



0-3 PARENTING PROGRAM INNOVATIONS IN BANGLADESH

Follow-up Study 2015-2016

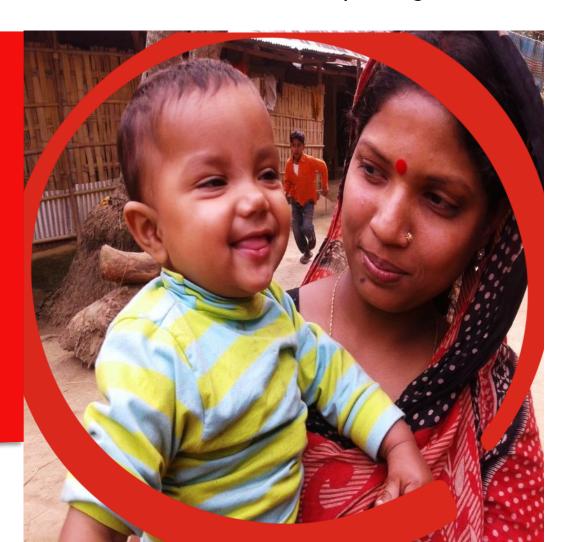
Presenters

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MANAGER- EARLY YEARS DEVELOPMENT



Background: Bangladesh Situation - <5 years children



- 36% are Stunted
- 33% are Underweight*
- 35%-45% children had LOW cognitive and language development**

(*BDHS 2014)

(** Save the Children 2010)

To ensure children's optimum growth and development:

- 0-3 years children are often overlooked in terms of program initiatives
- Health- Nutrition, Care and Education integrated intervention required



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Mother-Father Engagement Programs in Rural Bangladesh

1st Pilot in 2011

 Mother education program with individual counseling, monthly sessions and home visits

2nd Pilot in 2012

 Father education program with monthly sessions and mobile phones messages

Follow up study on 1st and 2nd Pilots in 2015-2016

 To see the lasting impact on 0-3 early childhood stimulation program interventions



OUTCOMES OF FIRST AND SECOND PILOT

 It demonstrated a positive impact on children's language and cognitive development through improved parental language interactions.



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0-3 Parenting Program Innovations in Bangladesh

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

Promotion of positive early stimulation practices among mothers or caregivers of children ages 0–3 years.

To develop a sustainable and scalable strategy to improving the care-giving practices and behaviors around early stimulation, with a focus on language and stimulative development for 0-3 years children.

0-3 Parenting Program Innovations in Bangladesh

Key features of program

- ECS programs in Bangladesh targets pregnant women and infants under three years old.
- ECS program is *light touch* intervention.
- It implements with frontline health workers or community volunteers through their regular home visit, Community Clinic services or monthly group session.
- Intervention caregivers or mothers will receive combination of courtyard meetings and home visits along with a set of illustrative child development materials.

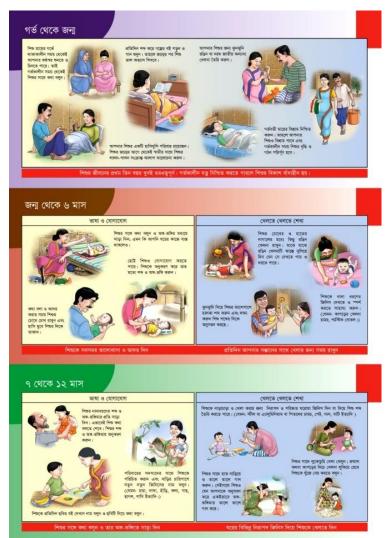
Key Messages for Caregivers

Table 2. Program Component 1: Key Messages for Mothers and Caregivers

Key Issue		Key Message				
1	Care during pregnancy (for pregnant women)	Your baby's brain is already developing—eat nutritious food and take good care of yourself to help your baby grow well. Prepare for baby's arrival by making a rattle or other appropriate toys.				
2	Love and affection	Give your child affection every day and show your love to your child by smiling, hugging, and praising him/her.				
3	Play and games	Play games with your child every day, and let him or her play with different playthings around the house.				
4	Talking and communicating	Talk with your child while doing household work every day and respond to your child's sounds and attempts to talk. Teach him/her new words, songs, and stories.				
5	Positive discipline	Practice gentle discipline and praise your child for good behaviors.				
6	Responsive feeding	Feed your child with patience and good humor—talk with your child during a meal, keep eye contact, and follow child's cues.				
7	Health and hygiene	Wash your hands and help your child practice hand washing with soap.				
8	Share messages	Share your knowledge with others in the household and the community as often as possible.				

EARLY STIMULATION MATERIALS

Age appropriate Child Development Card







CONT'D...

 2 picture books for children (household & natural things)







Key messages booklet for Facilitators

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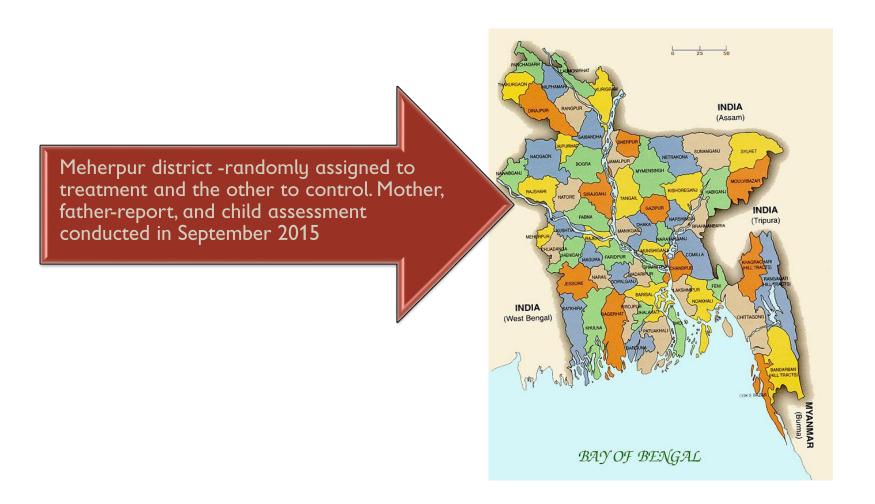


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0-3 parenting program innovations follow-up evaluation



Method: study location



STUDY SAMPLE

Table 2a. Detailed sample by assessment, intervention group and program

	Mother program		Father program	
	Intervention	Comparison	Intervention	Comparison
ASQ			102	18
IDELA	345	111		
ASQ & IDELA			66	72

Table 2b. Sample overview by assessment and intervention

	Intervention	Comparison	Total
Total ASQ	168	90	258
Total IDELA	411	183	594

• The sample included 714 children aged 48 – 73 months (mean age = 64 months) whose parents participated in either the mother-focused parenting program in 2011 or the father-focused program in 2012.

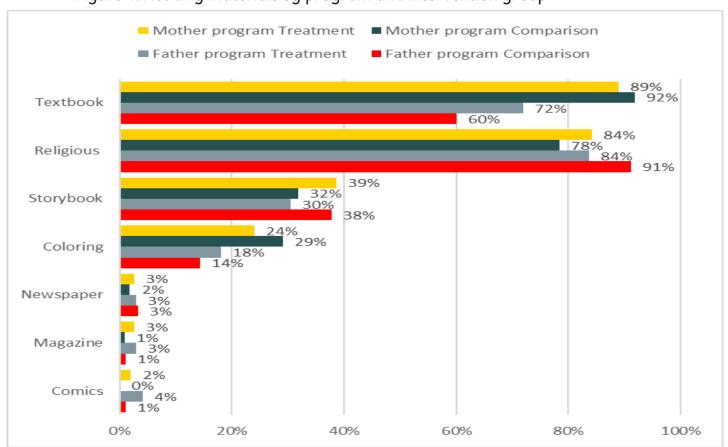
STUDY TOOLS

Table 1. Domains and items in ASQ and IDELA tools

Domain	ASQ	IDELA
Gross & fine motor development	12 items (6 gross & 6 fine)	4 items (1 gross & 4 fine)
Emergent language/literacy	6 items	6 items
Emergent math/problem solving	6 items	7 items
Social-emotional development	6 items	5 items

RQ: Do parenting interventions have lasting impact on the care and stimulation caregivers provide for their children after the programming has ended?

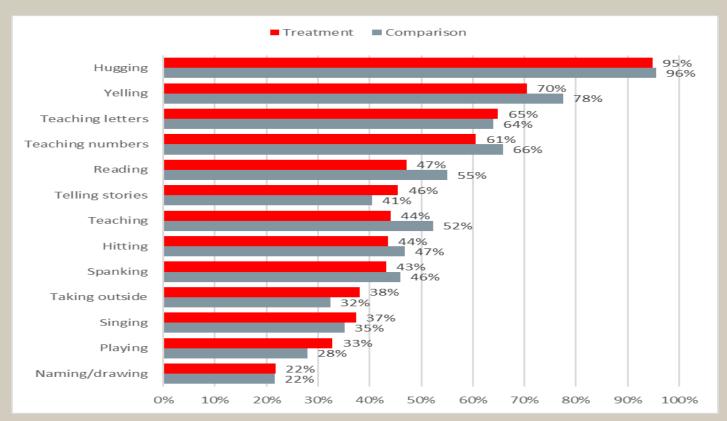
Figure 1. Reading materials by program and intervention group





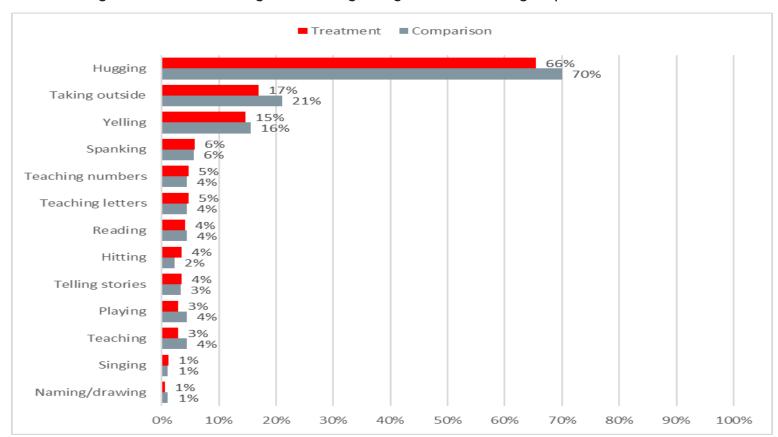
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Figure 2. Home learning activities by study and treatment group: Mothers



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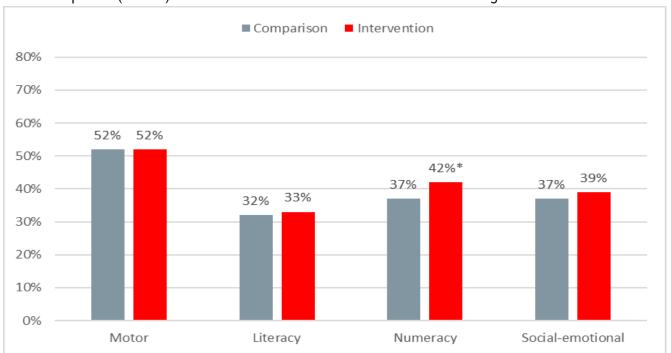
Figure 3. Home learning activities by study and treatment group: Fathers





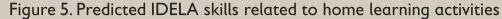
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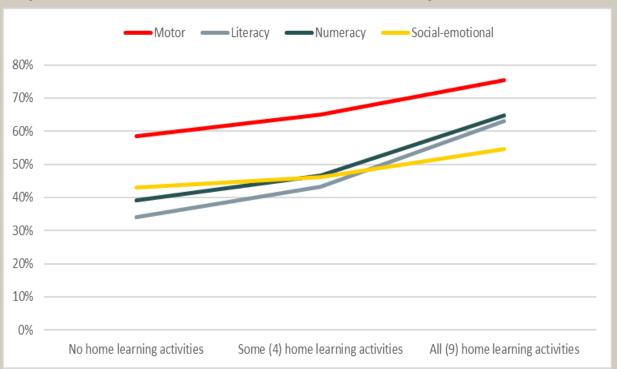
Figure 4. Relationship between 2011-12 0-3 parenting intervention participation and 2015 learning and development (IDELA) for children not enrolled in an ECCD center only



Note: p < .05, p < .01, p < .001. Figure controls for child age, child sex, home learning activities, intervention group, and relative family wealth.

RQ: Do parenting interventions have lasting impact on the care and stimulation caregivers provide for their children after the programming has ended?





Note: Figure controls for child age, child sex, ECCD enrollment, previous 0-3 intervention enrollment, intervention group, and relative family wealth.

OTHER RESULTS

- Thus the results of this study are correlational only and no causal conclusions can be made.
- The similarity in the program evaluation findings between the two tools is consistent with the findings that related domains within each are significantly positively correlated.



PROGRAMMATIC IMPLICATIONS

Considering implications, this analysis suggests several important areas of focus:

- This could suggest that enrollment in a center-based ECCD program has a large enough impact on early learning to obviate any lasting impact of 0-3 interventions.
- Home learning activities were also positively related to all domains scores, and relative family wealth (measured by home possessions) was a significant predictor of all skills except socialemotional development.

CONCLUSION

- In summary, the results given the importance of early stimulation for later cognitive development and the fact that Bangladesh has a limited number of early stimulation programs, further research is needed to identify programs for 0-3 year olds that have both positive short-term and long-term impact on child development.
- Many research shows, as children get older, their scores go off-track (below 100) at respective month-age.
- Lastly, a higher intensity of programming could be considered in the future. For example, longer programming cycles or more frequent meetings could establish more lasting behavior change.

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MANY THANKS!!!



