

## IMPROVING EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT: WHO Guideline









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# CONTENTS

Financial support	ii		
Acronyms			
Glossary of terms			
Acknowledgements	vi		
Executive summary	viii		
Purpose of the guideline	viii		
Guideline development methodology	viii		
Available evidence and review process	viii		
Recommendations	ix		
Research gaps	ix		
Plans for updating the guideline	ix		
Introduction	1		
Background	1		
Scope	2		
Relevant WHO guidelines and tools that support ECD	2		
Population of interest	2		
Key questions	2		
Outcomes of interest	3		
Target audience	3		
Persons affected by the recommendations	3		
Guideline development process	5		
WHO Steering Group	5		
Guideline Development Group	5		
Systematic review teams	5		
Management of conflicts of interests	6		
Identification of key questions and			
outcomes	6		
Quality assessment and grading of evidence	7		
Quality of evidence	8		
Managing group processes and decision-making	8		
Document preparation and external peer review	8		
Presentation of the recommendations	9		

Eviden	ce and recommendations	11			
Key question I					
Key question II					
Key c	Key question III				
Key c	uestion IV	23			
Key c	juestion V	28			
Researc	ch gaps	31			
Implem	Implementation of the guideline				
Imple	ementation considerations	33			
and i	toring and evaluation of the quality mplementation of the guideline orting local adaptation	33 33			
Disse	mination and plans for updating	33			
Referer	ices	35			
that sup	<ol> <li>WHO guidelines and tools</li> <li>port ECD</li> <li>Questions in PICO format</li> </ol>	39 45			
Annex	3: Steering Group	48			
Annex	4: Guideline Development Group	49			
Annex	<ol> <li>Authors of systematic reviews</li> </ol>	51			
Annex	6: Declarations of conflicts of interest	52			
Annex	7: GRADE evidence profile tables	54			
Figure 1:	Components of nurturing care	1			
Table 1:	Intervention types considered in the evidence/guideline review	12			
Table 2:	Child and caregiver outcomes for interventions that implement responsive caregiving only, by HICs versus LMICs	15			
Table 3:	Child and caregiver outcomes for interventi- that promote early learning and developme by HICs versus LMICs				
Table 4:	Combined responsive caregiving and early learning versus standard of care	25			
Table 5:	Combined responsive caregiving and early learning versus caregiving alone	25			
Table 6:	Combined responsive caregiving and early learning versus nutrition alone	26			

### ACRONYMS

BFHI	Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative
BMI	body-mass index
CI	confidence interval
ECD	early childhood development
GDG	Guideline Development Group
GRADE	Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation methodology
HAZ	height-for-age Z-score
HIC	high-income country
LMIC	low- or middle-income country
МСА	Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing
МСН	Maternal and child health
MhGAP	Mental Health Gap Action Programme
MSD	Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
PICO	population, intervention, comparison, outcome
RCT	randomized controlled trial
SD	standard deviation
SMD	standardized mean difference
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WAZ	weight-for-age Z-score
WHO	World Health Organization
WHZ	weight-for-height (or length) Z-score

### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

Attachment	An emotional bond between an infant and one or more adults. The infant will approach these individuals in times of distress, particularly during the phase of infant development when the presence of strangers induces anxiety. In addition, the infant is distressed if separated from attachment figures.
Depression	An affective disorder characterized by a sense of inadequacy, feelings of despondency or hopelessness, a decrease in activity and/or reactivity, pessimism, sadness, irritability, changes in appetite and sleep patterns, and poor concentration.
Developmental potential	Ability to think, learn, remember, relate and articulate ideas appropriate to age and level of maturity.
Early childhood development	Refers to the cognitive, physical, language, motor, social and emotional development between 0 - 8 years of age
Early learning	Any opportunity for the baby, toddler or child to interact with a person, place or object in their environment, recognizing that every interaction (positive or negative, or absence of an interaction) is contributing to the child's brain development and laying the foundation for later learning.
(Child) Maltreatment	The abuse and neglect of children under 18 years of age. It includes all types of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, negligence and commercial or other exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.
Maternal-infant bonding	A process that includes the emotional tie of a mother to her infant, occurring in the first week or year of an infant's life and that is influenced by signals and cues from the child as well as the maternal-driven processes.
Nurturing care	Characterized by a caregiving environment that is sensitive to children's health and nutritional needs, responsive, emotionally supportive, and developmentally stimulating and appropriate, with opportunities for play and exploration and protection from adversities.
Play	Defined as being for its own sake (without a specific goal), voluntary, a special activity (out of the ordinary), enjoyed by participants, governed by rules (implicit or explicit) and imaginative. It can be solitary or social, and with or without objects. Young children acquire and consolidate developmental skills through playful interactions with people and objects.
Positive parenting	Incorporates anticipatory guidance for safety, education, development and the establishment of a caring and understanding relationship with one's child. Parenting is not limited to biological parents, but extends to guardians or caregivers providing consistent care for the child.
Responsive caregiving	Incorporates anticipatory guidance for safety, education, development and the establishment of a caring and understanding relationship with one's child. Parenting is not limited to biological parents, but extends to guardians or caregivers providing consistent care for the child.
Responsiveness	The capacity of the caregiver to respond contingently and appropriately to the infant's signals.
Stimulation	Sensory information received from interactions with people and environmental variability that engages a young child's attention and provides information; examples include talking, smiling, pointing, enabling and demonstrating, with or without objects.

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