

### 1 Responsive care

Support for parents and caregivers which improve their ability to provide responsive care and share responsibilities of childcare.



### 2 Breastfeeding

Provide families with accurate information based on internationally accepted standards and legally protect the right to breastfeeding.



### 3 Complementary feeding

Guidance and support for families that are culturally acceptable and in line with global recommendations are needed.



### 4 Balanced diet & Micronutrients

Regulate marketing of unhealthy food and teach healthy eating habits provided with balanced diets and fresh food.



### 5 Vaccination

Ensure access to and provision of trusted and credible information on vaccinations for health-care workers, parents and caregivers.



### 6 Maternal mental health

Promotion of mental health will improve the home environment and result in positive developmental outcomes.



### 7 Prevention of child abuse and neglect

Introduce parenting interventions, response programmes, counselling and therapeutic approaches



### 8 Developmental monitoring and assessment

Set-up routine systems for monitoring childhood development through well-child visits at health centres and home visits.



### 9 Early response and support

Children with developmental difficulties are identified early and have immediate and easy access to early intervention.



### 10 Social, economic, and environmental risks

- Make sure that no child is left behind and adapt the principles of universal health coverage. Investment in early years by promoting services without discrimination can help ensure that all children are reached.
- Access to safe drinking-water and clean and acceptable sanitation, and be given opportunities to learn good hygiene practices.
- Social protection systems should protect families and individuals when they face economic and social adversity.

