

Initiated by



With support from



Asia Convening to Support Parents and Caregivers

GISP Webinar No. 1: Evidence, mapping and country case studies

Thursday, 24 November 2022

9:00AM Geneva; 1:30PM Delhi; 4:00PM Manila/Singapore; and 7:00PM Sydney

In support of

Global Initiative to Support Parents

Call for Submissions: Models of evidence-based responsive parenting programs/interventions in the Asia-Pacific region



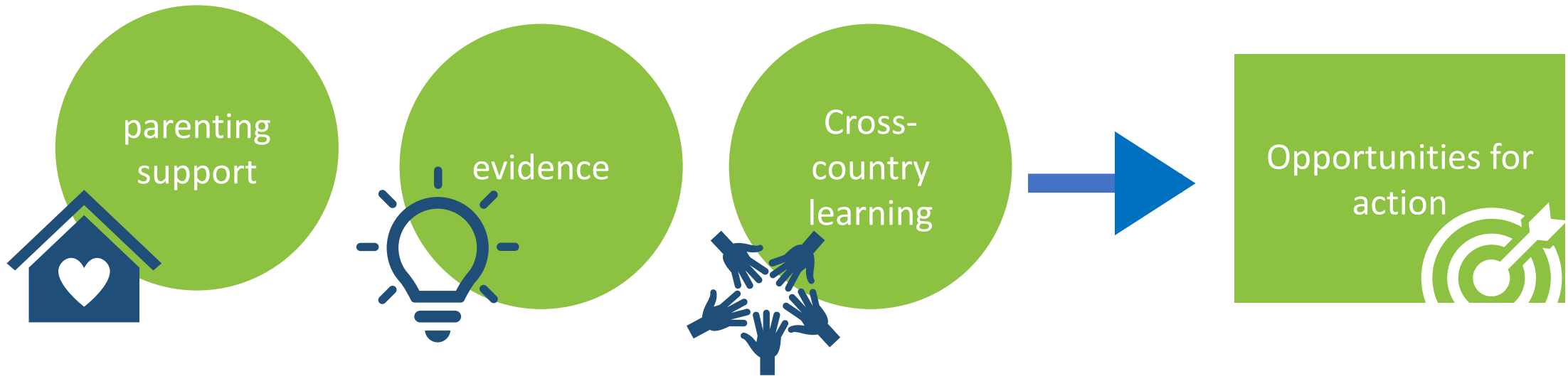
43

cases/programs



8

ARNEC's cases
of good practice
documentation

Why we're here



Reminders

- 1 Participants to use the Q&A  in the webinar controls to ask questions
- 2 Presenters are encouraged to respond by typing out the answers in Q&A 
- 3 Questions/insights to help frame webinar 2 (6 December, 3PM Singapore time)



Webinar design: 120mins

Preliminaries



36 mins

First set

- Bhutan
- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Indonesia

40mins

Second set

- Thailand
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- India

40mins

Closing



5-10 mins

Preliminaries



36 mins



Remarks from WHO

Dr Suvajee Good,
South-East Asia
Regional Office

Preliminaries



36 mins

Objectives of the webinar series



Shekufe Zonji, ECDAN



Dr Zuyi Fang, PLH and
UNICEF Consultant

Evidence-based parenting and mapping in the region



First set of case presentations



Kinley Wangmo,
Save the Children



Tshetrim Tobgay,
Save the Children

Prescription to Play (P2P), Bhutan

Thrive by Five International Program



Melissa Teo,
Minderoo Foundation



Haley LaMonica,
The University of Sydney



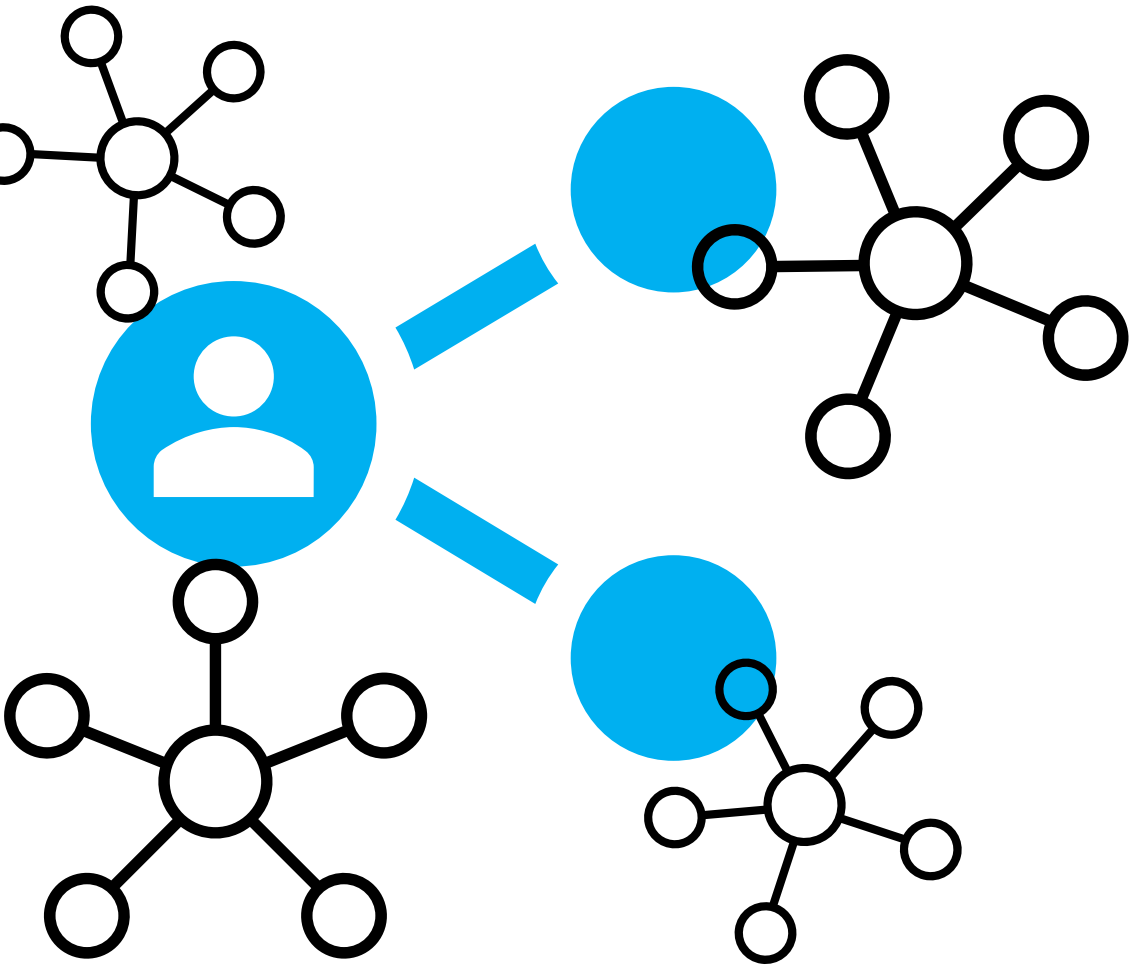
Father's Cafe

Ramjan Ali, Plan
International Bangladesh

Insights from the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Center for Early Childhood Care Education and Parenting (SEAMEO CECCEP)



Vina Adriany, SEAMEO
CECCEP, Indonesia



Second set of country presentations

Parenting for Lifelong Health - Positive Parenting Skills for Thai Parents in Region 8



Chanvit Tharathep, former Inspector General for Administrative Region 8, Bureau of Inspection, MOPH Thailand



Onesky Family Skills Training Program

Gereltuya Tsegmid,
Onesky for all children,
Mongolia



Sanjay Kumar Das,
UNICEF Myanmar



Win Lae Lae,
UNICEF Myanmar

Creating enabling
environment for women
working in garment factories
for better nutrition of their
children and themselves



Karona: Thodi Masti Thodi Padhai

Samyukta Subramanian, Pratham
Education Foundation, India

Please complete the evaluation before you leave. Use the link in the chat box or this QR Code. Thanks.



Link:
<https://forms.gle/7gJijFuoweVEVnC2A>





Asia Webinars Series on Supporting Parents and Caregivers

Webinar 1 (2 hours):

Evidence, mapping and country case studies

Thursday 24 November at
1:30 pm Delhi / 4 pm Manila /
7 pm Sydney

Webinar 2 (3 hours):

Working groups on specific topics

Tuesday 6 December at
12:30 pm Delhi / 3 pm Manila
/ 6 pm Sydney



See you at the next webinar

Tuesday, 6 December 2022

12:30PM Delhi, 3PM SG/Manila, 6PM Sydney

In support of
**Global Initiative to
Support Parents**

Asia Regional Webinars
Nov 24, 2022
Shekufeh Zonji



Why support parents and caregivers



optimizing early
childhood
development



improving
growth and
nutritional status



enhancing mothers'
and children's
mental health



interrupting the cycle
of violence and
neglect, including
perpetration of future
violence



improving positive
interactions of
caregivers and
adolescents



increasing
attendance at
routine health
visits



promoting positive
social norms about
protecting and
nurturing children

Building on parents' existing strengths and supporting them to provide responsive, nurturing care -to their young children and adolescents has the potential to have a profound positive influence on child and adolescent development.

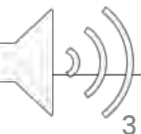
Evidence-based parenting interventions should be made readily accessible to all parents and caregivers of children.



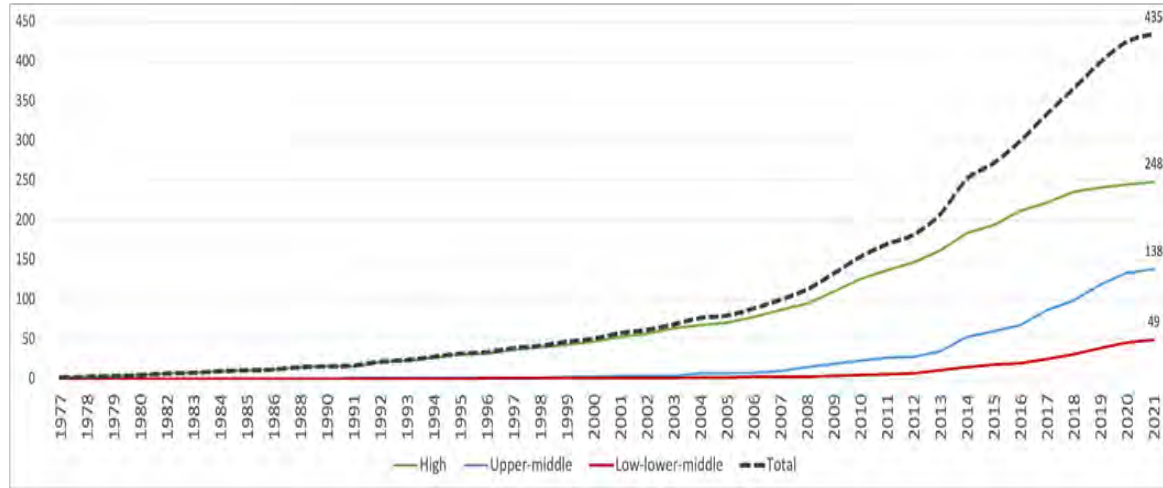
What constitutes structured parenting interventions



- Improve parent-child interaction
- Promote communication and play
- Praise and reinforce positive child behaviours
- Create learning activities
- Apply positive discipline and avoid harsh punishment
- Promote clear instruction and rule-setting
- Support acquisition of autonomy and self-realization
- Support self regulation
- Solve problems
- Promote love, attachment and has a sense of belonging



Evidence of Effectiveness



Number of
randomized controlled trials
of parenting interventions by year published
435 from 65 countries

Improve children's cognitive, language and socio-emotional development

(WHO nurturing care guideline, 2021)

Work best when addressing responsive caregiving including through positive caregiver-child interactions

(Jeong et al, 2021)

Can maximize adolescent developmental and mental health trajectories

(Shenderovich et al. 2019; Marcus et al, 2019)

Effective in low- middle- and high-income countries for reducing child maltreatment and harsh parenting

(Gardner et al., 2022)

Equally effective for younger and older children

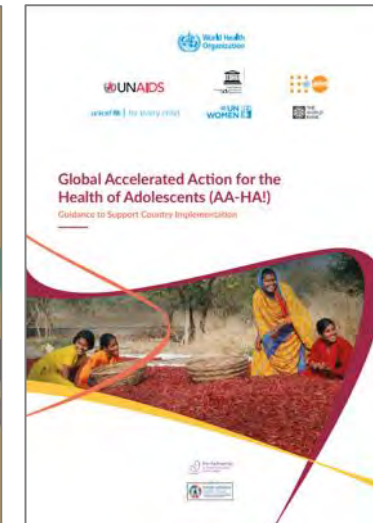
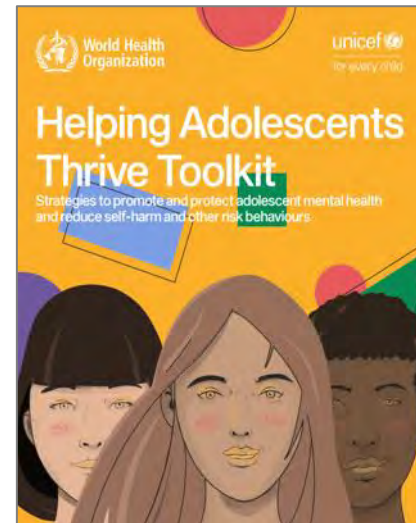
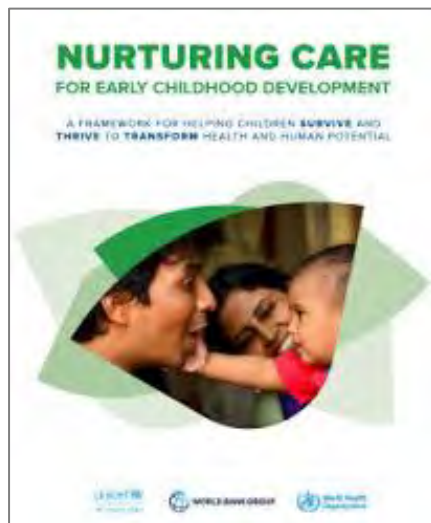
(Gardner et al., 2022)

Equally benefit poor families, single-mother families, migrant & ethnic minority families and families of children with developmental and mental health conditions

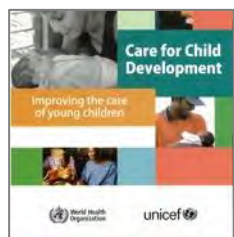
(Gardner et al., 2022; WHO mhGAP guidelines)



Building on existing frameworks



And evidence-based models such as



Care for Child Development
0-3 year olds



Reach Up and Learn
0-4 year olds



Caregiver Skills Training –
Developmental delays
or Disabilities
2-9 year olds



Philani Mentor
Mother Programme
0-5 year olds



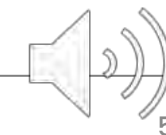
Parents and
Families Matter!
9-18 year olds



Families Make the
Difference - IRC
0-18 year olds



Parenting for
Lifelong Health
0-18 year olds



How parenting support interventions work

Core content

- Evidence-based
- Age-appropriate support for healthy growth, learning and development
- Responsive caregiving
- Promotion of autonomy and resilience
- Caregiver mental health support
- Gender sensitive norms
- Adapted for local language, culture, age

Parenting skills

- Quality time together
- Age-appropriate play and communication
- Socio-emotional regulation
- Positive reinforcement
- Nonviolent discipline
- Stress management and self-care
- Parents' communication and self-regulation skills
- Household resource mapping

Parenting outcomes

- Improved knowledge on child development and parenting
- Reduced harsh and abusive parenting
- Increased positive and responsive parenting behaviors
- Strengthened caregiver-child relationship
- Improved emotional well-being and mental health

Adult outcomes

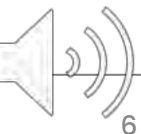
- Improved interpersonal relationships
- More equitable gender norms
- Improved mental health

Child outcomes

- Reduced behavioural problems, self-harm and substance use
- Reduced maltreatment
- Improved socio-emotional regulation
- Improved cognitive, physical, motor and language development
- Improved mental health

Societal outcomes

- Reduced inequities
- More human capital



Intervention delivery modalities

For whom

- All parents and caregivers need some support to care for their children and adolescents
- Some parents or caregivers need all the support that they can get

By whom

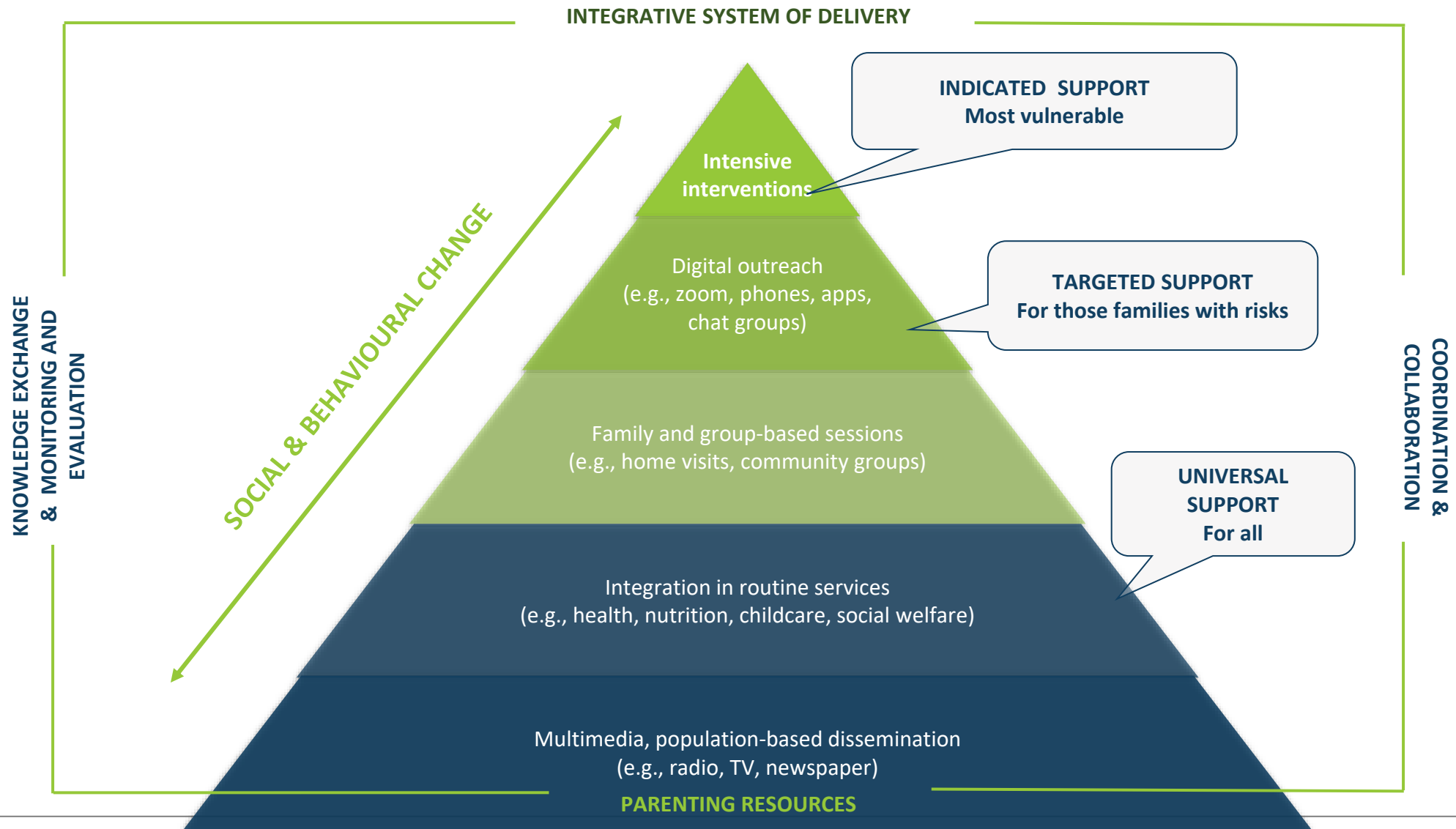
- Can be delivered by professional or para-professional staff or peers
- Target populations at risk or the general population

How

- Group-based or individual parent/family-based
- Integrated into existing services (e.g. health, social welfare), and complemented by specific programmes
- Combined with other components for better impact (e.g. cash transfers, multimedia communication, digital outreach)



Providing services according to need



Why the Global Initiative to Support Parents?

Only
26%

of governments say they are
reaching all parents who need it

Global Status Report on
Preventing Violence Against Children, WHO 2020

Strong evidence for the effectiveness of parenting support programs in different settings
(supported by WHO guidelines)

BUT interventions are frequently siloed across sectors, not seen as national priorities for investment, and not brought to scale for all that need them

AND the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted social services and created isolation due to lockdown measures



a global parenting crisis



Global Initiative to Support Parents

Vision

To enable all parents and caregivers to access quality, evidence-based parenting support according to their need by 2027

Mission

To transform government recognition and resourcing of evidence-based parenting interventions and programs and dramatically improve childhood health and wellbeing, through targeted national assistance and international advocacy

Founding partners

Early Childhood Development Action Network, End Violence, Parenting for Lifelong Health, UNICEF, WHO



Global Initiative to Support Parents



Advocate



Generate evidence



Innovate



Scale



Evidence of impact



Low-cost non-commercial



Open source & adaptive



Scalable & sustainable



Policy partnerships



Regional convenings and a Global Summit

Increase the visibility of parenting support as a global public good, by:



Sharing the evidence-base



Generating policy dialogue



Promoting a whole-of-government approach



Building regional coalitions that are cross sectoral and across the life course

Africa Regional
GISP Conference
June 2022

Latin America and
Caribbean Regional
GISP Conference
October 2022

Asia Regional
GISP Conference
October -
November 2022

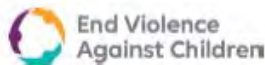
Coming Soon:
Middle East
Europe
Global Summit!



Three interlocking themes



GISP at the World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education



Building the Blocks: Supporting Parents in Early Childhood Care and Education

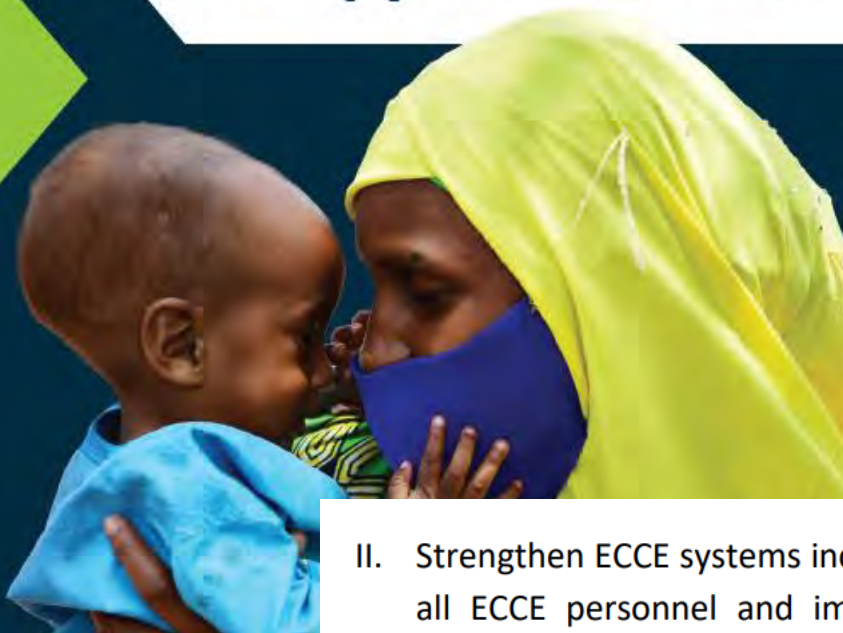
Monday, 14 November 2022

11 am-12:30 pm

Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)

GISP is calling on governments and partners to support and invest in parenting initiatives to promote child and caregiver well-being and help children achieve their full learning potential

In support of
**Global Initiative to
Support Parents**



Member State Commitment
in the Tashkent Declaration

- II. Strengthen ECCE systems including the recruitment, qualifications and working conditions of all ECCE personnel and improve regulatory and quality assurance frameworks, striving towards policies and interventions on equal qualifications, certifications, wages and status between ECCE and, at least, primary school teachers. Increase access to evidence-based parenting support programmes for all parents and caregivers.

Expected Outcomes

1. A common understanding of:

- what is meant by evidence-based parenting interventions and policies
- the rationale to invest in parenting interventions and programs
- the pathways for scale up of interventions as part of national systems

2. A commitment to step up investment

3. Establishment of a regional network



Thank you!



World Health
Organization

unicef 

for every child



End Violence
Against Children



ECDAN
Early Childhood Development Action Network



Partners thank the United States Agency for International Development
for their financial support to prepare this presentation.





Mapping of ECD Parenting Programmes in East Asia and Pacific & South Asia Regions

-- Preliminary Findings

UNICEF EAPRO & ROSA

Presenter: Dr Zuyi Fang, ECD Consultant

Project Overview



- A mapping of key parenting initiatives and programmes, policies, strategies and practices, guided by the components of the [Nurturing Care Framework \(NCF\)](#), that are being implemented in the East Asia and Pacific and South Asia regions in relation to young children (aged 0-8), including with UNICEF support.
- Builds on the 2018 Positive Parenting Mapping; Larger; Centered on the NCF.
- To inform UNICEF’s work in promoting and supporting family support programmes with a focus on parenting for responsive caregiving for early childhood development, and advocacy efforts with governments and partners in this regard.



Key Questions

1. Enabling environment and governance
2. Programme content and delivery (violence prevention, caregiver mental health; modality & platform, key actors, contact points, capacity development and resources)
3. Promotion of gender equality and disability inclusion

Scope

- Programmes that show some readiness for scale-up. (scale, partnership, funding, institutionalisation, evidence, etc.)

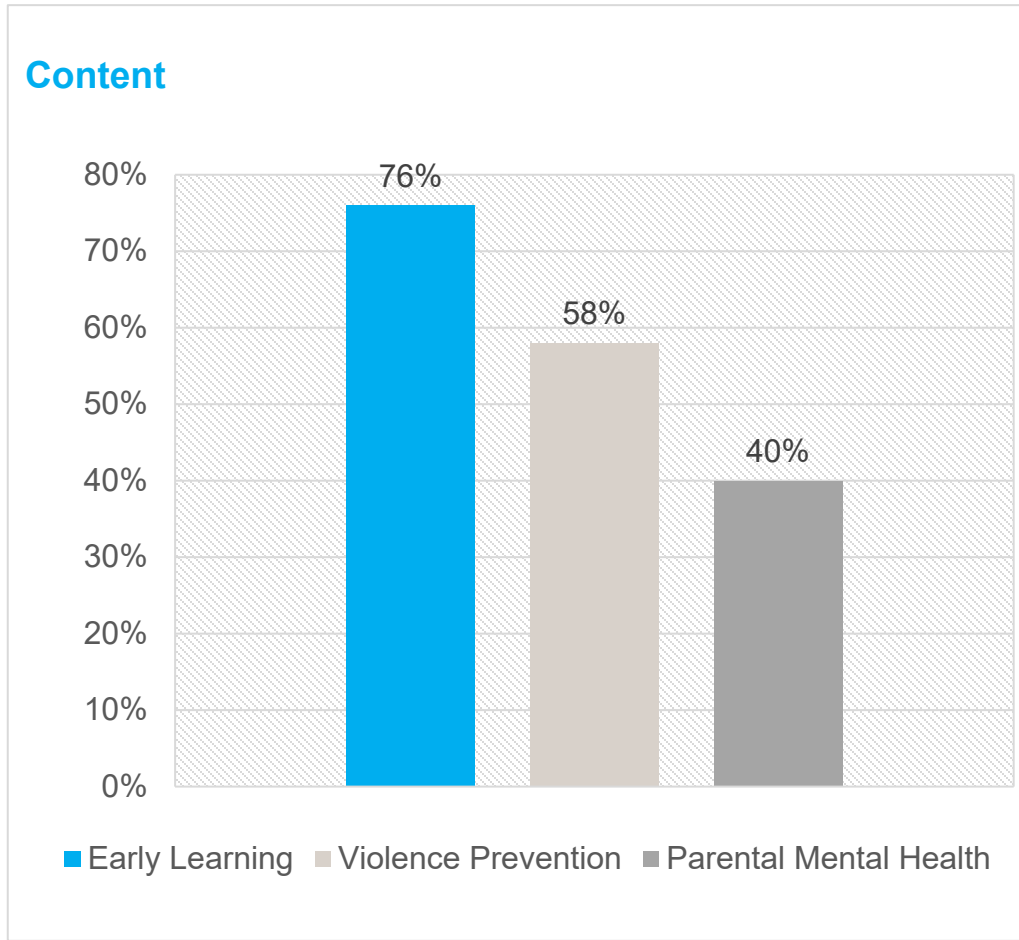
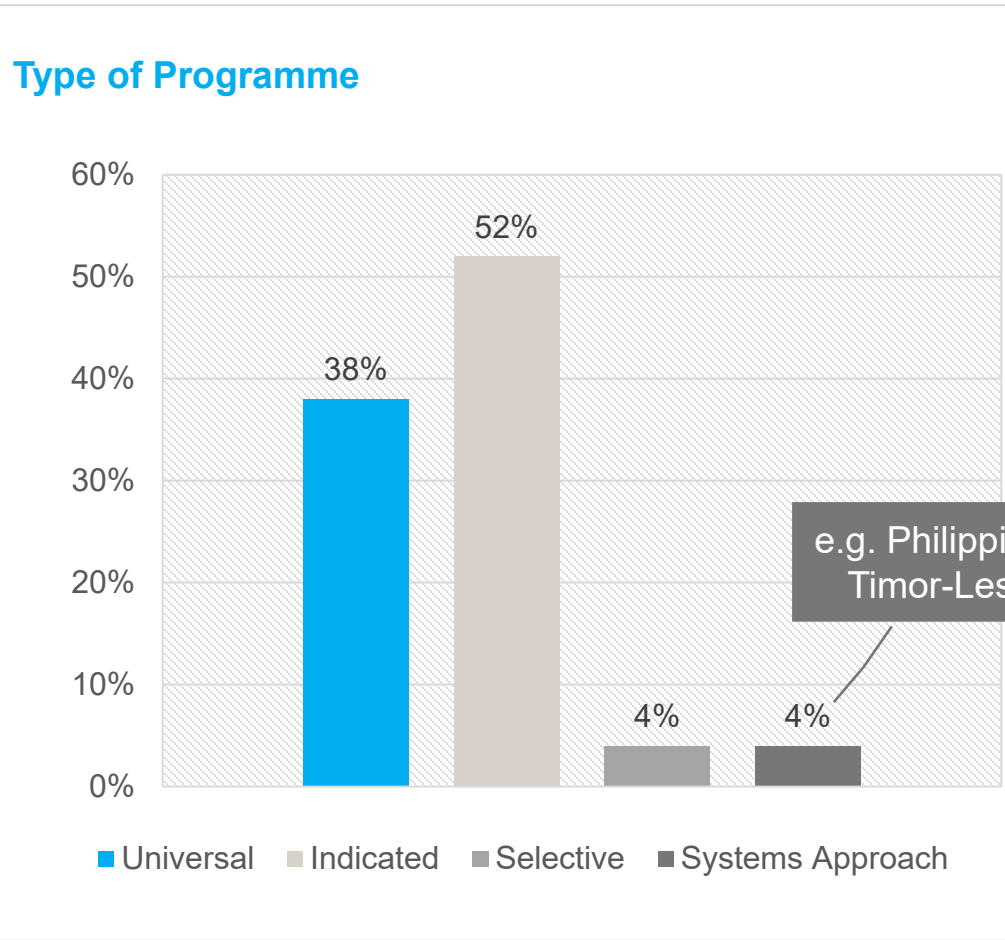
Outputs by the first half of 2023

- EAPRO and ROSA regional reports
- 2 EAPRO and 4 ROSA case studies
- Policy brief



Preliminary Findings Based on 50 Programmes Identified





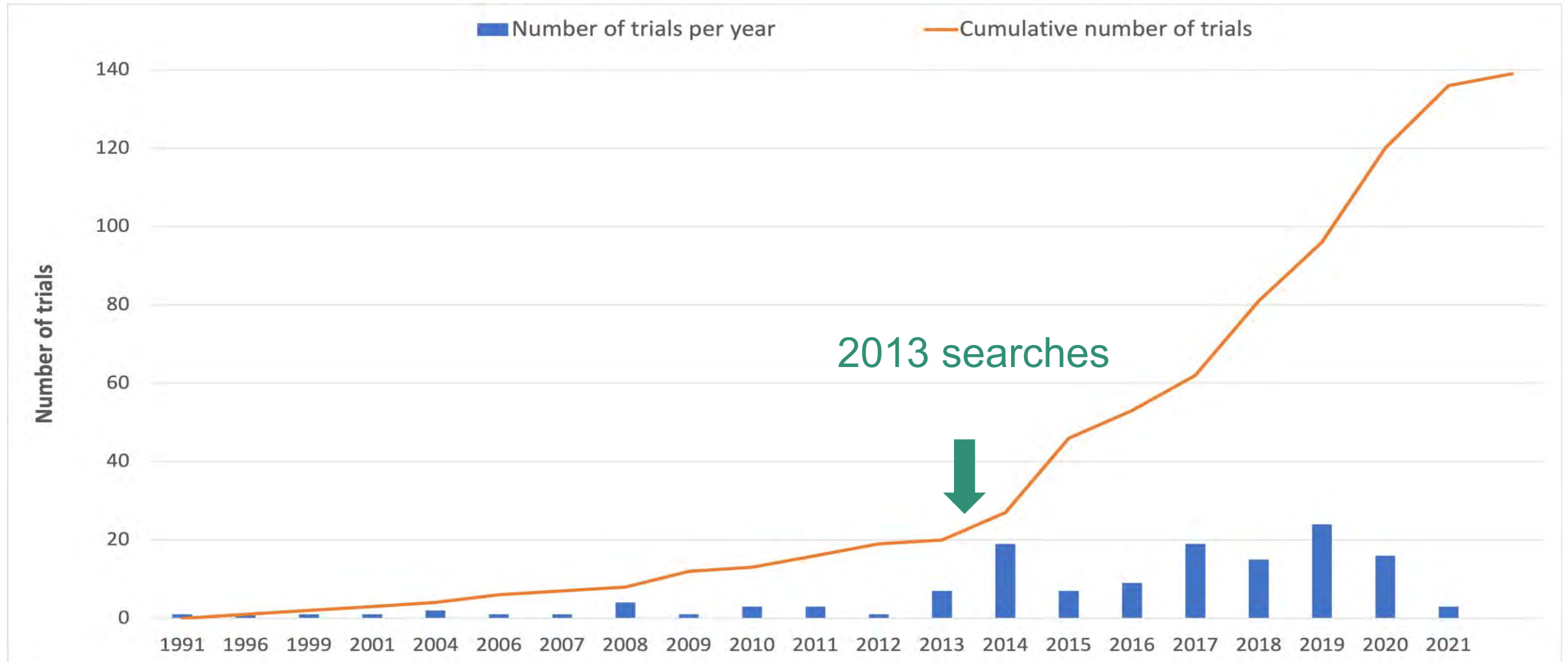
- **Type:** over half are **indicated** interventions, targeting disadvantaged families; 4% using a **systems approach**
- **Content:** the majority cover early learning and stimulation; over half covering violence prevention; 40% are (will be) attending to parental mental health

Science of evaluation: How do we know if interventions are working & why does it matter?

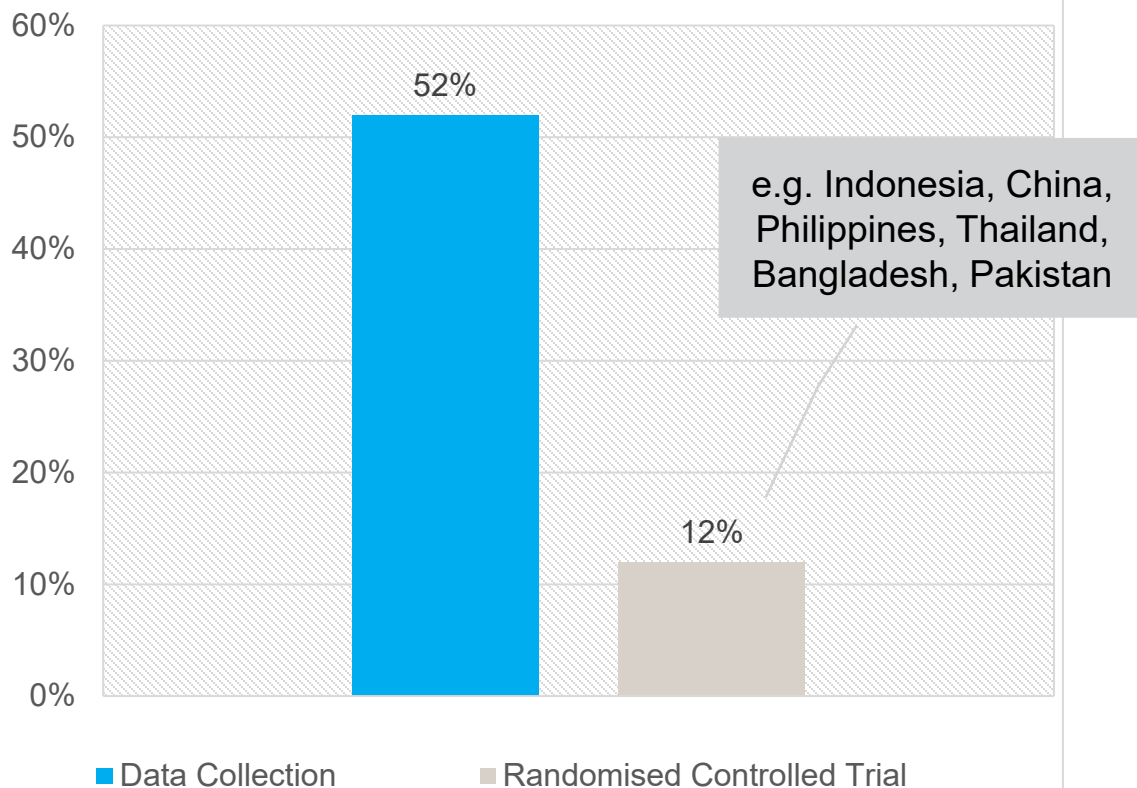
- Interventions are costly - but they can be **cost effective**, as the problems they solve are expensive
- Evaluations are costly, but not as costly as untested interventions at scale
- Well-liked interventions may do no good – or, may do harm
 - Many examples of popular interventions doing harm, e.g. teen pregnancy program in Australia caused more pregnancies, than in control group (Brinkman et al 2016)
- We need to know if interventions work, so we spend our scarce money wisely; need randomised controlled trials (RCTs) to test what works- the good news is that there are **a growing number of high quality RCTs** in low- and middle-income countries.

WHO LMIC systematic review update: Findings

- Found 131 RCTs of parenting programs from LMICs – a large increase since the 2013 review



Evidence

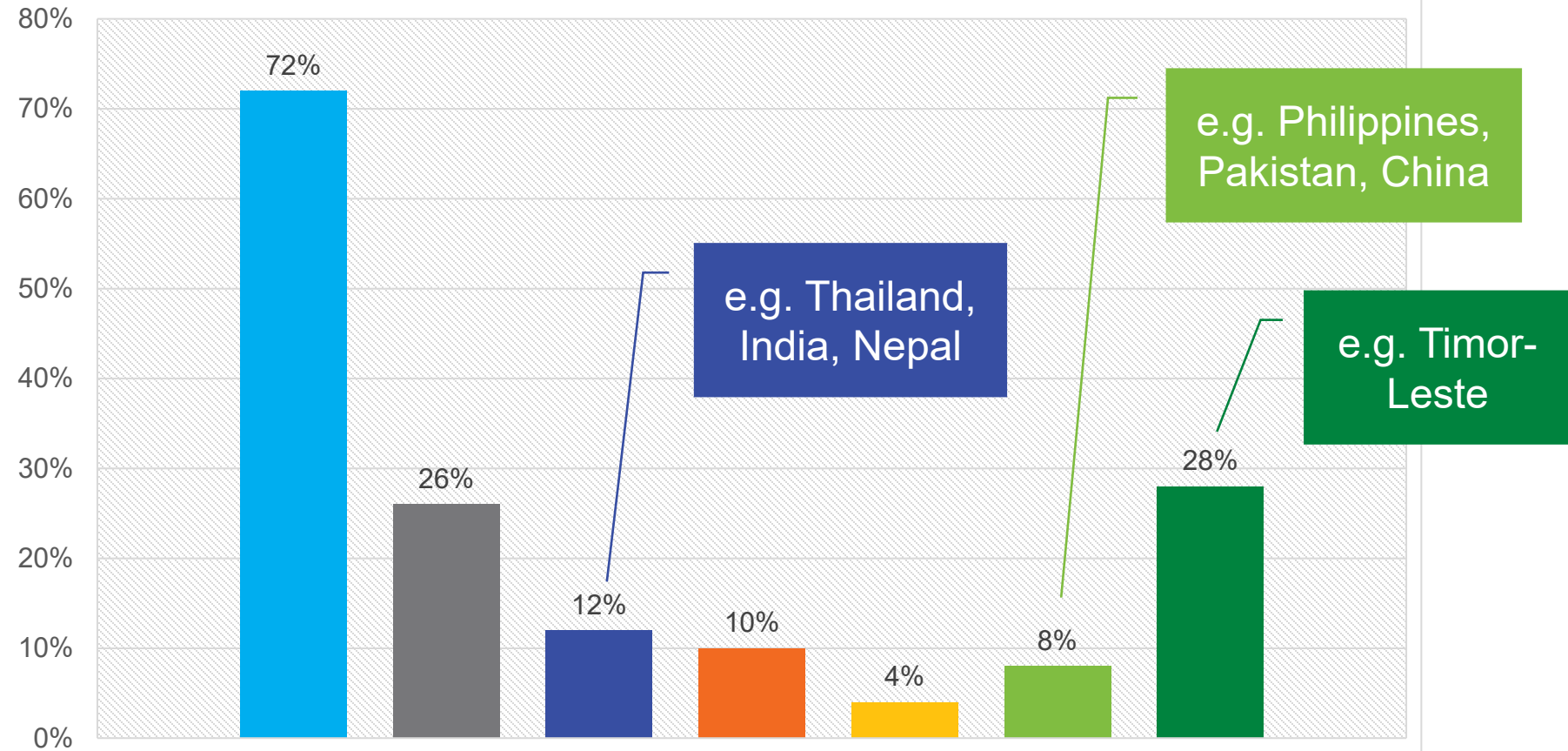


- **Half** are collecting data to understand programme implementation or impact (e.g. M&E, endline survey, qualitative interviews, etc)
- **12%** have conducted **randomised controlled trials using mixed-methods** to evaluate programme effects.

“Until we know why, we can never decide how.”
--- Case Study Interviewee

Modalities

- In-Person Parent Group
- In-Person Individualised Delivery
- Online
- Self-Led Learning
- Radio/TV
- Hybrid (online + in-person)
- Multiple Modalities



- Almost all are providing **in-person** support (parent groups & home visitation)
- An increasing number of countries are providing **online/remote** support (auto-messages, phone calls, etc.) and **hybrid** delivery.
- Around 1/3 are providing **multiple** modalities.

Lead Ministries/Bodies – in relation to parenting

Sector	Country	Lead
Education	Cambodia	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
	Vanuatu	Ministry of Education and Training
	Bhutan	Ministry of Education
	Nepal	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
Social Protection & Welfare	The Philippines	Department of Social Welfare and Development
	Timor-Leste	Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion
	Viet Nam	The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
	Pakistan	Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiative

	Country	Lead
NGO and Others	Mongolia	UNICEF, a national NGO ECD Center
	Myanmar	UNICEF, local NGOs and faith-based associations
	PNG	UNICEF, overseas research institute
	Samoa	UNICEF, local NGO

Sector	Country	Lead
Woman, Child, & Family Services	Indonesia	National Population and Family Planning Agency
	Malaysia	National Population and Family Development Board
	Bangladesh	Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs
No Lead Ministry	India	Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education
	China	All China Women's Federation (0-3), Ministry of Education (3+)
	Laos	Lao Women's Union, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Lao Front for National Development
	Solomon Islands	Provincial Government of Guadalcanal; ECD Related Ministries
	Thailand	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Child
	Maldives	Ministry Of Education, Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, Ministry of Health, Maldives Police Service, etc..

unicef 
for every child

Thank you.

unicef 