

Annual Report 2012





ICDP Report 2012

20 years of ICDP worldwide

Comment from the Chair:

In 2012, we saw once more that the ICDP programme, with its relational approach and simple yet profound messages, continues to inspire and motivate many groups working in different corners of the world. Through cooperation with excellent partners and with support from a large number of dedicated individuals, ICDP has been working to meet the needs of more of the poorest and most vulnerable children and to inspire many professionals and networks around the child. Poverty, natural disasters, conflicts and wars have affected many of the communities, where ICDP continues to be committed to reaching families and children who need us most.

Our partner organizations have put great energy in their ICDP work with encouraging results, driving positive changes in attitudes and behaviour towards children, and thus creating more protective and happier environments for children to develop and grow up in. This was achieved by supporting and sensitizing children's parents, caregivers and educators, and by enabling new teams to train and implement the ICDP programme locally. Thanks to cooperation with Unicef, over 550,000 children could be reached with our work.

It is the commitment of ICDP not only to deliver programmes, but also to demonstrate their impact. In 2012, a standard questionnaire for the evaluation of the work with the ICDP programme was made available to all who implement the ICDP in practice. Thanks to Conconfirm, our new partner, the data collection can now be done online.

In September, we celebrated twenty years of ICDP in the world, and the international gathering at Loudwater, England, was one of the highlights of the year. Our ICDP colleagues arrived from fourteen countries, including Europe, Africa, Australia, North and South America – representing half of the countries where ICDP is active. For many it was an opportunity to meet for the first time and to share in person about ICDP developments in their respective countries and to talk about aspirations and future directions for their ICDP work. The colourful presentations from many enthusiastic and committed participants brought to light the universal relevance of the guidelines and principles of the ICDP programme, and how easy it is to use them in so many different cultural settings and contexts.

- Nicoletta Armstrong





Introduction

ICDP began developing its training program in 1985, but an organization was not founded until 1992 when it was registered as a private foundation, in Oslo, Norway, with the objective of working for the development of children and young people.

Our Ethos

The Ethos of ICDP is to provide for human care by activating empathy and education of both caregivers and their children.

Our Work

The work of ICDP is based on the principles that are laid down in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. ICDP may participate directly or indirectly in activities run by other humanitarian organization having corresponding objectives.





About ICDP

"ICDP is based on the idea that human beings are by nature social, and that also means that we, as human beings, are particularly vulnerable in our social relationships because that is the domain of our suffering and our happiness. So when we are deprived of normal human contact, there is suffering and loss, as we can see in institutionalized children. This is where ICDP comes in to restore and revive normal human caring interaction.

This does not only apply to the care of babies and young children, it applies at all levels of life from babies to youth, adults to elderly - we are all living in relationships with each other, and the quality of these relationships decides how we feel, cope and develop. Therefore ICDP is in principle applicable at all these levels."

- *Professor Karsten Hundeide*

"...This is where ICDP comes in to restore and revive normal human caring interaction..."

ICDP Approach to training

The ICDP approach to training is based on the idea that the best way to help children is by helping the children's caregivers. It is now well known that unless children have at least one caring adult to love them and teach them life skills, social behaviour and morals, their mental and emotional development will be impaired.

Recent research suggests that normal physical development of the brain depends on proper interaction between a caring adult and the growing child. In normal circumstances such learning happens naturally. However when families are uprooted through social changes, migration, catastrophes, children losing their parents, or having been numbed by severe deprivation and emotional shock, this care often breaks down and has to be reactivated through skilled help. If children do not receive sufficient love and attention while they are young, the problem can perpetuate itself because they can themselves become inadequate parents. Therefore ICDP's focus is on trying to break this cycle.

"...The ICDP approach to training is based on the idea that the best way to help children is by helping the children's caregivers..."





Programme

ICDP has developed a simple and culturally adaptable programme, based on recent research in child development that sensitises and enriches the relationship between caregivers and their children. Local child rearing practices are identified and reactivated in order to stimulate development that is truly authentic and long lasting. The main aim of ICDP training is to build competence and confidence in the members of a community or an existing child caring system and to transfer the project to the local resource persons.

Implementation

The ICDP program was originally developed for parents/caregivers of very young children. Over the years it has proven to be relevant for caregivers of older children too. The program can be used in the area of prevention and rehabilitation in different contexts; to train staff in centres and institutions for children, to improve relational abilities of teachers in preschools and schools, or as a parenting programme working through networks, such as primary health care or social services. The ICDP programme can help develop standards for human care in emergency situations, when young children are placed in camps or institutions due to war, migration, catastrophes, abandonment or abuse.

Training

Workshops are given on two different levels, followed by practical application of ICDP in two 'self-training projects'. At the first level of training participants implement the programme directly with families, the second level of training qualifies participants to train others.

Help from Snøhetta Architect office in Norway, Oslo

A logo is essential for the promotion of ICDP and we are very grateful to Snøhetta for offering us their expert services for free, which would have been far beyond our means.



ICDP and children's rights

In April 2011, the Committee on the Rights of the Child issued the General Comment No. 13 on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence. Its Article 19 declares that "protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programs to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child." One available social program that focuses on providing support for parents, caregivers and children is the International Child Development Program (ICDP). The ICDP is designed to influence and improve the quality of contact and relation between the caregivers, usually parents, and children, through the practical application of the eight themes or guidelines for positive interaction. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is a value-based legal document ratified by most countries in the world. This is a significant achievement and it gives a new basis and legitimization for a more humane treatment of children all over the world. Nevertheless, it is important to understand that there is a big gap between a legal document describing ideal conditions for children at a macro-governmental level and its implementation at the micro level of families and communities. The ICDP is another expression of the same humanitarian spirit as it is encoded in the convention of children's rights. ICDP can be put in practice in any community to create positive conditions for the fulfillment of fundamental children's rights: the right to be protected from violence and to receive the loving care and guidance from the immediate environment which is required to ensure healthy human development. Introducing children's rights is likely to have a major impact on families (and all levels of authorities) if efforts are also made to activate awareness and deeper bonding to children as persons. Without a deep activation of a more humanized and caring relationship to children, provided by social programs such as ICDP, the advocacy for children's rights may become an empty shell without its basis in human realities.

The above is the abstract from the article "ICDP approach to awareness-raising about children's rights and preventing violence, child abuse, and neglect" published in Child Abuse & Neglect The International Journal, November 2011 issue.

Using child rights to protect young children from violence: Designing a community protection plan

In 2012, ICDP continued to cooperate with the International Institute for Children's Rights and Development (IICRD) and the International Centre for Human Development (CINDE), on the two year project in Colombia, started in 2010. The project gradually spread to communities in four departments of Colombia: (Antioquia, Huila, Quindío and Chocó). The ICDP programme was implemented as the first module, whereas a new curriculum was developed and applied as a second module. The aim of the second module was to increase the local community's capacity to protect its young children from violence. The module was designed to raise awareness in families about children's rights, by mapping the risk of violence and protective factors and helping them formulate and deliver concrete action plans in their communities. Children, family members, caregivers and personnel from most important local agencies were all included as critical participants in the process. The project finished in 2012 and an extensive report is also available from ICDP. A book about the new module was published in Spanish, and it was also translated into English. A case studies was also compiled, called "Changing communities through children: a case study of the Colombia protecting early childhood from violence project".



**The pilot project in La Tebaida, Quindío, Colombia:**

The new children's rights curriculum raised the mothers' awareness about their own responsibilities to protect children from violence in their community and they formulated and put into practice an action plan. As a result of that action, a few dozen families (linked to the ICBF children centre, one school and one NGO called DAVIDA) are now informed about the guidelines for positive communication with children, about ways to protect children and detect abuse of children's rights. The mothers are also campaigning to change "the local culture of shouting at children", which they perceive "as a first step leading to violence towards children".





Europe

Norway

- The ICDP international foundation was registered in Oslo, in 1992.
- ICDP was implemented through health stations, in schools, and the first phase of ICDP cooperation with the Ministry started in 1996.
- In 2006, the board of the foundation decided to separate ICDP Norway from ICDP. The formality was finalized in 2009 and ICDP Norway was registered as an association: www.icdp.no
- An agreement for cooperation was signed between ICDP and ICDP Norway.
- In 2012, ICDP Norway started to work on re-defining its mandate, with two key tasks: an administrative and academic one.
- ICDP Norway cooperates with The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir) regarding the registration of ICDP trainers and signs agreements with the ICDP trainers employed outside the Bufdir system. ICDP Norway sets conditions for maintaining trainer status and trainers' use of the ICDP programme.
- Bufdir continues to coordinate the ICDP parental guidance programme, which was re-started in 2005.
- With sponsorship from Bufdir, the ICDP country project was evaluated in a 3-year research study. The results were presented in 2011 and were very positive.
- In 2012, the number of new ICDP facilitators was 424, representing 63 municipalities; of these 344 deliver ICDP to parents in general and 80 apply it with ethnic minorities, mostly with those living in cities.
- In total there are 2800 ICDP facilitators and 80 ICDP trainers
- ICDP trainers offer training at facilitator level to staff working in kindergartens, health centres, pedagogical psychological services, child protection units, family centers and centers for immigrants and asylum seekers.
- Training is also given to staff in institutions for children and youth, including centres for young asylum seekers (under the age of 15).
- The ICDP booklet with the 8 themes on positive interaction was translated in over 15 languages for the work with different minority groups and in 2012 it was translated into Polish.
- ICDP Norway carried out a pilot project called "Fathers in close relations" by implementing and adapting ICDP in their work with five groups of fathers. It was funded by the Children, Youth and Family Affairs and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The evaluation showed positive results.
- In January 2012, ICDP (international) signed a contract for cooperation with the Vålerenga Athletic Association (VIF), and a pilot project took place in the second half of 2012. The systematic collection of coaches' experiences showed the ICDP programme to be useful. The plan is to do a larger project with VIF.



Sweden

- ICDP Sweden: <http://www.icdp.se/> became a registered foundation in 2000.
- The work with ICDP grew steadily and the main task has been organizing training courses and seminars in the ICDP programme, through cooperating with municipalities all over Sweden.
- The work with the ICDP programme is considered as a way to realize the intentions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2006, ICDP Sweden became a member of the Network for Children's Rights.
- ICDP Sweden adapted the ICDP programme and used it in relation to older people - this work proved successful.
- The ICDP programme is currently applied in the context of child health, preschool, school, social services and health care for older people.
- A total of 1,585 facilitators, 160 trainers and 7000 to 8000 caregivers, have received ICDP since starting in 2000.
- In 2012, training was given to principals in preschools and schools, preschool teachers, special education teachers, counselors, psychologists, physicians, nurses, recreation, counselors, school nurses, social workers, family therapists, therapy assistants, social workers and youth counselors.
- ICDP Sweden gives courses at 3 levels: caregiver, facilitator and trainer level.
- ICDP training was given to 250 facilitators, 17 trainers and 1000 caregivers
- Courses at level 1 and 3 were completed in Stockholm and two new courses started.
- New level 3 training started in Stora Brännbo, Sigtuna.
- 17 new certified trainers signed agreements with Foundation ICDP Sweden
- There were several commissioned programmes throughout the year: Turku (level 1); Sundsvall (Level 1, Level 2 commenced); Malmö (level 2); Hagfors (level 1); Linköping (level 1).
- Community on the Web pilot project has not worked satisfactorily and many subscribers complained that they could not get into the website "community". The Board has therefore decided to change the web service provider and partially change the website.
- Other activities in 2012 include: inspirational lectures and seminars; introductory meetings for politicians and policy makers; introductory lectures; lectures at universities, colleges and conferences; and networking meetings.
- A networking meeting for counselors and supervisors was held in Stockholm. Guest speaker was psychologist Niki Sundström, a She lectured on mentalization-based treatment and mentalizing theory. It was a very popular day with 60 participants from across the country.
- Nordic Network Meeting 2012: The Tenth network meeting took place in May, at the Norra Latin conference centre, in Stockholm. Nicoletta Armstrong, the chair of ICDP International talked about the history of the ICDP Programme; Colwyn Trevarthen Boyd gave a lecture entitled "Why Hopes of Children Matter and make sense, for them and for us."; T. Klingberg lectured on The Learning Brain and Ulf Långbacka, from Åbo Academy held a workshop on mindfulness and music.





Denmark

- ICDP has been developing for 13 years and has spread all over Denmark; approximately 75% of all teachers know about ICDP. The programme is used in education to help teachers and students improve their relational competence.
- Three organizations work with ICDP: GR-psykologerne (company of psychologists); University College Nordjylland (UCN) and Autenticus (company of psychologists).
- In 2012, GR-psykologerne changed their name to Institut for Relationspsykologi (Institute of Relational Psychology). <http://www.relationspsykologi.dk> The institute organizes ICDP courses for teachers in kindergartens, middle and high school teachers, health care nurses, and different professional groups working with children.
- The general impression from professionals is that ICDP affects positively the lives of the children, and this is because ICDP raises the awareness of the way one interacts with children. The ICDP method can develop the relationship with the child, as well as with other people.
- Two trainers from the institute visited Japan to share their knowledge about ICDP with interested people in Tokyo and Hamamatsu, and discuss how to implement ICDP in Japan.
- The University College of Northern Denmark (UCN) offers ICDP training primarily to teachers and pedagogues, but other groups have become interested in attending ICDP courses, including psychologists, healthcare workers and social workers. <http://www.ucn.dk/Forside/ICDP/Forside/Forside.aspx>
- UCN is currently cooperating with the Danish National Health Services on a project enhancing effective coordination and collaboration for healthcare workers and pedagogues, in support of health-provision for children.
- It is operating in 4 municipalities, where ICDP is implemented in day-care centers.
- The project results will be evaluated by the Ramboll consultant agency, with a pre and post design and with special focus on the behaviour of the child and the parents' perception of the child.
- The professionals working with young people who experience challenges concerning their relational competences, are the new target group.
- Psychologist Anne Linder www.authenticus.dk has been spreading the ICDP method for over ten years and in 2012 she has continued to give lectures and training courses mainly to pedagogues, students and day care staff; she also successfully introduced ICDP sensitization for librarians. She is particularly interested to demonstrate the link between ICDP and the concept of inclusion, and to support and promote inclusion in education, work and culture. During her March trip to Australia, she had the opportunity to link up with the ICDP in Brisbane.

Finland

- The ICDP developments started in 2010 and were led by Klara Shauman Alhberg, a psychologist working in the Family Centre in Paragas, near Åbo.
- ICDP Finland became a registered association in January 2012, with 22 members.
- The ICDP work is taking place in Åbo and Kotka, and in each area there is a group of trained facilitators.
- In Åbo, ICDP is used at the Anchor House family centre, as a framework for guiding cooperation in multi-professional work; it is implemented with families and professionals who work with children.
- The project in Kotka was set up with the aim of developing child centered models for working with parents who have problems related to substance abuse and the ICDP method is used as part of this work.
- Three organizations are involved: the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters, A-Clinic Foundation and the Finnish Blue Ribbon. It is sponsored by the Slot Machine Association.
- During the autumn, the ICDP programme was implemented with ten groups, for a total of 64 people. Parents and family members constituted six groups, whereas professionals comprised the other four groups.
- In total, 163 people were trained at caregiver level and 29 as ICDP facilitators.
- In Kotka, the training of a group as ICDP trainers is still in process.



Portugal

- Before ICDP was founded in 1992, there was a period of involvement with the “Alfragide project” in Lisbon.
- Two years after the registration of ICDP in 1992, Lisbon became a key place for the strategic planning and developments of the ICDP programme in Angola and more recently Mozambique.
- In 2008, ICDP Portugal became a registered organization: www.icdpportugal.blogspot.com
- The ICDP team has since then been cooperating once again with the Alfragide project which is now called the Educational and Social Centre “Roda Viva”.
- Roda Viva runs a kindergarten and different after school and youth programmes. It serves more than 200 children and young people.
- The ICDP work with parents led to positive changes in parents’ behaviour towards their own children. As a result, in 2009, the director of Roda Viva asked the ICDP team to organize sensitization courses for all the teachers.
- At Roda Viva the ICDP approach is currently used at every level: in the work related to infants, children, young people and their families, as well as the work with the staff at the centre.
- In 2012, the ICDP technical team continued to support the staff and to offer ICDP sensitization to children’s parents.
- The statistics show that over 50% of the first children to be part of the project went on to university, compared to around 5% which occurs in the normal school system.
- There are reports from local primary schools that children coming from Roda Viva do better than most at school.

England

- In 2012, ICDP organized several international training workshops for future facilitators, with participants from 11 countries, including: England, Russia, Belarus, Moldova, USA, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Ukraine, Colombia and Ghana.

Russia

- ICDP established links with the Nizhniy Novgorod Resource Centre, “Childhood without violence and cruelty” and three professionals received training and applied the programme in pilot projects.
- The Centre is in process of making plans with the Ministry of Social Affairs; the aim is to train social workers in the Nizhniy Novgorod region. A special focus of the work will be on parents who have adopted or plan to adopt young children.





2011

Country	Facilitators	Trainers	Caregivers	Children
Norway	2 800	80	25 000	50 000
Sweden	1 585	160	8 000	30 000
Denmark	1 000	50	9 000	27 000
Finland	29	1	163	300
Portugal	32	7	163	600
Ukraine	98	9	800	2 000
Russia	24	3	200	700
Macedonia	104	32	400	2 000
Colombia	19 000	2 347	163 090	468 969
Guatemala	900	82	8 935	20 000
El Salvador	2 200	200	23 700	70 000
Brazil	1 052	168	7 437	23 946
Paraguay	20	4	320	900
Peru	20	2	80	400
Argentina	100	15	250	1 000
Mexico	7	-	82	300
Angola	1 000	105	10 000	210 000
Mozambique	600	12	6 000	46 000
Tanzania	129	12	990	3 854
Lesotho	25	3	300	1 000
South Africa	40	-	300	1 000
Malawi	40	-	144	1 000
India	30	2	600	2 000
Australia	-	1	120	220
Usa	10	-	40	150
Total				917 339



ICDP has reached
917 339 children
in the world!





Africa

Mozambique

- In 2002, upon invitation from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA), ICDP started to work in Mozambique with the aim to provide support in the field of psychosocial care for AIDS affected orphans and abused children. The objective was to improve the quality of care of vulnerable children, by strengthening the role of caregivers and enabling them to fulfill their care and educational responsibilities.
- The work of ICDP Mozambique has been ongoing since 2003, providing competence building courses to civil society, organizations and networks, in order to promote healthy development and protection for children.
- NORAD is the main sponsor.
- The project is reaching critical areas of the country, in the Maputo province and expanding gradually to other provinces: Gaza, Nampula, Manica, Sofala and Tete
- The ICDP training programmes are delivered to:
 1. Staff from CS partners and to Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Women and Social Action (DPMAS)
 2. Staff from NGO's, CBOs and networks of social workers, namely OMM
 3. ICDP cooperates with the Pedagogic University in Maputo, with the aim of inserting the ICDP programme as part of the psychology/education curricula (at Master level), thus providing more institutional anchorage and sustainability
- ICDP Mozambique is a technical partner and member of the Psychosocial Group coordinated by the Government .
- New cooperation was established with UNICEF on a project to improve the psychosocial care of vulnerable and disabled children and families in alternative and institutional care, in 7 provinces of the country.
- In six centers for children, the ICDP activities included learning about nutrition.
 1. Raising caregivers' awareness about the role of nutrition in children's development
 2. Development of a valid methodology for children's nutritional vigilance
 3. Improving children's nutritional condition within a holistic vision of children development articulated with the ICDP psychosocial programme
- 200 facilitators, 12 trainers and 25 professional ministry staff received training.
- Approximately 1000 families and 6000 children were reached.
- ICDP was in the main evening news on the Nelson Mandela Day (RTP Africa) and ICDP also participated in several radio programmes.

South Africa

- ICDP developments started in 2008 and are still ongoing
- ICDP is being implemented in 2 areas: the township of Gamalakhe and the city of Pietermaritsburg.
- The work in Gamalakhe is carried out as cooperation between ICDP, R-bup and the Gamalakhe Development Centre (GDC).
- Since 2010, there have been 3 ICDP competence building seminars per year, for the staff from the local crèches.
- When the GDC started working in this region, they realized that there was a need for competence building and increasing the knowledge base about psychosocial development of children, both in the township and its surrounding areas. GDC decided to implement the ICDP programme because it is simple and easy to integrate into different cultural and social contexts.
- A total of 40 ICDP facilitators were formed and 250 caregivers have participated in the sensitization process.
- The ICDP developments in Pietermaritsburg have taken place through cooperation between Dlanathi, the Cindi Network and ICDP.
- ICDP workshops were organized for the social workers from the CINDI cluster of organizations. There is a group of 20 certified facilitators, and they belong to different organizations working in the psychosocial field.
- The ICDP materials were translated into Zulu.
- There are regular follow up seminars which provide support to trained facilitators.
- An evaluation of the results of the ICDP implementation is in process of being carried out by a master student from the University of Oslo, Norway.
- The future objective is to create a strong group of ICDP trainers who can sustain the ICDP work. In November, a trainer level seminar was held for a selected group of 15 facilitators, from both areas.



Lesotho

- In 2009, ICDP established cooperation with the Blue Cross, who became the sponsor for ICDP developments at the Thaba-Bosiu Centre (TBS) in Maseru.
- Since then a successful ICDP training programme has been completed at the TBS centre.
- As one of the aims of the project, the ICDP programme was adapted for working with families and children affected by problems of alcohol and substance abuse.
- A core group of 20 professionals linked to TBS became qualified as ICDP facilitators. They delivered the ICDP programme to families in their respective communities.
- In 2012, the second phase of the project was completed.
- The objective was to consolidate the mastery of the programme and its application within the philosophy and mission of TBS, where the operational focus is the problem of alcoholism and substance addiction in the Lesotho society.
- Always taking into account the social and human complexity of this subject, the training in 2012 had an underlying practical approach in three complementary ways:
 - a) How to deal with the patients and their family and human environment,
 - b) How to empower women in positive human interaction in affected families
 - c) How to sensitize key social agents such as teachers and police to create a preventive and protective dynamic.

Tanzania

- The ICDP developments started in 2004, through cooperation with KIWAKKUKI and the activities have been taking place in Moshi and the surrounding area in the Kilimanjaro region.
- Focus has been on providing support to families and children, victims of HIV/Aids.
- 98 community leaders from 55 villages attended ICDP sensitization workshops.
- Through the community leaders, many villagers received information on ICDP and were interested to join the ICDP meetings.
- There are 12 trainers and 129 facilitators.
- 990 caregivers and 3854 children were reached with the ICDP method.
- The 8 guidelines and 7 principles of sensitization were translated into Kiswahili.
- Facilitators visited their communities and conducted friendly interviews with children, teachers and other caregivers. The majority of parents realized that involving children in planning makes them more eager to participate and that the conventional way of "using a stick" is not as effective as hugging and talking.
- In 2012, two local ICDP trainers started the Haydom project, with the aim of training new ICDP groups in the Manyara Region.
- This initiative is in consultation with the Sorlandet hospital in Norway. It is coordinated by the Haydom hospital administrative assistant. A group of 13 have received training to become ICDP facilitators.







Malawi

- The HIV epidemic is a great challenge in the country, and the statistics from the Ministry of Women and Child Development and National Aids Commission indicate the presence of over 1 mill orphaned children, representing about 14% of the population. Currently, less than 5% of orphans are receiving public external support to safeguard their childhood and development.
- Since 2010, ICDP is implemented as part of the project " Psychosocial support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children"
- It is run as a partnership between the Vestfold Mental Health Care Trust (PiV), the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and two of their partners in Malawi.
- The ICDP capacity building programme promotes psychosocial support to traumatized and vulnerable children. The focusing is on alleviating children's suffering due to neglect and malnutrition.
- There are two implementation partners:
- Chisomo Children's Club works on the reintegration of street children in community, family and school.
- Alinafe Community Hospital serves 126 villages in the Nkhatakota rural area and runs an orphan care project.
- ICDP training is given to health and social workers at Alinafe, and social workers at Chizomo, as well as volunteers from the local child care centres. ICDP was integrated into their daily activities.
- There are 20 trained facilitators.
- In 2012, a new group of 20 social workers from Alinafe and Chisomo began their ICDP training.
- Three facilitators started to receive training to become ICDP trainers.
- 177 village leaders and 184 community members have been oriented in ICDP
- 144 caregivers have participated in ICDP sensitization groups run by Malawi facilitators
- Approximately 1000 children were reached
- There are regular field visits to Chizomo and Alinafe by PiV and NCA employees to follow up ICDP implementation on the ground.

Ghana

- ICDP started to develop in 2012, on the initiative of Joyce Dodzi Larnyoh, a school teacher with 25 years of teaching experience. She received training from ICDP in England. After returning to Ghana she introduced ICDP to the 'Shapes and Colours Educational Centre' in Community 20, Lashibi, and implemented the programme with a group of parents.
- At the same time, contacts were established with Plan Ghana, the District Assembly, Department of Women and Children Affairs, Ghana Education Service, Community Based Organizations and Faith Based Organizations for future cooperation on an ICDP project for preschool and school teachers, social workers and parents in Asesewa and Sekesua, in the Upper Manya District of the Eastern Region of Ghana.



Latin America

Colombia

- ICDP visits started in 1993 and a local team was established by 1995.
- Cooperation with the University Luis Amigo started in 1997 and two trainers are still active.
- ICDP partnered with Unicef in 2001, and the cooperation is still ongoing.
- The strategy of Unicef is to spread ICDP to most vulnerable departments of the country.
- ICDP was conceived as a prevention and child protection tool, “a vaccine against violence” and a builder of peace in family and community.
- ICDP Colombia became a registered organization in 2003: www.icdpcolombia.org
- Unicef first sponsored a pilot project in 5 departments of the country, and this was followed by ICDP projects for entire departments of Nariño, Boyacá and Huila.
- By 2010, thanks to cooperation with Unicef, 352 municipalities were reached with ICDP.
- Several ICDP projects were evaluated by local universities and in 2010 a Unicef sponsored study of the work of ICDP showed very positive results.
- During 2006 and 2007, an ICDP project for 180 parents, ex-guerrilla fighters, was sponsored by the International Organization for Migration. It took place in Bogota.
- Since 2007, the ICDP project in the department of Chocó has been coordinated by the regional Unicef office, with regular re-fresher workshops by ICDP trainers.
- The evaluation of ICDP in Chocó started in 2012 and it is led by a team of researchers from the University of Oslo, Norway, and the University College London, England. Sponsorship is from the Children and Violence Evaluation Challenge Fund. ICDP trainer Ayda Brigitte Ramirez is coordinating the process of data collection by the students from the university in Quibdo.
- The study will explore the effects of the ICDP intervention on caregiver attitudes and behaviour, in particular the use of violence in child rearing, and the child’s strengths and difficulties. The main evaluation question is: is the ICDP programme effective in reducing violent child rearing practices, and how does the violence prevention curriculum add to the effects of the general programme? The study will look at effects in a randomized controlled trial.
- In the department of Santander, ICDP has been working in cooperation with the Health Secretariat since 2010. In 2012, the health secretariat institutionalized the ICDP programme and there was a public launch, which was described in the local papers. ICDP has been training staff from health, education and social services, as well as from some private organizations. So far, there are 70 trainers and 350 facilitators, whose activities reached 1886 families and over 5640 children.
- Since 2006 in the department of Antioquia, the Fundación de Atención a la Niñez (FAN) has been implementing ICDP in a number of projects. In 2012, FAN implemented ICDP in Medellin and 14 municipalities. The ICDP work was carried out in partnership with Alianza Somos Familia and Gerencia de Infancia, Adolescencia y Juventud.
- In the department of Quindio, ICDP ran projects for young people, for teachers, for ICBF staff and for families in poor rural communities. In 2012, ICDP was implemented in 5 municipalities of Quindio, as a component of the Cero a Siempre national strategy for the promotion of early childhood development.
- In 2012, as a result of two-year cooperation between ICDP, the Institute for Children’s Rights and Development (IICRD) and the International Centre for Human Development (CINDE), a new module about children’s rights and protection from violence was finalized. The module had been tried out in pilot projects in four different areas of Colombia and the manual was published in Spanish and also translated into English.
- Total numbers trained: 2,500 trainers, 21,000 facilitators, 200,000 caregivers and over 500,000 children.



Guatemala

- ICDP has been present in Guatemala since 2006. Developments started upon invitation by Unicef.
- ICDP, Unicef, the office of the First Lady and Plan, developed the first ICDP project targeting the most marginalized areas of the country.
- During 2007 and 2008, 90 agents from Plan, SOSEP, the Secretariat for social protection, the Institute for Social Security and SOS Guatemala, received training in 12 workshops.
- ICDP went on field visits to Jalapa and Solola provinces, to observe the facilitators in their work with parents. The internal evaluation of these first projects showed promising results.
- In 2009 and 2010, the ICDP staff at Fundacion Fundazúcar applied the programme in 4 departments, reaching 3700 families and 5516 children, and ICDP became part of their own programme "Mejores familias".
- During this period, Plan integrated ICDP in their child protection programme and applied it in 200 communities in 5 departments.
- The ICDP 8 guidelines for good interaction were used by some of the Plan communities in their campaigns for peace.
- One of the challenges was to find ways of reaching the most abusive families, who out of fear of being reported would refrain from joining the ICDP course.
- In 2011, ICDP was broadcast on TV, in 7 municipalities, and the show was called Children's Viewpoint. It went on air on Tuesdays for twelve consecutive weeks and it was presented by ICDP trainer Julio Martinez. Each programme covered one ICDP topic. The show was so successful that it was broadcast twice. It allowed for callers to comment and share their own personal stories; it involved 2000 families.
- In 2012, ICDP Guatemala was established, with Julio Martinez as chairman.
- The main strategic partners of ICDP Guatemala are Plan Guatemala, Plan Salamá and SHARE.
- ICDP training reached 1000 families in Salamá. The work is expanding to Antigua, Santa Cruz del Quiché and Quetzaltenango.
- ICDP training was given to the staff, mothers and "aunts" from the SOS villages in San Jerónimo and Baja Verapaz.
- The ICDP activities by SHARE reached 1050 children.
- In total ICDP reached 20,000 children in Guatemala.

El Salvador

- In 2006, ICDP was invited by Unicef, to San Salvador to develop an ICDP project with professionals selected from various partner organizations.
- The criteria used for the selection of areas where ICDP was to be implemented were: levels of poverty, violence and child abuse.
- The ICDP method was adopted by Unicef as a strategy to strengthen the capacity of families to provide comprehensive care to their children, especially during early childhood. The vision was to prevent violence in the family and society in the long term, by improving parents' daily interaction and relationship with children.
- ICDP trained a core team of 80 professionals over 2 years.
- There are follow up visits and refresher courses by ICDP.
- ICDP has been implemented by 50 local partners, including the Ministry of Education (MINED), Ministry of Health (MINSAL), municipalities (San Marcos, Resuma, Resuma, Acajutla, San Salvador, Izalco, and others), CIDEP, Inter-vida, FUSAL, ADOI, FAO, UNDP, SOS Village, REINSAL, and many others.
- The Ministry for Social Services (ISNA) coordinates the work of the local partners from its head-office in San Salvador.
- The local partner organizations developed networks of ICDP facilitators, including teachers, social workers, health workers, psychologists and community educators, who visit families at home or give ICDP courses in community spaces.
- The University of Sonsonate uses ICDP for all students in area of early childhood.
- There is a high percentage of male participants at every level of training, trainer, facilitator and caregiver
- In 2012, Nicoletta Armstrong held workshops for new groups and had a meeting with the board of directors of ISNA (social services) who institutionalized ICDP as their programme.
- ICDP spread to 80 municipalities and over 60,000 children.
- A total of 40,270 persons have received ICDP.



Brazil

- Developments started in 2001, with a series of ICDP seminars, meetings and public conferences that took place in Santo Angelo and Aguas de San Pedro.
- In 2002, the first ICDP project was carried out in Santo Angelo, by the CELUAN foundation. Several groups of community mothers were trained as ICDP promoters and they reached 360 families by the end of 2003.
- In 2004 a new project was sponsored by the Bernard van Leer Foundation, in which 61 trainers and 226 facilitators put the ICDP programme into practice with 2717 caregivers and 4308 children.
- In 2009, ICDP was implemented in 5 schools, sponsored by the Giruá municipality. The team of pedagogues developed competence in ICDP and became responsible for the training of all school staff. Trained community workers worked with 200 families of the school children. ICDP proved to be a strategy capable of helping children who are underachieving due to lack of support from their home environments. The experience was so positive that it attracted interest from other municipalities to follow suit.
- In 2010, Afonso Luft gave training to members of the technical team of IPREDE, in Fortaleza, who wanted to use ICDP as part of their nutrition and child development community project.
- In 2010, ICDP partnered with Save the Children Brazil, working on a 4-year multi-institutional project for the semi-arid region in the north east of Brazil.
- Sponsorship is mainly by the European Community.
- The project is developing, implementing and evaluating new models for integrated services for early childhood development.
- The community groups are in process of receiving training from several partner organizations. The training covers three thematic areas: a) Care and Psychosocial Development in Early Childhood (ICDP); b) Health and Nutrition in Early Childhood (CNMP); c) Protection of Child Rights and Combating Domestic and Sexual Violence Against Children (CENDHEC).
- A core group was selected and trained to implement ICDP with families and children linked to local day centers, schools and preschools and to train professionals in charge of the programme called Mãe Coruja.
- The project trained 128 trainers, 400 facilitators and 20,000 families were reached with the ICDP programme in 34 municipalities of the Pernambuco and Bahia states.
- In 2012, ICDP Brazil was formed, with Polyanna Magalhães as chair.





Paraguay

- ICDP developments started in 2001, at the Vida Plena Foundation, whose director Elisabeth Gavilan received training in ICDP.
- During the subsequent 5 years, five projects were carried out in different institutional, urban and rural settings.
- One project is ongoing with parents of "El Jardin Activo", and it is supported by different foreign sponsors.
- From 2007 to 2009, there were two projects in Villeta, promoting non formal education for children in their first years, run by Salesian nuns. The projects combined ICDP sensitization meetings with breastfeeding support meetings. Cooperation between Vida Plena and the Ministry for Childhood Affairs lasted two years and during this time ICDP courses were given to staff in three homes for children.
- In 2012, ICDP continued to be implemented in the daycare centre for children in the Asunción gross central market area - this work started the previous year. The centre is run by Vida Plena, funded by associations and friends in Germany, Holland and Sweden. It is attended by around 100 children from 3 to 17 years of age. Sensitization meetings take place with parents of the market children and the courses in ICDP are combined with teaching handicrafts.

Mexico

- ICDP was launched in 2009, at the "First Pan-American Congress on Education for Peace" held at the University of the Americas, UDLA, Puebla, México. The programme received very good reception and immediately after the conference the ICDP training started for 25 professionals, including psychologists and social workers from government networks DIF Municipal.
- During 2010 and 2011, ICDP was implemented in the Casa de la Niñez Poblana, a government institution for abandoned children in Puebla, which provides protection to children of all age groups.
- All the 72 staff members attended ICDP sensitization courses
- In 2012, the psychologist Jose Luis Flores Jimenez, continued to use ICDP in his practice and started to work on wider implementation of ICDP through the education.

Peru

- ICDP started to develop in Peru in 2009
- ICDP Peru was registered as an organization in 2010
- Ana Sofia Mazzini and Honorata Herrera are the two trainers
- The ICDP programme was implemented with groups of parents with positive results
- ICDP courses were also given at the Essalud hospital in Lima, to train nurses to apply ICDP with expectant mothers.
- Contacts were made with UNICEF in Lima and with representatives of the Wawawasi network, who showed interest to support future developments.
- During 2011 and 2012, cooperation was established with the Asociación Kallpa, in Cusco.
- ICDP training was given to a selected group of social workers from Kallpa, who subsequently implemented the ICDP programme with poor families in Sangarará.
- In 2012, Kallpa announced their plans to extend ICDP to 800 families in the Cusco area. They also started to work on translating the ICDP materials for their work with families and children in the local indigenous communities near Cusco.
- ICDP Peru was contacted by DREC (the government education network), who asked for ICDP training of their teachers. A group of over 100 teachers from DREC attended an introductory workshop and as a result 45 teachers signed up to receive full ICDP training
- In 2012, ICDP Peru established links with the LAN airline and an ICDP training course was given to parents who work for the airline, with very positive results.



North America,

Usa

- ICDP USA was formed in 2012.
- In 2011, Kimberly Svevo-Cianci, leader of the Changing Children's Worlds Foundation, invited ICDP to Chicago, with the objective of developing a project in West Pullman - an area characterized by high levels of violence, unemployment and low income, where the largest population is African American.
- St. Titus Church recognized the high need for violence prevention and became committed to implementing ICDP in the community.
- The training in ICDP started with great enthusiasm in November 2011, and it was continued during 2012, when most of the participants carried out their pilot projects with families in the community.
- Several other groups received training in Chicago, reaching in total around two hundred children.

Australia

- In 2003, ICDP workshops for 72 professionals were held in Brisbane, Melbourne and Canberra. A few small scale initiatives were developed during the following year, but then all activities ceased.
- In 2009, Renee Goetz started to work on reviving ICDP in Brisbane and organized, and partly sponsored, the new training by ICDP.
- Anne Oakley became ICDP trainer in 2010.
- ICDP is currently delivered in the Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre, Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre and the Salvation Army Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Centre.
- As an adjunct to their accredited training, ICDP was also integrated into the Metropolitan South Institute of Training and Education's Youth Work programme and was delivered for one semester (6 months) to students who were going to work in youth services, juvenile justice programmes and with the Department of Child Safety. Over 100 parents participated in the programme. The programme aims to keep parents who are currently separated from their children, due to criminal activities or drug and alcohol abuse, in touch with their children and give them strategies for re-connecting or maintaining connection with their children.

India

- In 2004 and 2005, ICDP workshops, led by Professor Karl-Peter Hubbertz, took place in Athgara and Malda. Participants were social workers, teachers, health workers, medical doctors and other professionals working in child development-centres, children's homes, schools, health education or with self-help-groups of mothers.
- Field workers from six organizations implemented the programme in practice with different groups of families and children.
- Two regional ICDP-groups of facilitators were established and met on regular basis: the "north-group" and the "south-group". Indienhilfe sponsored each ICDP group with funds that covered the costs of materials and other expenses.
- In 2007, ICDP teams were formed in several local organizations, and they implemented ICDP independently.
- During 2008 a new group received ICDP training in Seva Kendra Kharagpur. They developed several ICDP projects with parents and other caregivers in the region of Kharagpur and Midnapur.
- In Seva Kendra Culcatta there were refresher workshops for trained groups. The ICDP material was translated in Bengali.
- The focus in 2009 was on consolidating and evaluating.
- In 2010, Maria Chatterjee conducted several courses and went on field visits to many villages, including to Kharagpur, a remote and difficult area where ICDP work has demonstrated very good results.
- In 2011, the ICDP team started the process of training of a new group of very motivated people to become ICDP facilitators. A newly revised training concept was used, which meant that things developed more efficiently than before. The ICDP programme was implemented with parent-groups in two villages north of Kolkata.
- Each of the organizations involved runs two to four parent groups a year. In 2012, there were refresher courses.



Japan

- Doctor Hitoshi Maeshima contacted ICDP in 2010, and since then he has been working on bringing ICDP to his country.
- In March 2012, Hitoshi and his colleague Setsuko Kobayashi attended an ICDP training workshop in England and in June 2012 the first training workshop for a group of 20 professionals was held in Tokyo by colleagues from Denmark. The ICDP methodology was well received both at the workshop in England and the workshop in Tokyo.
- First course for parents started to take place towards the end of the year.





International Child
Development programme

ICDP was founded in Oslo, Norway on 6 January 1992. Founding members: Karsten Hundeide (chair), Amund Hoff-Berge, Nicoletta Armstrong, Pedro and Teresa Mendes, Henning Rye, Wilbert Verheyen and Phina Klein.

ICDP board in 2012: Nicoletta Armstrong (chair), Santana Momade, Penelope Villar, Stephen Solat and Virginia Thomas.

ICDP, Henrich Gerners Gate 14,
1530 Moss, Norway
Tel. +47 47 96 52 33
Mail: icdp@icdp.no

Chair: Tel. +44 1923 230121
Mail: lailah@icdp.info

www.icdp.info

ICDP Charity Registration number 92/04227

Org.no. 971259906N

ICDP is a private foundation operating under the Norwegian Foundations Act of 15 of June 2001.

The objectives of ICDP are to work for the healthy development of children and youth worldwide.

The work of ICDP is based on the principles that are laid down in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

ICDP may participate directly or indirectly in activities run by other humanitarian organisation having corresponding objectives.

ICDP is non-political and non-denominational.

The ethos of ICDP is to provide human care through activating empathy, sensitivity and education of both caregivers and their children and by strengthening and sustaining local competence and initiative. The point of ICDP training is to sensitize, build competence and confidence in members of a community or an existing child caring system so that it becomes possible to withdraw after some time and to transfer the project to the local resource persons.

