



Improving Outcomes for Young Children and Parents in Key Stages of Development

Worldwide, 43 percent of children under the age of 5 are at risk of not reaching their developmental potential. The situation is especially challenging in contexts of forced displacement. This evidence synthesis provides actionable insights into policy and practice to improve outcomes for forcibly displaced children aged 0-3 and their caregivers. We review the literature on parenting programs, interventions that aim to improve early childhood development outcomes by building parenting skills and knowledge and improving parent-child interactions. We also use dual generation theory to explore how such programs could be



enhanced by considering other outcomes for caregivers beyond parenting and the unique situation of adolescent caregivers.

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