Learning Objectives

By the end of the session participants will be able to:
1. Define child development
2. Outline the stages of normal child development.
3. Identify problems that may be encountered at each stage of development

4. Identify strategies to support HIV infected children at each developmental stage
5. Describe the role of the caregiver at each stage of development

Child Development Stages

Categories
- 0-2 years
- 3-6 years
- 7-9 years
- 10-12 years
- 13-17 years

*Eric Erickson’s developmental stages, adapted from “A sensitization programme for volunteers offering PSS OVC”*

Importance of knowing about Child Development

Understanding stages:
- Avoid problems, save your sanity through the stages
- Provide opportunities to learn
- Remember all children mature differently and all need encouragement and love to do so.

How children grow and mature
- Physically
- Mentally
- Emotionally

Avoid problems, save your sanity through the stages
Provide opportunities to learn
Remember all children mature differently and all need encouragement and love to do so.
Development Stages

0-2 Years…..the “NO!” stage
- Learning to walk
- Learning to take solid foods
- Learning to talk
- Learning to control the elimination of body waste
- Learning to trust his social & emotional environment

Development Stages

3-6 Years…..the “WHY?” stage
- Learning gender identity
- Learning concepts and language to describe social and physical reality
- Getting ready to read
- Learning to distinguish right and wrong and beginning to develop conscience

Development Stages

7-9 Years…..the “OK” stage
- Learning physical skills necessary for ordinary games
- Building wholesome attitude towards oneself as a growing person
- Learning to get along with age mates
- Adequacy in social and intellectual skills

Development Stages

10-12 Years…..the “I thought” stage
- Learning an appropriate masculine/feminine social role
- Developing fundamental skills in reading, writing and calculating/assessing/weighing
- Developing concepts necessary for everyday living

Development Stages

10-12 Years…..Continued
- Developing conscience morality and scale of values
- Achieving personal independence
- Developing attitudes toward social groups and institutions

Development Stages

13-17 Years…..the “I SAID” stage
- Achieving new and more mature relations with age mates of both sexes
- Achieving more defined masculine/feminine social roles
- Accepting one’s physique and using the body effectively
- Pre-Occupied with appearance, beliefs and values
Development Stages

13-17 Years ... continued
- Want to be independent but are still dependant
- Achieving emotional independence of parents and other adults
- Desiring and achieving socially responsible behavior

Unsuccessful Transition

0-2 Years
- Insecurity and anxiety
- Feeling of inadequacy to control events
- A sense of disappointment and frustration
- A sense of mistrust within the environment

Unsuccessful Transition

3-6 Years
- Feelings of lack of self-worth
- Feelings of shame, embarrassment (especially with bed-wetting), humiliation and guilt which may show up as anger

Unsuccessful Transition

7-9 Years
- Child may feel inferior to his/her peers, feel that he/she is disgraced, dishonored

Unsuccessful Transition

10-12 Years
- Lack of self confidence and feelings of failure

Unsuccessful Transition

13-17 Years
- Sense of self as fragmented, shifting, unclear sense of self
- There is confusion regarding identity, religion and sexuality
Coping with Abnormal Child Development
- Identification and proper diagnosis of abnormal development
- Psychological and development assessment and prognosis
- Identification of parents/care givers support groups
- Family and community involvement
- Protection of child from abuse and neglect

Enhancing Normal Development Behavior
- Child stimulation
- Discipline/supervision and guidance
- Assigning tasks or problem solving
- Play and games
- Consultation/discussions
- Rewarding behavior and praising

Caregiver Roles

0-2 years
- Be consistent with the feeding, bathing and napkin changing times
- Touch, play and speak to the child in a friendly and accepting manner
- Cuddle and handle the child
- Toilet training

3-6 Years
- Allow the child to experiment in feeding, clothing and bathing him/herself
- Set limits by explaining acceptable and unacceptable behaviours

3-6 Years … continued
- Give honest responses to questions asked
- Encourage creativity and responses by engaging the child in doing small exercises, drawing, coloring, etc.

7-9 Years
- Give appropriate support and guidance in task performance. Give the child simple chores like dressing, buttoning-up, tying shoelaces, etc.
- Praise the child’s efforts
- Reward success
Caregiver Roles

10-12 Years
- Keep open communication channels
- Be consistent and genuine
- Focus on strengths and interests
- Address confidentiality issues
- Offer choices and negotiate where applicable

13-17 Years
- Encourage open communication
- Give the children an opportunity to express their feelings and redirect negative emotions
- Set boundaries in consultation with the child

NOTE!
- Relax
- Understand the changes
- Improve your skills
- Avoid problems
- Establish a good relations
- Help the child to full potential

QUESTIONS
- In your cultural context can you discuss child development?
- Have you ever encountered a child you will consider to have developmental delay? How did they present?
- What did you do?
- What would you do now after the training?

THANK YOU
- Thank you to all our Partners