Discussion with Health Cluster Coordinators: Institutionalizing Nurturing Care in humanitarian health interventions
Webinar Housekeeping

Participant audio and video are disabled

Post questions using the Q&A function at any time

This session is being recorded

Closed captioning available in English

The recording and presentations will be shared on the Global Health Cluster website - Webinar series: Strengthening Nurturing Care in Humanitarian Response (who.int)
Webinar 1: The science behind caring for young children: Strengthening Nurturing Care approaches to achieve better health outcomes

**Stressors in the Environment**

- Brain & Autonomic Nervous System:
  - manage and respond

- Stress Response:
  - “fight or flight”

- Neuroendocrine system:
  - maintain hormonal balance

- Heart & Cardiovascular system:
  - pump blood, distribute oxygen & glucose

- Immune system:
  - defend against infection & heal injury

- Gut & Metabolic system:
  - turn food into energy

**Support Responsive Adult-Child Relationships**

- Reduce Sources of Significant Stress

- Strengthen Adaptive Skills in Context

Source: James Cairns, Webinar 1: Leveraging Science to Support Children and Families in Crisis Settings, 27 September 2023
Webinar 1: The science behind caring for young children: Strengthening Nurturing Care approaches to achieve better health outcomes

Source: Nurturing care for children living in humanitarian settings
Webinar 2: Programming in action: Nurturing care integrated into national health systems

Myanmar: Development Milestone Assessment Tool
- Simplified and community-based approach increase access to live-saving nutrition services and decreases overcrowd in health centers
- Strong coordination and collective understanding among partners ensure comprehensive service delivery in adherence to standard
- Integration with social protection, SBCC give more visibility/resources/coverage of nutrition programme

Syria: Child Friendly Center
- Integrated ECD and Health interventions built on the existing services and interventions
- Integrated assessment and counseling for child development at child visits
- Community-based component
- High success rate for knowledge acquisition and satisfaction among caregivers and health workers

Colombia
- Integrated early child development services into nutrition interventions in static facilities, mobile health units and itinerant spaces

Ethiopia
- Early Childhood Development and Maternal Mental Health in 99 primary health facilities in Post-Conflict/Emergency context
- Developmental monitoring, counselling, play therapy and maternal mental health services in key MCHN services

Afghanistan
- Intersectoral approach to child nutrition, development and wellbeing in large scale ECD activities through UNICEF child friendly spaces and nutrition interventions
Nurturing Care Framework Recommendations

● Need for integrated set of crisis-sensitive services across health, nutrition, education, sanitation and child protection sectors to improve child health outcomes
  ○ *keep the child and family in focus. Identify and align to national policies*

● Services should include a mix of interventions adapted to context

● Build on contextually appropriate practices and integrate them into existing service delivery platforms and counselling tools.
  ○ Deliver in OPD, ANC, PNC, Well-baby clinics/EPI, IMNCI, Delivery Care, etc

● Assess capacities and knowledge of frontline workers (e.g. CHWs, nurses, physicians in health) and build capacity to fill gaps in line with national policies
Nurturing Care Framework Recommendations

- Sustain specific actions that contribute to nurturing care for children relevant to the setting and the phase of the emergency
  - Continue community- and home-based services throughout an emergency
  - Integrate support for responsive caregiving and ECD into health service provision
  - Make health services child-friendly
    - Safe play and learning spaces in all intervention and support spaces
    - Play therapy
    - Prevent separations and reduce child and caregiver stress
    - Ensure that vulnerable populations, including victims of gender-based violence and child abuse, are targeted for inclusion in safe and secure spaces
    - Ensure spaces, structures, materials and communications are accessible to children and families with disabilities

Take home message

- The Nurturing Care Framework is an approach to promote early child development and the social and environmental factors that impact acute child health needs into health responses during an emergency.

- Incorporating ECD into health responses in acute phase emergencies is life-saving — a week from now, a month from now, and years from now.

Rising;
An Initiative to promote Nutrition and Early Childhood Development in Lebanon

UNICEF Lebanon | Nov 2023
Preventing Growth and thrive deprivations in Lebanon

- Simultaneous use of point of contact with child and family to offer Integrated Nutrition and ECD
- Informed by adequate responsive and stimulating care practices, diets & integrated ECD and Nutrition services
- Utilizing multiple-platforms (PHCCs and their outreach, Nurseries, schools, MSCCs, and digital platforms)
Multiple Platforms

**PHC**
- Counselling and SBC on Nutrition and ECD
- Growth monitoring
- ECD milestone monitoring
- Management of wasting & developmental delays
- Anaemia control
- Vitamin A

**Community Outreach/ Home visitation/corners**
- SBC for promoted nutrition and ECD
- Home visitation ECD & Nutrition
- Community screening for nutrition & developmental danger signs
- Referral
- Nutritional Supplements
- Groups sessions (stimulating care)

**Schools/ KGs**
- Scholastic Nutrition, ECD and Wellbeing screening and
- Referral to PHCs and specialized centres
- SBC on healthy nutrition in schools
- MN supplements for girls

**Nurseries**
1. Upgraded ECD centered care
2. Parents education
3. SBC on optimum nutrition & Nurturing care Framework
4. Early detection of nutrition and ECD danger signs and referral
5. Nutritional Supplements
6. ECD kits

**Digital**
1. For Parents: SBC on Integrated Nutrition and ECD
2. Digital learning for frontline workers

- Monitoring and evaluation
- Evidence informed Advocacy
Institutionalization and operationalization of a harmonized Community Health Workers Program in Lebanon (focused on the Nurturing Care Framework)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management &amp; Supervision tool</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community &amp; Home visitation tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recruitment &amp; Qualification tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tools &amp; manuals to be used during outreach activities and home visits</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHW network, mechanism for coordination with different resources/levels of care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selection process, roles and responsibilities, qualifications and certification of CHW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accountability lines, supervision procedure, working environment, remuneration, incentive schemes, career path</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Develop standardized minimum packages of services and needed guidelines; Health component was there, nurturing care with angles to CP and PSS incorporated.
- Landscaping the existing CHW models in the country and documenting the lessons learned.

Tools & manuals to be used during outreach activities and home visits.
19 Standard Modules

- Module 1: Nurturing Care
- Module 2: The Role of ECD Frontline Workers
- Module 3: Enhancing Communication Skills of ECD Frontline Workers
- Module 4: The Early Childhood Years
- Module 5: Promoting Parent-Child Attachment
- Module 6: Common Parenting Concerns
- Module 7: Home Environment and Safety
- Module 8: Children with Disabilities or Developmental Difficulties
- Module 9: Responsive Feeding
- Module 10: Healthy Weight, Physical Activity and Sedentary Time
- Module 11: Protecting Young Children from Childhood Illnesses
- Module 12: Standard Operating Procedures for Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency in Lebanon
- Module 13: Perinatal Mental Wellbeing
- Module 14: Choosing Parenting
- Module 15: Prevention of Stigma in ECD
- Module 16: Intersectoral Collaboration and Referral
- Module 17: Fathers Role in ECD
- Module 18: Prevention of Violence against Children
- Module 19: Implementation of Early Childhood Development Services
Care for Child Development Counseling Cards

تقييم المشورة للأسرة حول المشاكل في الرعاية من أجل تطور الطفل

إرشاد الأسرة حول الرعاية من أجل تطور الطفل

1- لا تنسى أن تجنب الطفل أو غضب
2- تعلم الطفل من خلال حل الألغاز وابوصالات مع الأطفال
3- حذر الأدمغة لطفل مع أن يكون الطفل صغيراً
4- بناء علاقات قوية بين الطفل والآباء
5- تعليم الطفل عن طريق النشاطات المجهرية
6- استخدم الأدوات لتقوية بالعديد
7- تعلم الطفل عن طريق النشاطات المشتركة
8- تعليم الطفل عن طريق النشاطات المتعة
9- تعليم الطفل عن طريق النشاطات الممتعة
10- تعليم الطفل عن طريق النشاطات الممتعة

المهارات

المهارات الاجتماعية

المهارات الادراکية

المهارات المنطقية

المهارات الفنية

المهارات العملية

المهارات العاطفية

المهارات البدنية
Age Specific ECD Milestone Monitoring

- **9 age specific tools to monitor ECD:**
  - 2 months – 4 months – 6 months – 9 months – 12 months – 18 months - 2 years – 3 years – 5 years:
    - Milestones checklist
    - MUAC screening
    - Growth monitoring, promotion and referral
    - Provision of MNP
    - Health immunization
    - Danger signs
    - referral

- **1 Guideline Booklet on The Integrated Nutrition and Early Childhood Development (INECD) Milestone Cards**
Age Specific ECD Milestone Monitoring Integrated into MOPH Digital System (MERA)
Survey Objectives

Obtain updated and reliable information at national and sub-national level on:

- Micronutrient (vitamin A, D, Folate, B12, Zinc, Iodine, Iron) and anaemia situation
- Stunting, wasting, underweight and obesity
- Early childhood development status (brain and cognitive development)
- Understanding dietary and care giving patterns of young children
  - Prevalence of nutrition related non-communicable diseases risk factor (Lipid profile, Diabetes, inflammation) and Salt intake
- Effectiveness of the salt iodization program (measuring iodine in household salt)
- Unpacking the underlaying causes of malnutrition and developmental deprivation

Diets and Child Development

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Diet</th>
<th>PSC</th>
<th>AG</th>
<th>NPW</th>
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GSED and ECDI 2030/

Child Care Module

Household Questionnaire

✔ ✔ ✔ ✔
Integration into Nutrition Sector Response Strategy

- Nurturing care orphaned
- Alignment of sector need assessment narrative
- Sector wide evidence generation
- Few feasible but solid commitments
- From a good to do to a new norm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Codes in ActivityInfo</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.3 Integrated Nutrition and Early Childhood Development are promoted, protected and supported during early years</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.3.A</td>
<td># of caregivers of under-5 years children reached with education and awareness raising activities on childhood development and healthy nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.3.B</td>
<td># of ITSs, camps and localities with functional integrated Nutrition and Early Childhood Development corners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1.3.C</td>
<td># of caregivers of under-5 years children reached benefiting from/ enrolled in Integrated Nutrition and Early Childhood Development corners</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.3.D</td>
<td># of children 6-23 month with stunting or at risk of growth faltering receiving protein and energy nutritional supplements in ITSs and Camps</td>
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Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and ECD

Webinar 3: Discussion with Health Cluster Coordinators - Institutionalizing Nurturing Care in humanitarian health interventions
20 November 2023
Supporting families with young children is as much about building a strong foundation for lifelong health as it is about early learning, social-emotional development, and school readiness

James Cairns, Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University
Webinar 1 – The science behind caring for young children: Strengthening Nurturing Care approaches to achieve better health outcomes

‘...nurturing care is a holistic approach requiring cross-sector collaboration …’

Webinar 1
In emergencies, children are at greater risk of:
- abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation; and
- toxic stress, due to separation from parents and caregivers and grave violations such as sexual exploitation, killing and maiming, attacks on schools and hospitals, child labour and others

...Research indicates that a significant increase in toxic stress, even when temporary, negatively influences children’s brain development, physical growth, learning and well-being ... ECD in emergencies programmes can support children’s resilience through multisectoral interventions that facilitate the presence of a stable, responsive and nurturing caregiver, access to early learning and stimulation through play, availability of nutritious food, and immunisations and health care.
Onset of crisis

... involves minimizing disruptions in essential health services and providing psychological first aid or basic emotional or psychological support for caregiver mental health.

... means ensuring the availability of and access to nutritious food for caregivers and children and promoting breastfeeding.

... includes shelter and warmth; adequate, accessible and safe water and hygiene facilities; cash transfers and child grants; and minimizing violence and stress.

... means providing materials such as books, learning and play materials; and emergency childcare for frontline workers.

... means preventing separation and reducing caregiver stress.

Source: Sheila Manji, Early Childhood Development Specialist, WHO Presentation webinar 1
Protracted crisis

- **GOOD HEALTH**
  - Involves preventing and managing illness; developmental monitoring and counselling to identify children at risk of sub-optimal development or experiencing delay or disability; psychosocial support for caregivers.

- **ADEQUATE NUTRITION**
  - Means ensuring food security, preventing and managing malnutrition, counselling on infant and young child feeding.

- **SAFETY AND SECURITY**
  - Means ensuring financial security; practicing good hygiene; child protection; supporting families experiencing high levels of stress; and alleviating family conflict.

- **OPPORTUNITIES FOR EARLY LEARNING**
  - Involves providing culturally-relevant and developmentally-appropriate play and learning materials, creating opportunities for children to play and learn with their caregivers and in organized spaces; supporting children with disabilities.

- **RESPONSIVE CARING**
  - Means encouraging positive and responsive interactions between caregivers and children; and reducing caregiver stress.

Source: Sheila Manji, Early Childhood Development Specialist, WHO
Presentation webinar 1
Early Childhood in the CPMS

- Standard 10: Mental health and psychosocial distress
- Standard 15: Group activities for child well-being
- Standard 16: Strengthening family and caregiving environments
- Standard 23: Education and child protection
- Standard 25: Nutrition and child protection

Photo credit: Plan International
CPMS - Standard 24: Health and Child Protection

- Standard: All children have access to quality protective health services that reflect their views, ages and developmental needs.

- Health and child protection programming play critical and related roles in ensuring the safety and well-being of children in humanitarian action. Supporting children’s health increases children’s protective factors, while supporting children’s protection can, and should, improve children’s physical health and well-being.
ECD and CP in emergencies... and collaboration with health colleagues

► Preparedness

Establish a referral system and establish partnerships to help children receive psychosocial, nutrition, health and other necessary support.

Work with ECD, health or education actors to adapt and prepare monitoring tools (i.e. programmatic, child and parent level). CP staff should make sure key CP issues are included.

Work with ECD, health or education actors to adapt a parenting manual that is culturally relevant. CP staff can add value with sessions on child protection, abuse, exploitation, positive discipline, deinstitutionalisation, birth registration, etc.

► Response

Support parenting groups with key child protection information and psychosocial support. This activity is conducted in collaboration with ECD, education, health and other sectors.

Run parenting groups in collaboration with ECD, education, child protection and other sectors. CP staff can make sure key child protection information and positive parenting techniques* are a part of the parenting sessions.

Train CP staff. Areas could include WHO/UNICEF Care for Child Development (CCD), UNICEF ECD kit manual, neurodevelopment and learning, psychosocial support, parenting skills, communication with young children, socio-emotional stimulation, nutrition and health care for young children.
MHPSS - Working with Health

As humanitarian action seeks to ensure the safety and well-being of children, the health sector plays a significant role in child protection. You can ensure that the health of children, adolescents and their families is not compromised by enabling access to good quality health services.

Examples
4. You can offer to support interventions that promote the prevention of physical illnesses, mental health conditions, malnutrition and substance abuse among children and adolescents.
9. You can advocate for the provision of specialized services for children, adolescents and caregivers with severe mental disorders.
10. You can work together to ensure that the PSS activities provided by child protection actors are adequately linked to mental health services offered by healthcare actors. Case Managers play a vital role in this. These links are mainly created in the MHPSS TWG.
CP and multi-sectoral approaches

Sample from HRP

Support multi-sector and integrated responses contributing to child protection outcomes by enhancing referral pathways and networks through a multi-cluster approach, particularly by strengthening those referral pathways and coordination with child protection caseworkers and other sectors for more holistic care.

Webinar 2

César Eduardo Luna Vivas, ECD Consultant for UNICEF, described how Colombia adapted services for migrant children through child-friendly spaces, nutrition support, and positive parenting.

Melanie Galvin, Chief of Nutrition in Afghanistan, provided context on Afghanistan's large scale ECD activities through UNICEF like child friendly spaces and nutrition support despite lack of a national ECD strategy.
Case studies/Examples

- Uganda (Plan International) - *Community-Led Action for Children (CLAC)* - low-cost, community-based ECD model
  - Strengthening a child’s protective environment (parents, community, government policy) and direct support for children
  - Parenting sessions: key health, nutrition and protection info for parents, positive parenting techniques, mothers’ psychosocial well-being and strengthening relationships within the family

- Syria conflict (IRC) - *Families Make the Difference parenting programme*
  - Sessions that aim to strengthen caregivers’ resilience and psychosocial well-being, and to encourage positive caregiving practices.
  - Additional sessions developed to respond to caregivers’ stress and to strengthen children’s resilience in the midst of conflict and displacement.
Some resources