A

Source: Population Windows. 2001 Fall-Winter;2(3-4):3. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: In Pakistan, most beliefs and practices about adolescence are still based on the assumption that the transition from childhood to adulthood is brief and marked by the onset of marriage, particularly for girls. It has not known yet what impact modernization has on adolescents because research is still at a preliminary stage. Unfortunately, the reality of young people's lives continues to expose the lack of policies that affect them. Research findings have shown that adolescents, and in particular girls, have specific vulnerabilities and biases within the reproductive health (RH) issues they tackle. Policymakers need to rethink their characterization of adolescents in Pakistan if they are to plan realistically for the Pakistan's future.

Keywords: Pakistan; Critique; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sexuality; Sex Education; Health Education; Modernization; Needs; Southern Asia; Asia; ; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Education; Social Change; Economic Factors

Title: Utilisation of reproductive health services by adolescent boys in the eastern region of Ghana.

Author: Koster A; Kemp J; Offei A

Source: AFICAN JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. 2001 Apr;5(1):40-9. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: In Ghana, few studies have investigated the reproductive health needs of adolescent boys. The aim of this study was to find out sources of reproductive health information for boys and the reasons for their low/non use of public health services. Qualitative methods were used, including focus group discussions, semi-structured and informal interviews. Findings suggest that adolescent boys receive little reproductive health information from schools, parents or health services and there are several barriers to accessing public services, such as age restrictions and hostile staff attitudes. Instead, boys learn about sexual issues from their peers and the media, and seek reproductive health care from private practitioners, such as pharmacists and herbalists. (author's)

Keywords: Ghana; Surveys; Adolescents, Male; Utilization of Health Care; Reproductive Health; Western Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health Services; Delivery of Health Care; Health

Title: Adolescent sexual education and reproductive health in Pakistan: an appraisal.

Author: Lal K :149-55.

Source: Karachi, Pakistan, Aahung, 2001. In: Body, mind, and spirit in sexual health: national conference report, Islamabad, Pakistan, February 13th to 15th, 2001. Organized by Aahung, edited by Shireen S. Issa.

Abstract: In Pakistan, a nongovernmental organization called the AIDS Awareness Group is working for HIV/AIDS prevention. This paper presents an appraisal of the group's Health Promotion in Adolescents for HIV/AIDS Prevention project. Funded by Save the Children in UK and Catholic Relief Services, the project aimed to create awareness for prevention of HIV/AIDS through development of positive knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors in school-going adolescents aged 12-16 years. Using a phased approach, this project imparted trainings in schools. The first phase involved an initial process of preparing the schoolteachers, which was carried out through workshop techniques. In the second and the third phase the students were involved in a two-tiered process of training and education. Furthermore, this article also presents a study on the dynamics of sexual education and reproductive health of young persons. The study revealed that abrupt change in sexual behavior may cause sexual promiscuity in young people. Thus, careful follow-up and consolidation of trainers is required. Finally, several strategies are recommended to address these issues.

Keywords: Pakistan; Adolescents; HIV Infections [Prevention and Control]; AIDS [Prevention and Control]; Reproductive Health; Sex Education; Health Education; Organizations; Programs; Workshops; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Health; Education; Organization and Administration

Title: Impact of an integrated adolescent reproductive health program in Brazil.

Author: Magnani RJ; Gaffikin L; de Aquino EM; Seiber EE; Almeida MC

Source: Studies in Family Planning. 2001 Sep;32(3):230-43.

Year: 2001

Abstract: An impact evaluation of an integrated school- and health-clinic-based adolescent reproductive health initiative was undertaken by the State Secretariats of Health and Education in Bahia, Brazil, during 1997-99. The project was initiated in response to continued high pregnancy rates among adolescents and growing numbers of new HIV infections among young adults. It sought to promote responsible sexual and health-seeking behaviors among public secondary-school students, including the use of public health clinics. The study design included a matched control group used to measure project impact. The findings indicate that the project was successful in increasing the flow of sexual and reproductive health information to secondary-school students and that it had an impact on adolescents' intentions to use public health clinics in the future. No effects on sexual or contraceptive-use behaviors or on use of public clinics were observed, however. Client exit-interview data from a subset of project clinics indicate that adolescents who use clinic-based services are overwhelmingly female and considerably older on average and much more likely ever to have been pregnant than are adolescents in the target population for the project. (author's)

Keywords: Brazil; Evaluation Report; Integrated Programs; Surveys; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Programs; School-Based Services; South America; Americas; Developing Countries; ; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health

Title: To reach the youth: creating adolescent-friendly reproductive health services in Uganda.

Author: Matatu S; Njau W; Yumkella F

Source: PRIME II Dispatch. 2001 May;(1):1-11. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: In the Republic of Uganda, one-quarter of the population aged 15-19 years has its first sexual experience by the age of 15, and nearly half of all Ugandan women become mothers by the age of 18. They also reported a high incidence of negative health consequences as a result of unprotected sexual activity. When it became apparent that Ugandan adolescents were not utilizing public health care facilities even though they suffered from several health problems, the Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) initiative was developed. Launched in September 1998 in four pilot districts in the country, the ARH programs was completed in August 2000. An evaluation conducted in Jinji district determined the effectiveness of the program, showing that the ARH program succeeded on many levels. It achieved its goals of fostering better relationships between adolescents and health care providers, enticing more adolescents to take advantage of RH services and improving the ARH knowledge levels of the health care workers. However, upgrading the knowledge and skill levels of the pilot site providers remains a challenge.

Keywords: Uganda; Evaluation Report; Interviews; Pilot Projects; Focus Groups; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Evaluation; Data Collection; Research Methodology; Studies; Youth; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care

Title: Peru: involving adolescents, young people and the community in HIV prevention.

Author: Murguia Pardo C

Source: Sexual Health Exchange. 2001;(1):4-5. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: In Peru, there have been many initiatives, both from the public and private sector, to respond to the sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents and young people. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement. Since 1991, the Institute of Education and Health (IES) has implemented projects that directly reach adolescents and young people from less-advantaged sectors of society. IES action-research has led to the implementation of prevention programs and pilot projects on sexual and reproductive health, by training youth leaders, generating local development proposals that are not gender-biased, and carrying out advocacy to influence decision-makers. (author's)

Keywords: Peru; Summary Report; Adolescents; Youth; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Community Participation; Health Education; South America; Americas; Developing Countries; Latin America; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Population; Health; Behavior; Organization and Administration; Education

Title: Adolescent fertility and reproductive health in some Asian countries: an enquiry.

Author: Murugesan P; Srinivasan S

Source: [Unpublished] 2001. Presented at the 24th International General Population Conference, organized by International Union for Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, August 18-19, 2001.9 p. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: The Cairo Population Conference 1994 (International Conference on Population and Development) was held to link population policy more closely to human development and to adopt a reproductive health (RH) approach that integrates family planning (FP), maternal health and prevention of sexually transmitted infections. The adolescence period ranges between 13 and 19 years of age, which is further divided into the early adolescence period (13-16 years) and the late adolescence period (17-19 years). This study made an attempt in some selected Asian countries. For instant, among the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries the percentage of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) attributed adolescent are 20% in Thailand whereas China found as low as in 1% and Sri Lanka was found that 5%. In case of Asia as a whole attributed 11%. Further, the present study also made an attempt to assess the health need of these vulnerable groups for the study population. The proponents of the RH is inextricably linked to the subject of reproductive rights, freedom for woman's status and empowerment. Thus, the RH approach beyond the narrow confines of FP to encompass all aspects of human sexuality and RH needs during the various stages of the life cycle. The data of present discussion is taken from "The World's Youth 2000 Data Sheet" prepared by Population Reference Bureau, MEASURE Communication. (author's, modified)

Keywords: Asia; Research Report; Adolescents; Fertility; Reproductive Health; Needs; Reproductive Rights; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Population Dynamics; Health; Economic Factors; Human Rights

Title: Puberty rituals, reproductive knowledge and health of adolescent schoolgirls in south India.

Author: Narayan KA; Srinivasa DK; Pelto PJ; Veeramal S

Source: Asia-Pacific Population Journal. 2001 Jun;16(2):225-38.

Year: 2001

Abstract: This research paper provides insights on the public celebration of puberty rituals, reproductive knowledge, and health of adolescent schoolgirls in South India. It is noted that the events and experiences surrounding menstruation burdens young girls' view of themselves, as well as their understanding of reproductive health issues, and on appropriate behavior for hygienic management of menstruation. Thus, a study of the social dimensions of menarche and menstruation was carried out in the rural and urban field practice areas of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research in Pondicherry. Overall, this study shows that despite the prominence of the ceremonial attention to "coming of age," very little attention is paid to informing adolescent girls about the actual facts of life of menstruation. Much of the information about menstruation imparted to a young girl is in the form of restrictions on her movements and behavior, along with some other superstitions. Thus, the teaching of hygienic practices related to menstruation should be linked to an expanded health education. This is important for the girls so they can gain knowledge on the physiology of the reproductive system, information on reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, and other useful knowledge.

Keywords: India; Technical Report; Interviews; Adolescents, Female; Puberty; Traditional Ceremonies; Menarche; Menstruation; Reproductive Health; Health Education; Knowledge; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Data Collection; Research Methodology; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Reproduction; Health; Education

Title: Evaluation of the GRMA / PRIME Self-Directed Learning, Client Provider Interaction and Adolescent Reproductive Health Initiative.

Author: Newman C; Ambegagokar M; Abbey M; Muhawenimana A; Combarry P

Source: Chapel Hill, North Carolina, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Medicine, Program for International Training in Health [INTRAH], PRIME, 2001 Nov.xi, 135 p. PRIME Technical Report No. 26; USAID Grant No. HRN-A-00-99-00022-00 **Year:** 2001

Abstract: In December 1999, PRIME evaluated the Ghana Registered Midwives Association's Adolescent Reproductive Health/Client Provider Interaction (CPI) Self-Directed Learning (SDL) initiative. The pilot program consisted of a 5-month course combining multiple learning approaches for knowledge and skill acquisition, including print modules; paired learning; facilitator visits; and group peer review. The goal of this project was to demonstrate that SDL could improve the quality of and access to reproductive health/family planning services for adolescents by improving midwives' CPI skills. The follow-up and the evaluation study addressed several questions with regards to program implementation and results. Implementation evaluation assessed activities and processes, factors related to program success or failure, while results evaluation focused on how well the SDL initiative met its objectives. Overall, the results assessment found significant

differences between the learner and non-learner groups in several important skill areas. Finally, the study concluded that the SDL program learners performed better on critical CPI skills and offered improved or more specialized services for adolescents than those who had not participated.

Keywords: Ghana; Evaluation Report; Pilot Projects; Adolescents; Midwives and Midwifery; Training Programs; Reproductive Health; Family Planning Programs; Client-Staff Relations; Western Africa; Africa South of the Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Evaluation; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health Personnel; Health; Education; Organization and Administration; Family Planning; Interpersonal Relations; Behavior

Title: Sexual health services for adolescents at sex clinics in Rawalpindi: an overview of a study.

Author: Razaq N :145-8.

Source: Karachi, Pakistan, Aahung, 2001. In: Body, mind, and spirit in sexual health: national conference report, Islamabad, Pakistan, February 13th to 15th, 2001. Organized by Aahung, edited by Shireen S. Issa.

Year: 2001

Abstract: In Pakistan, several nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) provide adolescent reproductive health services. However, given the population size and the barriers, such services are not sufficient to meet the needs of the adolescents. In this regard, Sahil, an NGO working in the field of child sexual abuse, conducted a pilot study in Rawalpindi, Pakistan to gauge the types of sexual health services available to adolescents via sex clinics. The aim was to ascertain the kind of information provided to adolescents, the attitudes of hakims at the clinics, and the kinds of treatments being prescribed. It is reported that hakims are people who provide solutions to medical and non-medical problems by prescribing exotic herbs and local remedies. A total of 15 sex clinics were visited and interviewed both their hakims and male clients. Furthermore, seven case studies were analyzed for additional information. Overall, study found that both hakims and clients reported misconceptions and myths about sexual and reproductive health. It was illustrated that denying adolescents sexual health services and basic information about reproductive health has only created more misinformation, trauma, and suffering for adolescents. Thus, this research demonstrates the need for service providers to promote and adolescents to seek safer sexual health behaviors.

Keywords: Pakistan; Research Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Education; Sex Education; Sex Behavior; Health Services; Nongovernmental Organizations; Traditional Healers; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Behavior; Delivery of Health Care; Organizations; Medicine, Traditional; Medicine

Title: Improving adolescents' reproductive health - Bangladesh.

Author: Rob U; Bhuiya I **Source:** Dhaka, Bangladesh, Population Council, Frontiers in Reproductive Health, 2001 Jan.7 p. Research Update No. 1

Year: 2001

Abstract: In Bangladesh, adolescents comprise one-fourth of the total population. This large group is at risk for a wide variety of reproductive health problems, such as unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, because of the failure to implement reproductive health (RH) services and information. To address this problem, the Population Council and its partners proposed interventions of improving adolescent RH. This paper describes the findings from an updated Bangladesh baseline survey, which investigate the effectiveness of interventions to improve adolescent RH knowledge and practices. Overall, the interventions seem appropriate to address the reported needs and knowledge gaps. Majority of the health service providers recognize the need for providing information about sexual and reproductive health but is not sure how much information should be given, particularly when adolescents want to know more about the physical and emotional changes they are experiencing. The findings from this project will help policymakers and program managers to design implementation strategies that will improve the RH status among Bangladeshi adolescents.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Summary Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Education; Policy Development; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Planning; Organization and Administration

Title: Newsletter successful means of conveying RH messages to adolescents.

Author: Shah P; Hutter N

Source: [Unpublished] [2001]. World Wide Web address: <http://unesco.org>. **Year:** 2001

Abstract: To disseminate information about adolescent reproductive health (RH) and sex-related issues, the Reproductive Health Initiative (RHI), funded by the European Commission/UN Population Fund, produced a newsletter entitled Jigyasa. Three pre-tested editions were published in the newsletter's year of operation. A post-test was conducted after the first issue to solicit reactions from the youth, parents and other stakeholders. The newsletter was well received, and was noted to have been helpful to parents, teachers, and peer educators. The RHI Nepal is currently exploring resources to fund the continuous publication of the newsletter.

Keywords: Nepal; Adolescents; Newspapers; Information Distribution; Reproductive Health; Sex Education; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Printed Media; Mass Media; Communication; Health; Education

Title: Demographic characteristics of adolescents. Case study: China.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unesco.org>. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in China. Of the 1.248 billion people in China in 1998, over 302 million

were children aged 0-14 years. Average age at first marriage of women was 24.5 in 1999, with a 1.38 average number of live births per woman. It is noted that China has a lower annual rate of teenage pregnancy compared than any western industrialized country. However, premarital abortion accounts for the majority of all abortions in the country, because of country's one-child family planning policy. In 1999, 8.7% of the HIV carriers and AIDS patients were those in the 16-19 age group and 58% in aged 20-29. Rampant prostitution and sharp increases in the incidence of sexual diseases are opening the door to a further rise in the rates of HIV/AIDS. The majority of prostitutes are around 20 years old. Practice of contraception and family planning, as well as knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health of adolescents are also indicated.

Keywords: China; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Fertility Control, Postconception; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Viral Diseases; Health; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology

Title: Demographic characteristics of adolescents. Case study: India.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [6] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in India. Over 190 million adolescents account for nearly one-fifth of India's total population. However, unlike other developing countries, the adolescent population has been decreasing. Also, the sex ratio among adolescents is the same as that of India's total population, with males outnumbering females. Despite the late onset of adolescence, marriage and consequently the onset of sexual activity and fertility occur earlier on girls. Literacy rates are 63% for males but a little less than 40% for females. Furthermore, this paper provides information on the health and nutrition, labor, fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion, sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS, and knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health.

Keywords: India; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Fertility Control, Postconception; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Viral Diseases; Health; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology

Title: Demographic characteristics of adolescents. Case study: Lao PDR.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [7] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). It is noted that one-third of the Lao population is made up of the "xao noom" or young people of ages 10-24. On the other hand, early marriages among the Lao people before 15 years of age correspond to only 6.8% of the total number of marriages. The educational level of the Lao PDR demonstrates that of the 43% illiterates, 60% are females. In this respect, the Lao government addressed in its long-term socioeconomic policies the necessity of acquiring strong and competent human resources. Furthermore, this paper also discusses aspects of health and nutrition, fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion, as well as sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS. It also provides an understanding of the adolescents' practice of contraception and family planning and knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health.

Keywords: Laos; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Fertility Control, Postconception; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Viral Diseases; Health; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology

Title: Demographic characteristics of adolescents. Case study: Maldives.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [10] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This document presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Maldives. In 1995, around 60,000 Maldivian adolescents (ages 10- 19) constituted one-fourth of the total population of about 250,000. It is noted that adolescent marriages in Maldives could have grave implications on the health of adolescents. Youth health problems include anemia, malnutrition, thalassaemia, substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, and problems related to early childbearing. Furthermore, unsafe sexual relations among adolescents expose them to unwanted pregnancies, induced unsafe abortions, and sexually transmitted diseases. This paper also presents data on education and literacy, sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS, practice of contraception/ family planning, as well as knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health of adolescents.

Keywords: Maldives; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics

Title: Demographic characteristics of adolescents. Case study: Nepal.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [10] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Nepal, where youth aged 10-19 years constitute a sizeable proportion of the total population. The legal age at marriage in Nepal is 16 years for females and 18 years for males (with consent of guardians) and 18 years for females and 21 years for male (without consent of guardians). On the other hand, the literacy level of adolescents aged 10-19 seems to be progressing more than the other age categories. Notably, the literacy level of female adolescents is much lower than that of the male adolescent population. In the field of health and nutrition, it is cited that babies born to adolescent mothers have the lowest chance of survival for various physiological and sociological reasons. Some facts about fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion in Nepal are also highlighted. HIV/AIDS cases are increasing among adolescents and it is believed that youth sexual activities are increasing every year. Finally, this paper presents some results on the study on contraception and family planning as well as on the knowledge, attitudes and practices and reproductive care among adolescents in Nepal.

Keywords: Nepal; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics

Author: Anonymous

Title: Demographic characteristics of adolescents. Case study: Cambodia.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [10] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This document presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Cambodia. The specific topics are: 1) population composition of adolescents; 2) age at marriage; 3) educational level; 4) health and nutrition; 5) fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion; 6) sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS; 7) practice of contraception and family planning; and 8) knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health (RH). It is noted that about 61% of Cambodia's population is 24 years and younger. These young Cambodians tend to marry at a much younger age than their contemporaries in Thailand, with young women married at 18.8 years and having at least one live birth by the age of 20.

Keywords: Cambodia; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status;

Title: Demographic characteristics / profile of adolescents. Case study: Bangladesh.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [5] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Bangladesh. Data sources include the 1995 census, the 1998 Bangladesh Country Report on Adolescents' Health and Development, Bangladesh Development and Health Surveys, and studies by the Population Council. The specific topics are: 1) population composition of adolescents; 2) age at marriage; 3) educational level; 4) health and nutrition; 5) fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion; 6) sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS; 7) practice of contraception and family planning; and 8) knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health (RH). According to the 1995 census, the adolescent population numbered 31 million or almost 26% of the country's population. About 63% of girls aged 15-19 are married and undernourished, often leading to high mortality and morbidity in the country. However, declines in the overall trend of adolescent pregnancy indicate a reduction in fertility among the teenage group. In terms of education, about half of female adolescents are illiterate, which accounts for the early motherhood of girls. Finally, the prevailing sociocultural norms inhibit the disclosure of information about the sexual activities of adolescents, thus preventing accurate information on their RH to be obtained.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Fertility Control, Postconception

Title: Demographic characteristics / profile of adolescents. Case study: Iran.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [7] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Iran. The proportion of adolescents (ages 10-19) to the total population in Iran was 27% in 1996, 23.4% in 1976, and 22.4% in 1986. This is a reflection of the population migration from rural to urban areas. It is noted that in 1996, the rate of married adolescents (4.9%) was significantly lower compared with 9.8% in 1986. The decrease in the proportion of married adolescents applied similarly to males and females, and reflected the postponement in marriage and delay in family formation throughout the country. On the other hand, the rise in literacy rate was greater among females, reflecting a significant reduction in gender disparities in education. Furthermore, the overall health status of the Iranian population has improved in both urban and rural areas. Meanwhile, fertility remained high up to 1986 and then it subsequently declined. There is no available information on abortion and teen pregnancy. However, the paper does provide information on sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS, contraception and family planning, and knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health.

Keywords: Iran; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Viral Diseases; Health; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology

Title: Demographic characteristics / profile of adolescents. Case study: Malaysia.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [6] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This document presents a snapshot of demographic information on adolescents in Malaysia. It is noted that the number of adolescents in Malaysia has increased from 20.9% in 1991 to 21.2% in 1998, and by the year 2000 they are expected to comprise 21.1% of the total population. In terms of marriage, the average age at marriage was 23.2 years among Malaysians. Education and the changing socioeconomic conditions have, however, resulted in changing norms on marriage and family structures. This paper also presents information about fertility, pregnancy and abortion, as well as sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS. A study on the practice of contraception and family planning revealed that there was a high contraceptive knowledge among sexually active respondents. Finally, facts about knowledge, attitude, and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health are presented.

Keywords: Malaysia; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Fertility Control; Postconception; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Viral Diseases; Health; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology

Title: Demographic characteristics / profile of adolescents. Case study: Mongolia.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [10] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Mongolia. In Mongolia, adolescents (ages 10-19) numbered 581,188 or 24% of the total population of 2.4 million in 1998. Regarding age at marriage, official statistics showed that among married couples, about 11-13% comprised of women aged 18-19 and 5% of men in the same age group. The educational level of the population in Mongolia is high with 90% literate adults and three-fourths of the population having completed middle education. Although Mongolia has achieved much success in the protection of children's health, adolescent health remains weak due to an unsound environment. This paper also highlights facts about fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion in Mongolia, knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health of adolescents, sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS, and practice of contraception and family planning among adolescents.

Keywords: Mongolia; **Adolescents**; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; **Reproductive Health**; KAP Surveys; Eastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior

Title: Demographic characteristics / profile of adolescents. Case study: Philippines.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [6] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in the Philippines. In 1995, the population census recorded 13.7 million adolescents in the Philippines. It is noted that those below 20 years of age comprised 49% of the country's total population. Filipino women marry late compared to women in other developing countries. In terms of education, the increase of enrollment rates in both primary and secondary schools has led to an improvement in the literacy rates. However, adolescents in this country face problems related to health, with only a few services that address the specific health concerns of the youth. This paper also highlights some facts about adolescent employment; fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion; sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS; practice of contraception and family planning; and finally, knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health.

Keywords: Philippines; **Adolescents**; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; **Reproductive Health**; KAP Surveys; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Fertility Control; Postconception; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Viral Diseases; Health; Surveys; Sampling Studies

Title: Demographic characteristics / profile of adolescents. Case study: Sri Lanka.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. [6] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Sri Lanka. It is noted that rate of growth of adolescent population in Sri Lanka has gradually declined, estimated at 1.5 million by the year 2008. On the other hand, the marrying age of females has increased from 20.9 years in 1953 to 25.5 years in 1993. This has resulted in a decline in the proportion of women married in the age group of 15-19. Furthermore, the overall literacy rate of the population steadily increased from about 17% in 1981 to 87% in 1994. In the field of health and nutrition, it is cited that the nutritional

status of adolescent girls is a cause for concern in terms of their own growth needs as well as for childbearing. This paper also presents data on fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion; sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS. A study on contraception and family planning revealed that awareness about contraceptives and where to obtain them is satisfactory. Finally, the knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health among adolescents are highlighted in this paper.

Keywords: Sri Lanka; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Fertility Control; Postconception; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Viral Diseases; Health; Surveys

Title: Demographic characteristics / profile of adolescents. Case study: Thailand.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: UNESCO

Source: [Unpublished] [2000]. World Wide Web address: <http://www.unescobkk.org>. 6 p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of adolescents in Thailand. In mid-1999, there were approximately 10.5 million adolescents and 11.5 million youth in the country. Thai women and men are marrying increasingly late. At the time of the 1990 Census, it is noted that the mean age at marriage among women was 23.5. To some extent, the growing gap between sexual maturation and marriage is being filled with more extensive educational participation. This has been brought about by the increasing participation in higher levels of education in the country. This paper also highlights some facts about fertility, teen pregnancy and abortion in Thailand; sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS; the practice of contraception and family planning as well as knowledge, attitude and behavior on sexuality and reproductive health.

Keywords: Thailand; Adolescents; Demographic Factors; Population Characteristics; Marriage Age; Educational Status; Adolescent Pregnancy; Abortion, Induced; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; Family Planning; Reproductive Health; KAP Surveys; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population; Marriage Patterns; Marriage; Nuptiality; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Reproductive Behavior

Title: Involving men in sexual and reproductive health. An orientation guide.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: United States. Agency for International Development [USAID]. Interagency Gender Working Group. Men and Reproductive Health Subcommittee

Source: Washington, D.C., USAID, Interagency Gender Working Group, Men and Reproductive Health Subcommittee, 2000 Sep. [112] p.

Year: 2000

Abstract: This orientation guide, "Involving Men in Sexual and Reproductive Health (RH)",

was created by the Men and RH Subcommittee of the US Agency for International Development Interagency Gender Working Group. Organized into seven sections, this guide aims to encourage new thinking about male involvement in sexual and RH and to stimulate dialogue on how to integrate men into sexual and RH programs for the benefit of men and women. The first section covers the introduction involving men in sexual and RH. The discussion about men, family planning and RH is presented in the second section. The third section deals with men and sexually transmitted infections/HIV while the fourth section emphasizes the importance of involving adolescent boys and young men in RH issues. Men's role in safe motherhood and family well-being concerns the fifth section. The sixth section outlines the effects of violence on women's sexual and reproductive health and approaches to addressing violence against women. Finally, the seventh section provides the conclusion on involving men in sexual and RH.

Keywords: Manual; Teaching Materials; Adult [Men]; Men; Adolescents; Male; Maternal Mortality; Maternal Health; Reproductive Health; Family Planning; Sex Education; Male Role; Domestic Violence [Men]; Organizations; USAID; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Adolescents; Youth; Mortality; Population Dynamics; Health; Education; Social Behavior; Behavior; Crime; Social Problems; Government Agencies

Title: Report on needs assessments on reproductive health information and care among adolescents in Paurashava schools and colleges.
Author: Akhter HH; Hossain MM; Akhter M; Desai SN; Rahman MH
Source: Dhaka, Bangladesh, Bangladesh Institute of Research for Promotion of Essential and Reproductive Health and Technologies [BIRPERHT], 2000 Dec.xxiv, 99, [12] p.BIRPERHT Publication No. 123; Technical Report No. 71 **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This report presents a cross sectional descriptive and exploratory study that assessed the needs for reproductive health information and care among adolescents in Paurashava schools and colleges in Bangladesh. Data from a total of 2763 adolescents were collected through a self-administered questionnaire, consisting of both open-ended and close-ended questions. Chapter 1 provides a background as to the importance of the study and its objectives. Chapter 2 indicates the methodology and study implementation, while chapter 3 presents the background information on adolescents. Chapter 4 assesses the health and nutritional status of adolescents, and chapter 5 discusses their needs and perception on reproductive health information and care. Chapter 6 provides an in-depth descriptive analysis of the adolescents' knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive tract infections and drug addiction. Chapter 7 focuses on the menstrual status of female adolescents and their perception about menstruation, pregnancy, gender discrimination and the dowry system. Chapter 8 highlights the consultation process on the information booklet package. Finally, chapter 9 presents the verbatim responses of the adolescents to the open-ended questions.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Technical Report; Cross Sectional Analysis; Adolescents; Nutrition; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; Drug Use and Abuse; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Information; Evaluation; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Substance Addiction; Social Problems; Delivery of Health Care

Title: A UNFPA first: giving adolescents lead roles in developing concrete programmes of action for ARH.

Author: Anonymous

Source: ADOLESCENCE EDUCATION NEWSLETTER. 2000 Jun;3(1):2-

5. Year: 2000

Abstract: This paper presents the proceedings of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Inter-Country Workshop on Adolescent Reproductive Health (RH) for East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. Organized by the Country Technical Services Team, it marked the maiden effort of the UNFPA to involve adolescents in such an event in the region. The workshop was divided into two parts, both of which emphasized active roles for all participants through interactive panel and small group discussions. Part I was a workshop for adolescents, held during April 27-30, 2000. It focused on RH issues, concerns and needs; factors accounting for the adolescents' knowledge, attitudes and behavior concerning sexual and reproductive health and the health consequences of high risk behavior. Part II was a workshop intended for policy makers, program managers and UNFPA/UN agency representatives held during May 1-3, 2000. In this part, emphasis was put on the lack of programs addressing adolescent reproductive health needs. The participants formulated action plans and program strategies to address the youths' concerns, needs and problems.

Keywords: Asia; Palau; Conferences and Congresses; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Workshops; Developing Countries; Micronesia; Micronesia-Polynesia; Oceania; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Education

Title: ARSH advocacy and IEC strategies — the view from 14 countries.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2000 Dec;3(2):3. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This brief article announces the release of three booklets in which 14 countries share their experiences in formulating, planning and implementing advocacy and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies to promote adolescent reproductive and sexual health. The countries are Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. The three booklets, which are published by the UN Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Regional Clearinghouse on Population, Education and Communication, are as follows: 1) Demographic Profile; 2) Advocacy and IEC Programmes and Strategies; and 3) Lessons Learned and Guidelines.

Keywords: Developing Countries; Printed Media; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sexuality; IEC; Government Programs; Mass Media; Communication; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Program Activities; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: Making reproductive health services youth friendly.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2000 Dec;3(2):23-8.

Year: 2000

Abstract: This article discusses adolescents' needs for reproductive health (RH) services and presents strategies to make these services youth friendly. Given the significant physiological changes during adolescence, the greatest needs of adolescents include education and counseling, especially related to their biological development and maturation. Adolescents also require prevention, treatment, and follow-up care. However, as many programs have experienced, adolescents do not use existing RH services because of restricted access, operational barriers, lack of information, fear, lack of confidence, and financial constraints. Thus, services should be enhanced with special training for adolescent RH providers, identification of adolescent needs, and direct youth participation. Three areas that easily lend themselves to the formulation of effective strategies include: 1) responding to barriers and resistance; 2) improving assessment and planning tools; and 3) disseminating information, training materials, and findings.

Keywords: Developing Countries; Recommendations; Youth; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Needs; Obstacles; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health;

Title: Nepal: conveying ARSH messages to rural adolescents.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2000 Dec;3(2):12-3.

Year: 2000

Abstract: This brief article reports on a study, conducted through the Nepal's Reproductive Health Initiative Project in April 2000, that evaluated adolescents' knowledge of and sources for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues. The study involved literate and illiterate 12-16 year old adolescent boys and girls in peri-urban areas and in the rural hills and terai. Using qualitative and participatory approaches, the study revealed major gaps in the adolescents' knowledge of (SRH) issues, but also an eagerness to learn about SRH issues. Furthermore, the results showed no considerable difference in the level of interest in SRH issues among literate and illiterate adolescents.

Keywords: Nepal; Summary Report; Adolescents; Illiterates; Reproductive Health; Knowledge; Information; Health Services; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Educational Status; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Health; Delivery of Health Care

Title: Pakistan: PAVHNA adolescent project reveals significant findings.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2000 Dec;3(2):14.

Year: 2000

Abstract: In September 2000, the Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association completed a 1-year pilot project that aimed to develop a common vision in adolescent reproductive health (ARH) policy among major stakeholders such as adolescents, parents, policymakers, program managers, and community leaders. The project was conducted in 4 cities in collaboration with partner nongovernmental organizations. An interview with 310 adolescents and 110 parents was carried out to study existing trends in adolescent ARH practices. Overall, the report revealed myths and misconceptions in existing information held by adolescents concerning reproductive and sexual health issues. It also revealed the prevalence of physical and sexual abuse among girls. Furthermore, training programs were also held in the four cities to strengthen the capacities of ARH program managers and youth leaders. Finally, a national dissemination workshop was organized in Karachi in May 2000.

Keywords: Pakistan; Summary Report; Pilot Projects; Interviews; Surveys; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Sexuality; Programs; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Studies; Research Methodology; Data Collection; Sampling Studies; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Behavior; Personality; Psychological Factors; Organization and Administration

Title: Vietnamese youth view a future for ARH.

Author: Anonymous

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2000 Dec;3(2):19.

Year: 2000

Abstract: In an effort to involve youth in reproductive health policymaking, poster and writing contests were held for 13-25-year-olds in northern Vietnam. The contests revolved around the theme "The Future of Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH)," and were primarily organized by the Alliance Project and EC/UN Population Fund Reproductive Health Initiative/Vietnam, with supported from local and international partners. The contests attracted 580 written entries and 510 posters. Winners were awarded cash prizes during an award ceremony, during which guest speakers emphasized the importance of the youths' participation in promotion of their reproductive health.

Keywords: Viet Nam; Summary Report; Data Reporting; Youth; Adolescents; Contests; Billboards and Signs; Reproductive Health; Program Activities; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Data Collection; Research Methodology; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Incentives; Policy; Mass Media; Communication; Health; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: Social Marketing for Adolescent Sexual Health: results of operations research projects in Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea, and South Africa.

Author: Ashford L; Bulsara K; Neukom J

Source: Washington, D.C., Population Services International [PSI], 2000 Jun.28 p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections, and unintended pregnancies have reached critical levels in sub-Saharan Africa, creating a need for innovative prevention programs for vulnerable groups. One such program was the Social Marketing for Adolescent Sexual Health (SMASH). The project took place in four countries—Botswana, Cameroon,

Guinea, and South Africa. Its overall goal was to increase awareness among policymakers and program managers of the potential effectiveness of social marketing programs for reducing the vulnerability of adolescents to HIV/AIDS. In each of the four countries, the project consisted of several components: pre- and post-intervention surveys of adolescents' knowledge and reproductive health behavior; the interventions themselves; and advocacy workshops to discuss and disseminate project results. The interventions included the designation of service outlets where adolescents could buy condoms and receive information and services, along with educational and outreach activities such as peer counseling, youth clubs, and mass media promotion. This report describes the major project components of the SMASH, the impact of the projects on adolescents' beliefs and behavior with regard to sexual and reproductive health, and implications for future programs.

Keywords: Botswana; Cameroon; Guinea; South Africa; Summary Report; Operations Research; Adolescents; Communication Programs; AIDS [Prevention and Control]; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Social Marketing; Southern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Middle Africa; French Speaking Africa; Western Africa; Organization and Administration; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Communication; HIV Infections; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Health; Behavior; Marketing; Economic Factors

Title: Meeting the needs of young clients: a guide to providing reproductive health services to adolescents.

Author: Barnett B; Schueller J

Source: Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, Family Health International [FHI], 2000. 100 p. USAID Cooperative Agreement No. CCP-A-00-95-00022-02 **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This manual help service providers and health workers strengthen the reproductive health care and services offered to young women and men. Focus is given on two important aspects of reproductive health: prevention of unplanned pregnancies and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS. The manual can also be used as a tool for designing, improving and implementing adolescent health programs. The following chapters aim to explore the vast need for adolescent reproductive health services; identify the barriers young people encounter in obtaining health care, including service providers' attitudes about adolescent sexuality; provide updated information on pregnancy and STI prevention, postpregnancy services and other reproductive health issues; provide guidance on counseling for adolescents; and consider ways in which family planning programs can better meet the health care needs of young women and men. Further divided into two sections, section one provides background information on adolescents' needs and technical information on contraception, STI and HIV/AIDS while section two focuses on service delivery, particularly counseling.

Keywords: Manual; Adolescents; Pregnancy, Unplanned [Prevention and Control]; Sexually Transmitted Diseases [Prevention and Control]; HIV Infections [Prevention and Control]; AIDS [Prevention and Control]; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Counseling; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Viral Diseases; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Clinic Activities; Program Activities; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: The sexual health of boys and men. Commercial advertisements are needed to create a condom culture [letter]

Author: Bellis MA; Ashton JR

Source: BMJ : BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.2000 Mar 4;320(7235):643. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This article discusses the importance of commercial advertisements in promoting sexual health of boys and men by creating a condom culture in the UK. It was noted that, in the UK, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in young people are increasing and there are about 90,000 teenage conceptions a year being recorded. The report can be considered as an impact of limited success in health promotion; however, using commercial advertisements to promote particular condom brands could have prevented the problem. Although, education and health bodies have already made condoms more available to young people and developed an understanding of their health benefits, but without a cultural move making condom use popular, the problem will continue to exist. Moreover, the restrictions placed on advertising condom are a significant factor that led to the problem. Therefore, pragmatic revisions to existing rules on the commercial advertising should be done in order to help reduce STIs and unwanted pregnancies.

Keywords: United Kingdom; Critique; Reproductive Health [Men]; Men; Adolescents, Male; Condom; Mass Media; Promotion; Developed Countries; Northern Europe; Europe; Health; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Barrier Methods; Contraceptive Methods

Title: Recognizing adolescents' "evolving capacities" to exercise choice in reproductive healthcare.

Author: Cook R; Dickens BM

Source: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS. 2000 Jul;70(1):13-21. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: All countries (except Somalia and the US) have adopted the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which usually applies to individuals aged under 18 years. The Convention requires governments to "respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents (or others acting as parents)... in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child." Many adolescents gain capacity to make decisions for themselves concerning reproductive and sexual health services, and to decide issues of confidentiality. Immature adolescents must be given usual protection. The Convention sets a legal limit on parental power to deny capable adolescents reproductive and sexual health services. The question whether an adolescent is a "mature minor" must be decided by health service providers independently of parental judgment. The specific duties of government and health service providers to implement adolescent rights regarding their reproductive and sexual health needs are examined. (author's)

Keywords: Literature Review; Adolescents; Child; Reproductive Health; Reproductive Rights; Human Rights; Sex Education; Parenting Education; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education

Title: Adolescents' use of school-based health clinics for reproductive health services: data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.

Author: Crosby RA; St. Lawrence J

Source: Journal of School Health. 2000 Jan;70(1):22-7. **Year :** 2000

Abstract: Offering reproductive health services to students through school-based clinics (SBCs) may be a valuable public health strategy. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, this report describes adolescents' use of SBCs for family planning and sexually transmitted disease (STD)-related services. Of more than 1200 students receiving reproductive health services in the year preceding the survey, 13.3% received family planning services from a SBC and 8.9% received STD-related services. Rural residence, no driver's license, younger age, and minority ethnicity increased the likelihood of using a SBC for family planning services. Rural residence, minority ethnicity, male gender, having a physical exam from a SBC, and less perceived parental approval of sex increased the likelihood of using a SBC for STD-related services. Further research should determine factors that increase adolescents' acceptance of reproductive health services from a SBC. (author's)

Keywords: United States; Research Report; Longitudinal Studies; Adolescents; School-Based Services; Reproductive Health; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; Utilization of Health Care; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Programs; Organization and Administration; Health; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Health Services; Delivery of Health Care

Title: School-based health centers and the birth control debate.

Author: Dailard C

Source: GUTTMACHER REPORT ON PUBLIC POLICY. 2000 Oct;3(5):5-6, 8. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: According to a 1998-99 survey conducted by the National Assembly on School-Based Health Care (NASBHC), there are 1135 existing school-based health centers across the country. It is noted that school-based health centers increasingly are becoming part of mainstream health care, providing an important source of primary and preventive medical services to young people in the US. Since their inception, however, the question of whether school-based health centers should provide family planning services has sparked heated debates in many communities across the nation. Although the centers provide a range of reproductive health services, NASBHC noted that 77% of the centers are still prohibited from dispensing contraceptives on-site. A report by the General Accounting Office (GAO) concluded that the controversy over family planning services constrained the ability of school-based health centers to meet some adolescents' health needs. However, the GAO report also noted that some centers are taking steps to change the views of the school as well as the parents regarding reproductive health services. This paper highlights the need for the school or community to realize that school-based health centers play an enormous role in meeting students' health needs including their reproductive health.

Keywords: United States; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Services; School-Based Services; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: Reproductive failure in women living in iodine deficient areas of West Africa.

Author: Dillon JC; Milliez J

Source: BRITISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY. 2000 May;107(5):631-6. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This study investigated the association between iodine status and reproductive failure in a population of West African women with the use of an epidemiological survey on iodine deficiency disorders that was carried out in 1996-97 in Senegal Oriental and Casamance. A total of 4980 women aged 10-50 years, of whom 1544 were adolescents and 462 were pregnant women, were examined for thyroid size and urinary iodine excretion. Their iodine status was associated with their fertility rate and reproductive failures. Results revealed that the reproductive failure (defined as repeated miscarriages and stillbirth) was associated with low iodine status, with severe iodine deficiency increasing the risk. Poor nutritional status and illiteracy had a significant effect on the pregnancy: underweight women had a fourfold higher risk, and those who were illiterate had an eightfold higher risk, or a failed pregnancy, compared with nutritionally healthy, literate women. These results emphasized the need to implement an effective iodine supplementation program targeted at young and pregnant women in this area of Western Africa. They also stressed the importance of improving the nutritional status of young girls and the crucial role that was played by education in the prevention of reproductive failure.

Keywords: Senegal; Western Africa; Research Report; Surveys; Pregnant Women; Adolescents, Female; Reproductive Period; Reproductive Health; Nutrition Surveys; Vitamins and Minerals; Deficiency Diseases; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; French Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Adolescents;

Title: Setting the pace in schools. Sri Lanka.

Author: Fernando RB

Source: Real Lives. 2000 Aug;(5):29-30. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: Despite the wealth of media information available, Dr. Basnayake believes there is still an urgent need for accurate, scientific information on sexuality and reproductive health (RH) in Sri Lanka. In this connection, the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPASL) played a pioneering role in introducing sex education to schools in 1993. First implemented in the Colombo District, project officers and teachers were employed to ensure that RH was taught in every school. Gradually spreading throughout the country, the programs aim to provide an overview of RH to school students between 13 and 18 years old. To encourage peer education in school, 3-day residential camps are held at the FPASL training center at Nainamadama. On the other hand, teachers are also trained in RH at 5-day residential workshops with the intention of ensuring the project's sustainability. They are taught about different methods of approach and counseling. In addition, eight colleges are running programs on RH for students on diploma courses, in preparation for taking up appointments as teachers.

Keywords: Sri Lanka; Adolescents; Students; Reproductive Health; Sex Education; Secondary Schools; School-Based Services; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Education; Health; Schools; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: Family planning services at school-based health centers: findings from a national survey.

Author: Fothergill K; Feijoo A

Source: Journal of Adolescent Health. 2000 Sep;27(3):166-9.

Year: 2000

Abstract: Although nearly 1000 school-based health centers (SBHCs) operate in the US, little is known about SBHCs' sexual and reproductive health services. This study investigates reproductive and sexual health services delivery in SBHCs, specifically the types of services available in SBHCs. A 16-page, self-administered questionnaire asked center staff to identify the reproductive health services provided on site as well as which services were restricted by whom. The results suggest that whereas most SBHCs provided at least one reproductive health service, most centers were restricted from providing contraceptive services, usually by school district policy. (author's)

Keywords: United States; Research Report; Surveys; Adolescents; Family Planning Programs; School-Based Services; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Contraceptive Distribution; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Family Planning; Programs

Title: Base-line survey results: adolescent reproductive health knowledge, attitudes and practice amongst Oudomxay students from Oudomxay High School, Mueng Xay High School, High School for Minority Students. **Author:** Gehin E **Source:** [Unpublished] 2000 Jul. Conducted by Enfants d'Ailleurs in collaboration with Oudomxay Provincial Health Department.[14] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This document presents the results and overview of a knowledge, attitude, and practices survey on reproductive health (RH) issues among high school students in China. This survey was conducted by Enfants d' Ailleurs in collaboration with the Oudomxay Provincial Health Department. A total of 2037 students from three schools participated in the survey. They were categorized as early teenagers (10-14 years old), teenagers (15-19 years old) and youth (20-25 years old). The respondents were given workshops and questionnaires to determine their knowledge about RH, particularly physiology, family planning, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and childbirth. Also, the survey aimed to find out if the behaviors of these teenagers could consequently lead to early marriage, early pregnancy, abortion and STDs, and the possibility of addictive drug use. Overall, the adolescents' knowledge of RH and related areas was high, though often incomplete. Thus, there is a need to promote awareness among students through vital and accurate information about RH. Additionally, individual questions given in the survey and their corresponding results are provided.

Keywords: China; Research Report; Questionnaires; KAP Surveys; Adolescents; Youth; Students; Reproductive Health; Knowledge; Attitude; Sex Behavior; Eastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Education; Health; Psychological Factors; Behavior

Title: Adolescent care standards provide guidance for state CHIP programs.

Author: Gold RB

Source: Guttmacher Report on Public Policy. 2000 Jun;;5-8.

Year: 2000

Abstract: Although widely thought of as a health insurance program for younger children, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) also has enormous potential to expand insurance coverage, including coverage of reproductive health guidance and services, to millions of uninsured teenagers. The extent to which CHIP meets this potential will largely be determined by the individual states, which have considerable discretion in designing their own efforts and benefit packages. For guidance in making critical coverage decisions, states can look to several comprehensive guidelines for adolescent health care, including reproductive health services, developed in recent years. (excerpt)

Keywords: United States; Progress Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Health Insurance; Policy; Government Programs; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Financial Activities; Economic Factors; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: Adolescent reproductive health policy in Indonesia.

Author: Hasmi E

Source: Adolescence Education Newsletter. 2000 Dec;3(2):7-8.

Year: 2000

Abstract: As revealed in the 1998 baseline survey of Young Adult Reproductive Welfare, Indonesia's 47 million adolescents are in urgent need of an effective reproductive health program. Indonesia's Population Education Programme seeks to provide youth with knowledge of reproductive health, improve their awareness of population problems, and develop positive attitudes towards the norm of a small, happy, and prosperous family. In addition, various adolescent reproductive health (ARH) activities have been carried out at the provincial level with support from UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, other funding agencies, and nongovernmental agencies. In 1999, the National Development Programme formulated a nationwide ARH policy that includes: advocacy, ARH promotion, counseling, helping adolescent with special problems, and supporting positive activities for adolescents. Overall, the implementation of ARH projects has provided significant lessons in the development of strategies for a cost-effective national program.

Keywords: Indonesia; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Policy; Government Programs; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: On the right track. Bangladesh.

Author: Hossain S

Source: Real Lives. 2000 Aug;(5):19. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: More than 31% of the population in Bangladesh is between the ages of 10 and 24 years. However, in a country where the sexual and reproductive health needs of young people have been traditionally a taboo, most are navigating their way through adolescence without the benefit of information and services known to promote healthy sexual and reproductive behavior. The Family Planning Association of Bangladesh has been setting standards, and pioneering an approach to combine sexual and reproductive health education with skills and development training for young people. Managed by the youth on a voluntary basis, the project has resulted in a cost-effective and largely sustainable program with the capability of reaching large numbers. One particular activity has been the development of the Youth Caravan Movement in Bangladesh, following a Regional Youth Workshop organized by the South Asia Region of International Planned Parenthood Federation in 1999. Through this project, general attitudes towards sex, reproductive health and contraception have changed considerably in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Youth; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sex Education; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Education

Title: Taking steps of courage: teaching adolescents about sexuality and gender in Nigeria and Cameroun.

Author: Irvin A

Source: New York, New York, International Women's Health Coalition, 2000.32 p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: Since 1990, the International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC) has supported colleagues in Nigeria and Cameroon who are working with young people on sexual and reproductive health and gender roles. In 1990, the recently established Action Health Incorporated of Nigeria asked IWHC to support its efforts to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy. Since that time many other individuals and organizations have become interested in their work. This paper outlines some of the lessons about sexuality education that have emerged from our shared experience. The first section describes very briefly the changing context of adolescence in Cameroon and Nigeria. The second discusses what is meant by sexuality and sexuality education as well as some basic guidelines for teaching this topic. The final section outlines issues to consider when developing programs in specific contexts. Although the ideas presented may not be shared by everyone who has been involved in these particular initiatives, they are the products of ongoing, collaborative experimentation, program assessment, direct observation, and discussion.

Keywords: Nigeria; Cameroon; Adolescents; Sexuality; Family Planning Training; Reproductive Health; Sex Education; Women's Empowerment; Gender Issues; Organizations; Western Africa; Africa South of the Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Middle Africa; French Speaking Africa; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Women's Status; Socioeconomic Factors;

Title: The adolescent AIDS epidemic in Kenya: a briefing book.

Author: Johnston T

Source: Nairobi, Kenya, Population Communication Africa, [2000].50 p. Population Communication Africa and Pathfinder International Briefing Book No. 1. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This briefing book provides a wider understanding of the nature and extent of the adolescent AIDS epidemic in Kenya. It emphasizes that at the millennium, some one-third of Kenyan teenage girls in AIDS high prevalence areas of Kenya are HIV-positive. This proportion is projected to steadily become more commonplace as the infection spreads. Another epidemic experienced by this group of people, while less deadly in terms of its consequences is much more prevalent, is that of accidental mostly premarital pregnancy. Estimates show that nearly 45% of Kenyan girls aged 19 years are already mothers or are pregnant. It is noted that the two epidemics are related: they both stem from the behavior of unprotected sexual intercourse too often perpetrated by older men and too frequently cash or gift induced or worse. To this effect, the need for a provision of youth relevant information, education and communication activities devised to prevent risk behavior and the provision of youth relevant health services to protect behavior from risk is highlighted.

Keywords: Kenya; Tables and Charts; Adolescents; HIV Infections; AIDS; Epidemics; Reproductive Health; Safer Sex; Eastern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Health; Behavior

Title: Final report. Adolescents and reproductive health in Pakistan: a literature review.

Author: Khan A

Source: Islamabad, Pakistan, Population Council, Pakistan Office, 2000 Jun.viii, 64 p. Research Report No. 11 **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This report reviews research and findings on adolescents and reproductive health in Pakistan. Data are drawn from a range of national surveys and medical research, as well as information gathered by nongovernmental organizations, with an effort to cover a broad range of subjects within the reproductive health area. The characterization of adolescents for the purpose of this review are those individuals aged 10-19 years, whether or not they are married, sexually active, or parents. Research discussion is based on the assumption that adolescence is a developmental phase, a transition from childhood to adulthood, a period best used for capacity-building and not for carrying burdens for which young people are not fully equipped. Overall, findings show that adolescents, due to their relative youth, lack of decision-making power and incomplete personal development, are especially ill equipped to handle the reproductive health burden they face. Policies and programs, as well as legal provisions do not protect adolescents, hence the need for policies and programs especially designed to meet the needs adolescent without disrupting their development into adults, is emphasized. Furthermore, these programs and policies need to protect adolescents from specific biases they face that undermine their health, safety, and secure development.

Keywords: Pakistan; Literature Review; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Capacity Building; Marriage; Child Rearing; Fertility; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Behavior; Program Sustainability; Programs; Organization and Administration; Nuptiality; Population Dynamics

Title: Adolescents' reports of reproductive health education, 1988 and 1995.

Author: Lindberg LD; Ku L; Sonenstein F

Source: Family Planning Perspectives. 2000 Sep-Oct;32(5):220-6.

Year: 2000

Abstract: Formal reproductive health education and communication with parents about reproductive health among males aged 15-19 were analyzed using data from the 1988 and 1995 National Surveys of Adolescent Males. Young men's reports of formal instruction were compared with reports by adolescent females from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. Between 1988 and 1995, formal reproductive health education became nearly universal among adolescent males: in 1988, 93% of teenage males received some formal instruction compared with 98% in 1995. The percentage of teenage males who received instruction about AIDS increased from 73% to 97% and the proportion who received instruction about how to say no to sex increased from 58% to 75%. Adolescent males who had dropped out of school received significantly less reproductive health education than those who had stayed in school, however. In addition, the median age at initial instruction decreased from 14 to 13 years. Many males did not receive instruction prior to first intercourse, with non-Hispanic blacks being significantly less likely than other males to receive education prior to first intercourse. In 1995, 54% of Black males had received reproductive health education before they first had sex, compared with 68% of Hispanic males and 76% of non-Hispanic White males. A smaller share of adolescent males than females received reproductive health education, and males were less likely than females to receive instruction prior to first intercourse. During the last decade, many types of formal reproductive health education for adolescents expanded. Further efforts should focus on assuring access to timely, comprehensive, and high-quality reproductive health education for all teenagers and reducing gaps in access related to race, gender, and school attendance. (author's)

Keywords: United States; Research Report; Surveys; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Education; Communication; Parents; Sex Behavior; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Family Relationships; Family Characteristics; Family and Household; Behavior

Title: Integrating sexuality education and health services for students. CEMERA, Chile.

Author: Luengo X; Toledo V

Source: Washington, D.C., Pathfinder International, FOCUS on Young Adults, [2000].[2] p.Young Adult Reproductive Health Project Highlights; USAID Cooperative Agreement No. CCP-A-00-96-90002-00 **Year:** 2000

Abstract: In 1994 and 1995, the University of Chile's Center for Adolescent Reproductive Medicine and Development developed and implemented a school-based educational and service-linked program to address Chilean adolescents needs for information on sexual and reproductive health, mental health, nutrition, and substance abuse. It was implemented in two public schools in Santiago, for students in grades 7-12. The program used an approach that integrated education about sexuality into a more general curriculum about adolescent development. In the achievement of program sustainability, coordination among

all authorities was given importance in carrying out all the activities initiated by the program. Several successful outcomes were noted with emphasis on the factors that led to the success of the program. It is important that the program should be culturally appropriate to the locality in which it is institutionalized and to the target population. Finally, a school-based educational program must be linked with clinical services for youth.

Keywords: Chile; Summary Report; Students; Youth; Adolescents; School-Based Services; Sexuality; Health Services; Reproductive Health; Sex Education; South America; Americas; Developing Countries; Latin America; Education; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Programs

Title: Empowering girls and young women through reproductive health programs in rural India.

Author: Luke MM

Source: FPIA NEWS. 2000 Dec;(7):4-5. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: In rural India, development problems are enormous where educational levels are low, poverty is widespread, and caste and traditional gender roles limit women's ability to make their own decisions about their lives. Moreover, many young women are still forced to marry early (by age 15) and expected to have their first child (preferably a son) immediately after marriage. In response, NISHTHA, which means "dedication," a local nongovernmental organization, is committed to women's rights and empowerment and has worked in these rural villages. With the help of Family Planning International Assistance, NISHTHA is linking family planning and reproductive health services with its broader community development efforts. Moreover, the organization builds on its strong expertise in community development and supports community leaders in providing education to young women and their families and in making available family planning counseling, education, and services.

Keywords: India; Adolescents, Female; Rural Population; Women's Empowerment; Reproductive Health [Women]; Women; Programs; Family Planning Programs; Nongovernmental Organizations; Community Development; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Women's Status; Socioeconomic Factors; Economic Factors; Health; Organization and Administration; Family Planning; Organizations; Social Development

Title: Adolescent sexual and reproductive health in Canada: a review of national data sources and their limitations.

Author: Maticka-Tyndale E; Barrett M; McKay A

Source: Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality. 2000 Spring;9(1):41-65.

Year: 2000

Abstract: Canada has a reliable national database on rates of teen pregnancy and reportable sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and these measures are often used as indicators of trends in adolescent sexual health. In contrast, access to routinely gathered, national-level information on the sexual health-related behavior of adolescents and young adults is more limited. This paper used data from the 1996 National Population Health Survey to track for various age groups, the age at first intercourse, number of intercourse partners in the past year, and condom use at last intercourse. The findings were then

employed to determine the association of these measures with immigrant status, household income, and school/work status. In addition, the 1995 General Social Survey provided data on trends in currently-used contraceptive method across age groups as a basis for comparison with the few other national studies available on contraceptive practices in Canada. Median age at first intercourse has not only declined in the last 40 years, it is now almost the same for females and males. Both this measure and the other behavioral indicators were shown to be associated, to varying degrees in both males and females, with the social and economic indicators. The findings demonstrate the value of such national information for the planning of interventions to prevent STIs and unintended pregnancies among teens and young adults. They also highlight the need for better national data on a wider range of sexual behaviors pertinent to reproductive health. (author's)

Keywords: Canada; Adolescents; Adolescent Pregnancy; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; First Intercourse; Contraceptive Usage; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Health; Behavior; Contraception; Family Planning

Title: Contemporary patterns of adolescent sexuality in urban Botswana.

Author: Meekers D; Ahmed G

Source: Journal of Biosocial Science. 2000 Oct;32(4):467-85. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: In Botswana, as in other areas in southern Africa, there is a growing concern about the risks associated with adolescent sexuality. To facilitate the design of policies that can address these problems, it is necessary to gain a thorough understanding of contemporary patterns of adolescent sexual behavior, and the factors that affect them. This paper examines these issues using data from the 1995 Botswana Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey in conjunction with data from focus group discussions. The results suggest that adolescents become sexually active at an early age, and that many of them, males and females alike, have multiple sex partners. This early sexual initiation implies that adolescent reproductive health programs should target youths aged 13 or younger. For school-based programs, this implies starting no later than Grade 6 or Standard 1, and preferably earlier. Young males appear to be a particularly vulnerable group that needs further attention. Adolescents perceive that teachers, peers and parents have the largest influence on their reproductive health attitudes. School appears to have the most potential for providing reproductive health information, because they reach youths both directly and indirectly by educating their peers. The results also show that male and female sexual behavior is affected by different factors. Among males, having secondary education strongly increases the odds of being sexually active, presumably because such males make attractive partners. Among females, on the other hand, being in school significantly reduces the odds of being sexually active. This finding is consistent with the policy imposing a 1-year school expulsion for pregnant schoolgirls, which was implemented as a deterrent to schoolgirl pregnancy. (author's)

Keywords: Botswana; Research Report; Urban Population; Adolescents; Sexuality; Sex Behavior [Determinants]; Reproductive Health; Southern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Youth; Age Factors; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Health

Title: The effectiveness of targeted social marketing to promote adolescent reproductive health: the case of Soweto, South Africa.

Author: Meekers D

Source: JOURNAL OF HIV / AIDS PREVENTION AND EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN. 2000;3(4):73-92. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: Adolescents and young adults in South Africa increasingly face reproductive health problems, including unplanned pregnancy and exposure to infection with HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Hence, there is much interest in the effectiveness of policies and interventions that specifically address adolescent reproductive health. This study uses a quasi-experimental control group design to assess the effect of a targeted social marketing program on reproductive health beliefs and behavior among young women in Soweto. In response to adolescents' concerns, the intervention was developed with a focus on pregnancy prevention. The findings indicate that the intervention increased young women's awareness of the risk of pregnancy, awareness that condoms are effective for pregnancy and HIV/AIDS prevention, awareness that other contraceptives are effective for pregnancy prevention, discussions about contraception, and increased the percentage of women who have used condoms. These results suggest that the intervention was more effective in changing beliefs related to pregnancy prevention than those related to STD/HIV prevention, consistent with the program design. (author's)

Keywords: South Africa; Research Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Adolescent Pregnancy [Prevention and Control]; AIDS [Prevention and Control]; Sexually Transmitted Diseases [Prevention and Control]; HIV Infections [Prevention and Control]; Social Marketing; Program Evaluation; Southern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Marketing; Economic Factors; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: SEXWISE.

Author: Merkel K; Walder R

Source: London, England, BBC World Service, 2000.40 p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This SEXWISE guide provides young people with basic information about puberty, sexual health, and sexuality. Written in the form of a travel guide, SEXWISE focuses on sexual safety and well-being and describes how to be prepared for and wise about sex. This guide is intended to assist an individual to make decisions based on informed choices. Information contained in this guide includes menstruation, physiologic changes that affect boys and girls, male and female contraceptives, emergency contraception and sterilization, foreplay and intimacy, vaginal sex, orgasm, virginity, pregnancy, abortion, female genital mutilation, male circumcision, and dry sex.

Keywords: World; Teaching Materials; Manual; Adolescents; Youth; Puberty; Sexuality; Reproductive Health; Contraceptive Methods; AIDS; Virginity; Safer Sex; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Reproduction; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Health; Contraception; Family Planning; HIV Infections; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Sex Behavior

Title: Promoting sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents: a view from Mexico.

Author: Merlo Barajas P

Source: DEVELOPMENT. 2000 Mar;43(1):91-5. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This article analyzes the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents in Mexico. Sexual activity of these young people begins between ages 14 and 15 for men and 15 and 16 for women. Only 5% of women between ages 15 and 19 use some type of contraceptive method resulting in a high percentage of adolescent pregnancies and live births. Cultural values surrounding pre-marital sex, contraceptive use, and parenthood differ among the sexes. In response to the high percentage of live births, the government and nongovernmental organizations work together to provide health programs for adolescents. The issues of unwanted pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted disease, and HIV/AIDS are tackled in primary and secondary schools and by health services. The rights of privacy, confidentiality, respect, and informed consent are protected according to the Family Care International Law. The development of support groups, employment strategies, medical services, and youth education programs are essential factors in supporting unwed mothers. The Committee on Equity and Gender of the Congress of Mexico City and other organizations design a program in discovering the values of young people and promoting sexual education in schools, families, and communities.

Keywords: Mexico; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sexuality; Reproductive Rights; Promotion; North America; Americas; Developing Countries; Latin America; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Economic Factors

Title: Adolescent sexuality and parent-adolescent processes: promoting healthy teen choices.

Author: Meschke LL; Bartholomae SZ; Shannon R

Source: Family Relations. 2000 Apr;49(2):143-54. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: Trends in adolescent sexual health, the relation between parenting and adolescent sexual outcomes, and adolescent sexuality interventions with a parent component are reviewed. American adolescents have higher rates of unprotected sex and sexually transmitted infection contraction than adults, and 9 times the teen pregnancy rate of their European counterparts. Parenting efforts are related to adolescent sexual behavior. The review of 19 relevant programs supports the incorporation of theory and the ecological model in program design and evaluation. (author's)

Keywords: United States; Literature Review; Adolescents; Sexuality; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Parents; Interpersonal Relations; Communication; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Health; Family Relationships; Family Characteristics; Family and Household

Title: Modeling adolescent reproductive health in Ghana. An application of the ARH model.

Author: Moreland S; Logan D

Source: [Unpublished] 2000 Jun.27 p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper presents the findings of the application of an adolescent reproductive health (ARH) model, a population-based projection model used to illustrate the impact of policies and programs designed to improve the reproductive health of young people in Ghana. The model projects the number of pregnancies, abortions, and live births occurring to adolescents between 10 and 24 years old. In addition, it estimates the number of future sexually transmitted disease (STD)/HIV/AIDS. Overall, results show that in 1998 nearly 30% of all births were to women ages 15-24. In the 15-19 age group, 37% of all birth were to unmarried women. Pregnancy losses among the under-25 age group will be 103,000 by 2020. The contraceptive prevalence rate for sexually active unmarried adolescent females ages 15-19 is higher than the rate for their married counterparts of the same age. Another finding is that among the 15-19 age group, condoms are the contraceptive of choice, which has the implications in the fight against HIV/AIDS and STD. Moreover, the model shows that the education policy reduces births among unmarried young women; however, the policy has no effect on married women because in this model education has only one channel of effect, which is through age at sexual initiation.

Keywords: Ghana; Technical Report; Models, Experimental; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; AIDS [Prevention and Control]; HIV Infections [Prevention and Control]; Sexually Transmitted Diseases [Prevention and Control] Western Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections

Title: Adolescent reproductive and sexual health in Lindi region. Findings based on the paperslip method. Overall field report.

Author: Mwateba R

Source: [Unpublished] 2000. Available on CD-ROM: Documents of the Reproductive Health Project - Tanzania, GTZ-PN 96.2526.0-001.00, by Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit [GTZ].42 p.

Year: 2000

Abstract: A study using the paperslip method (PSM) combined with a survey on knowledge, attitude and practice was conducted in 48 primary school pupils in Lindi Region in Tanzania. The aim was to compare the usefulness, practicability and applicability of PSM with the self-administered questionnaire (SAQ), as well as to test the face validation of the PSMs findings. The age distribution of respondents showed similar trends by sex, while gender difference was noted in-age variability at initiation age. In terms of experience of sexual intercourse, the study revealed that proportionately more boys than girls had sexual experience. Although both methods can be used in place of one another in exploring lowest age limit in sexual involvement, PSM demonstrated added value of validating the reported earliest age at sexual debut. Moreover, both methods showed similar trends in the number of sexual partners. Overall, PSM has proved a useful method of generating quantitative data, in which respondents are given the opportunity to validate.

Keywords: Tanzania; Summary Report; KAP Surveys; Adolescents; Primary Schools; Students; Reproductive Health; Sex Behavior; Knowledge; Attitude; Eastern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Schools; Education; Health; Behavior; Psychological Factors

Title: Research on adolescent sexual and reproductive health in Uganda: a documents review.

Author: Neema S

Source: [Unpublished] 2000 Dec.ix, 39, 10 p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This report presents the outcome of a review that examined adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) in Uganda. The objective was to review research and literature about family planning, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases among youth in Uganda. The results are intended to help Africa Alive improve ASRH services in Uganda. In addition to a literature search, the reviewers visited organizations to find out what has been done to improve adolescent reproductive health in the last 5 years. The report notes that a number of stakeholders, including government, international donor agencies, local nongovernmental organizations and community-based organizations, have worked on ASRH issues. However, the review showed that a coordinated effort among these stakeholders is needed to address gaps in service quality and availability. Other recommendations noted that: service providers need training in adolescent issues; programs are needed to encourage adolescent mothers to return to school; HIV/AIDS programs should target psychosocial issues that influence behavior; sustainability needs to be built into the programs.

Keywords: Uganda; Literature Review; Adolescents; Sexuality; Reproductive Health; AIDS; Health Services; Program Accessibility; Organizations; Eastern Africa; Africa South of the Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Health; HIV Infections; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Delivery of Health Care; Program Evaluation; Programs; Organization and Administration

Title: Reproductive health services typically are not part of male teenagers' routine medical care.

Author: Ninger L

Source: Family Planning Perspectives. 2000 Nov-Dec;32(6):310-1.

Year: 2000

Abstract: In a nationally representative sample of 15-19 year olds, this study found that adolescent males in the US do not routinely receive reproductive health services such as counseling by a medical professional and testing for HIV or for other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). A total of 1652 adolescents in the sample were identified in the 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males. The youths completed an interview and questionnaire concerning demographic characteristics and sexual behaviors. Overall, 71% were noted to have undergone a physical examination in the past year, but only 39% received any reproductive health services. Among those who were sexually active, although 71% had undergone a physical, only half had received reproductive health services. Moreover, the survey revealed that Black teenagers had increased odds of receiving every type of reproductive health services. Based on the findings, several recommendations to incorporate reproductive health education into the routine health services of all adolescents, both male and female, are cited.

Keywords: United States; Research Report; Sampling Studies; Adolescents, Male; Reproductive Health [Men]; Men; Health Services; Americas; Developed Countries; Studies; Research Methodology; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care

Title: Dimensions of sexuality among Nigerian men: implications for fertility and reproductive health.

Author: Orobato N :207-30.

Source: Oxford, England, Oxford University Press, 2000. In: Fertility and the male life-cycle in the era of fertility decline, edited by Caroline Bledsoe, Susana Lerner, Jane I. Guyer. International Studies in Demography

Year: 2000

Abstract: This paper discusses the dimensions of male sexuality in Nigeria, focusing on the dual peaks of male sexual expression: before marriage and in the later years of marriage. It seeks to describe some of the motives that shape male sexuality, and where appropriate, to relate them to broader social factors such as gender, power, cultural norms, and socioeconomic conditions. Building on a life-course framework for understanding male fertility proposed by Orobato and Guyer, the male life-course is divided into the following stages: the pre-adolescent stage from ages 7-12; the adolescent stage from ages 11-17; the early adult stage from ages 18-30; and later adult stage comprising men aged 40 and above. Overall, the use of this life-course approach has demonstrated the link between the expression of sexuality, and the relationships in which a man is engaged, whether these are relationships with male peers, their spouses, or other partners. Relationships with women are obviously key to understanding male sexuality, although peers also exert an enormous influence on men's sexual lives. Indeed, men's sexual behavior with their female partners often stems from relationships with their peers as it does from relationships with women.

Keywords: Nigeria; Research Report; Adolescents; Fertility [Men]; Men; Sexuality [Men]; Reproductive Health; Peer Groups; Socioeconomic Factors; Western Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Population Dynamics; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Health; Knowledge Sources; Communication; Economic Factors

Title: Levels, trends and patterns of reproductive health in Nepal.

Author: Pant PD **Source:** POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL. 2000 May;7:75-88. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This paper reviewed and analyzed the reproductive health (RH) care delivery and its status in Nepal. It particularly examined the levels, trends, and patterns of reproductive health situation in the country using health management information system raw data and the Nepal Family Health Survey, 1996. The study focused on issues related to family planning, safe motherhood, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, reproductive tract infections, and adolescents. The analysis was broken-down at development regions covering the period 1995/96-1997/98 as per the availability of data. Overall, analysis demonstrated that female RH in the country was unsatisfactory, especially in terms of the service utilization aspect. Such a situation seemed to be further compounded by a persistent low level of literacy, lower life expectancy at birth, lower average years of schooling, lower average income, and high fertility. Although progress achieved in the RH status in Nepal was well documented, the need for further effort in improving the overall RH

situation in Nepal was clearly indicated. Such an effort will improve health and well-being of women in particular and adolescents in general.

Keywords: Nepal; Research Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health [Women]; Women; Utilization of Health Care; Family Planning Programs; Maternal Health Services; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Health Services; Delivery of Health Care; Family Planning; Maternal-Child Health Services; Primary Health Care

Title: Effect of family environment on premarital sexual behavior among adolescents in Bangladesh.

Author: Parveen SD

Source: [Unpublished] 2000. Master's thesis, Mahidol University, 2000.[53] p. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This study aimed to assess the effect of the family environment on the sexual behavior of adolescents. The study used secondary data from the 1996 Adolescent Survey of Population Council, Bangladesh. Life tables and Cox's regression models were used to assess the extent of premarital sex prevailing in the study population and factors related to this. A total of 1860 respondents were interviewed, of whom one-third were urban and two-thirds, rural. Among them, 33.5% were married female adolescents aged 15-19 years and 32.2% were their husbands. The unmarried male and female adolescents comprised 16.1 and 18.2% of the survey population. The mean age of both male and female adolescents was 17 years, while that of the husbands of married adolescents was 26 years. More than one-third of respondents stated that they had had premarital sex. This included almost half of the male adolescents and one-tenth of the females. The probability of having premarital sex gradually increased with age. It was highest at age 15 years for both sexes. The proportion of males and females that survived having premarital sex up to age 20 years was 41 and 83% respectively. The median survival time for having premarital sex was 18 and 20 years for the males and females respectively. Knowledge about RH issues, area of residence and women's status in the family were significantly related with adolescents' likelihood of having premarital sex. In general, respondents with higher knowledge about sexually transmitted disease and reproductive tract infection were more likely to have reported having had premarital sex, as were those living in urban areas and those who lived in households where women's status was low. The findings strongly indicate the need for design and implementation of appropriate RSH programs and strategies focusing on adolescents and involving the community, school, as well as adolescents to convey the correct information to them in this regard. The study also identified the need for improving women's status at all levels which, in turn, is expected to improve the RSH status and behavior of adolescents. (author's, modified)

Keywords: Bangladesh; Research Report; Surveys; Interviews; Life Tables; Statistical Regression; Adolescents; Rural Population; Urban Population; Premarital Sex Behavior; Family Relationships; Reproductive Health; Sexuality; Women's Status; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Data Collection; Life Table Method; Demographic Analysis; Data Analysis; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Health Services; Delivery of Health Care; Family Planning; Maternal-Child Health Services; Primary Health Care

Title: Survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practise (KAP) of Adolescents with Regard to Reproductive Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections, Including HIV / AIDS.

Author: Pfander B

Source: [Unpublished] 2000. Available on CD-ROM: Documents of the Reproductive Health Project - Tanzania, GTZ-PN 96.2526.0-001.00, by Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit [GTZ].[74] p.

Year: 2000

Abstract: In November 1999, a survey was conducted in 48 schools in Lindi Region in Tanzania to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of adolescents concerning reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). A total of 1560 (903 girls and 657 boys) standard VI students with a mean age of 14.8 years were interviewed. Findings revealed that 84% had passed initiation rites and 45% were sexually active. In general, it was noted that adolescents become more and more sexually active after having reached 12 years. The study also revealed that boys more often have several sexual partners in life than girls. In terms of knowledge assessment, only 16% know that first sexual intercourse can lead to pregnancy, while 30% of girls and 53% of boys know that a healthy looking sexual partner can be an HIV carrier. Moreover, risky sexual behavior was demonstrated by contraceptive use, in which only 18% of the respondents have ever used a condom during sexual intercourse. Based on the findings, the study implied that adolescents in the region are at risk of pregnancy and STIs. Hence, provision of appropriate information through education is important in the prevention of risky sexual behaviors, with special attention to male education.

Keywords: Tanzania; Summary Report; KAP Surveys; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sexually Transmitted Diseases [Prevention and Control]; Sex Behavior; Risk Behavior [Prevention and Control]; Knowledge; Attitude; Eastern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Surveys; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Behavior; Psychological Factors

Title: Use of reproductive health services among young men, 1995.

Author: Porter LE; Ku L

Source: Journal of Adolescent Health. 2000 Sep;27(3):186-94. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: The aim was to analyze the extent to which teenage males receive preventive reproductive health services and identify demographic and health factors associated with their receipt. Bivariate and multivariate analyses of nationally representative data from the 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males were conducted using logistic regression to determine which factors predicted whether teenagers had a physical examination and whether they discussed reproductive health topics with a medical professional, had an HIV test, or had a sexually transmitted disease (STD) test. Although 71% of males aged 15-19 years received a physical examination in the past year, only 39% of them received any of the three reproductive health services. Less than one-third of all young men discussed reproductive health with their doctor or nurse. Among sexually experienced males, one-sixth had an STD test and one quarter an HIV test. In multivariate analysis, males who

had a physical examination were more likely to have an STD or HIV test, but were no more likely to discuss reproductive health topics. Minority and low-income youth were more likely to receive these reproductive health services, as were young men with multiple sex partners and those with health problems. In general, the proportion of teenage men receiving reproductive health services is low, although levels are higher among minority youth and certain groups at risk. To reduce rates of teen pregnancy and STDs, physicians and nurses need to incorporate reproductive health care into routine health services for teenage males, as well as females. (author's)

Keywords: United States; Research Report; Surveys; Adolescents, Male; Reproductive Health [Men]; Men; Health Services; Utilization of Health Care [Men]; Sexually Transmitted Diseases [Men]; AIDS [Men] Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Sampling Studies; Studies; Research Methodology; Adolescents; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; HIV Infections; Viral Diseases

Title: Needs of Chinese youths for reproductive health.

Author: Qi Y; Tang W

Source: CHINA POPULATION TODAY. 2000 Aug;17(4):11-3. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This field survey aimed to understand the level of knowledge among teenagers regarding reproductive health in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province, China. Data were collected using questionnaires and focus group discussions among 311 students aged 12-18 years, of whom 139 were males and 172 were females. Overall, the survey indicated that mass media are the primary sources for students to learn about reproductive health. Of the 311 students, 51.77% were aware that girls start to menstruate between 12 and 13 years of age and 34.08% knew that it was normal for boys to have wet dreams once or twice a month. Only 54% of them knew about "secondary sexual characteristics". Results also revealed that 39.23% of the students knew about gonorrhea, syphilis, and AIDS, while 57.74% of them knew about two of the three ways in which HIV is transmitted. Recommendations for policy-makers are listed.

Keywords: China; Research Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Knowledge; Sex Education; Sexuality; Knowledge Sources; AIDS; Eastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Communication; HIV Infections; Viral Diseases; Diseases

Title: Providing sex education to adolescents in rural Bangladesh: experiences from BRAC.

Author: Rashid SF

Source: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT. 2000 Jul;8(2):28-37.

Year: 2000

Abstract: In 1995, the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee set up an Adolescent Reproductive Health Education (ARHE) program to provide information about reproductive health to adolescents in rural areas. This article explores the impact of the ARHE on adolescent girls and boys, their parents, and community members among rural areas in

Bangladesh. Drawing on data from the field research conducted among the target audience, it is noted that ARHE has mobilized the community. It helped break the silence and shame about sensitive topics, such as menstruation, family planning methods, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Subsequently, these developments have affected relationships between adolescents and their parents, and among adolescents themselves. Moreover, the diffusion of knowledge as a result of the ARHE is occurring in the context of a wider process affecting rural areas of Bangladesh, involving the media, books, exposure to urban and nontraditional ways of life, and schooling. The need for additional research, with a greater focus on adolescents who participate in the program and go on to marry, is highlighted.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Summary Report; Adolescents; Rural Population; Reproductive Health; Sex Education; Programs; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Education; Organization and Administration

Title: A review of program approaches to adolescent reproductive health.

Author: Senderowitz J

Source: Arlington, Virginia, Population Technical Assistance Project [POPTECH], 2000 Jun 1.viii, 63 p.USAID Contract No. CCP-C-00-93-00011-12 **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This report identifies effective approaches in addressing adolescent reproductive health needs based on a review of program efforts undertaken in developing countries, with some reference to developed country programming. The array of program approaches covered in the review is related to three objectives: 1) fostering an enabling environment; 2) improving knowledge, skills, attitudes, self-efficacy; and 3) improving health-seeking and safer practices. The information gathering and analysis included interviews with over 70 professionals and on a review of a wide array of documents including published evaluations, program reports, organizational publications, issue reviews and analyses, project descriptions and proposals, presentations, informal memos and other materials. The conclusions are based primarily on evaluated projects and, to some extent, on observations by program implementers and assessors.

Keywords: World; Technical Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Programs; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Organization and Administration

Title: Pastors preach population, change lives.

Author: Tugum-Kolma E

Source: POPULI. 2000 Sep;27(2):13-5. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: When the idea of churches taking part in an adolescents' reproductive and sexual health program was first hinted in Papua New Guinea in 1997, churches thought the idea preposterous. However, 3 years later seven churches have signed up as partners for the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) program. They are the Lutheran, Salvation Army, United, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Assemblies of God, and Anglican churches. This paper describes how the program has changed the views of the churches regarding

reproductive health and sexuality issues for adolescents and how the program has succeeded in promoting reproductive health education to the young people. It is evident from the increasing rates of sexual violence, drug abuse, and HIV/AIDS among the country's young that the program is a timely intervention. It is hoped that the UNFPA adolescent's program will continue to grow and serve as an inspiration to other programs.

Keywords: Papua New Guinea; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Sexuality; Sex Education; Developing Countries; Melanesia; Oceania; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Education

Title: An evaluation of the effectiveness of targeted social marketing to promote adolescent and young adult reproductive health in Cameroon.

Author: Van Rossem R; Meekers D

Source: AIDS Education and Prevention. 2000 Oct;12(5):383-404.

Year: 2000

Abstract: This study examines the effectiveness of the Population Service International/ Programme de Marketing Social au Cameroun Horizon Jeunes youth-targeted social marketing program for improving adolescent reproductive health in urban Cameroon. The program targeted adolescents through peer education, youth clubs, mass media promotion, and behavior change communications. After about 13 months of intervention, knowledge of the program was nearly universal, and the majority of youths had direct contact with the program. Program effectiveness is examined using a quasi-experimental research design with a preintervention and postintervention survey in an intervention and comparison site. The intervention had a significant effect on several determinants of preventive behavior, including awareness of sexual risks, knowledge of birth control methods, and discussion of sexuality and contraceptives. The intervention increased the proportion of female youths who reported using oral contraceptives and condoms for birth control. However, condom use is not yet consistent. Although the proportion of young men who reported using condoms for birth control also increased, this change could not be attributed to the intervention. Although this short intervention successfully increased the reported use of various birth control methods, including condoms, there is no evidence that the intervention increased use of condoms for sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention of STDs. (author's)

Keywords: Cameroon; Research Report; Comparative Studies; Adolescents; Youth; Urban Population; Program Evaluation; Social Marketing; Reproductive Health; Contraceptive Usage; Middle Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; French Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Studies; Research Methodology; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Programs; Organization and Administration; Marketing; Economic Factors; Health; Contraception; Family Planning

Title: Educational activities on adolescent sexual and reproductive health in form of community clubs.

Author: Vu Thu Ha

Source: SUC KHOE SINH SAN / REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. 2000;(3):9, 11. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: In Vietnam, education on adolescent sexual and reproductive health has become a big concern for parents, community, and state. To this effect, the Reproductive and Family Health, with the sponsorship of the European Commission and Netherlands World Population Fund, carried out the project entitled, "Community Involvement in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health". One of its activities is the establishment of community clubs in communes and precincts with the participation of the parents having children at adolescent age. These clubs provide the parents with basic knowledge on adolescent sexual and reproductive health that they can transfer to their children. The clubs were held every 2 months with each session lasting 90-120 minutes, where participants can exchange knowledge on friendship, love, psycho-physiological development at puberty, contraceptive methods, sexually transmitted diseases, and safe sex. The clubs' activities are integrated with many interesting activities such as seminars, group discussion, counseling session, and entertainment like short plays and dances. Since their establishment, the clubs have met the need of the local people and adolescents with regards to sexual and reproductive health.

Keywords: Viet Nam; Adolescents; Educational Activities; Parenting Education; Sexuality; **Reproductive Health**; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Education; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Health

Title: Attitudes to "Kaponya Mafumo": the terminators of pregnancy in urban Zambia.

Author: Webb D

Source: Health Policy and Planning. 2000 Jun;15(2):186-93. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: As part of a larger study of adolescent sexual and reproductive health in urban Zambia, the issue of unwanted pregnancy and abortion was considered through the examination of the perceptions of both adolescents and adults. Young people rank sexual health as their primary health issue, and sexual behavior is integrally linked into other aspects of their lives. Pregnancies were deemed to be a common occurrence amongst the adolescents, with an estimated two-thirds of unwanted pregnancies ending in unsafe abortion. The decision to abort is primarily determined by the reaction of the boyfriend and his willingness to accept paternity and the associated financial implications. Other crucial influences are the desire to stay in school and the stigma attached to unwanted pregnancy. The decision-making process regarding the abortion itself is related to the perceived advantages and disadvantages of various service providers. Around 40% of the respondents stated that in the event of an abortion being carried out, it would be performed either by the girl herself or with the assistance of other non-medical personnel. Less popular but still significant are traditional healers and private doctors. Formal health services tend to be rejected due to their poor perception by young people, centered on the lack of privacy and confidentiality, and the de facto illegal nature of abortion itself. The services of nurses are sought, but outside of the clinic setting. The most popular method of self-induced abortion is overdosing on chloroquine. Other methods involve the use of traditional medicines such as various types of roots, as well as more modern methods such as ingesting washing powder. Recommendations for policy-makers concentrate on the improvement of formal, "youth friendly" health services and the development of appropriate outreach education methods which address specific concerns widely held by young people. (author's)

Keywords: Zambia; Research Report; Urban Population; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Perception; Attitude; Sex Behavior; Abortion, Induced; Pregnancy, Unwanted; Decision Making; Eastern Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Youth; Age Factors; Health; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Fertility Control, Postconception; Family Planning; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics

Title: Peer promotion programs and social networks in Ghana: methods for monitoring and evaluating AIDS prevention and reproductive health programs among adolescents and young adults.

Author: Wolf RC; Tawfik LA; Bond KC

Source: JOURNAL OF HEALTH COMMUNICATION. 2000;5 Suppl:61-80. **Year:** 2000

Abstract: This article summarizes the observations and lessons learned regarding the application of HIV/AIDS prevention and reproductive health evaluation methodologies in the context of adolescent and young adult populations and discusses the use of peer network evaluation to understand the dynamics of peer promotion. To examine the interpersonal communication process of peer education, this study tested a new approach using multiple semi-structured interviews and network analysis to collect data on 106 peer educators and 526 of their contacts. These evaluation activities were conducted at three sites in Ghana during April 1998, in both periurban and rural locations in both in-school and out-of-school settings. By evaluating the social networks of peer educators it was possible to gain a better understanding of the process of peer education in terms of a) defining the composition of peer contracts, b) identifying the social norms that play a critical role in youth decision making, and c) observing the range of messages and services transmitted during peer education. The objective of this paper is to disseminate the experience of the Center for Education and Development of Population Activities and Focus on Young Adult's cooperative development of evaluation methodologies for peer promotion and to highlight utilization of these methodologies in a case study in Ghana. The results will be discussed in terms of their possible implications for program managers, researchers, and international agencies. (author's)

Keywords: Ghana; Youth; Adolescents; Peer Groups; Social Networks; Health Education; HIV Infections [Prevention and Control]; AIDS [Prevention and Control]; Reproductive Health; Program Evaluation; Programs; Western Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Knowledge Sources; Communication; Friends and Relatives; Family and Household; Education; Viral Diseases; Diseases; Health; Organization and Administration

Title: Teenagers educating teenagers about reproductive health and their rights to confidential care.

Author: Yanda K

Source: Family Planning Perspectives. 2000 Sep-Oct;32(5):256-7.

Year: 2000

Abstract: This paper focuses on the efforts of the Teen Health Initiative (THI) to meet the needs of teenagers for an accurate understanding of their rights to health care in New

York. In particular, THI makes the state's laws understandable and explains the legal rights of minors to health care. In addition to the extensive training for professionals who work with adolescents, THI runs a peer education program. The program provides teenagers the opportunity to discuss their rights to confidential health care and gives them the tools to present that information to other adolescents around the state. An important aspect of the THI program is that it focuses on teenagers educating teenagers. Its workshop covers areas of health care to which minors can give informed consent and that they can receive confidentiality such as mental health care, drug and alcohol counseling, as well as areas of reproductive health such as birth control, pregnancy testing, prenatal care and counseling, testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS testing and treatment, and abortion. The group believes that, when fully educated and treated respectfully, most teenagers are willing and able to make responsible choices about their health and their lives.

Keywords: New York; United States; Summary Report; Adolescents; Peer Groups; Sex Education; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Confidential Information; Human Rights; Northern America; North America; Americas; Developed Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Knowledge Sources; Communication; Education; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Ethics

Title: Meeting the sexual and reproductive health needs of young people in Nigeria. A guide for action.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: Action Health Incorporated

Source: Lagos, Nigeria, Action Health Incorporated, 1999.[4], 14 p.

Year: 1999

Abstract: In Nigeria, adolescents comprise over 26 million of the total population and as they prepare for adulthood, they face enormous challenges as a result of the peculiar economic, political, and cultural turmoil brought about by rapid urbanization, globalized economies, and a media-saturated environment. Traditional mechanisms for coping with and regulating adolescents' sexuality are eroded; hence, rates of unprotected sexual activity, unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and HIV/AIDS have been on the increase. The documented negative effects of these trends are devastating and not only affect adolescents but also their families, community members and the nation as a whole. This booklet entitled "Meeting the Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of Young People in Nigeria: A Guide for Action," sheds light on the status of adolescent sexual and reproductive health and on why young people are at risk. It also proposes ways through which key stakeholders including parents/guardians, educators, health care providers, policymakers, community and religious leaders as well as the mass media can make a difference. Ways proposed comprise issues on sexual activity initiation, early unwanted pregnancy, unsafe induced abortion, STDs and HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and abuse, and harmful practices.

Keywords: Nigeria; Teaching Materials; Adolescents; Pregnancy, Unwanted; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; HIV Infections; AIDS; Sex Behavior; Reproductive Health; Needs; Western Africa; Africa South of The Sahara; Africa; English Speaking Africa; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Reproductive Behavior; Fertility; Population Dynamics; Reproductive Tract Infections; Infections; Diseases; Behavior; Health; Economic Factors

Title: Ensuring the reproductive rights of adolescents.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: Center for Reproductive Law and Policy

Source: New York, New York, Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, 1999 Feb.4 p. **Year:** 1999

Abstract: Adolescence is a period of rapid physical, emotional, social, and sexual maturing. Adolescents need a full range of quality reproductive health (RH) care and information. However, governments tend to either ignore adolescent health issues or consider them indistinguishable from childhood concerns. Thus, governments should remove all legal and regulatory barriers to RH care and create comprehensive, age-specific health programs. They should also develop sex education and life-skills programs for all levels of education and enact laws to make primary school attendance mandatory for both sexes. In addition, they should enforce laws on minimum age of marriage and enact laws to ensure consent of both parties. Governments should provide universal access to contraceptive information and services, as well as pre- and post-natal care for adolescents, irrespective of marital status. Moreover, governments should consider enacting laws that permit abortion without restriction as to reason or on broad grounds. Ways to address HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, sexual violence, and female circumcision/female genital mutilation are also cited.

Keywords: Adolescents; Reproductive Rights; Reproductive Health; Government; Government Programs; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Human Rights; Health; Political Factors; Programs; Organization And Administration

Title: A resource book on adolescent health, sexuality and development: a youth to youth model.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: Foundation for Adolescent Development

Source: Manila, Philippines, Foundation for Adolescent Development, 1999.90 p. **Year:** 1999

Abstract: This resource book documents the experiences of the "Capability-Building of Colleges and Universities in Metro Manila on Adolescent Health, Sexuality and Development" project, otherwise known as the "Campus-Based Model" implemented by the Foundation for Adolescent Development, Inc. in partnership with five universities and colleges in Manila, Philippines. It consists of two parts: 1) The Campus-Based Capability-Building Model, and 2) Appendices. The first part has three sections. Section 1, "The Project Concept", describes in detail the campus-based model, its concept, objectives, and strategies. Section 2, "The Capability-Building Framework", describes the components of the model and theoretical basis of this framework. Section 3, "Experiences in Implementing the Model", discusses the application of the model to the particular settings of the participating colleges and universities, and the particular innovative strategy adopted by each and the lessons learned from that experience. The appendices contain the training modules, the action plans developed by the student leaders as a result of the training workshop, a directory of service providers, a summary of student-led activities implemented in the five partner schools, the highlights of the Student Congress, and a sample of the students' resolution.

Keywords: Philippines; Manual; Adolescents; Students; Reproductive Health; Health; Sexuality; Programs; Universities; Capacity Building; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Education; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior; Organization and Administration; Schools; Program Sustainability

Title: Testing approaches to improve reproductive health knowledge, attitudes and skills.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: Georgetown University. Institute for Reproductive Health

Source: [Unpublished] 1999 Nov 20. World Wide Web address: <http://www.irh.org.2> p. **Year:** 1999

Abstract: Reproductive health awareness (RHA) is an educational approach that integrates body and gender awareness, sexuality, and interpersonal communication. This approach stresses the involvement of men and women in reproductive health issues and on the role of the family and community in allocating health resources. This paper provides a brief overview of two projects of the Institute for Reproductive Health at Georgetown University that use the RHA service model. In Ecuador, the Centro Medico de Orientacion y Planificacion Familiar and the IRH have teamed up to develop and test a model for providing specialized services for youth, using RHA approach to accommodate the needs of the adolescents. The model will be evaluated and the results would provide important views concerning adolescent issues. Moreover, in the Philippines, the IRH is collaborating with the Population Council and KANIB, to design, implement and evaluate an RHA educational program. The couple educators conduct a series of couple education sessions with farmers and their spouses in their communities. The project will assess the effectiveness of RHA intervention on family planning and reproductive health.

Keywords: Ecuador; Philippines; Progress Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Programs; Knowledge; Health Services; South America; Americas; Developing Countries; Latin America; Southeastern Asia; Asia; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Organization and Administration; Delivery of Health Care

Title: Improving reproductive health (RH) services for adolescents.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh [ICDDR,B]. Centre for Health and Population Research. Health and Population Extension Division. Operations Research Project

Source: INTERVENTION UPDATE. 1999 Oct;5(4):1-2. **Year:** 1999

Abstract: This study aimed to design and test strategies to 1) improve adolescents' knowledge and practice about reproductive health (RH); 2) increase the use of RH services by adolescents; and 3) foster a supportive environment for adolescents in Bangladesh. In the process of designing an adolescent intervention, the Operations Research Project has adopted a series of specific steps, including a review of existing available information on adolescent health and programs for adolescents. The findings of this study were presented in national and international meetings, seminars, and workshops. These findings

include the following: 1) a large number of adolescents included in the study had dropped out of school and were working for money; 2) adolescents received misinformation about fertility, family planning, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS; and 3) adolescents held a widespread perception of limited access to available health facilities and counseling services. The results of this operation research will be used for scaling-up the interventions at the national level in improving knowledge, attitudes, and practices about RH issues.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Summary Report; Adolescents; Reproductive Health; Health Services; Attitude; Sex Behavior; Southern Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Youth; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Delivery of Health Care; Psychological Factors; Behavior

Title: Gender or sex: who cares? Skills-building resource pack on gender and reproductive health for adolescents and youth workers with a special emphasis on violence, HIV / STIs, unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion.

Author: Anonymous

Corporate Name: IPAS

Source: [Chapel Hill, North Carolina], Ipas, 2001 Sep.iv, 89 p.

Year: 2001

Abstract: This document is a skills-building resource pack on gender and reproductive health (RH) for adolescents and youth workers. This resource pack, which includes a manual, curriculum cards, and overhead transparencies/handouts, provides an introduction to the topic of gender and sexual RH (SRH). Developed by Ipas and Health and Development Networks, this resource pack aims to complement SRH training materials by providing a participatory tool to differentiate gender from sex and to show how gender affects SRH. With the help of local co-facilitators, different versions of the workshop curriculum were presented to and tested with 443 participants at six international conferences. This resource pack is divided into six sections. In the first section, the concepts of sex and gender are introduced. The second section provides background information for preparation and planning. In the third section, participants analyze how the concepts are transmitted and learned through the curriculum exercises. The fourth section deals with background materials that facilitators can use for handouts. Moreover, the fifth section details additional exercises. Finally, the sixth section presents the references and resources.

Keywords: Manual; Teaching Materials; Adolescents; Youth; Gender Issues; Reproductive Health; Sexuality; Age Factors; Population Characteristics; Demographic Factors; Population; Health; Personality; Psychological Factors; Behavior