

Annual Report 2013





ICDP Report 2013

Comment from the Chair: _____

2013 was a year that saw further ICDP expansion, with new ICDP training endeavors developing all over the world, but most importantly it was also a year that produced a number of new research studies that positively evaluate the impact of our programme in several different contexts and countries. But what are the key qualities of our programme and what is it that ICDP expects to achieve with it?

ICDP was designed to be a flexible, culturally adaptable programme, easy to assimilate and with a clear main objective: to raise the quality of care for the immediate benefit of the caregiver and the child. Our effort is to help caregivers to see their child as a human being, to develop a sensitive care-giving style and to make their own care-giving more understandable and predictable for the child. What matters is to bring the positive image of the child, as a dialogic and sensitive human being, into the practical everyday interactive context. In our training we often point out the difference between imposition from outside and sensitization from within. ICDP is a sensitization programme; its focus is on consciousness-raising of personal interaction with one's child and facilitation of existing positive behavioural patterns. ICDP delivery needs to be in line with the personal worldviews of those who receive it – because this leads to sustainability.

So when are our main goals achieved from our own perspective? When as a result of our work we observe that there is a deeper understanding and raised awareness about the positive aspects of care in caregivers own daily practices; that the caregiver in addition to increased self-insight, also develops a stronger sense of self-confidence; that the caregivers become more differentiated in the way they perceive their children and their reactions; that the caregiver develops a more interpretive attitude towards the child, based on the child's point of view and the child's intentions; that the caregiver behaves more sensitively and considerately in relation to the child; that the child's feeling towards the caregiver becomes more positive and differentiated than before.

For many of our ICDP research studies we have relied on an international team of experts including, PhD student Ane-Marthe Solheim Skar, professor Lorraine Sherr and professor Stephen von Tetzchner.

Together with our international team we are working on the evaluation of the ICDP-UNICEF programme in the department of Choco, Colombia, which started over one year ago. In this study, the "ICDP Evaluation Questionnaire" is used for data collection, with the aid of the Conformat software. This questionnaire is written both in English and Spanish and all our partners are most welcome to use it.

In addition, I recommend the "Field Guide for Facilitators in ICDP" document by Karsten Hundeide, as it provides useful insight for planning, monitoring and evaluation of ICDP projects.

I would also like to point out that we have published on our webpage a number of studies about ICDP, including the updated "ICDP Evaluation Matrix". All these documents can be found on the following page: <http://www.icdp.info/downloads>.

Over the years we have often spoken about the significance of evaluation and now we can finally offer some solid evidence about the effects of our work, which in turn may provide inspiration and generate even more enthusiasm for what we are doing worldwide.

I thank all our ICDP colleagues for their continuing efforts to make ICDP available to caregivers and children, and in particular, for reaching out to vulnerable and silently suffering children found all over the world.

– 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. Professor Karsten Hundeide led ICDP as chair for 19 years, from 1992 until 2011.

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 in activities run by other human 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 early - 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 behavior 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 sensitizes 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.

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.



ICDP and Children's Rights

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 by Karsten Hundeide and Nicoletta Armstrong "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. Link to it: http://www.icdp.info/var/uploaded/2013/03/2013-03-22_07-28-06_icdp_and_childrens_rights.pdf

Evaluation of ICDP in Brazil

A project with focus on children's rights ICDP reached 29,745 families

As part of the project led by Save the Children called, "Programme for Children with all their Rights", the ICDP programme was implemented in 35 municipalities of the semi-arid region of Pernambuco and Bahia states, in North East Brazil.

Highlights from the evaluation findings: The ICDP programme was found to be extremely relevant because : I.) it strengthens families in their role of caring for and educating children from infancy , improving quality of family life and the protection of children , II.) expands technical capacity of professionals related to early childhood III.) qualifies for early childhood policy when presented as a methodology that can be implemented as a program of the state, building capacity of government to respond to the needs of small children.

By engaging families, professionals and managers of network protection, government and the civil society, ICDP contributed strongly to achievement, promotion and protection of rights of childhood. The evaluation report highlights the ICDP contribution in coping with a major violation of rights of children in Brazil, violence against children.

The impact of the ICDP implementation was determined in two dimensions. The first reflects the quantitative impacts of the training of over 1,254 facilitators and peer educators in 35 municipalities of Pernambuco carrying the message of the ICDP through public services health, education and social assistance, benefiting approximately 29,745.

The other dimension is qualitative in nature, since the methodology has positively impacted the child protection network enabling better interaction between adults and children and a greater commitment of adults to ensure the protection and well-being of all children.

In context of the Pernambuco project, ICDP provided the seeds for developing a comprehensive early childhood care design. ICDP demonstrated that the redemption of childhood memories and the recognition of the child as a person is an effective sensitization method for caregivers. Associated with this there is evidence that the simplicity of the message that the ICDP transmits allows it to be flexible and adapted to different cultural and social economic contexts. The teaching materials recognize and adapt to these realities through pilot projects.

According to the report, the ICDP programme has all the potential of sustainability. However, for this to take place it is necessary to strengthen the group of ICDP facilitators in all executing agencies and partner with them to build strategies to reach all families with children under five, especially those in greatest condition of vulnerability. Furthermore, it is essential to do advocacy with the state and local governments to implement the ICDP as public policy and for that new financial support is required.



Evaluation of ICDP and football coaches

In January 2013 the evaluation of the pilot project in Oslo "Guidance for coaches to enhance their interaction with children in the sports arena, based on the International Child Development Programme: A pilot project in cooperation with Vålerenga football" was finished. The football coaches evaluated the ICDP programme positively, and reported to have experienced the course as a useful support, both in terms of interaction with the players, but also in relation to own children. The coaches who were interviewed four months after the last workshop said that the ICDP course had changed the way they relate with the children, by spending more time, being calmer, and their view of the child had generally changed. They also reported increased self-confidence. To link to this study: http://www.icdp.info/var/uploaded/2013/12/2013-12-17_09-45-53_norway_2013_icdp_in_sports_in_english.pdf.

Evaluation of ICDP and fathers

The evaluation report of the project "Fathers in close relations" carried out in Oslo was finished in March 2013. The evaluation results indicate that the fathers' parenting skills increased after their participation in the ICDP course. The fathers reported that they had become more aware and more engaged and that they felt safer in parenting. They reported a decrease in psychological aggression and the physical abuse of children and an increase in setting positive boundaries. They felt they had better communication and a better emotional relationship with their child, and that there was more fun and a better atmosphere in the home. To link to this study: http://www.icdp.info/var/uploaded/2013/11/2013-11-15_08-37-30_norway_2013_icdp_with_fathers.pdf.

Evaluation of ICDP in South Africa

Evaluation of ICDP in South Africa indicates that parents who attended the ICDP course showed positive changes in their parenting strategies and in their perception of the child's difficulties. There was a significant decrease in the punitive parenting strategies, from 80% to 58%, as well as lower scores on the statements that attributed negative intentions to the child. Parental mental health difficulties decreased significantly. There were few significant associations between parental reflective functioning and other measures before the ICDP course. After the course, parents reported an increased interest in the child's mental processes and this was significantly associated with positive parenting strategies. Parents who attended ICDP courses seemed to have integrated their actions towards the child with interest in the child's thoughts and feelings in a different way after the course. The study raises new research questions about parents' perceptions of the child as a mental agent and about cultural variations in child rearing. To link to this study: <http://www.icdp.info/api/media/media/505>.

Evaluation of ICDP in Norway

The article "Evaluation of the International Child Development Programme (ICDP) as a community-wide parenting programme" was published in the *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*. The objective of the study was to examine the effectiveness of the ICDP eight-week programme, implemented as a "general programme" for all parents in Norway. Non-clinical caregivers attending ICDP (N = 141) and a non-attending community comparison group (N = 79) completed questionnaires on parenting, psychosocial functioning, and child difficulties before and after ICDP course. Analyses compare changes in scores for both groups over time. The ICDP group showed more positive attitudes towards child management and reported better child management, improved parental strategies and less impact of child difficulties. Caregivers with low initial scores benefited most. The comparison group showed little change with a significant decrease in scores on the caregiver-child activity scale. The results suggest that caregivers in the community who do not show clinical signs or have children with behaviour or other disorders, may benefit from participating in parent training based on ICDP. The results of this study "support the call for community-wide implementations of ICDP". To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17405629.2013.793597>.

Evaluation of ICDP in Mozambique

Evaluation of Follow-Up Effects of the International Child Development Programme on Caregivers in Mozambique" was published in the journal *Infants & Young Children*. To link to this evaluation: http://journals.lww.com/iyjournal/Abstract/2014/04000/Evaluation_of_Follow_Up_Effects_of_the4.aspx This study explores the relative long-term effect of participation in the International Child Development Programme (ICDP) in a group of caregivers in Mozambique. A quasi-experimental design was used to compare caregivers who had completed an ICDP course (n = 75) with a socio-geographically matched comparison group (n = 62) who had not followed any parenting program. Both groups completed a questionnaire about parenting, attitudes toward the child and the child's behavior, self-efficacy, life quality, and mental health. The ICDP group reported better parenting skills, fewer conduct problems in their children, and better child adjustment than the comparison group, as well as a shift in physical punishment away from hitting. The ICDP group had higher self-efficacy scores, better health and life quality, and lower scores on mental health difficulties. The follow-up differences between caregivers who had and had not attended the ICDP course indicate that course attendance may result in observable benefits in parenting and mental health scores. The data are cross-sectional and the caregivers were interviewed post intervention only, and more research is therefore needed.



Europe

Norway

- The ICDP international foundation was registered in Oslo, in 1992.
- ICDP was implemented through health stations, in schools, and in addition the first phase of ICDP cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry Bufdir (Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs) 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.
- ICDP Norway cooperates with 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.
- From 2005 and ongoing, Bufdir continues to coordinate the ICDP parental guidance programme through the Bufetat office. ICDP has spread nationwide. 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. In 2013, 347 new facilitators and 10 new trainers received the ICDP diploma
- 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 16 languages for the work with different minority groups.
- With sponsorship from Bufdir, the ICDP country project was evaluated in a 3-year research study; the results were presented in 2011 and they were very positive.
- 2011-2012, 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 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 the year. The systematic collection of coaches' experiences showed the ICDP programme to be useful. Plans are being made for a larger VIF project.
- In 2013, ICDP training courses were delivered through Bufetat, in the municipalities and also in prison centers at the Kriminalomsorgens utdanningssenter (the center educating people in the criminal wards).
- The facilitator level training was also part of the education curriculum for nurses in primary health care ("Helsesøstre") in two colleges: in Oslo/ Akershus and Telemark.
- A new ICDP training initiative is starting in Oslo to reach out to more families in smaller municipalities that work with minority groups. The facilitators who are already certified in the "basic" ICDP Programme will receive an additional two day course.
- In September, the Norwegian government formulated a strategy for the prevention of violence and abuse of children (Barndommen kommer ikke i reprise), and in this strategy ICDP is included as an important tool to prevent use of violence in the upbringing children. In line with this strategy, there was a follow up of the ICDP pilot project about fathers and violence prevention. An "educational package" was specifically created to broaden the knowledge and understanding of the facilitators and how to handle the topic of violence in their work with parent groups.
- On the 5th of September, the "Norwegian ICDP network within higher education and research" (ICDP nettverk innen forskning og høyere utdanning) was founded. The current members of this network include representatives from two universities, two university colleges and one innovation institution. The aims of the network are to create a forum for the dissemination of information, ideas and practices related to the ICDP programme; to take part in the debate and development of ICDP; to apply for grants for training, evaluation, innovation and research related to ICDP. The network aims to collaborate with other organizations that practice ICDP, including research institutions, as well as individual researchers.
- The ICDP programme continues to be part of the curriculum of the Master programme for Norwegian students and the students are trained as ICDP facilitators. In the autumn, ICDP started to be used with the first group of international master students. For this purpose Professor Berit H. Johnsen developed two courses covering theoretical and practical aspects in training.
- In total, 3100 facilitators and 90 trainers have received ICDP diplomas in Norway.



Sweden

- ICDP Sweden: <http://www.icdp.se> became a registered foundation in 2000.
- Working with the ICDP programme is considered 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.
- The main task over the years has been organizing training courses and seminars in the ICDP programme, through cooperation with municipalities all over Sweden.
- ICDP Sweden adapted the ICDP programme and used it in relation to older people - this work was tested in a pilot project, which proved successful.
- ICDP training courses are at 3 levels: caregiver, facilitator and trainer level.
- In 2013, a number of commissioned programs have been conducted throughout the year by trainers from ICDP and representatives from the board of ICDP. Altogether, 200 individuals attended level 1, 2 and 3 courses in Malmö and Kalmar.
- During the spring and autumn semesters, two courses at level one were held in Stockholm, at the Ersta konferens, conducted by the central team, with approximately 20 participants per sessions. These were followed by two courses at level 2. A new level 3 training for 20 participants started in October at Stora Brännbo, Sigtuna and it is to be completed in the spring 2015.
- During 2013 approximately 1072 individuals were trained at Level one (caregivers), bringing the total number since starting to over 10 000.
- Level two: 279 people were trained as ICDP facilitators, which increased the total to 1864 individuals with Facilitator level 2 diplomas - their names are recorded in the foundations registry.
- At Level three: 15 new supervisors/trainers completed training, for a total of 175 individuals trained at Level three. They are under contract with the foundation regarding the use and design of the ICDP programme.
- Besides from the training programs, other activities took place across the country, such as inspirational lectures and seminars; information meetings for politicians, policy makers and management teams; introductory lectures for various professions; lectures at universities, colleges, specialist courses and conferences; network meetings for ICDP counselors; orientation of working groups in schools; parental guidance; guidance of educators in preschool; coaching and mentoring of working groups and individuals in the program's approach.
- In October an ICDP networking meeting for approximately 65 participants was held at the Ersta konferens, Stockholm. Guest speaker was Margareta Normell, author and psychotherapist. Her speech focused on relational pedagogy and schools - and it was greatly appreciated.
- In May, the entire Swedish board attended the 11th Nordic Network meeting, held in Denmark.
- A new booklet for parents of children aged 6-12 was produced and it is being sold through the foundation's bookshop on the website. The ICDP book *Vägledande Samspel i Praktiken* was reprinted during the year.
- The webpage was polished and the networking page 'Community' gained several new functions.
- The first evaluation of the ICDP impact on caregivers was finished in the autumn, revealing some common tendencies. There were 120 attendees, including parents, educators, and families. The work on the evaluation of educational groups will continue during 2014.





Denmark

- ICDP has been present for 14 years and has spread all over the country and the work is carried out by 3 organizations: GR-psykologerne (company of psychologists); University College Nordjylland (UCN) and Autenticus (company of psychologists).
- The programme is widely used in education to help teachers and students improve their relational Competence.
- **www.relationspsykologi.dk**. The Institut for Relationspsykologi (Institute of Relational Psychology) organizes ICDP courses for teachers in kindergartens, middle and high school teachers, health care nurses, and different professional groups working with children. According to their professional, ICDP affects positively the lives of children, because it raises the awareness of the way adults interacts with them
- **www.ucn.dk/Forside/ICDP/Forside/Forside.aspx**. The University College of Northern Denmark (UCN), offers ICDP training primarily to teachers and pedagogues, but other groups include psychologists, healthcare workers and social workers. A special focus in the future will be on ICDP and parental guidance, ICDP and senior citizens, and finally on ICDP and young people in vocational training. Ministry funding will be used to develop a number of research projects targeting vulnerable children, where ICDP will play an important role.
- New ICDP instructors have joined the UCN competence team, which meets approximately 4 times a year to exchange experiences and mutually inspire one another.
- At present different ICDP programs are initiated in schools and in a public institution offering day treatment for vulnerabl families with children 0-12 years of age. The institution also offers guidance, preventive support and treatment for vulnerable pregnant women.
- In the spring, an ICDP project for older people was started. A group of employees from 4 institutions for older people completed level 1 course in ICDP. The emphasis is on close inter-human contact and interaction to improve the quality of life and provide a sense of meaning for those in care.
- On the 23 and 24th of May, the University College North (UCN) hosted the ICDP Nordic network conference for 130 participants. The theme for the conference was ICDP and Slowness. The keynote speakers included among others included Nicoletta Armstrong (Chair of ICDP International) who how spoke about the history and current development of ICDP; Susan Hart (Danish psychologist) who lectured about Nero affective psychology and the importance of good relationships for the development of the neural function of the brain; Colwyn Trevarthen (professor emeritus) gave a very inspiring lecture about the importance of joint attention and the development of the musicality of interactions.
- **www.authenticus.dk**. Psychologist Anne Linder has continued to spread the ICDP method by giving lectures and training courses mainly to pedagogues, students and day care staff; but she has also successfully introduced
- ICDP sensitization for librarians. She promotes inclusion in education, work and culture, demonstrating the link between ICDP and the concept of inclusion.
- In 2013, the association ICDP-øst (ICDP-east) was formed as part of ICDP Denmark. It aims to raise the awareness and use the ICDP program in all educational and health sectors. Anne is one of the founding members. All founding members complete the ICDP training; they are all psychologists with great educational experience in a variety of professions. ICDP-east trained approximately 180 individuals in ICDP, including professionals from day care centers, schools, family therapy psychologists and librarians.
- The town of Halsnæs proclaimed ICDP as the professional language/platform for a broad variety of interdisciplinary teams who all participate in ICDP courses. The ICDP training is given to social workers, teachers, educators, managers, healthcare workers, psychologists, therapists and school nurses.
- During the autumn and spring (2012-2013), Aisha Inger Holm implemented ICDP with a multicultural group of people, including Algerian, Danish, and Brazilian. She has also translated the ICDP set of materials (which was published by UNICEF Colombia in 2005) from Spanish into Danish.



Finland

- ICDP started in 2010 thanks to the initiative of Klara Schauman Alhberg, a psychologist at the Family Centre in Paragas, near Åbo, in the south of the country. Since then, ICDP has been steadily expanding at this centre, but it also spread to the north through a collaborative project in the town of Kotka.
- The ICDP programme is applied with several different target groups and the training is delivered either in Swedish or Finnish.
- ICDP Finland became a registered association in January 2012 with 22 members. In 2013, the Finnish board met 5 times; the annual meeting was held in March.
- ICDP at the Anchor House family center in Pargas: The maternity and child care clinic at the Anchor house family center offered ICDP courses for the first time to future parents, who wish to deepen their understanding about birth, parenting and family life. The center also runs occasional ICDP groups for parents of older children.
- In August, 10 facilitators completed their training with Klara Schauman-Ahlberg. In June, 18 participants from the archipelago region in South West Finland took part in a Level 1 training by Petra Zilliacus and Christel Holmström.
- In September, staff from the health care and social services in Pargas came together to reflect on the benefits ICDP brings to their daily work with families. The guest speaker was Hanna Sellergren, from the ICDP project in Kotka, who shared experiences in dealing with parents with alcohol and drug abuse problems. ICDP was also introduced to personnel in the social work office and to the home day care personnel in Pargas.
- People from the Anchor House gave lectures about the ICDP-programme on several occasions outside their own town. There is a general feeling that the public is curious and interested in ICDP and how the programme could enhance dialogical approaches and multi-professional collaboration in the field of health and social services.
- During the spring, there were several ICDP support groups for parents and professionals. The preparation course for parents-to-be was for the first time based on ICDP, as a pilot study. In April, the leading Finnish newspaper in the region Turun Sanomat published a big article about the Anchor house, its play park for children and ICDP. In August, a new project "Wellbeing Children and Youth" started in four neighbouring municipalities. In October, the Anchor House and its work with ICDP were presented at an exhibition in Pargas, with the theme of wellbeing.
- ICDP-project in Kotka (2011-2013): The project aims to develop child centered working models in the area of parental substance abuse and it builds on ICDP. The three collaborative organizations are: the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters, A-Clinic Foundation and the Finnish Blue Ribbon. The project is funded by Finland's Slot Machine Association and is located in Kotka, a small town in South East Finland.
- During the year the ICDP facilitators facilitated ten ICDP groups. A total of 58 persons participated in the groups. In five of the groups the participants were parents and another five groups were comprised of professionals.
- A new set of materials for parents and professionals attending ICDP courses was produced. The project made an ICDP leaflet and posters for the 3 ICDP dialogues. The project team wrote three articles for professional journals. The articles were about how to use ICDP with families with substance abuse problems. Also two net blogs were published on the same themes.
- In January 17 professionals got their level 2 diploma and qualified as ICDP-facilitators. ICDP trainers for this group were Klara Schauman-Ahlberg and Pamela Antila. In July, the team working with parental substance abuse from the Federation of Mother and Child homes and shelters (and ICDP-project as a part of it) attended the 15th International congress of The European Society for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (ESCAP) in Dublin. In September, the second evaluation report of the project was completed. The project is continuously evaluated to support and develop the project goals. In November, 11 facilitators began their level 3 education (trainee-level). The trainers for this group are Klara Schauman-Ahlberg (main local trainer) and Nicoletta Armstrong (ICDP international consultant). Nicoletta also visited the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters, where she received information about the work of the three collaborative organizations, whereas the project partners had opportunity to hear about Nicoletta's work and ICDP all over the world.



Ukraine

- In 2008, ICDP was invited to Antratsit to present its work at the international conference called Little Things Make Big Changes. The conference was organized by the NGO Women for the Future, in cooperation with the Norwegian Peace Association – after the conference they decided to bring ICDP to Antratsit and Marianne Fresjarå Abdalla undertook to fundraise for it. Five years after the conference they organized the first ICDP workshop in Antratsit, which took place during the last week in March 2013. It was held by Nicoletta Armstrong, with assistance from Oksana Isaeva, from Nizhneynovgorod, Russia. The participants included directors and staff from a hospital, a school and two centers for disadvantaged children. The workshop engendered a lot of enthusiasm and plans were made for pilot projects to take place in several institutions. It was followed by more workshops in the autumn.
- Developments in Antratsit: In “School 5”, a group of ICDP facilitators has been working with teachers, as well as parents of the children who attend their school. ICDP became especially popular with two groups of parents: those with children whose ages range from four to eleven and the second group are parents of children with behaviour problems, up to seventeen years of age. The new plan is to offer training to teachers in the town of Rovenki.
- The facilitators will also be looking into the possibilities of making a TV programme based on the ICDP guidelines for good interaction.
- Three ICDP facilitators from the same school have been implementing the programme with large families, with more than three children, and their intention is to start training new groups of parents from other cities and to work through the network called “New Birth”.
- In “Preschool 15”, ICDP was applied by all staff in their daily work with children. The plan is to start ICDP weekly group meetings with the parents of the children who attend the preschool. The ICDP facilitators also hope to include parents of the twenty children who live at the preschool during the whole week (except for the weekends) – these are children from very poor backgrounds and at high risk families, often with alcohol problems; in order to approach these families in the best possible way, a strategy will be developed together with social services.
- Sergei Krasin and Marina Sklar, both psychologists, have been remarkably active and have embraced ICDP with great enthusiasm. Marina works at the centre called “Empathy” and Sergei at “Ansuz”. Each applies ICDP directly with children on ongoing basis, and at the same time they have been running ICDP groups with parents of the children who attend their family centres.
- Developments outside Antratsit: In addition to their every day work at the centres in Antratsit, Sergei and Marina have been travelled to different parts of Ukraine, giving introductory workshops about the ICDP programme. These workshops were held at universities and conferences in Antratsit, Kiev, Rovenki, Lugansk, Kharkiv and Krasni Luc. So far they have reached over one thousand professionals (mainly psychologists and therapists), some of whom will receive the full ICDP training programme in 2014.

Moldova

- ICDP had a strong start in Moldova during 2013. Four professionals from the Early Intervention Centre in Kishinev were trained as ICDP facilitators.
- They translated the ICDP materials and used it in their own daily work with families and children with special needs.
- The implementation of the ICDP programme proved to be useful in relation to the children, parents and caregivers at their institute. In addition, they gave presentations about the ICDP programme to ten kindergartens.
- “The ICDP programme seems like a simple programme but in fact it is very deep. If you implement ICDP in the right way, you find that the parents start to observe changes in their own behaviour with their children; and we as professionals see changes in the way we relate to the parents. We saw that when the parents become confident in their own ability it really changes their interaction with their child. Parents need time to accept their own situation of having a child with a disability, and we plan to try grouping parents according to disabilities so that they can find themselves sharing a common ground with others in the same group - they may find it easier to open up and share similar experiences.” – Marina Kalak, pediatrician and ICDP facilitator in Kishinev.
- The ICDP team at the Early Intervention Centre made plans to continue applying ICDP at their Centre and to establish the ICDP approach in five of the ten preschools where ICDP has already been introduced in a more general way.



Portugal

- Before ICDP was founded in 1992, there was a period of involvement with the “Alfragide project” in Lisbon. However, ICDP Portugal was formed many years later, in 2008, when it became a registered organization: www.icdpportugal.blogspot.com. The ICDP team has since then been cooperating once again with the Alfragide project which changed name to become the ‘Educational and Social Centre Roda Viva’.
- Roda Viva runs a kindergarten and several 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’ behavior 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.
- In 2013 Penelope Villar and Rodrigo Abreu, both ICDP trainers, wrote a book “A Idade de Armario” , which was published by Esfera dos Livros.
- Two professionals, an educational psychologist and a social worker became ICDP trainers and took over the responsibility for the ICDP training of the parents of the children who attend the Roda Viva Center.
- Professor Olivia Ferreira learned about the ICDP programme through her voluntary work at Roda Viva, and subsequently she decided to put ICDP Portugal in contact with the president of the National Association of Secondary School Parents. As a result of this contact, the Association invited ICDP to conduct 5 workshops on the topics chosen by the parents of pre-teens and teenagers. The topics included: presentation of the ICDP programme; issues related to sexuality; alcohol and drugs; going out at night; use of internet and mobile phones; the adult role models in the home and their impact on the lives of their children.

England

- Throughout the 1990-ies, the ICDP programme was implemented in several projects in London, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, mainly through the work of Nicoletta Armstrong (one of the ICDP founders).
- Over the years, the ICDP foundation organized several international trainings in and around London area, with participants from all over the world.
- In 2012, ICDP organized several international workshops for future facilitators, with participants from 11 countries including: England, Russia, Belarus, Moldova, USA, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Ukraine, Japan, Colombia and Ghana. After the training most participants started to develop ICDP in their own countries.
- In 2013, Tam Bailie, the Commissioner for Children and Young People in Scotland, and Nicoletta Armstrong started to work on developing ICDP in Scotland. They met in April 2013, at “The Child’s Curriculum II: From Ideas to Action conference”, which was held at the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh; Nicoletta presented ICDP and was also on the discussion panel together with Tam and on this occasion they discovered many points in common in their general approach to family and community work. Support is now being sought for the implementation of the ICDP programme in one local community.



Russia

- ICDP activities in Russia started in Arhangelsk, in April 1997, in cooperation with Save the Children
- Sweden, as a two year competence building programme for staff in children homes.
- During 2001, a new project was initiated in the municipality of Novodvinsk, located north of Archangelsk city, based on previous collaboration in the field of early intervention. A team from the Early Intervention Institute (EII) in St. Petersburg became involved and they also translated and published the ICDP materials in Russian. The project was further developed in 2002 and 2003 as a community based rehabilitation project with the following partners: the Novodvinsk municipality, the social authorities of Archangelsk County, the Pomor
- University, the North West Russia Medical University, the Deacony Foundation of Northern Norway, and the Institute of Special Needs Education, University of Oslo. It was supported by the Nordic Council of Ministries and the Norwegian Government.
- In 2012, 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 making plans with the Ministry of Social Affairs to train social workers in the Nizhniy Novgorod region, in ICDP. A special focus of the work will be on parents who have adopted or plan to adopt young children.
- Developments in 2013: In February 2013, a regional conference took place in Nizhniy Novgorod, where Oksana presented ICDP work to a group of education specialists from the Regional Ministry of Education. As a result, the specialists, as well as the conference committee became interested in the programme and have asked permission to include some ICDP materials in their conference materials. The conference theme was "Modern problems of Family Education".
- The article "ICDP programme for prevention of child abuse and neglect" by Oksana Isaeva, was published in the 2013 journal "Nachalo vseh nachal", linked to the University of pedagogical culture, sponsored by the Ministry of Educational of Nizhniy Novgorod region.
- In the spring and autumn, Oksana participated in two ICDP training workshops in Antratsit, Ukraine. They were Facilitator level workshops led by Nicoletta Armstrong, with Oksana as assistant trainer.
- In April, Elena Kozhevnikova from the Early Intervention Institute (EII) in St. Petersburg re-established contact with ICDP after many years and invited ICDP to participate in an exchange programme sponsored by the Council of Nordic Ministries. As a result, a delegation of 11 Russian colleagues linked to the EII visited Oslo in November, to receive information about ICDP. On this occasion, they made plans with Nicoletta Armstrong for an ICDP training workshop to take place at the EII centre in St. Petersburg, in the spring of 2014.
- The EII main field of expertise is work with early intervention programs for children with disabilities; early relationships and communication are at base of their programs. The institute is making efforts to stop the institutionalization of young children and is disseminating information about damaging effects of institutionalization known - see their video 'Early relationships and child development' (www.eii.ru/en/information_center/video/)



Africa

Mozambique

- In 2002, upon invitation from the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MMAS), 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.
- The project is reaching critical areas of the country, in the Maputo City and 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 NGOs, CBOs and networks of social workers, namely OMM.
 3. ICDP cooperates with University ISCISA (faculty of Health Science) in Maputo, with the aim of lecturing ICDP and providing in field experience to students trainees.
- ICDP Mozambique is a technical partner and member of the Psychosocial Group coordinated by the Government and belong also to the Intersectoral Group for OVC, which plays an important role in influencing children policies.
- Results 2013: A group of 25 professional ministry staff received training in ICDP.
 - 30 teachers received training in ICDP
 - ICDP provides counseling once a week to students at School in Maputo
 - 40 students/parents received ICDP sensitization
- Cooperation with UNICEF is ongoing 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.
- ICDP activities in 9 Centers for children include 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
- There are 27 national trainers. Each year around 200 facilitators receive training and approximately 1000 families and 6000 children are reached.





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. There are regular follow up seminars which provide support to trained facilitators.
- 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. 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 Dlananathi, the Cindi Network and ICDP.
- ICDP workshops were organized for the social workers from the CINDI cluster of organizations. A group of 20 certified facilitators from different organizations working in the psychosocial field, completed their training. The ICDP materials were translated into Zulu.
- In 2013 most of the interventions of ICDP South Africa were in Kwa Zulu Natal, with a focus on the impoverished under resourced areas close to where the organizations are based: Pietermaritzburg and districts, Gamalakhe on the south coast, and Greytown and the Umzinyathi district.
- The main target groups for the ICDP interventions in 2013 were caregivers/parents of young children, student pre-school teachers, house mothers, pre-school teachers and toy librarians. Training was also given to Abahambi early childhood development facilitators, who implement a home based programme to vulnerable children in their homes.
- ICDP was included in the work of three organizations that work for the benefit of children and youth: Dlananathi, Letcee and Gamalakhe Development Centre. Trained were 34 facilitators and 75 caregivers.
- Two of the members of their staff were certified as ICDP Trainers and one more person has almost completed her requirements to be certified as a third trainer. Two more members of staff are attending the trainer level workshops and are currently being monitored as they continue working towards becoming trainers.
- An organization called Copessa in Soweto is also beginning to use ICDP.
- A research study investigating the effects of the ICDP programme was carried out by a master student from the University of Oslo, Norway.

Lesotho

- ICDP developments are ongoing since 2009.
- 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. 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 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.
- KIWAKKUKI is a Kiswahili acronym (Kikundi cha Wanawake Kilimanjaro Kupambana na UKIMWI: (Women from Kilimanjaro fighting against AIDS). The fundamental goal is to accelerate women's access to information on HIV and empower them with skills needed to fight HIV/AIDS in their community. KIWAKKUKI is implementing a variety of projects and activities that address: HIV & AIDS prevention through community awareness rising for community behavior change, home based care, ICDP and support to AIDS orphans as part of their intervention for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC).
- Voluntary counseling and testing is the entry point to AIDS care and support. In view of the vicious circle of poverty, in which many AIDS stricken families become trapped, KIWAKKUKI has initiated related projects for community development and support, through micro-credit facilities to these families.
- The focus of the ICDP work 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 (Northern Tanzania). This initiative is in consultation with the Sorlandet hospital in Norway. It is coordinated by the Haydom hospital administrative assistant.
- In 2013, a group of 14 new facilitators completed their training in the Manyara Region. They were recruited to implement ICDP in their community (pastoralist). Two new groups of caregivers attended the ICDP sensitization courses.
- Kilimanjaro has 7 Districts and ICDP has been implemented in 3 districts only; however, the team intends to spread to all districts, although for the moment the funding is not there for this to be realized.





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. Less than 5% of orphans are receiving public external support to safeguard their childhood and development.
- Since 2010, ICDP is being implemented as part of the project "Psychosocial support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children". 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.
- It is run as a partnership between the Vestfold Mental Health Care Trust (PiV), the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and the following two partner organizations in Malawi:
 1. Chisomo Children's Club (works on the reintegration of street children in community, family and school).
 2. Alinafe Community Hospital (serves 126 villages in the Nkhotakota rural area and runs an orphan care project)
- ICDP training was 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.
- 177 village leaders and 184 community members have been oriented in ICDP. 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.
- In 2013, the Norwegian Church Aid continued to coordinate the implementation of the ICDP programme with two implementing partners: Chisomo Childrens Club and Alinafe community hospital. In August, a two-day ICDP network meeting took place in Lilongwe, the capital of Malawi. The Meeting which was opened by Oddbjorn Flem, the country representative of Norwegian Church Aid in Malawi, was conducted with an aim of sharing best practices in as far as ICDP implementation is concerned. The Meeting was comprised of ICDP caregivers, facilitators and trainers from Alinafe Community Hospital, Chisomo Childrens Club and Norwegian Church Aid.
- The first ICDP team of Malawi national trainers was formed. Overall the country now has 4 ICDP trainers, 39 ICDP facilitators that have been trained over the last two years and over 150 trained caregivers.
- The ICDP concept has been progressively incorporated by community volunteers in the community Based Child Care Centres (CBCCs), especially among CBCC Caregivers and social workers, nurses.
- The ICDP three dialogues and the eight guidelines of good interactions had helped the children open up in a meaningful dialogue with adults.
- The caregivers and orphan supervisors are also sensitising influential people in communities such as church leaders, chiefs, political leaders and community volunteers, in order to help in the identification, care and support of needy and traumatised children in their communities.
- The ICDP concepts had been also incorporated in the community of kitchen programmes. At these centres, children with special needs, orphans, children from single parent-families due to divorces/abandonment, HIV infected children, pregnant mothers, malnourished children together with their care takers all meet once a week to share knowledge and skills on good food preparation, crop diversification, care of children.
- During 2013 the ICDP concepts were also incorporated in the Nutrition Rehabilitation Units. There, parents/guardians are imparted with knowledge and skills on how to show love and include play and stimulation in their day to day care of their children. Children discharged from the nutrition rehabilitation unit are incorporated into community kitchens for monitoring, care and support.
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is in the process of documenting a Malawi ICDP Booklet that will demonstrate the results that have been yielded over the last 3 years of ICDP Implementation in the country.
- The NCA is also intending to involve Chikwawa Health Commission, Evangelical Association of Malawi and Quadria Muslim Association of Malawi in its future work on ICDP.



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.
- The main objective of ICDP Ghana, led by Joyce Larnyoh, is to improve the psychosocial skill of caregivers in preschools, and the care of vulnerable children and families in communities, and those in other alternative and institutional care.
- During 2013, the ICDP programme was implemented in two care homes, the New Life and Teshie Orphanages, both located in the capital Accra. These projects received support from the Phoenix Insurance Company and a mining consulting firm Torkornoo and Associates Limited. The New Life orphanage is located at Nungua, a suburb of Accra. There are 15 caregivers taking care of about 100 children. The orphanage has its own pre-school, school and Junior High School, where the children acquire formal education. The orphanage is located in a deprived community with many social challenges. The caregivers in this orphanage showed great interest in ICDP concepts and most of the caregivers started to apply the ICDP guidelines of good interaction in their daily contact with the children in their care.
- The Teshi orphanage has 8 caregivers with about 50 children under their care. The children live in the orphanage; however they are enrolled in different schools in the community where they experience interaction with different teachers. The orphanage caregivers interact with the children very early in the morning before they leave to school and in the evening when they return from school and during weekend and therefore act as foster parents. They now use ICDP during the time they spend with the children. A one day sensitization meeting on the above project was held for stakeholders from various departments working with children. Participants were drawn from the following departments: LEKMA District Assembly, the Ghana Education Service, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department for Community Development, New Life Orphanage and Teshie Orphanage.
- From June 2013 onwards, an ICDP initiative in cooperation with the Ghana Education Service, has been developing in Asesewa, in the Upper Manya District of the Eastern Region. It is a two year project, with support from ICDP international.
- The Asesewa project is training 30 teachers and it is structured into four modules: pre-investigation and planning, workshop 1, workshop 2, workshop 3 and with follow ups in between workshops. The teachers were selected from 12 different schools. The ICDP workshop was opened with a ceremony, which included words of encouragement by the municipal Chief Executive and the Director of the Ghana Education Service. The aim of the project is to help improve the learning and caring environment of vulnerable, neglected and abused children in the context of poverty in Asesewa and its surrounding areas, such as Bisa and Sekesua.
- The ICDP programme has so far been successful in enabling the teachers under training to sensitize and convey the knowledge further to caregivers to bring about an attitudinal change of caring for children both in the schools and communities. The implementation of the ICDP programme in Asesewa is starting to contribute to children's learning. Children have become eager to go to school because they have caregivers who listen and support them and involve them in the decision making process. It has also sharpened the skills of teachers in their interaction with the children.
- The ICDP project has been able to establish relationships with several local partners from the area, such as teachers, community health workers, community development associations, churches, education services, among others. All these partners are committed in different ways to improve children's wellbeing. Through ICDP meetings, they have been able to share experiences, difficulties and constraints - a synergy was created which allows all to be more efficient and effective.
- ICDP was presented at the Mining Summit, which was organized by the Ghana Chamber of Mines at the Accra International Conference Centre from 12th June to 14th June 2013. The main reason for participating in this summit was to speak to some of the participants about ICDP and how to roll out ICDP to support women and children in the mining areas.



Kindergarten teacher at the New life Orphanage during a story telling lesson using a picture book



Latin America

Colombia

- ICDP training visits started in 1993 and a local team of 5 trainers, based at Amanecer centre in Quindío was established by 1995.
- ICDP Colombia became a registered organization in 2003: www.icdpcolombia.org

ICDP-FUNLAM

- Cooperation with the University Luis Amigo (FUNLAM) started in 1997 and 2 ICDP trainers continue to initiate ICDP projects with different target groups.

ICDP-UNICEF

- ICDP partnered with Unicef in 2001, and the cooperation has been ongoing.
- The initial strategy of Unicef was 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.
- 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. The ICDP work in each of these 3 departments was evaluated by psychology teams from local universities and their studies are available from the ICDP webpage. Unicef sponsored study of the work of ICDP in Huila showed very positive results, which were publicly presented in 2010.
- By 2010, thanks to cooperation with Unicef, a total of 352 municipalities were reached with ICDP.

CHOCO

- 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.

ICDP-IOM

- 2006-2007, ICDP training was given to 180 parents/ex-guerrilla fighters in Bogota; ICDP worked in cooperation with the Defense Ministry and the Mayor’s office. Sponsorship: International Organization for Migration.

SANTANDER

- 2010 and ongoing, the Health secretariat institutionalized the ICDP programme. ICDP training for staff from health, education and social services, as well as from some private organizations. There are about 100 trainers, 400 facilitators, and their activities reached 2500 families and over 6500 children.

ANTIOQUIA

- Since 2006, in the department of Antioquia, Fundación de Atención a la Niñez (FAN) has been implementing ICDP in their day centres for children in Medellín.
- 2011-2013, ICDP was implemented in 14 municipalities of Antioquia. The ICDP work was carried out by FAN in partnership with Alianza Somos Familia and Gerencia de Infancia, Adolescencia y Juventud.
- In 2012, the FAN organization established cooperation with the government of Antioquia and two municipalities, Santa Fe de Antioquia and Canas Gordas; 1800 families benefited from ICDP.
- 2012-2013, ICDP training at the college for teachers in Envigado received very good reception from the 80 participant students (future teachers). The ICDP courses were given by Carolina Montoya, an experienced ICDP trainer from the FUNLAM University in Medellín.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MODULE

- 2010-2012, 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 created. 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.

QUINDIO

- Since 1995, small scale projects almost each year, involving many different target groups: families in poor rural and urban communities, displaced families after the earthquake, young people, preschool and school teachers, social workers, professional staff from ICBF network, psychologists and others .
- 2012-2013, the ICDP programme was implemented in 9 municipalities of Quindío as a component of the ‘Cero a Siempre’ government programme. ICDP training was given to teachers, technical coordinators, psychologists and nutritionists. The project reached 423 vulnerable families with children 0-5 years of age, including families of reintegrated guerrilla fighters, indigenous population, and impoverished families in rural areas.
- Trained in ICDP in total, so far: 2,510 trainers, 21,100 facilitators, 205,000 caregivers and over 505,000 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.
- 2007-2008, 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.
- 2009-2010, 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 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.
- 2012-2013: ICDP Guatemala was established, with Julio Martinez as its leader. The main strategic partners of ICDP Guatemala are Plan Guatemala, Plan Salamá and the SHARE foundation.
- ICDP training in 2012 reached 1000 families in Salamá. The work then expanded to Antigua, Santa Cruz del Quiché and Quetzaltenango.
- ICDP training was also given to the staff, mothers and "aunts" from the SOS villages in San Jerónimo and Baja Verapaz.
- The ICDP activities by the SHARE foundation reached 2000 children.
- In 2013, ICDP training in cooperation with Plan started to take place in 86 communities of Baja Verapaz, to reach 1720 families.
- In total ICDP has reached about 24, 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 consultants from England and Colombia 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, Intervida, FUSAL, ADOJ, 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 are 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. By 2012, a total of 40, 270 persons have received ICDP.
- In 2013, trained were in total 139 facilitators, 59 trainers and 667 caregivers and a total of 2,346 children were reached. In addition, within the framework of the "Triple E" programme, 437 people attended sensitization/ training in the ICDP methodology.
- 72 people have been selected to receive training at ICDP Trainer level and 109 people at ICDP Facilitator level, and this training is planned to take place between January and March 2014.
- **Successes:**
ISNA has institutionalized the ICDP program implementing it as a nationwide programme. Interagency coordination allowed the articulation of specialized agencies jointly addressing the problems affecting children, families and community. Because of this good work together, the ICDP experience at the municipal level was well coordinated and monitored; the objectives and scope of the implementation and its results were well documented and systematized. It is interesting to note that this issue began as a difficulty but managed to be successfully overcome. The involvement of caregivers in the program allowed them to analyze, assess their role and responsibility in the care and education of their children. ICDP multiplication processes at the community level have allowed an exchange of experience between families contributing to positive transformations of communities.
- Implementation of the ICDP methodology in the different municipalities has been systematic in 2013. It includes a video, which was an invaluable tool when it comes to replicating the method and raising awareness on the subject.





2013

Country	Facilitators	Trainers	Caregivers	Children
Norway	3 100	90	26 000	52 000
Sweden	1 864	175	11 000	32 000
Denmark	1 442	50	10 000	30 000
Finland	29	17	307	1 000
Portugal	32	7	350	1 000
Ukraine	113	9	900	2 300
Russia	24	3	200	700
Macedonia	104	32	400	2 000
Colombia	21 000	2 510	205 000	505 000
Guatemala	1 020	92	9 765	30 000
El Salvador	2 339	200	24 367	70 000
Brazil	1 454	168	33 745	23 946
Paraguay	20	4	335	1 000
Peru	20	2	100	430
Argentina	100	15	250	1 000
Mexico	7	-	92	315
Angola	1 000	105	10 000	210 000
Mozambique	650	12	6 200	52 000
Tanzania	143	12	1 070	3 994
Lesotho	25	3	300	1 000
South Africa	40	3	300	1 000
Malawi	39	4	152	1 150
India	30	2	600	2 000
Australia	6	1	150	300
Usa	100	-	160	300
Japan	2	-	19	-
Ghana	30	1	160	480

Total of Children**972 435**



ICDP has reached
972 435 children
in the world!



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.
- 2010-2014, ICDP partnered with Save the Children, and developed a 4-year multi-institutional project in Pernambuco, the semi-arid region in the north east of Brazil. Sponsorship is mainly by the European Community. The project developed, implemented and evaluated new models for integrated services for early childhood development. The community groups received training from several partner organizations, covering 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, 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, 1254 facilitators and 29, 745 families were reached with the ICDP programme in 34 municipalities of the Pernambuco and Bahia states.
- The Pernambuco project was evaluated and the results were very positive. The methodology has positively impacted the child protection network enabling better interaction between adults and children and a greater commitment of adults to ensure the protection and well -being of all children.
- A new project by the ICDP team from the local partner organization ACARI was formulated in partnership with the Brazil Foundation.
- Polyanna Magalhães is the ICDP representative in Brazil.





Paraguay

- ICDP developments started in 2001, at the Vida Plena Foundation, whose director Elisabeth Gavilan received training in ICDP.
- During the subsequent 6 years, five ICDP projects were carried out in different institutional, urban and rural settings.
- The project with parents of "El Jardin Activo" continued for several years, supported by different foreign sponsors.
- In the period between 2007 and 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.
- From 2009 till 2011 there was cooperation between Vida Plena and the Ministry for Childhood Affairs and during this time ICDP courses were given to staff in three homes for children.
- Since 2010, ICDP is implemented on an ongoing basis by the caregivers in the daycare centre for children working in the Asunción gross central market area. The day care centre is run by Vida Plena, funded by associations and friends in Germany, Holland and Sweden. Children are registered either for the morning or the afternoon shift. The support program for children is based on the principle of respect, expressed in the 8 guidelines of the ICDP programme, and some special rules for living together in this daycare facility.
- The staff consists of one coordinator, four educators and (usually) one volunteer who commits him or herself for six months or a year. Each week one shift lasting 3 hours is used for planning, organization and training. Deepening the practice of the 8 ICDP guidelines and its assessment takes on an important role. The staff analyze the behaviors of the children and young people in everyday situations and try to "improve" these through role playing, discussion, or other creative contributions. They also share personal experiences and observations from the street, examining trends in behavior in the environment at all levels. Three volunteers (from Germany and Sweden) have been involved in 2013 and they have learned to put in practice the three dialogues and the eight guidelines of the ICDP programme. This training job is part of the duties of Elisabeth Gavilan, as the project coordinator and it is done on voluntary basis.
- In addition, the day care centre offers ICDP sensitization meetings for parents of the market children, although in practice only mothers attend. The courses in ICDP are combined with teaching handicrafts.
- During 2013, the centre offered 37 meetings to 15 mothers and 57 children.

Mexico

- ICDP was launched in 2009, at the "First Pan-American Congress on Education for Peace" held at the University of the Americas (UDLA) in Puebla. The programme received very good reception and immediately after the conference an ICDP workshop was held by Nicoletta Armstrong, which was attended by 25 professionals, mainly psychologists and social workers from the DIF government network.
- During 2010 and 2011, ICDP was implemented in the Casa de la Niñez Poblana, a government institution for abandoned children, which provides protection to children of all age groups. All 72 staff members attended ICDP sensitization courses. ICDP sensitization courses were also given to members of the police and these were run by ICDP facilitators from Casa de la Niñez Poblana.
- 2012 and 2013: psychologist Jose Luis Flores Jimenez integrated ICDP in his work with families and children as part of his daily professional practice. He has also been exploring possibilities for wider implementation of the ICDP programme through the education sector.

Peru

- ICDP started to develop in Peru in 2009 and ICDP Peru was registered as an organization in 2010.
- There are two trainers: Ana Sofia Mazzini and Honorata Herrera.
- The ICDP programme was implemented with groups of parents with positive results, which was followed by ICDP courses at the Essalud hospital in Lima, training 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 also contacted by DREC (the government education network), who asked for ICDP training to be given to their network of teachers. Over 100 teachers from DREC attended an introductory workshop and as a result 45 teachers signed up to receive full ICDP training.
- 2012 and 2013: ICDP Peru established cooperation with the LAN airline and agreed to provide ICDP courses for the airline workers who have children. ICDP was very well received by the participants.



North America,

USA

- ICDP USA was formed in 2012 under the umbrella of Changing Children's Worlds Foundation in 2011, Kimberly Svevo-Cianci, leader of the, invited Nicoletta Armstrong 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 decided to implement 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.
- In 2013, ICDP expanded to several new groups in Chicago and New Orleans, reaching in total around 260 with ICDP; 100 facilitators, 160 caregivers and parents.
- Further, they presented ICDP to nearly 150 professionals and caregivers in introductory workshops and public awareness presentations. These included the Illinois Bi-lingual Parent Association Conference (Spanish & English), Tulane University departments of Psychology, Social Work and Public Health (New Orleans); the New Orleans Violence Prevention Coalition Partners, and the Geneva (IL) School District Parent University.
- In June 2013, ICDP USA team conducted discussion and learning groups about the ICDP programme with parents from military families, including veterans. It became clear from the general feedback that ICDP could provide valuable support to these families and their children, by strengthening family relationships and well being, including protection from violence. As a result, ICDP has joined 'Illinois Joining Forces' and appointed Major Jack Erwin (retired from Afghanistan) as their first Military Family Programme Advisor.
- In August, Dennette Denzrotes, PhD student, at Jane Adams College of Social Work, produced the final report analyzing ICDP international evaluations, reflecting positive outcomes for parents and children in the program. Link to this study: www.icdp.info/var/uploaded/2013/11/2013-11-18_04-50-36_icdp_evaluation_review_.pdf
- The most important grant was received in November 2013 from the PRITZER Early Education Foundation: "Professional Development and Program Replication" intended for broad dissemination of the ICDP programme, for \$35,000 over two years, total \$70,000. In connection with this grant, the training of 18 professionals from the Children's Home & Aid Societies (Englewood, Carpentersville, Schaumburg, Humboldt Park); from Family Focus/ Nuestra Familia (Cicero); and from the Howard Area Community Center (Rogers Park) has already started and will continue in 2014.



Australasia

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. As a result, Anne Oakley became ICDP trainer in 2010. Since then, ICDP was delivered in the Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre, Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre and the Salvation Army Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Centre. 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. 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 to students who were going to work in youth services, juvenile justice programmes and with the Department of Child Safety.
- 2013: ICDP Australia team has successfully completed a training programme of a new group of six facilitators. The workshops were held at Redland bay, Brisbane and led by ICDP trainer Anne Oakley. The participants had the opportunity to learn how to: reconnect parents to their children; work with parents and caregivers who are struggling to maintain positive relationships with their children; bring fun back into child care practices; develop and deliver programmes in a range of social services settings. ICDP Australia's facilitators implemented ICP in Melbourne, Brisbane and Alice Springs.
- "The parents who received ICDP training all consider that their parenting relationships with their children have improved as they have become more aware of behaviours that enhance the relationships and those that are harmful. As parents and caregivers this awareness serves to motivate them to choose the helpful rather than destructive behaviours. They all expressed strong satisfaction with being able to share their own stories of parenting and to hear those of others. It made them feel less isolated with their parenting concerns and it has helped them to feel closer to the other members." – Theresa Kozar, facilitator in Melbourne.
- "The results and changes I saw in the children were subtle but magnificent. They were more expressive, interactive, happier, proud, and felt cared for. These seem like such small things, but within the world of a child who is living amongst neglect and abuse on a daily basis it is huge, and so important for their development in the early stages of life. When I started learning ICDP it became apparent that what I was doing naturally was in alignment with the ICDP principals. Now that I have the theory to back me up I go forth with much more confidence in what I do. I now work directly with aboriginal women, and the same caring approach also has similar positive affects with them." –Heide Raven, facilitator in Alice Springs.

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 India.
- 2012-2013 there were refresher courses and each organization ran two to four parent groups a year.



Japan

- Doctor Hitoshi Maeshima contacted ICDP in 2010, when he started working on bringing ICDP to Japan. "After the overwhelming natural disasters which devastated huge areas in the eastern part of Japan on March the 11th of 2010, our team became very interested in ICDP. In the district hit by the earthquake and tsunami 28,505 people lost their lives, and not a small number of children lost their parents. We are very concerned about the children's posttraumatic stress disorder, and the impairment of their mental development. We found that not only children, but also adult people suffer in this area. Many adults lost their jobs. The industrial base was almost completely destroyed; agriculture and fishing industry were devastated after the destruction of vessels and ports. Besides that, the disaster areas are contaminated with radioactive materials to varying degrees. People are faced with lack of means to earn a living, which is detrimental for their mental health. In view of this, we started to search for ways of relieving children's and adult's mental detriment." - Hitoshi Maeshima, 2013.
- In March 2012, Hitoshi and his colleague Setsuko Kobayashi attended an ICDP training workshop in England and in June 2012 the first ICDP workshop for a group of 20 professionals was held in Tokyo. The target group for the training were parents, kindergarten and school teachers, as well as nurses in the care of older people.
- The ICDP methodology was well received and in 2013 the ICDP materials were translated into Japanese by Rozak Tatebe. Soon after that, the first courses for parents were carried out by the Hitoshi and Setsuko, and this was part of their own practical training in ICDP. They will complete their training in 2014 to become first certified ICDP trainers in Japan, which means that they will be able to start training new groups of facilitators who can multiply the methodology to larger numbers of families, caregivers and children.



International Child
Development programme

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

ICDP current board: Nicoletta Armstrong (chair), Santana Momade, Penelope Villar, Ane-Marthe Solheim Skar, Guillermo Navas, Karl-Peter Hubbertz and Einar Columbus Salvesen.

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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 organization 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.

