



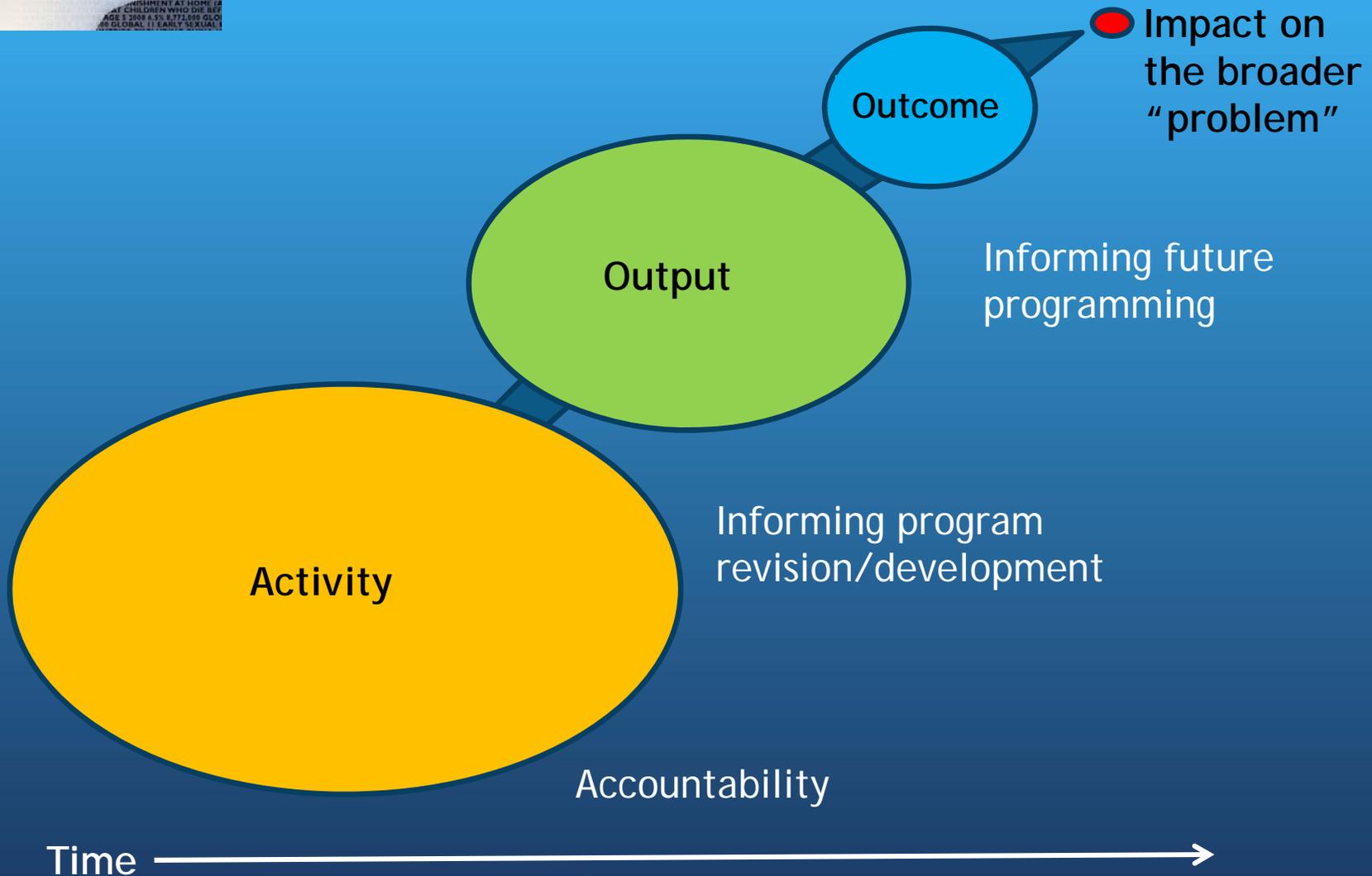
# U.S. Government Evidence Summit on Protecting Children Outside of Family Care

## Focal Question 4:

What models, systems, or strategies demonstrate efficacy, effectiveness, and/or sustainability for monitoring children who are or were outside of family care and/or for evaluating the impact of the programs intended to serve them?

December 12-13, 2011  
Pavilion II, Ronald Reagan Building  
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC

# KEY ROLES OF MONITORING & EVALUATION



# FQ4 TIMELINE

Identified subset of evidence papers

Team members reviewed papers

Team discussed ways to frame and present topic

Organized evidence

Incorporate recommendations from Summit participants; finalize paper



Created template to review papers

Core group reviewed completed templates

Developed framework

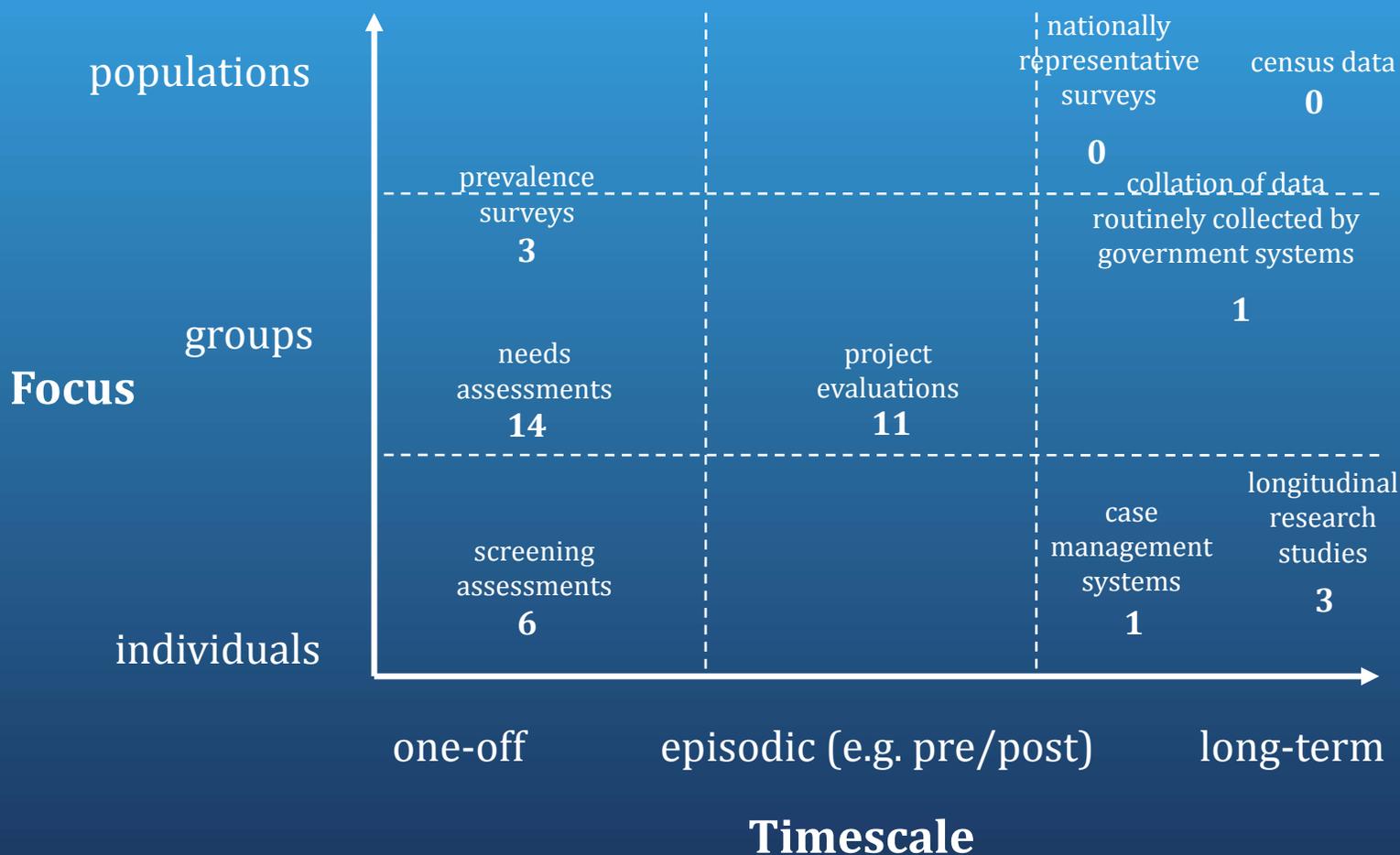
Wrote DRAFT Evidence Synthesis Paper

# EVIDENCE REVIEW PROCESS



- From pool of **80,000** documents, **611** were identified by pre-screening
- **71** of these documents were rated either very relevant or relevant to the question
- Following Pre-Summit, **28** additional documents were submitted by team members
- After extraction process, based on parameters determined at pre-summit, **58** papers were identified as most pertinent for preliminary analysis
- **39** documents presented specific models, systems or strategies
- **19** documents presented expert guidance on principles and approaches

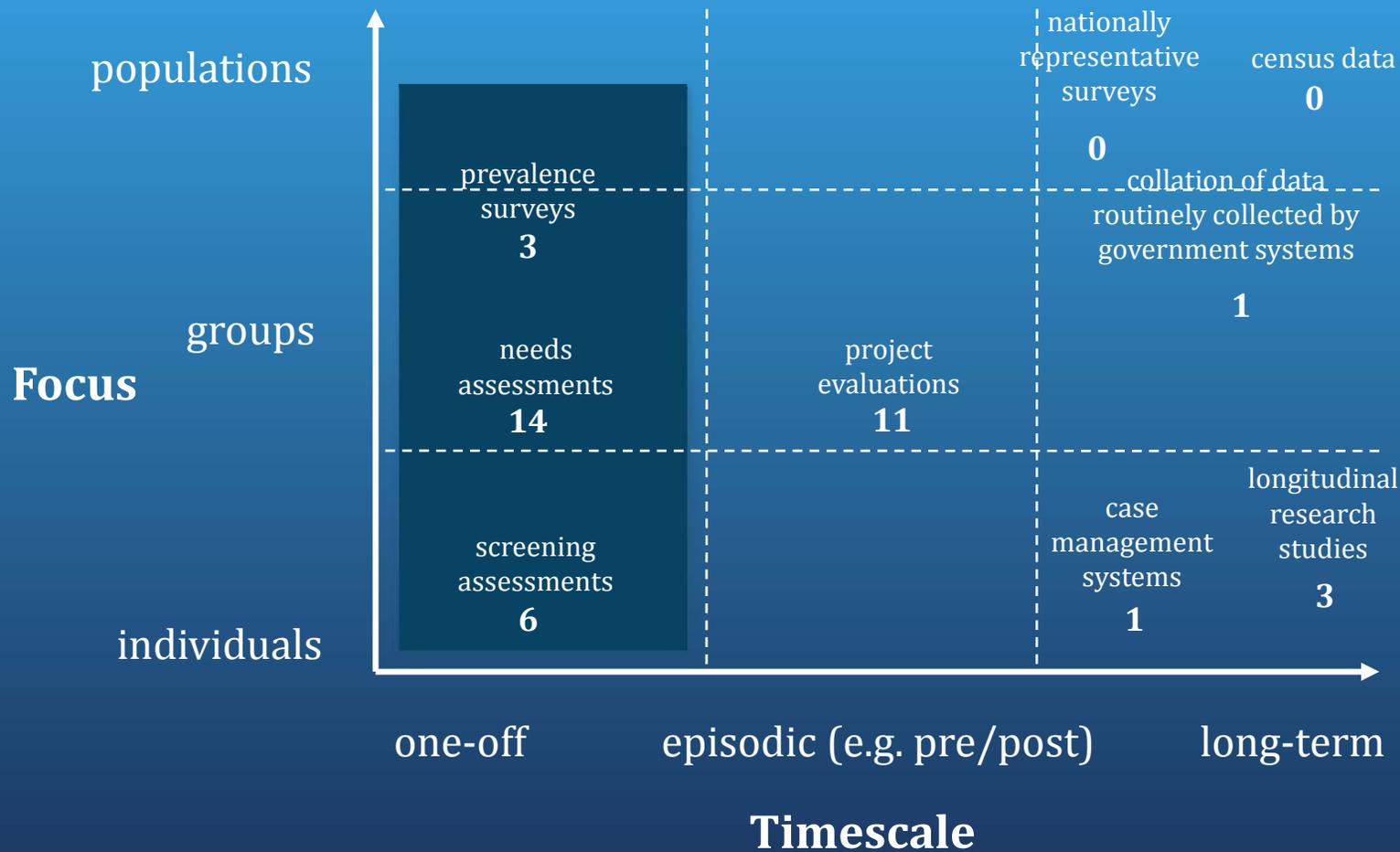
# SPECIFIC MODELS, SYSTEMS AND STRATEGIES





# SPECIFIC MODELS, SYSTEMS AND STRATEGIES

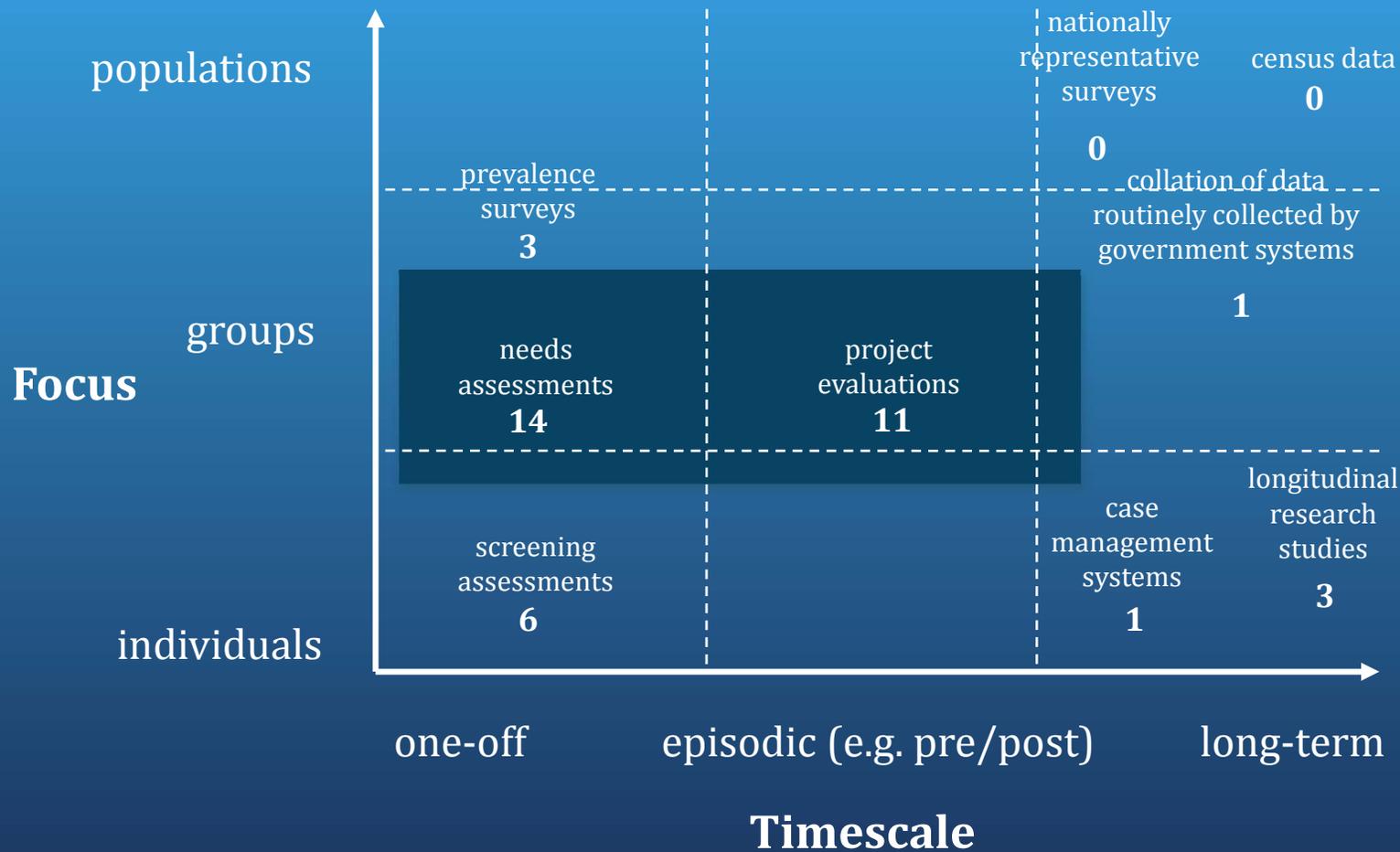
*Tools are available for assessment of children's needs...  
...but not necessarily with the required speed and scope*





# SPECIFIC MODELS, SYSTEMS AND STRATEGIES

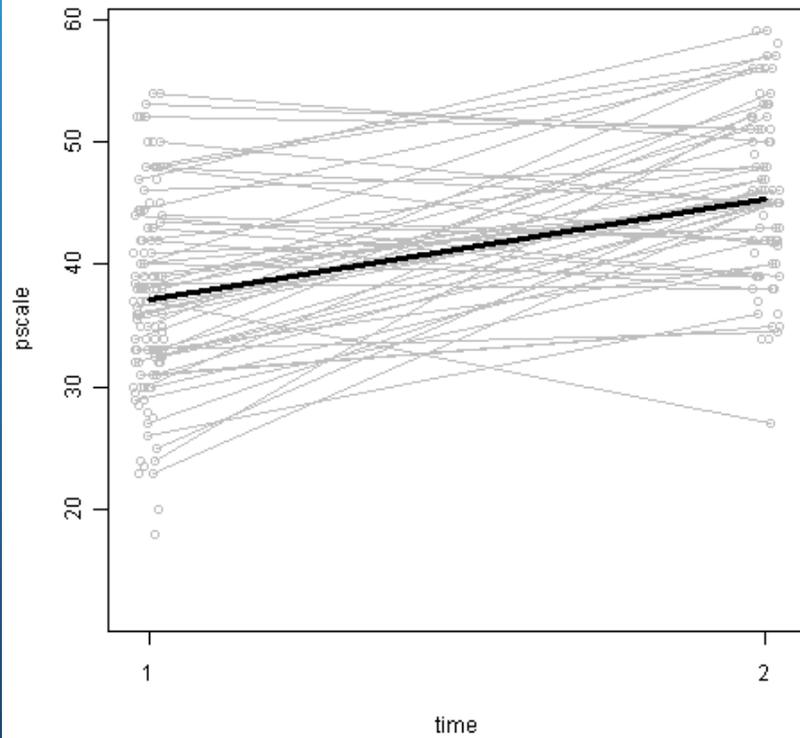
*Rigorous evaluations can establish the outcomes and impacts of provided assistance*



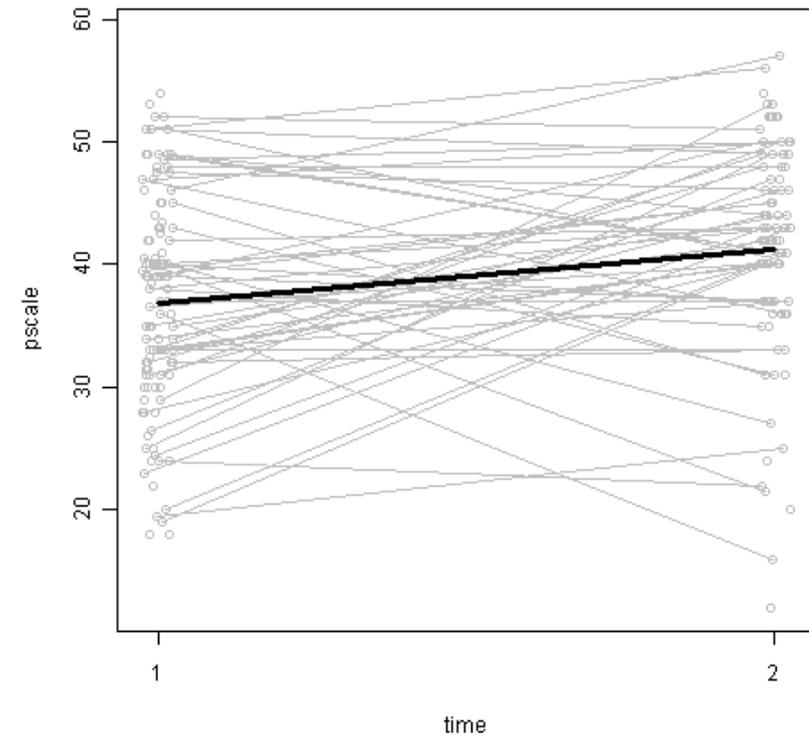
# SPECIFIC MODELS, SYSTEMS AND STRATEGIES

CHILDREN WHO LACK  
ADULT ABUSE CHILDREN  
AGED 2-14 2008 81.0% 1,238,380  
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AT HOME (8  
THREAT CHILDREN WHO DIE BEF  
AGE 5 2008 4.5% 8,772,000 GLO  
BAL 2008 11.1% 21,384,000 DE  
VELOPING COUNTRIES, EXCLUDING CHINA (1  
5-19) 2008 8.0% 7,634,540 CL  
IN WHICH ARE DISABLED (AG  
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intervention



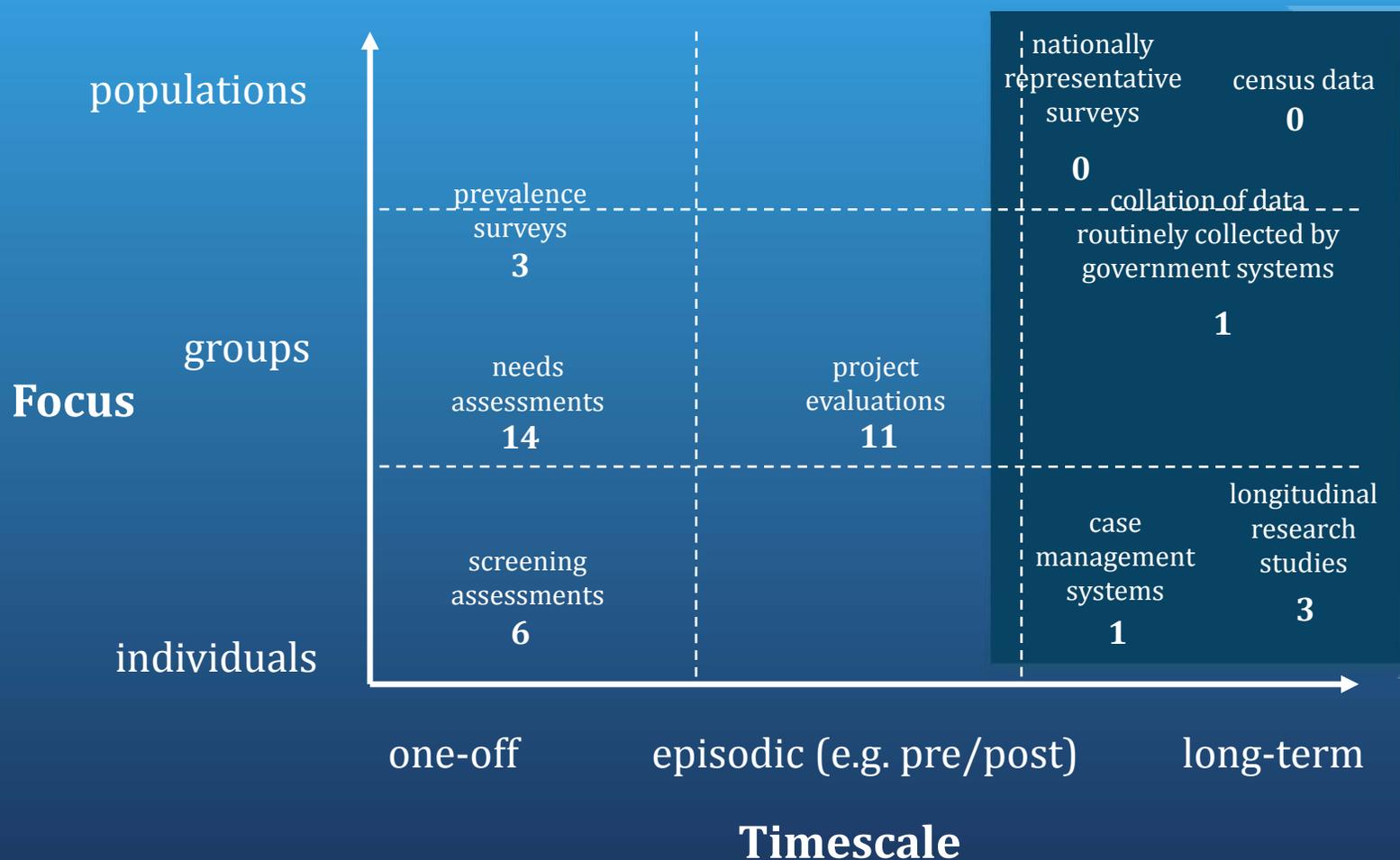
control





# SPECIFIC MODELS, SYSTEMS AND STRATEGIES

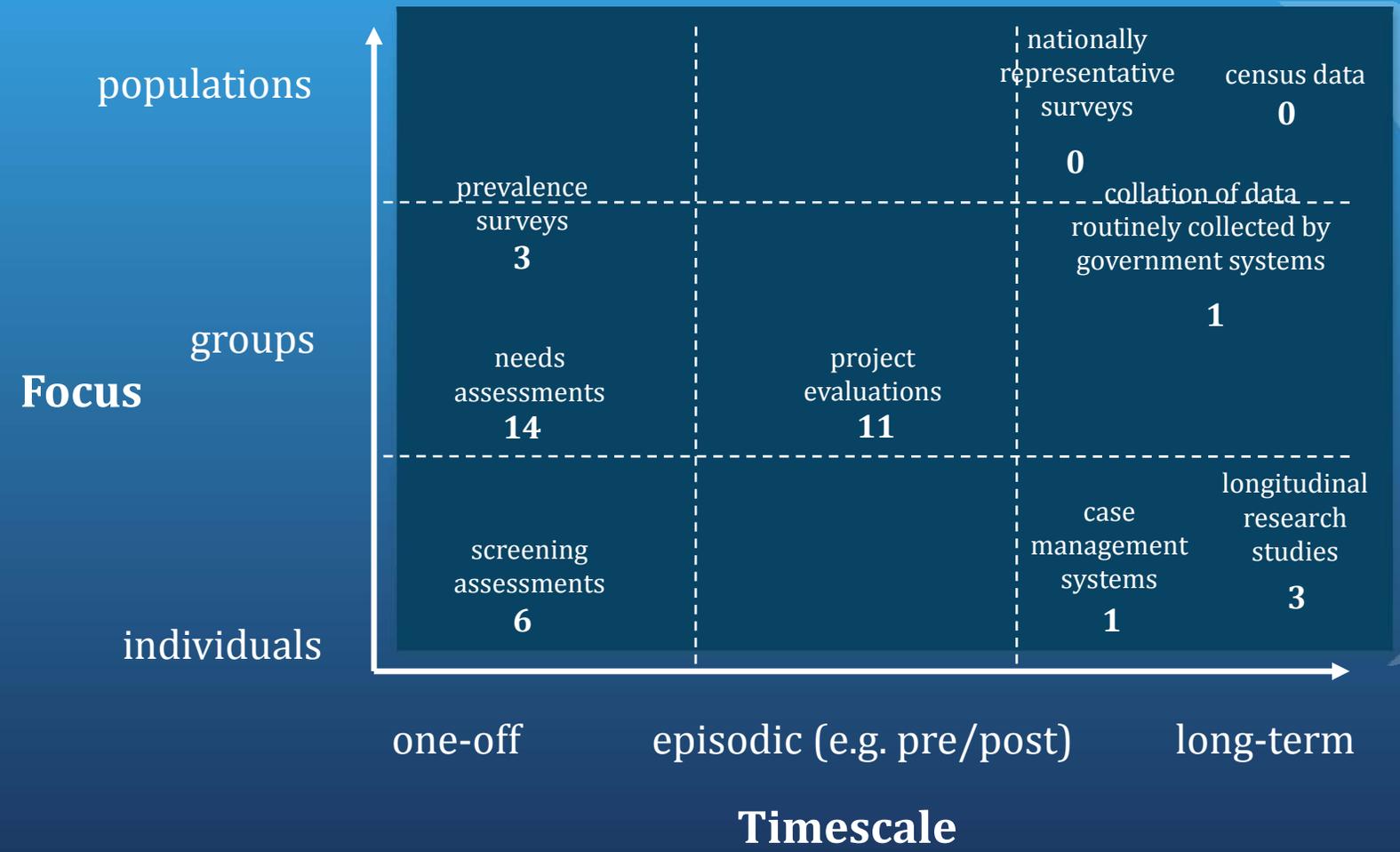
*Long-term follow-up of children is crucial to developing the evidence-base regarding effective strategies*



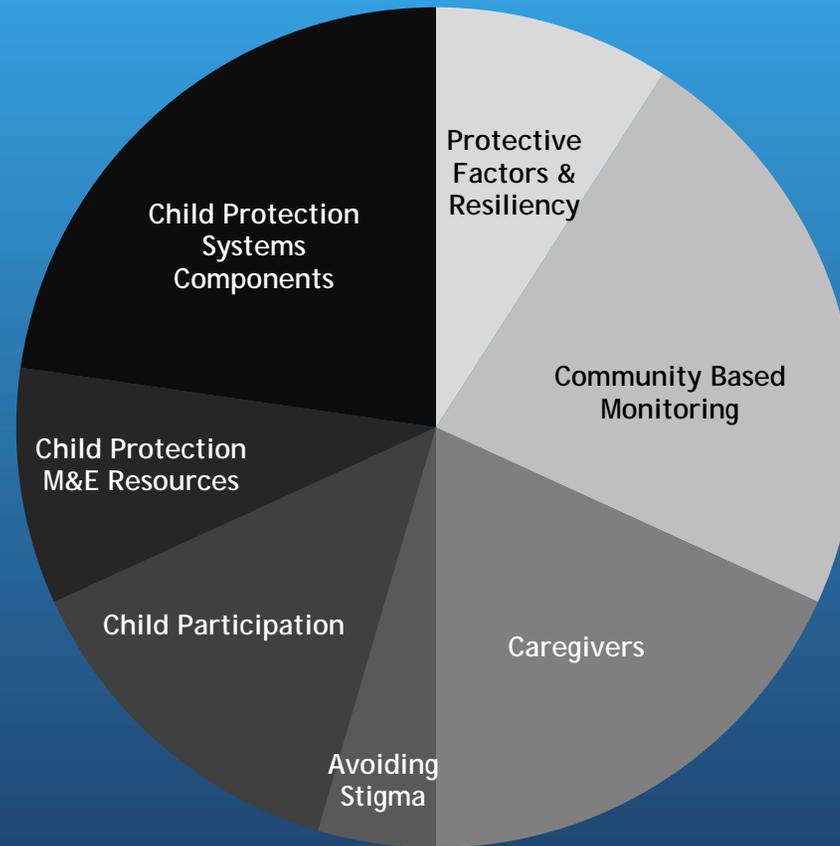


# SPECIFIC MODELS, SYSTEMS AND STRATEGIES

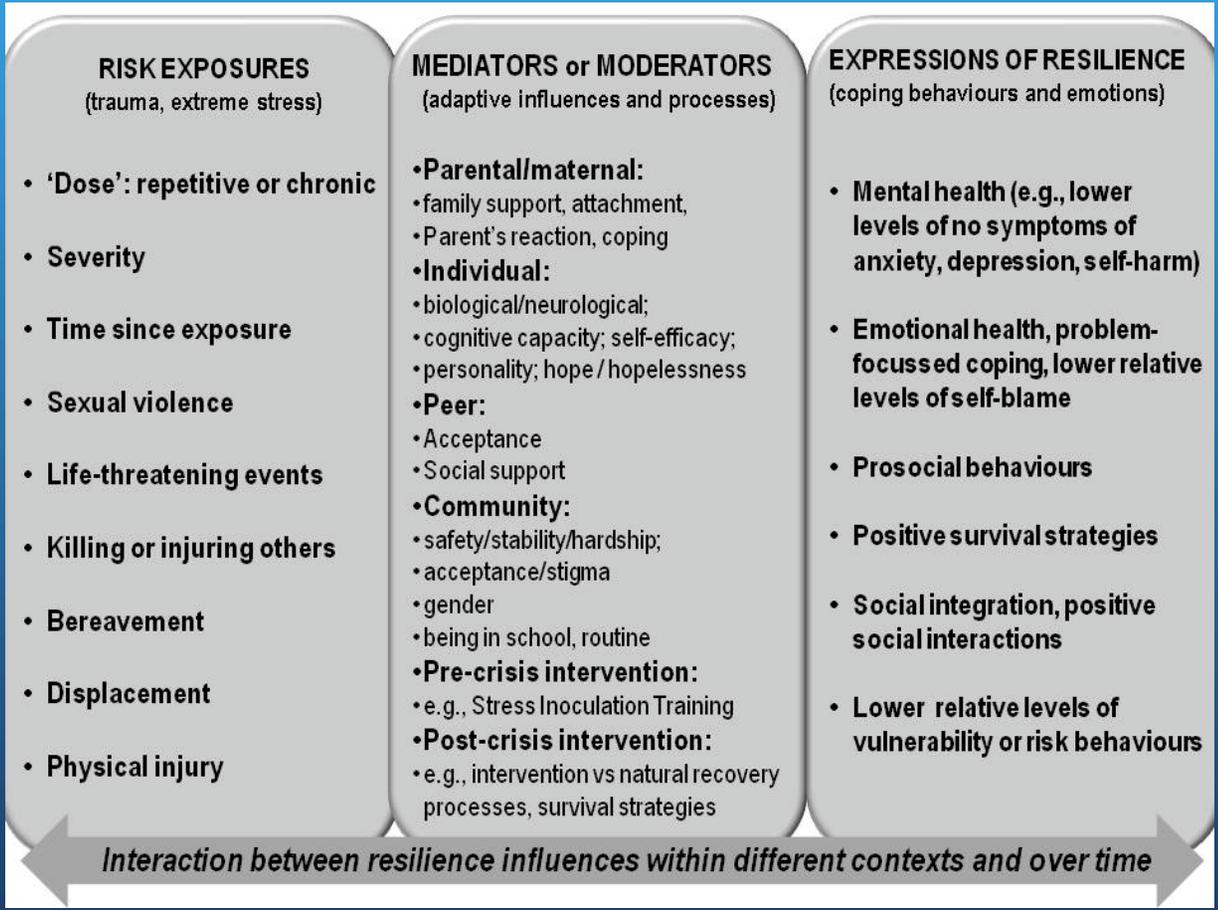
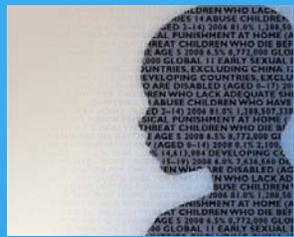
*Systems-wide monitoring mechanisms are being tentatively explored*



# KEY THEMES OF GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS



# Protective factors and processes of resilience are important in understanding children's adaptation





CHILDREN WHO LACK  
ADEQUATE PROTECTION  
FROM PHYSICAL AND  
PSYCHOLOGICAL  
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## Caregivers are a key focus - and channel - of monitoring



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2009 GLOBAL 11) EARLY SEXUAL I

## Target group categorization may stigmatize children



# Children can, and should, be active in processes of monitoring and evaluation

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PUNISHMENT AT HOME (A  
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GLOBAL 11 EARLY SEXUAL

Annu. Rev. Anthropol. 2002. 31:147-71  
doi: 10.1146/annurev.anthro.31.040402.108319  
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First published online as a Review in Advance on May 7, 2002.

## STREET CHILDREN, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND PUBLIC HEALTH: A Critique and Future Directions

Catherine Panter-Brick  
Department of Anthropology, University of Durham, Durham, UK;  
email: Catherine.Panter-Brick@durham.ac.uk

**Key Words** homeless, youth, homelessness, risk, resilience, poverty, ethics, childhood

**Abstract** This review presents a critique of the academic and welfare literature on street children in developing countries, with supporting evidence from studies of homelessness in industrialized nations. The turn of the twenty-first century has seen a sea change of perspective in studies concerning street youth. This review examines five stark criticisms of the anthropological literature on street children: (1) the failure to identify characteristics and the depth or diversity of the phenomenon; (2) the failure to provide a powerful approach to a powerful phenomenon; (3) the failure to emphasize children's rights in their own lives. Finally, risks to health associated with street children to approaches focusing on the review thus highlights issues that have been raised regarding

### INTRODUCTION: A S

The presence of children on the streets has become a matter of public concern. Publications in the past decade have shown the sheer scale of the world-wide phenomenon, have drawn attention to the health and human rights of children worldwide, and have called for children's health and human rights (Agnelli 1986), *Case Studies* (Roux & Smith 1998), and *Street Children* (Panter-Brick 2002) capture the essence of

0084-6570/02/1021-0147\$14.00



**THE NATIONAL CHILD PARTICIPATION GUIDE FOR UGANDA**

Creating an Environment for Children to be Heard



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### ASSESSING AFGHAN CHILDREN'S PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING: A MULTI-MODAL STUDY OF INTERVENTION OUTCOMES\*

In focus groups of 8-10 people, in age groups 7-13, 14-18 and over 21 (separate for boys and girls), four main questions were addressed:

# FQ4 TIMELINE

Identified subset of evidence papers

Team members reviewed papers

Team discussed ways to frame and present topic

Organized evidence

Incorporate recommendations from Summit participants; finalize paper



Created template to review papers

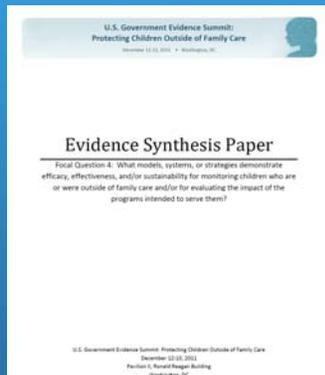
Core group reviewed completed templates

Developed framework

Wrote DRAFT Evidence Synthesis Paper

# FOCUS OF REFLECTION

- Clarification and elaboration of evidence



- Refinement of recommendations for POLICY, PRACTICE, and RESEARCH

