

[Module 1: Introduction to adolescence and to adolescent health - Adolescent health and development with a particular focus on sexual and reproductive health - Assignment](#)

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[World Bank. World Development Report 2007. Development and the next generation. Washington: World Bank; 2007.](#)

This report from World Bank; World Development Report 2007, had a central message on investing in young people now which will in turn secure the next generation. Under this, it talked about building on a stronger base of human capital where it mentioned labour as a best way to reduce poverty. Also mentioned is to seize the opportunity from a youth bulge in the population, here the need to address youth issues were emphasized. The report talked about investments during youth's life transitions where importance was placed on learning after primary school age, starting a productive working life, adopting a healthy lifestyle, forming a family and exercising citizenship. The document also had a central message that policies should not only be focused on youth's opportunities but should also focus on their capabilities and second chances. Then lastly, the document talked about moving forward.

[UNFPA. UNFPA framework for action on adolescents and youth. Opening doors with 4 keys. New York: UNFPA; 2007.](#)

The Framework for Action was developed as a response to several needs of Adolescents and Youth and has the central message that sexual and reproductive health is not the only issue that concerns young people but issues that matter also include education, livelihoods and citizenship. This framework positions Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) in a suitable place within the broader framework of the holistic development of young people, poverty reduction among young people and changing development aid environment. In response to these needs, the document outlines a strategic direction for this critical area in contributing towards meeting the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on poverty reduction, increase in achievement on MDG 2, MDG 3 on gender equality, MDG 5 on maternal mortality and MDG 6 on HIV prevention. The document then talked about four key strategies to fulfil its vision viz: Supportive policy making that applies the lens of population structure and poverty dynamics analyses; Gender-Sensitive, Life-Skills-Based Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Education; Sexual & Reproductive Health Services and Young People's Leadership and Participation.

[WHO. Strengthening the health sector response to adolescent health & development. Geneva: WHO; 2009.](#)

This document talked about the right reasons for investing in the health and development of adolescents. The central message of the document was that investing in the health and development of adolescents can help improve the well-being of many millions of adolescents who experience health problems such as depression, anaemia or HIV infection; and promote the adoption of healthy behaviours that help prevent health problems that occur later in life, such as cardiovascular diseases and lung cancer resulting from physical inactivity and tobacco use initiated during adolescence. Finally, investing in adolescent health can also prevent problems in the next generation such as prematurity and low birth weight in infants born to very young

mothers. The document also talked about using key elements for strengthening the health sector response to adolescent health called the 4-S Framework. Gathering and using strategic information; Developing supportive, evidence-informed policies; Scaling up the provision and utilization of health services and commodities and Strengthening action and linkages with other government sectors.