

ICDP REPORT FROM TRAINERS IN DUNGARPUR, INDIA

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I. Quantitative and Qualitative Pre-assessment of Palanhar plus programme

Quantitative pre-assessment: Quantitative pre-assessment with a sample of 128 caregivers and 177 children in treatment area and with the same sample in control area was carried out in year 2020 with the help of external consultant from Save the Children, US. In 177 children in treatment area, 81 children were in the age bracket of 11-13 year and 96 children were in the age group of 7-10 years and same in the control area as well. The objective behind taking the two age brackets of children was to identify the children with whom the impact of life skills session will be observed and at the same time taking some children with whom impact of parenting programme will be observed closely. The assessment was carried out with the help of a globally validated tool viz, caregiver survey with the caregivers and International social and emotional learning assessment (ISELA) tool with children. The questionnaire in both the tools were finalized with the help of SC, US. Components covered in the tools were:

Caregiver survey-India	International social and emotional learning assessment (ISELA)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Caregiver-child engagement2. Maltreatment3. Gender norms4. Family budgeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Caregiver relationship2. Maltreatment3. Stress management4. Empathy5. Perseverance6. Conflict resolution7. Self-concept

Qualitative pre-assessment: Apart from quantitative pre-assessment, qualitative pre-assessment was done with the sample of 20 caregivers and 20 children. The tools used for the qualitative assessment were 1. Three minutes' speech sample (TMSS) analyzed on 5-point Likert scale and 2. Observation of a parent-child activity analyzed using the PICCOLO scale (Parenting Interaction with Children: Checklist of Observations Linked to Outcomes). TMSS has been adapted from the original five-Minute speech sample, which is a method used to assess parents' expressed emotions with respect to a member of the family, predominantly to understand the perspective and attitude of parents towards their children. The tool allows caregivers to speak about their children for few minutes on the basis of two question:

- Say something about your child
- Your relationship with your child.

On the basis of the few minutes' speech, rating was done on the basis of 4 sub-components, Richness of the account of the child and their relationship, aware of their role in stimulating child's development, able to describe the qualities, needs and wishes of the child and able to talk about the child as a person.

Whereas, PICCOLO was used to understand how the parenting programme has impacted the actual practices of parents and the dynamics between the parent and the child, parent-child activity were observed. Some activities were selected which are easy to conduct together at home, sufficiently comfortable for both parent- child and give enough opportunity for interaction and joint engagement. Broadly 4 components were covered in the tool, affection, responsiveness, encouragement and teaching and 27 sub-component rated as either absent, rarely or clearly.

Identification and formation of Palanhar caregivers and children groups

Identification and formation of caregivers and children groups in Palanhar plus programme was done after the lockdown, when the restrictions on moving in the project area was gradually withdrawn from the government. Groups were formed by keeping into view the government guideline on COVID such as no mass gathering of people for the purpose and keeping the size of the groups small (4-5 persons in a group) so that proper social distancing could be maintained during the sessions. Proximity of Palanhar family to each other was also kept as an important indicator for the group formation so that they can attend the sessions easily without moving so far. Total of 32 groups of caregivers and 32 groups of children were formed in 16 Panchayats. In every panchayat, there are 2 groups of caregivers and 2 groups of children.

Practicing the parenting module through conference and skype call:

During the lockdown, the team has utilized the time and did intensive practice of sessions in parenting programme through conference and skype call. This exercise was very useful for the new joiners as they could understand the parenting programme in detail.

Parenting and life skills sessions:

The 2020 year-plan was to reach out to 200 caregivers and 100 children in the age group of 7-13 years through the parenting programme. It was planned to execute parenting programme with the support of the frontline workers (SATHIN) in 10 Panchayats of Jothri Block in Dungarpur district and 10 Panchayats of Kherwara block in Udaipur district.



A letter of approval was received from the DWCD department in Dungarpur to involve 10

SATHINs in the training and execution of the parenting programme me. However, the current pandemic situation has put this planned activity on hold and some strategic changes were made to meet the target. As an interim arrangement the parenting programme will now be conducted with 128 caregivers by the trained facilitator from Save the Children and capacity building work with “SATHIN” will be resumed once the normalcy is attained.



With the gradual withdrawal of lockdown by the government, resumption of field movement has started from January 2021 onwards. Team has geared up to resume the activities encapsulated in Palanhar Plus programme. Pre-requisites such as identification of caregivers, qualitative and quantitative pre-assessment with them and formation

of groups for sessions was done in the month of December 2020. ICDP sessions with 128 caregivers divided into 32 groups has started from January 2021 onwards. The sessions are delivered on weekly basis with home visits after every dialogue to gauge the learning level of the caregivers after the sessions.

Development of monitoring formats to measure the efficacy of the programme:

To have effective monitoring mechanism of the parenting programme, several formats were developed to support the facilitator and the trainer in the monitoring of the programme as well as quality of facilitation in the delivery of sessions. These formats are:

1. Diary of the facilitator: To be filled by the facilitator after every session to gauge their own quality delivery of session and plan for its improvement.
2. ICDP home visit guide: To observe the practices of parents/caregivers towards their children with respect to the specific sessions delivered and give positive, constructive and practical feedback on how to further strengthen desirable behaviors; the facilitator should do this in in detail and demonstrate with the caregiver’s children if they are at home, or ask the parent/ caregiver to demonstrate.
3. Monitoring format for trainer to observe facilitator delivery of parenting sessions: To observe the quality of facilitation by the facilitator and support in its improvement.