

CLIMATE CHANGE CHILDCARE AND POSITIVE DEVIANCE IN THE NORTH OF GHANA

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Outline

- Partners & transdisciplinarity
- Climate change context
- Childcare – as a lens
- Positive deviance methodology
- The project

Partners & transdisciplinarity

- University of Bergen
- Navrongo Health Research Centre
- Other Norwegian partners
- European Partners

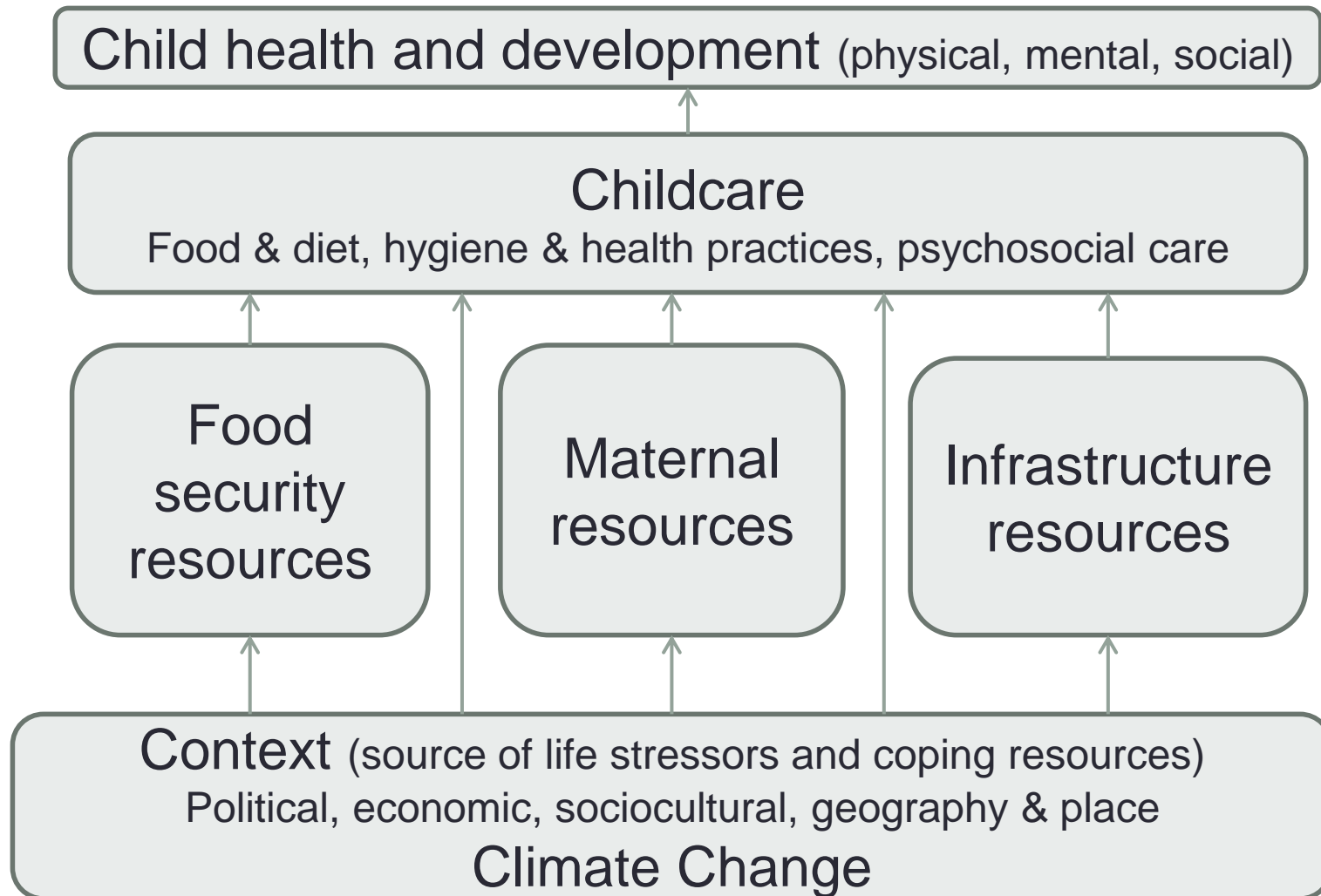
Disciplines: health promotion, geography, social psychology, nutrition, economics, anthropology, epidemiology; social work; gender studies; child welfare

Climate change context

- Higher temperatures
- Onset, duration and volume of rainy season unpredictable and unreliable
- Range of other risk factors:
 - Poverty
 - Lack of food security



Childcare – as a lens



Positive deviance methodology

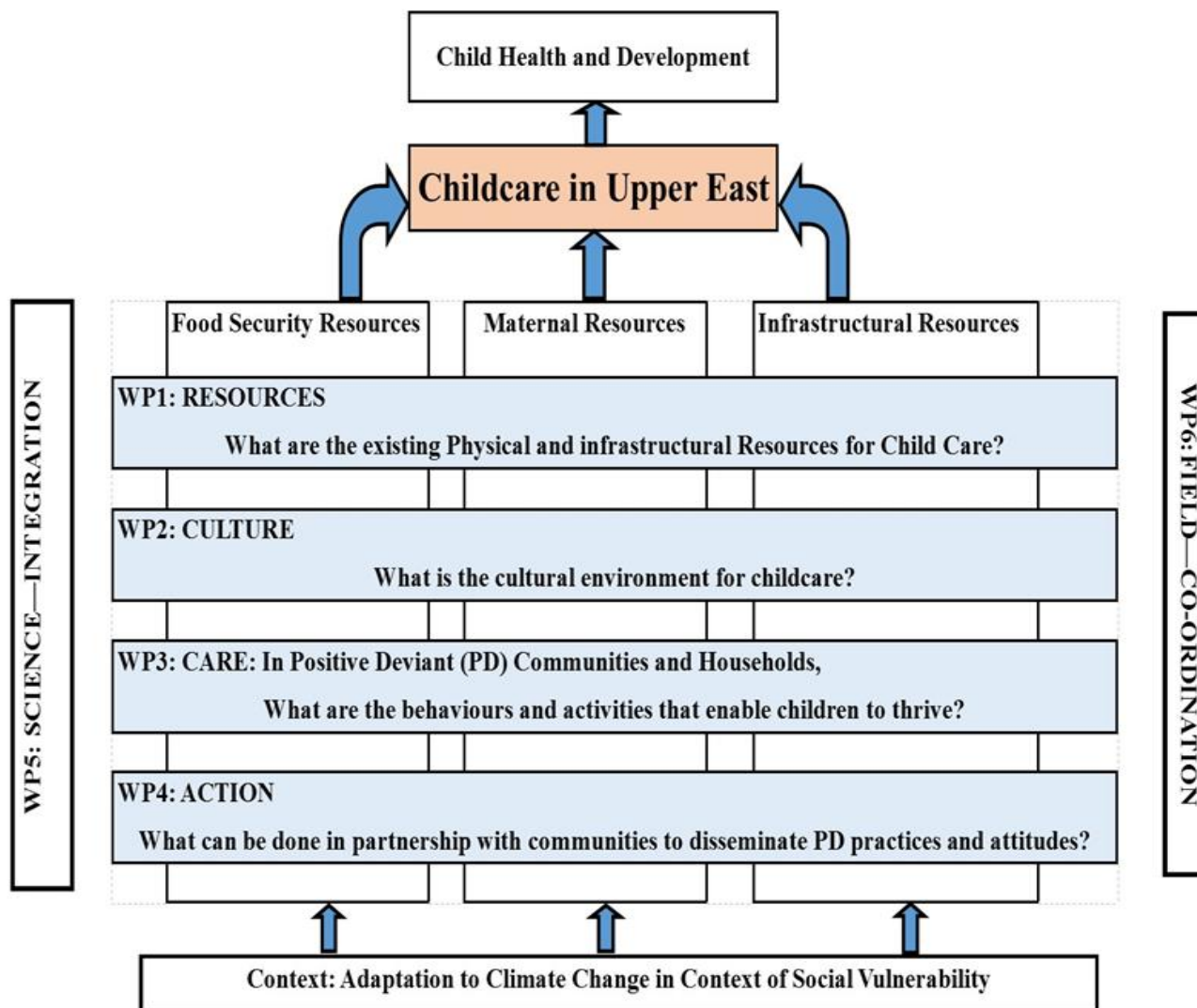
Five stages:

1. establish collaboration with community, researchers = change facilitators
2. in cooperation with community, establish baseline to measure progress towards health goal
3. identify PD individuals or groups through observation, interview and data analysis
4. illuminate PD's existing uncommon attitudes/ values/ beliefs/ practices that lead to better health
5. co-design, deliver and evaluate solutions built on the PD learning from (4) above

Every step uses highly participatory methods

Figure 2: Project Work Packages

PROJECT PLAN AND MANAGEMENT



PD1. Establish collaboration with community



WP1 Existing resources for childcare



Riverside gardens

WP1 Existing resources for childcare



Market exchange

WP1 Existing resources for childcare



Trade in goods from elsewhere in Ghana and neighbouring countries

WP2 Cultural environment for children

PD 2 With community, establish baseline

- Based on WP1 and WP2, and collaboration from community – identify childcare/health goal
- Risk attached to participatory research

PD3, PD 4 and WP3

- PD 3 Identify PD individuals
- PD 4 illuminate PD's existing uncommon attitudes/ values/ beliefs/ practices that lead to better health
- WP3 What are the behaviours and activities that enable children to thrive?
 - Three generations of PD mothers – to cover experience of extreme climate events since early 1980s

PD5 and WP4

- PD5 co-design, deliver and evaluate solutions built on the PD
- WP4 what can be done in partnership with communities to disseminate PD practices and attitudes?

Conclusion

By involving

- several disciplines that contribute to child health
- three generations to include survival/thriving through extreme climate events
- the community through genuine participation

we aim to build comprehensive picture of childcare and design an intervention to enable exemplary childcare in context of climate change

Questions and comments

