

# BREAKING BARRIERS TO EDUCATION

## BURKINA FASO AND GHANA CASE STUDY

**STARTING RIGHT: Early childhood development  
and the Learning-Through-Play method**



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The initiative to improve the accessibility and quality of basic education for children in West Africa began as just an idea. Children Believe's journey to make it a reality, however, required the support of our global community of sponsors, donors, partners, community members and dedicated staff. We are deeply grateful to all these key players for their compassion, commitment and investment in this valuable work, the results from which we proudly share in this case study.

We'd like to recognize the Government of Canada, in particular, for their funding support, which allowed us to expand our early childhood development (ECD) work and our Learning-Through-Play (LTP) program to propel the positive gains from the initiatives in West Africa. We are very thankful for the support and opportunity.

We would also like to express our thanks to the Hincks-Dellcrest Centre<sup>1</sup> in Toronto, Canada for training our staff in the LTP method, which we were then able to tailor to suit the community context for greater efficacy.

In both Ghana and Burkina Faso, ChildFund Korea (CFK) remains the biggest investor in our ECD-LTP programs. Their support allowed us to construct community empowerment centres (CECs), train health personnel on ECD-LTP and integrate LTP into in-service training for teachers in Ghana and into the teacher training curriculum in Burkina Faso. UNICEF has also been a pillar of support for our work in Burkina Faso. We'd like to acknowledge both these organizations for helping us widen the reach and benefits of our work, and we extend our deepest gratitude to them.

Collaboration has been critical for the success of these efforts and we are greatly appreciative to the various government ministries, departments and agencies in joining us in pursuit of our vision to advance ECD in Ghana and Burkina Faso.

In Ghana, we are particularly indebted to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Education and the Ghana Education Service; the Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health Service; the Department of Children's Affairs; the Department of Social Welfare; the Department of Community Development; and the Faculty of Education at the University of Development Studies.

In Burkina Faso, we are grateful to the Ministry of Education and Promotion of National Languages (MENAPLN); the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action (MFSNFAH); the Ministry of Health (MS) and the National Schools of Primary Education (ENEP).

Additionally, we'd like to recognize our long-time partners in Ghana: A.G. Care Ghana, Baptist Relief and Development Agency (BREDA), Markaz Al-Bishara (MAB) and Participatory Action for Rural Development Alternatives (PARDA), as well as our partners in Burkina Faso: Christian Relief and Development Organization (CREDO), the Evangelical Church of the International Missionary Society (EE/SIM), the Catholic Organization for Development and Solidarity (OCADES) and the Christian Organization for Relief and Development (formerly AOG). These partnerships have helped us ensure that children and parents in our program areas in West Africa thrive.

Finally, we would like to sincerely thank Dr. Chrysogonus Anab from the Department of Sustainable Development Studies at the University for Development Studies, Ghana for her valuable contributions in the preparation of this case study.

## Children Believe, 2021

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<sup>1</sup> The Hincks-Dellcrest Centre is a children's mental health treatment, research and teaching centre. It that provides services to children aged zero to 18 years in Toronto along a continuum of need including prevention and early intervention, outpatient individual and family services, intensive residential treatment and youth justice. Their model of care is rooted in an interdisciplinary approach involving psychiatry, psychology, social work, child and youth workers, and nursing. Children are treated within the context of their family and community environment.

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Front cover image: Young children at an early childhood development centre in Nyolugu, Ghana (photo taken prior to COVID-19).

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	Antenatal Care
BREDA	Baptist Relief and Development Agency
CECs	Child Enhancement Centres
CEP	Primary Studies Certificate
COE	Centre of Excellence
CP	Child Protection
CRs	Child Rights
CWC	Child Welfare Clinics
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDI	In-Depth Interviews
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
JHS	Junior High School
LTP	Learning Through Play
MENAPLN	Ministry of Education and Promotion of National Languages
MFSNFAH	Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action
MS	Ministry of Health
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NR-RCC	Northern Region Regional Coordinating Council
NSIECD	National Strategy for Integrated Early Childhood Development
PARDA	Participatory Action for Rural Development Alternatives
PDSEB	Basic Education Strategic Development Program
PNC	Postnatal Care
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
SMC	School Management Committee
TLMs	Teaching and Learning Materials
UN	United Nations
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YSLAs	Youth Savings and Loans Associations

# FOREWORD

Over the last decade, Children Believe, (formerly Christian Children's Fund of Canada) has been committed to investing in early childhood development (ECD) in Burkina Faso and Ghana. Children Believe recognizes the importance of "starting right" because early childhood, particularly during the first two years of life, is when the most significant development of the brain occurs and this shapes a child's future. Investing in ECD, therefore, makes sense for not only advancing an individual, but a nation, as well. Yet, in spite of the evidence, the investments in ECD currently being made in West Africa are inadequate.

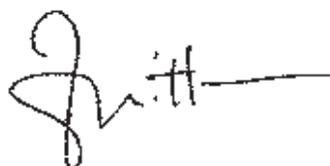
In reading this case study, I am convinced you will feel compelled by the insights to agree with us on the importance of ECD and the need for greater investment by governments and other development partners. You will come to see that interagency collaboration is critical for advancing ECD and understand the meaningful contribution Children Believe has made in Burkina Faso and Ghana through our initiatives.

Children Believe employs the Learning-Through-Play (LTP) methodology in our ECD program in West Africa. The goal of LTP is to promote holistic child development and the case study goes into detail about how this works and its many benefits.

We also reference studies and testimonies that reinforce the significance of ECD-LTP for health, nutrition, child rights and protection, and the positive impact of Children Believe's ECD-LTP initiative over the years. Additionally, you'll read about how our LTP efforts have had the added value of being an effective tool to support the integration of Internally displaced people (IDP) and hope for children to have safe spaces for learning in Burkina Faso.

Through our years of advocating for and promoting ECD and LTP, Children Believe has gained knowledge along the way and we're eager to share it to broaden the gains. Learnings, best practices and an overview of concrete steps to move forward are provided with an intention to inspire positive change in West Africa.

I hope that after reading this case study, you will be inspired to join our journey to make an even greater difference by advocating for the adoption of the ECD-LTP approach by government and development actors in West Africa and investing more in early childhood development.



**Fred Witteveen**  
Chief Executive Officer, Children Believe

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Early childhood development (ECD) is an important national priority in Ghana and Burkina Faso. Through various legislations and policies, these countries have supported the provision of comprehensive services for children ages zero to eight years. However, ensuring the quality of the ECD services provided, especially in rural areas, remains a challenge. ECD pedagogies have not been child-centred and need urgent attention and improvement.

Children Believe introduced the Learning-Through-Play (LTP) method in 2005 to our program communities in Burkina Faso as a key component of our ECD programs. With the establishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, Goal 4 has provided a needed push for greater investment in ECD.

The goal of LTP is to promote a holistic form of child development. LTP is a methodology that utilizes a hands-on approach to learning and is unique because



A young girl participating in LTP.

it recognizes the importance of early stimulation for children, particularly within the first 1,000 days of a child's life, a critical period for brain development. LTP seeks to provide caregivers with information and activities for the healthy growth and development of young children (birth to six years) focusing on their physical, intellectual, linguistic and social-emotional development. It also promotes parent-child attachment through active parental involvement in their children's development while teaching play activities that enhance brain development. The LTP method is possible to apply in both community-based interventions and institutional-based care services and has seen much success in aiding the development of children, as documented by UNICEF (2018).

This case study lends to this evidence by demonstrating how Children Believe's ECD-LTP initiatives in Burkina Faso and Ghana have contributed to the advanced development of children and building stronger bonds between them and their parents/caregivers.

Specifically, results show that through LTP, school enrolments have increased, the quality of teaching and learning have improved, parents are more involved in parenting their children and spaces for children in family decision-making processes have improved.

For example, the correlation between academic performance and the use of the LTP methodology is exhibited in the Group Artillerie "A" school in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. In this school, the use of the LTP approach resulted in a 100 percent pass rate in the Primary Studies Certificate (CEP), an examination for children aged 11 to 13, from 2016-2018. However, with the discontinuation of the LTP program in the 2019/2020 year, the performance dropped to 57 percent for the same age group.

Recognizing the success of Children Believe's ECD-LTP programs, and the barriers that continue to pose challenges in the expansion of ECD and access to quality programming in West Africa, we arrive at the following next steps:

- Advocate for a greater investment in ECD from the governments of Burkina Faso and Ghana, as well as their development partners to bridge the gaps between policy and implementation.
- With the success of Children Believe's ECD-LTP program in multiple communities in Ghana and Burkina Faso, we must capitalize on these accomplishments and further the gains by scaling up in other countries in the region. To help us accomplish this, we must facilitate the establishment and strengthening of national and West African networks to support collaboration and mutual learning and growth.
- Continue partnering with relevant agencies and development partners to improve access to ECD and the quality of ECD activities, including forming relationships with health, nutrition, education and WASH training institutions to expand LTP services.
- Considering the insecurity in Burkina Faso and the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, examine opportunities for virtual LTP training and technological partnerships.
- Similarly to how Children Believe played a role in the adoption of the LTP method into the teacher training curriculum in Burkina Faso, we must advocate for the same in Ghana.
- In communities where the LTP method has been applied, positive shifts related to gender equity have been made. More men are sharing caregiving responsibilities with their wives, especially in their involvement in their children's development. This is foreign in West Africa as it is a patriarchal society and, thus, needs further exploration and promotion.

# INTRODUCTION



Children in a program-supported community in Burkina Faso (photo taken prior to COVID-19).

In line with Children Believe’s mission to create a future of hope for children, families and communities through the development of skills and resources, our West African program prioritizes early childhood development (ECD) in two of its implementing countries, namely Burkina Faso and Ghana. It is a proven fact that early stimulation, good nutrition and health, and positive parenting skills contribute to the advanced development of children and stronger bonds between children and their parents/caregivers.

ECD is part of the transformative agenda developed by the United Nations General Assembly, making it an international priority for the 21st century. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to be achieved by 2030 set global targets in child education (SDG 4.2), health (SDG 3.2),<sup>2</sup> nutrition (SDG 2.2) and protection (SDG 16.2). The goals identify key outcomes to help realize the developmental potential of young children. The focus on ECD is particularly in line with Goal 4, Target 4.2, which states “By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development and care so that they are ready for primary education.”

<sup>2</sup> Target 3.2, which states “By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.”

Children Believe's focus on ECD also aligns with the position and approaches highlighted by the World Bank in their 2018 publication, "Learning to Realize Education's Promise". The global institution opined that, to set children on high-development trajectories through early childhood nutrition, stimulation and care, three approaches stand out from successful experiences:

1. Target mothers and their babies with health and nutrition interventions during the first 1,000 days of the child's life to reduce malnutrition and foster physiological development.
2. Increase the frequency and quality of stimulation and opportunities for learning at home (starting from birth) to improve language and motor development, and cultivate early cognitive and social-emotional skills.
3. Promote daycare centres for very young children, preschool programs for children ages three to six years and caregiver programs that enhance the nurturing and protection of children to improve cognitive and social-emotional skills in the short run, as well as education outcomes and labour market outcomes later in life.

However, in the specific case of Burkina Faso and Ghana, ECD has yet to receive the needed investments from the state. The most recent statistics from the World Bank reveal that the percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP) spent on education for 2018 was four percent in Ghana and just over five percent in Burkina Faso. Further, from this miniscule Basic School Education Budget, only six percent of the total was allocated to ECD in Ghana and less than two percent in Burkina Faso. The preschool gross enrolment rate for Burkina Faso was estimated at a little over five percent for the 2018/2019 year (MENAPLN, repertory of preschool 2018/2019), clearly illustrating the need for more investment in ECD.

In addition to this, although both Burkina Faso and Ghana have well carved out laws and policies in support of ECD, their implementation is weak.

In Ghana, the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, Article 29, makes specific demands to improve access to education, nutrition

and health services for children. The Children's Act, 1998, Act 560, criminalizes all forms of abuse against children, and the Early Childhood Care and Development Policy (2004) calls for interagency collaboration to deliver the best of services to children in the country.

In Burkina Faso, there is the National Strategy for Integrated Early Childhood Development (NSIECD), which aims to promote children's rights, particularly in the areas of health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, hygiene and protection. The Basic Education Strategic Development Program (PDSEB, 2012–2021) aims to increase the preschool rate from three percent in 2010 to 11.5 percent in 2015 and at least 25 percent in 2021. These policy initiatives show the interest and policy-level commitments to promote ECD in both countries.

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**However, there are two existing gaps that compromise their implementation and, thus, efficacy. These are: 1) weak interagency collaboration to deliver comprehensive services to children in a holistic manner and 2) limited financial investment to turn the policy commitments into practice. To address these gaps in implementation, a significant focused effort is required.**

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In response, Children Believe concentrated on promoting early childhood care and development (ECCD) in Burkina Faso and Ghana through the introduction of the learning through play (LTP) method.

**The Learning-Through-Play (LTP) methodology enables children to learn and make meaning of the world around them. It promotes physical and cognitive growth, relationship building, communication and social skills, emotional maturation and self-confidence in children.**

Children Believe's LTP method was first introduced in Burkina Faso in 2005 and in Ghana in 2010. Currently,

Children Believe supports 57 schools in Burkina Faso and 53 in Ghana that use the LTP method.

The total annual number of children aged zero to six benefiting from LTP activities in Burkina Faso is 33,012 and 16,687 in Ghana.

**In Burkina Faso, Children Believe is implementing LTP in 7 out of the 13 regions, and in 3 out of the 16 regions in Ghana. What this demonstrates is that there is a great opportunity to scale up ECD-LTP programs in both countries.**

### Children Believe's LTP journey in West Africa

The introduction of the LTP method in Burkina Faso has brought about positive changes for the children, families and communities in Children Believe's project areas. The benefits are summarized in Diagram 1.

These positive outcomes have brought to light the value and need for LTP and have also increased the visibility of Children Believe in program communities and nationally.

In Ghana, Children Believe has been invited to serve on the technical group for the development of a new ECCD policy for the country. Also, in Burkina Faso, we were active in training senior staff members from the Ministry of Children on the LTP methodology.

With over 15 years of experience in implementing ECD activities in West Africa, Children Believe is now viewed as a leader in ECD. Our successes and rise to prominence are a direct result of concrete, results-oriented actions, such as:

- investing in an infrastructure for ECD;
- providing play facilities in schools;
- adapting the LTP method to the local context;
- training teachers and caregivers;
- collaborating with health services to provide nutrition education;
- encouraging the uptake of maternal and child health services; and
- advocating for the rights of children.

### DIAGRAM 1: THE LTP JOURNEY IN CHILDREN BELIEVE'S PROJECT AREAS IN WEST AFRICA

#### Situation in communities without LTP

- Care of children is the responsibility of mothers
- Children 0-3 strapped to mothers as she works
- Stimulation of learning viewed as the role of ECD educators
- Teaching and learning materials lacking and not age appropriate
- Lack of broad, cohesive education of ECD for community committees and associations
- Various service sectors work in isolation, LTP not mainstreamed

#### Situation in communities with LTP

- Fathers more involved in nurturing his children
- Children 0-3 start development activities
- Early stimulation viewed as function of parents and educators
- Age appropriate teaching and learning materials available, including LTP calendars
- Members of local committees and associations trained in the ECD-LTP method
- LTP method mainstreamed into health, education, WASH, child protection and rights programs

# THE ECD-LTP METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL

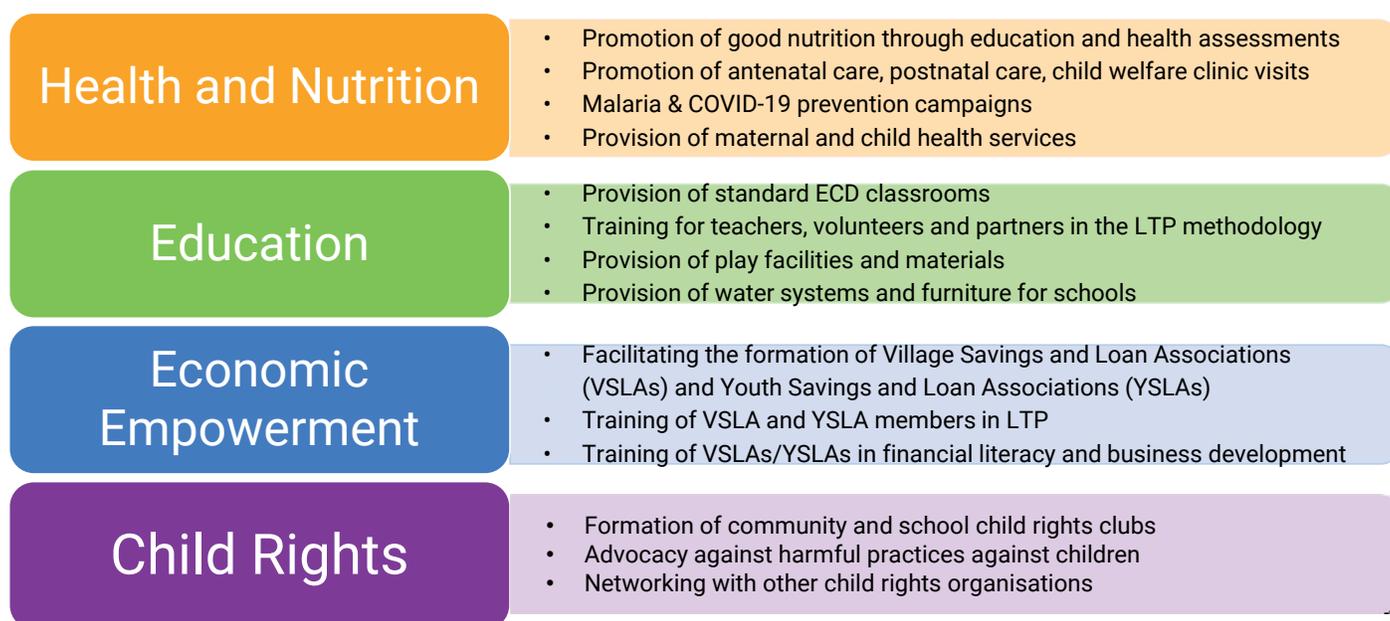
In West Africa, Children Believe uses a holistic and integrated approach to ECD. Our activities, based on the LTP methodology, target parents and caregivers, teachers, children, youth, community leaders and officials from the Ministries of Education, Health and Social Protection. The LTP tools were developed with accessibility and sustainability in mind and so, are designed for low literacy levels and are low-cost. Thus, it focuses on the entire eco-system – not only the individual child – to achieve a greater impact and real, transformative change.

The LTP tools were developed with accessibility and sustainability in mind and so, are designed for low literacy levels and are low-cost.

The methodology is based on “doing”, and so, it is practical. This method is unique because it focuses on the early stimulation of children, particularly within the first 1,000 days of the child’s life, which is critical period for brain development. LTP seeks to provide parents and caregivers with information on the healthy growth and development of young children (zero to six years), focusing on their physical, intellectual, linguistic and social-emotional development. It promotes attachment through active parental involvement in their children’s growth while teaching play activities that enhance development. Children Believe’s LTP model in Burkina Faso and Ghana combines both community-based interventions with institutional-based care services to ensure the holistic development of children. This is illustrated in greater detail in Diagram 2.

**The learning through play (LTP) tools** developed by the Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids) in Toronto, Canada can be used by parents and early childhood educators or professionals. They provide information about how to support healthy child development for children aged zero to six. The materials are culturally inclusive, mostly picture-based, and adaptable for different contexts.

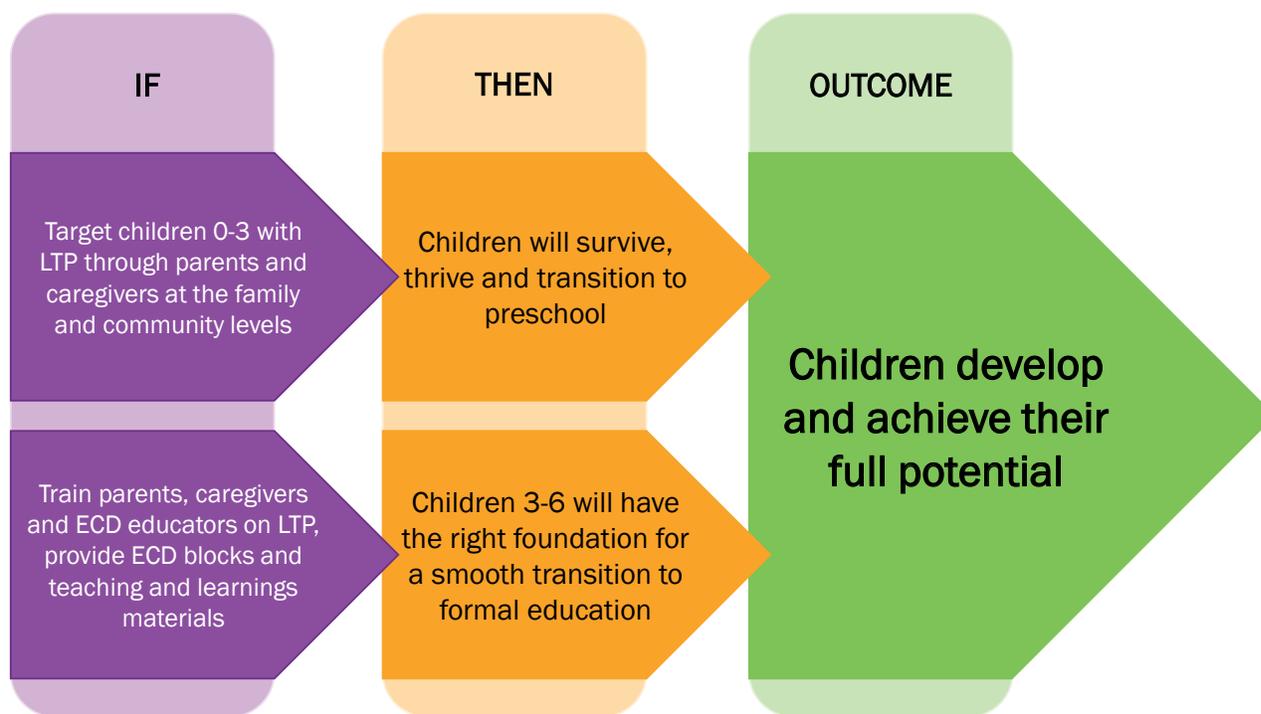
**DIAGRAM 2: CHILDREN BELIEVE’S LEARNING THROUGH PLAY ACTIVITIES IN WEST AFRICA**



The logic behind Children Believe’s West African model is that when children zero to three years are provided with good nutrition and stimulated through LTP activities, then they are better positioned to make a smooth transition to formal school at ages four to eight in Ghana and three to eight in Burkina Faso.

Through active participation in LTP activities, the aspirations of parents to enroll their children in schools will also increase. The end result will be children developmentally on track to thrive, as illustrated in Diagram 3.

**DIAGRAM 3: CHILDREN BELIEVE’S LEARNING THROUGH PLAY LOGIC MODEL**



Another unique and crucial feature of Children Believe’s ECD-LTP model is that it is participatory and community-driven. In rolling out the LTP method, both the facilitator and participants mutually agree on dates, the venue and duration, which provide flexibility that is especially helpful for women.

Flexibility is essential to ensure the program is accessible and encourages participation from community members, ultimately broadening the impact and benefits of LTP.

This was well articulated by a community member who participated in an in-depth interview (IDI):

“Before the start of the project, the OCED (Christian Organization for Relief and Development) field workers came to this village to sensitize us on the ‘Learning Through Play’ methodology and its benefits. We found it empowering and signed on. We were happy to go through the LTP training because it will help in the holistic development of our children. We also noted the flexibility of the program. We were permitted to fix our own time and date for the LTP awareness sessions. We chose to allow our women to go to their farms and then come back to participate in the animation sessions in the evenings and this was adopted.”

– IDI participant, Linonghin, Nagréongo commune, Oubritenga province

# THE IMPACT OF LTP ON EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION

The LTP method has made a positive impact on children, families, communities and the Ministries in West Africa in various ways. We discuss each of them in this section.

## Improving the academic performance of children

In Burkina Faso, interviews with head staff from Children Believe's program schools show that the children who participated in the LTP program performed better in school than those who did not. For some, in addition to advanced development, the LTP approach allowed them to learn in groups and further nurture each other's success.



A local teacher engaging young children in the LTP method at an ECD centre in Ghana (photo taken prior to COVID-19).

Former students from the Groupe Artillerie "A" school in Ouagadougou who were involved in LTP, showed a similar positive outcome. During the time LTP was applied at

their school, the school saw better results on the Primary Studies Certificate (CEP).

In applying the LTP method, the school made a concerted effort to focus on five key areas when preparing their lessons/class activities, namely (1) self-esteem, (2) communication, (3) relationships, (4) comprehension and (5) physical development and play. As a result, for three successive years (2016 to 2018), the school saw 100 percent scores in their CEP results. But with the discontinuation of LTP activities after 2018, due to multiple transfers of teachers who were trained in the LTP method, the academic performance dropped. From the 100 percent CEP score attained in the 2018/2019 academic year, the school saw a score of only 57 percent in the 2019/2020 year.

The above examples demonstrate the need to advocate for ECD-LTP and influence policies for the systematic integration of the LTP program into preschool and primary teacher training programs across the country.

New teachers must also be involved in this training to ensure the continued implementation of LTP and exposure to its benefits.

## Breaking traditional barriers in child nutrition

The adoption of good nutrition practices is fundamental to a child's survival, growth and development. However, 18 percent of children under five years of age in Ghana and just over 27 percent in Burkina Faso are stunted. Further, there are 56 deaths of children under five in Ghana and 78.9 in Burkina Faso per 1,000 live births (UNICEF, 2018).

Traditional beliefs related to nutrition is one of the reasons for the high rate of stunting among children under five in West Africa.

For example, children in West Africa have been prevented from eating eggs, fish, liver and other nutritiously rich foods due to the belief that consumption of these items will make them grow to become ‘thieves’.

This negative perception has continued to persist and denied many children the right to a diet that includes protein, vitamins, carbohydrates, fats and oils, all of which are needed for their healthy development. Fortunately, this is changing through the use of LTP calendars and training materials which are raising awareness about harmful traditional practices and providing much needed education about nutrition.



Children provided with nutritious food at an ECD centre in a program-supported community in Burkina Faso (photo taken prior to COVID-19). Education on nutrition is provided to parents and community members to sustain healthy eating and development.

A participant from a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) recounts her experience:

“Thanks to LTP, we now understood that traditional prohibition of children from eating eggs, fish or other nutritious foods is disadvantageous to their growth and have since refused to comply with these traditional beliefs. We have also learnt about what to eat during pregnancy and why we should visit the clinic regularly. I am now much more confident as a mother than before due to the LTP training.”

– FGD with women, Koulwéogo, Méguet Municipality

### Evolving gender roles

Many West African societies remain patriarchal, with men consigning child care and nurturing to women. Husbands scarcely support their wives in performing household chores, including feeding their children and attending to their needs.

However, this has changed in Children Believe’s program-supported communities. An important component of the LTP method is the provision of training for not only mothers, but fathers and community leaders as well.



A father holding his child and LTP material at one of Children Believe’s ECD centres in Burkina Faso.

There are different types of training groups, including mixed group trainings, and Children Believe has also introduced dedicated fathers' LTP groups in Burkina Faso to encourage peer support and learning.

These efforts have left an impression on fathers and positively influenced their involvement in parenting and the care as well as development of their children.

This is aptly captured in a comment from a female FGD participant in a program-supported community:

“At first, I struggled to take care of my children alone. I usually wake up very early in the morning to go and fetch water, firewood, cook for the household, wash and bath the children. I barely had a good night sleep since I had to wake up by 5 am each day. I could not visit friends because there was no time. Before the LTP program my husband hardly took care of our children, but now he is very supportive. He plays with them while I cook and he helps bath them too. This has helped a lot.”

– FGD participant, Achanyeri, Builsa North District

### Strengthening positive parenting skills

Due to a lack of knowledge, role models and opportunities to gain skills in positive parenting, parents in West Africa demonstrate behaviours that can be forms of physical abuse when raising their children.

Children Believe's ECD-LTP program has helped mitigate this issue as the program reinforces child protection and rights through teaching positive parenting skills and, as a result, changing behaviours. LTP promotes the use of positive parenting skills that do not cause physical harm to children by emphasizing the importance of communication.

The effect of these teachings are evident in the following example where a partner organization, the Baptist Relief and Development Agency (BREDA), implements an LTD community program in the Kumbungu district of Ghana. In this district, while as many as 65 percent of mothers from communities not involved in LTP reported having slapped their child the week before the interview, this behaviour was reported by none of the mothers in the LTD-program communities.

This positive change in parenting is further verified by the testimony below from a mother who participated in a FGD in the Kumbungu district:

“My youngest son is fond of fetching water and then wasting it on the ground. This upsets my husband and I every day. Sometimes we have no option but to spank, shout or look at him sternly. But from the education we got from Children Believe's partner organization, we have stopped the physical abuse. I talk to him and explain why he should stop what he is doing, and he actually conforms.”

– Cheyohi, FGD participant (BREDA), Kumbungu District

The same outcome was also achieved in Burkina Faso, as indicated by the testimony of a mother in Koulwéogo, Méguet Municipality:

“Thanks to LTP, we have learned to play with our children. For example, playing with them in the mud, to make toys with clay and more. We have acquired knowledge that allows us to engage better with children. We did not know that a child could chat with his parents or with adults. It was not known that the child had the right to speak in front of his parents. It was also believed that one has to hit the child in order to educate him. But we now understand that the exchanges we have with our children help awaken them and strengthen the affection between them and us.”

– Cheyohi, FGD participant (BREDA), Kumbungu District

### Improving health-seeking behaviour

LTP has also positively influenced the health-seeking behaviour of mothers. Chart 1 shows that in all the communities where Children Believe’s ECD-LTP initiative is implemented, 100 percent of the mothers interviewed visited clinics at least 4 times for antenatal care (ANC) services before giving birth.

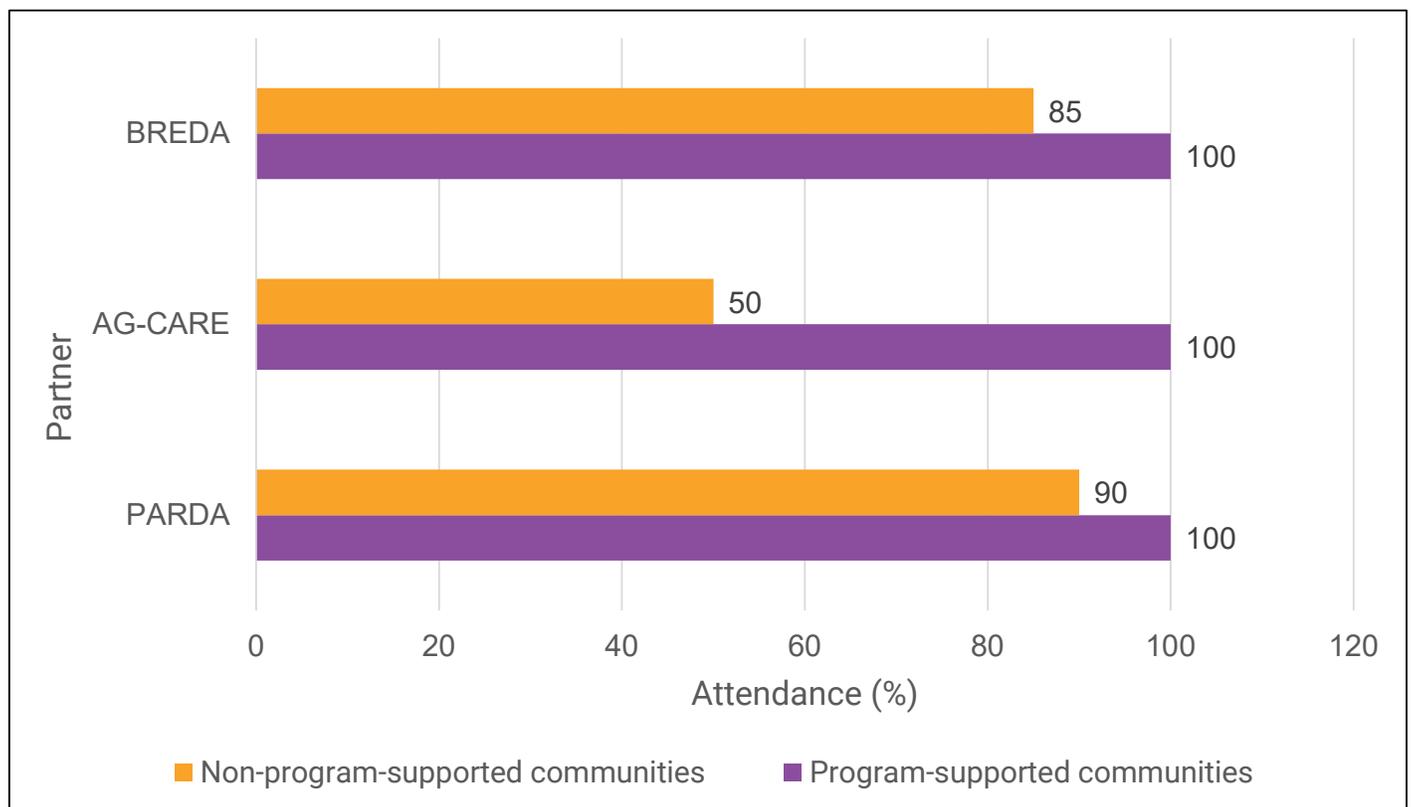
This was not the case for the communities without the LTP program. The results for these communities were 85 percent, 50 percent and 90 percent in BREDA, AG-CARE and PARDA program districts, respectively. Positive reinforcement from peers contributed to sustaining this behaviour in Children Believe’s program areas.

The following statement from one mother in the Burkina Faso captured this positive shift in health-seeking behaviour:

“Since taking the advice of the LTP program, I no longer need to wait for my husband, mother-in-law or father-in-law for advice to send my children to the clinic when they are sick. I am free from this constraint, and I am able to improve the health of my children.”

– FGD participant, Koulwéogo, Ganzourgou Province

**CHART 1: PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO MADE 4+ ANTENATAL CARE VISITS TO A HEALTH FACILITY BEFORE DELIVERY**



### Increasing school enrolment

It has been confirmed that more women have sent their children to ECD centres in the communities where Children Believe implements the LTP method than in communities without the program (Chart 2).

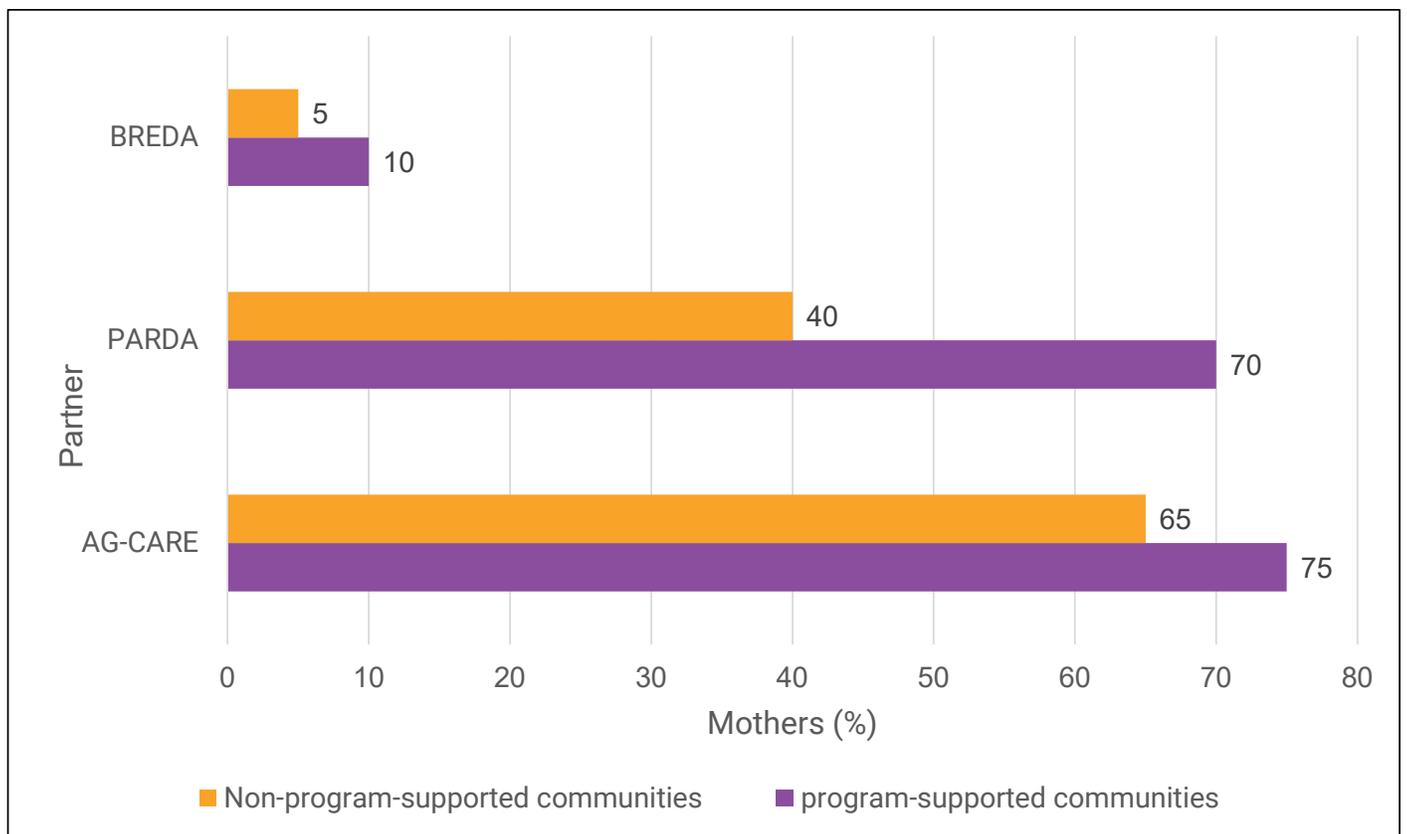
This indicates that exposure to the LTP program has increased the desire of mothers to send their children to school, raising the number of children benefiting from ECD and the LTP method.

One of the mothers from a program-supported community in Ghana expressed:

“Initially, I was reluctant to send my youngest daughter to the ECD centre because she was only two and a half years old. I said to myself, what can a young girl like that learn. However, when the community health volunteer showed us the LTP calendars and what we should be doing with children zero to three years, I was convinced and made her to go to the community daycare. Now, in our community, almost all the children aged zero to three are in the community daycare centre.”

– FGD participant, Dakpam, Nanumba North District

CHART 2: PERCENT OF MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN AGED 0-3 IN EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTRES



## Opening spaces for children and the youth

Another important area where the implementation of LTP has made positive gains is in the area of child and youth empowerment.

By advocating for child rights and their protection, awareness has been raised and behaviour changed to ameliorate the position and voices of children and youth within their families and communities in West Africa.

The follow statement was shared by a FGD participant in Gbulahagu:

“Concerning child rights, there has been a lot of improvement. This is due to the education and trainings given to community members and children groups. Parents now know their roles and responsibilities, and children know their rights and responsibilities. There is some level of improved participation in decision-making now at the family level. Typically, parents leave the children out because they don’t have a say, but with the education that has been given, there is improvement. Now a child can have a say in the family and their views are respected and implemented. Also, our girls now know what to do and where to go if they face a situation of abuse. This has reduced abusive behaviours towards girls in our community. So the observance of child rights and protection has really improved in our community.”

– FGD participant, Dakpam, Nanumba North District

An example of the critical impact on child and youth empowerment made by Children Believe’ LTP program is in the case of Ruki (her name has been changed to protect her privacy) from the Sukaya community.

In the Sukaya community of the Gushiegu District in the Northern region of Ghana, ‘sister exchange’ is a common marriage agreement among one of the ethnic groups. In this marriage arrangement, in order for a man to get married, he must commit his sister to marry the brother of the bride.

This was the situation Ruki had to fight against. Her story is shared at below.

### BOX 1: SUCCESS STORY – STANDING UP AGAINST FORCED MARRIAGE IN THE SUKAYA COMMUNITY

Ruki is a young girl of 15 years. Due to the ‘sister exchange’ system of marriage in her community, her brother exchanged her to his wife’s brother without her consent.

Ruki had received education on child rights in her community. She therefore reported her brother’s behaviour to the community leaders and demanded their intervention. The community leaders followed through and helped block her marriage, allowing Ruki to remain in the community and in school. She successfully completed Junior High School (JHS) and decided to continue her education with vocational skills training.

Ruki is currently enrolled in a dressmaking apprenticeship with the expectation of becoming a professional seamstress. If it wasn’t for the awareness created in the community about child rights, she would not have been able to complete her education, advance herself and pursue her dreams.

### Bringing visibility to Children Believe, the importance of ECD-LTP and collaboration for change

The importance of ECD in West Africa has improved over the last 10 years and Children Believe significantly contributed to this change through the technical support we provided in Burkina Faso and Ghana.

Today, Children Believe’s ECD-LTP model in West Africa is recognized as a Centre of Excellence (COE) in early childhood development.



**A mother with her young child in a program-supported community in Burkina Faso.**

In Burkina Faso, Children Believe’s partners broadly promote LTP on the radio and align it with the African Day of the Child to emphasize its merit. Further, our investment in the training of primary-level teachers as part of our ECD-LTP work has been recognized by the country’s national government. In order to contribute to the sustainability of ECD promotion, Children Believe developed a network of ECD stakeholders in collaboration with the Directorate of Health and Family.

The network includes state agencies, the World Bank, UNICEF and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the area, as well as the ministries in charge of Social Welfare, Education and Health in Burkina Faso. Children Believe has also worked with the Ministry of Women and other state agencies through our LTP trainings. These initiatives have established Children Believe as a champion of ECD.

In Ghana, Children Believe’s country team has been invited to contribute to a new national ECD policy that is under development. As part of efforts to gather the evidence needed to strengthen the national ECD program and influence ECD policies and programs, our team conducted a situational assessment of ECD in five regions in Northern Ghana (January-March 2021). Our team also organised a successful forum on March 26, 2021 to share the findings from the assessment with key ECD stakeholders from

across five regions in the country.

Among the stakeholders were regional and district heads of the Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service, Department of Children, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Gender, Colleges of Education and the Faculty of Education at the University for Development Studies. Also present were sister NGOs working in the area of ECD in Ghana.

Strong solidarity for our ECD-LTP work was shown at the forum through messages we received from the National Director of the Department of Children and the Director of the Northern Regional Coordinating Council. The two high ranking officials expressed their appreciation of Children Believe for championing ECD and LTP in Ghana. They noted that the LTP model was unique and should be scaled up nation-wide. Similarly, the Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University for Development Studies stated:

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**“This forum has revealed the great work Children Believe is doing in the area of ECD using LTP. We look forward to collaborating with Children Believe to introduce this methodology into our curriculum at the University.”**

**– Dr. Ibrahim Mohammed Gunu, Dean of Education, University for Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana**

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The positive sentiment and recognition is reinforced by a staff member on Children Believe’s Burkina Faso team who notes:

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**“The Centre of Excellence is an effective management and knowledge creation space to advance ECD. It’s a virtual centre where institutions working in the early childhood field can learn and share activities and information about early childhood development. One of the greatest advances is the integration of the LTP method, generated by the Centre of Excellence, in the training curriculum for primary school teachers.”**

**– FGD participant, Dakpam, Nanumba North District**

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# LTP SUPPORTS THE INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN BURKINA FASO

The high levels of insecurity experienced in Burkina Faso has resulted in the displacement of 1,121,960 people.<sup>3</sup> These internally displaced persons (IDPs) require support in their host communities in order to survive.

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About 60 percent of the displaced population are children and young people, and their struggle is two-fold. Firstly, they experience trauma associated with the forced relocation from their own communities, and secondly, their chance to have an education and ameliorate themselves has been taken from them with the closure of schools in areas vulnerable to violent extremism.

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To address these challenges, the government and NGOs have built camps in some communities to provide housing for IDPs and also offer psychosocial and health services. Dedicated child-friendly spaces have been built as well, and today, Children Believe operates 55 of these spaces in the Centre-North and East regions with support from UNICEF.

Within these child-friendly spaces, Children Believe has set-up provisional learning centres to make it possible for displaced and vulnerable children to receive an education. On average, 400 children benefit from this effort every quarter.

In these centres, Children Believe provides ECD and employs the LTP method.

Part of this work involves screening children for malnutrition and diseases, and making referrals for treatments at appropriate health facilities. It also involves providing needed psychosocial services to parents, which is made possible through collaboration with municipal counsellors, the village development committees and social welfare officers. IDPs are also members of the community LTP groups and, therefore, have a platform for addressing their challenges in the context of their displacement.

It was observed that Children Believe's program helped reduce the stress level of parents who had to flee their communities and suffered the loss of properties and relationships in the process. The program also prevented the interruption or loss of education for displaced children, offering them hope for a better future.

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What has come to light is that Children Believe's LTP emergency response acted as an effective community integration tool.

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It eased the adjustment of displaced parents and children into host communities by providing the needed psychosocial and health support, opportunities to build new relationships and the chance for children to learn even under threats of violent extremism. This experience has proved that this model is one worth replicating in other insecure geographies where Children Believe and other NGOs work.

<sup>3</sup> Relief Web. Burkina Faso : Aperçu de la situation humanitaire (Au 10 mars 2021). <https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-aper-u-de-la-situation-humanitaire-au-10-mars-2021>

# LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

## Lessons learned

It has been 16 years since Children Believe first introduced the LTP method in West Africa. During this time, Children Believe and our partners have learned several valuable lessons that can strengthen the implementation of LTP and its efficacy as a cross-cutting tool for child development and community empowerment. These lessons are shared below:

- As a result of the community-led approach employed by Children Believe, our LTP method has become part and parcel of the everyday activities of parents, caregivers, teachers and community members. The campaign for ECD services in communities started with massive community mobilization; campaigns, including durbars, (description); and community dialogues on the need for children, especially girls, to begin their education at an early age. We then worked with community members as trained volunteers at Children Believe's ECD-LTP centres. In FY2021, these centres directly benefitted 3,029 children under five years of age in Burkina Faso and 9,454 children in Ghana. This was complemented by education for caregivers, parents, teachers and community leaders on child rights, child protection and LTP.

A key lesson that has accounted for our success in establishing ECD has been the importance of empowering community members and involving them in the program for their communities' advancement. This encouraged the adoption of ECD-LTP and its sustainability.

- Children Believe and our partners in West Africa have had considerable success in scaling up our ECD-LTP activities in both Burkina Faso and Ghana. Localizing our LTP program played an important part, as it removed barriers to the facilitation of the program

activities. This was accomplished through research and developing innovative solutions, such as incorporating local resources to make toys, drums, balls and other kinds of game material for children to play with.



**A local teacher supporting parents and their children in one of Children Believe's ECD-LTP centres.**

Additionally, we found that the concepts of child rights and protection organically mainstreamed into existing structures, such as Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAS), Youth Savings and Loan Associations (YSLAs), Parent-Teacher Association (PTAs) and School Management Committee (SMCs), demonstrating a readiness to align and uphold these concepts.

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The use of community radio and phone-ins have broadened the listenership of LTP education programs and also lent to raising awareness about child development and rights, and helped with their adoption.

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- Children Believe's ECD strategy involves working alongside government ministries, departments and agencies, and these partnerships have been critical for the implementation, integration and expansion of the ECD-LTP method. In Ghana, Children Believe has collaborated with the Department of Children, Department of Social Welfare, the Ghana Education Service and the Ghana Health Service. In Burkina Faso, Children Believe and our partners work closely with two sectoral ministries in charge of Education and Child Protection (MENAPLN and MFSNF), and the Ministry of Health (MS) in the design and implementation of several ECD projects.

Children Believe has facilitated trainings in LTP for senior staff members of these ministries, departments and agencies resulting in their recognition and acceptance of the methodology. This then directly lead to a mainstreaming of LTP in the national teacher training curriculum in Burkina Faso, with the strong possibility of Ghana following suit.

- A key learning from the implementation of the LTP program in two countries is that it can be an effective and efficient cross-cutting theme which can be embedded in the local, regional and national planning systems. At the community level, Children Believe and our partners have included LTP activities in VSLAs, YSLAs, PTAs, SMCs and child protection clubs in West Africa. It can therefore be included in the other sector-specific projects effortlessly. In Burkina Faso, the LTP+ (LTP Plus) program has successfully mainstreamed LTP into maternal and child health interventions, which has resulted in positive gains.

Children Believe's ECD strategy confronts this issue by strategically targeting those in the community who hold power, such as men, traditional rulers and religious leaders, in our LTP program.

- Lastly, we learned that the implementation of Children Believe's ECD-LTP method in West Africa was an effective way to support gender equity. West Africa is predominantly a patriarchal society with fathers perceived as the head of the family and who do not freely spend time with their young children. It is a cultural taboo for fathers to be caregivers in some program communities and they do not engage or play with their young children at home. Caring for young children is traditionally considered the woman's role.



**Children participating in a LTP activity in a program-supported community.**

For example, in Burkina Faso, Fathers' LTP groups have been created. These groups engage in peer learning and exchange, which has improved their parenting skills and bond with their children, while also questioning the age-old belief that caring for children is a woman's responsibility. This is significant and valuable to support change in West African societies in the long term.

## Best practices

The roll-out of the ECD-LTP method in West Africa over the years has been impactful due to the application of several best practices. These are highlighted below.

- **Comprehensive services.** As described earlier, LTP is a holistic approach to ECD. In Burkina Faso, Children Believe has heightened this by adapting LTP to LTP+. The LTP+ program further incorporates and enhances activities related to maternal and child health, nutrition and child protection, in addition to education. This is a meaningful approach that addresses multiple local issues simultaneously.



Mothers engaging in play with their children at a program-supported ECD centre in Burkina Faso.

- **Economic and health motivations.** As LTP is a holistic approach, being able to anchor it to economic empowerment and good nutritional health helped motivate parents to participate in LTP activities in the interest of their children and family.
- **Collaboration for social change.** To effectively apply the LTP methodology, which involves stimulating the cognitive, linguistic, social and emotional development children, interagency collaboration is required. Children Believe has been working with a variety of stakeholders who can deliver the breadth of services needed to fulfill

the holistic development of children. These include the state, NGOs and the communities themselves.

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It is worth replicating in other countries as it also creates opportunities for interagency collaboration in the interest of children, supports a nation-wide roll-out of the ECD-LTP methodology and its sustainability, and a coordinated approach to policy formulation and their implementation.

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- **Building the capacity of communities.** To implement our LTP program, Children Believe worked closely with local community members. Community volunteers were trained and supported to become caregivers in their communities and teachers in their schools. Furthermore, other critical community actors, including parents, community health workers, social workers, child rights advocates, traditional leaders, women's group leaders, and youth and children were engaged to build up skills related to ECD and LTP.

This capacity-building strategy has been key for the continuation and sustainability of ECD and the LTP method when the community graduates from Children Believe's and our partners' program implementation.

- **State engagement.** Being strategic and engaging key staff of relevant ministries in LTP trainings has been an effective way to get the LTP method adopted nationally.
- **Use of public communication channels to educate and amplify message.** The employment of community radio and other virtual means proved to be good methods to raise awareness of ECD-LTP, its benefits and the adoption of the LTP methodology, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## WHAT'S NEXT: FUTURE STEPS

We believe that this study has made a strong case for the investment in ECD and scaling up the LTP program in Ghana, Burkina Faso and, broadly, the West African region.



Child participants from a community where Children Believe implements its ECD-LTP program (photo taken prior to COVID-19).

Having a strong foundation in ECD will foster the capacity and needed human resources for the accelerated development of a country's society and economy. However, funding for ECD activities remains very limited in West Africa.

Less than seven percent and two percent of the basic education budget in Ghana and Burkina Faso, respectively, is committed to ECD. Further, interagency coordination and the implementation of laws and policies in support of ECD remain weak with many state and non-state agencies work in isolation. These shortcomings create barriers and make it highly unlikely that either Ghana or Burkina Faso will be able to attain SDG 4, Target 4.2, stating "By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education."

However, this trajectory can be changed. For this to happen, it is incumbent that Children Believe and other INGOs, the state as well as the private sector collaborate and focus efforts on securing early, holistic development for children in both countries and others in West Africa. The following are tangible steps to help us pursue this:

- Advocate for greater state investment in ECD.
- Partner with the relevant UN agencies and other development partners in West Africa to improve access to ECD and the quality of ECD activities. This is a strong policy agenda for Children Believe, which we will pursue with donors and planners at the national, regional and global levels.
- Establish relationships with health, nutrition, education and WASH training institutions to expand LTP services. These relationships will help build further evidence to link the theory and practice of ECD-LTP in the West African context.
- Champion the strengthening of national ECD networks and the formation of a West African ECD and LTP network. This will help ensure national and sub-regional policies align, cross learning takes place and that there are opportunities for collaboration and scaling up.
- In Ghana, advocate for the adoption of the LTP method in the training curriculum for teachers. This effort was made in Burkina Faso and successfully achieved.
- In light of the insecurity in Burkina Faso and the COVID-19 pandemic, we must examine opportunities for delivering LTP trainings virtually and possible technological partnerships in West Africa to support the sustainability of ECD and LTP programs, and for scaling up.
- Explore opportunities for intra- and inter-LTP learning.
- With the positive impact of the LTP method on changing gender roles and supporting gender equity, explore these outcomes further while continuing to promote and enhance the approach.

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Children Believe works globally to empower children to dream fearlessly, stand up for what they believe in — and be heard. For 60+ years, we've brought together brave young dreamers, caring supporters and partners, and unabashed idealists. Together, we're driven by a common belief: creating access to education — inside and outside of classrooms — is the most powerful tool children can use to change their world.

A member of ChildFund Alliance, Children Believe is part of a global network of 12 child-focused development organizations working to create opportunities for children and youth, their families and communities. ChildFund helps nearly 23-million children and their families in more than 70 countries overcome poverty and underlying conditions that prevent children from achieving their full potential. We work to end violence against children; provide expertise in emergencies and disasters to ease the harmful impact on children and their communities; and engage children and youth to create lasting change and elevate their voices in decisions that affect their lives.

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