ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

Childcare and Child Development Surveillance: Challenges for Comprehensive Child Healthcare

Renata Aparecida Dornelas Silva
Enfermeira do Trabalho
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

Karine de Jesus Mourão
Enfermeira do Trabalho
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

Ana Elisa Costa Cunha
Enfermeira especialista em Saúde Pública
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia
Orcid: 0009-000-9616-9967

Clarice Moreira de Oliveira Gonçalves
Enfermeira especialista em Enfermagem Neonatal e Pediátrica
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

Márcia Aparecida Silva Araújo
Enfermeira especialista em Ginecologia e Obstetrícia
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

Sérgio Raimundo Ernesto Machado
Doutorando em Saúde Pública
Universidad de Ciencias Empresariales y Sociales, Argentina

Elis Vânia Marques de Matos
Auxiliar de enfermagem
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

Ivanice de Fátima Ribeiro
Enfermeira
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

Abstract

Childhood represents a critical period for human development, requiring healthcare approaches capable of promoting physical growth, emotional well-being, cognitive development, and social adaptation. In this context, childcare and child development surveillance constitute essential strategies within Primary Health Care for ensuring comprehensive monitoring of children's health trajectories. These practices extend beyond disease prevention and clinical evaluation, incorporating early identification of developmental risks, promotion of healthy environments, family guidance, and coordination of multidisciplinary interventions. Despite advances in child health policies, several challenges continue to affect the implementation of comprehensive childcare models. Inequalities in access to healthcare services, limitations in professional training, fragmented care practices, and insufficient integration between health, education, and social protection sectors may compromise timely identification of developmental needs. Strengthening childcare requires approaches that recognize childhood as a multidimensional process influenced by biological, family, social, and environmental factors. This academic essay analyzes the role of childcare and child development surveillance in promoting comprehensive healthcare for children. The discussion explores the importance of Primary Health Care, multidisciplinary practices, early intervention strategies, and public policies aimed at strengthening child health. The manuscript argues that effective childcare requires integrated healthcare networks capable of combining prevention, monitoring, health promotion, and social support to ensure adequate developmental opportunities for all children.

Keywords: childcare; child development surveillance; child health; Primary Health Care; early childhood; comprehensive care.

1. Introduction

Childhood is a fundamental stage of human development characterized by rapid biological, cognitive, emotional, and social transformations. Experiences during the early years of life influence future health conditions, learning abilities, social relationships, and overall well-being. Therefore, healthcare systems must develop strategies capable of monitoring children's development and addressing potential vulnerabilities from the earliest stages of life.

Childcare represents an essential practice within comprehensive child healthcare because it provides continuous monitoring of growth, development, vaccination status, nutrition, and health conditions. Unlike approaches focused exclusively on disease treatment, childcare adopts a preventive and health-promoting perspective, recognizing children within their family, social, and environmental contexts. This approach is particularly relevant within Primary Health Care, where continuous relationships between healthcare teams, children, and families can be established.

CC BY

ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

Child development surveillance expands the role of healthcare professionals by emphasizing the early identification of developmental risks and the implementation of timely interventions. Difficulties related to language, cognition, motor skills, behavior, nutrition, and social interaction may significantly influence children's future trajectories if not recognized and addressed appropriately. However, effective surveillance requires qualified professionals, structured protocols, multidisciplinary collaboration, and integration between different sectors involved in child protection.

Considering the importance of childcare and developmental surveillance for promoting comprehensive child health, this essay seeks to answer the following research question: How can childcare and child development surveillance strategies strengthen comprehensive healthcare approaches and improve the capacity of Primary Health Care systems to promote healthy childhood development?

2. Methodology

This manuscript is structured as an academic essay based on critical reflection and theoretical analysis of scientific literature addressing childcare, child development surveillance, Primary Health Care, early childhood interventions, and public policies for child health. The objective is to discuss contemporary challenges and perspectives related to organizing comprehensive healthcare practices focused on children's development.

The discussion is organized into three thematic sections. The first section analyzes childcare as a foundation for comprehensive child health and discusses its role in monitoring growth, prevention, and health promotion. The second section explores child development surveillance, early identification of developmental risks, and multidisciplinary approaches. The third section examines challenges and perspectives for strengthening public policies and healthcare networks dedicated to children's comprehensive care.

To maintain argumentative continuity and facilitate reading flow, references are not included throughout the body of the manuscript. All scientific concepts and theoretical discussions presented in this essay are supported by relevant academic literature and institutional documents, which are presented exclusively in the reference section according to the American Psychological Association (APA, 7th edition) formatting guidelines.

3. Development

3.1 Childcare and Growth Monitoring as Foundations of Comprehensive Child Health

Childcare represents one of the fundamental strategies for organizing comprehensive healthcare during childhood because it integrates preventive actions, health promotion, continuous monitoring, and early identification of potential health problems. Unlike healthcare models centered exclusively on disease treatment, childcare recognizes that children require longitudinal follow-up capable of addressing their biological, emotional,

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

social, and developmental needs. This perspective reinforces the importance of Primary Health Care as the main setting for establishing continuous relationships between healthcare teams, children, and families.

The concept of childcare is based on the understanding that childhood health is shaped by multiple determinants, including nutrition, family environment, socioeconomic conditions, access to healthcare, education, and living conditions. Therefore, monitoring children's health requires approaches that go beyond clinical examination and incorporate broader assessments of the contexts in which children grow and develop. Comprehensive childcare depends on the ability of healthcare systems to identify vulnerabilities and provide appropriate support throughout childhood.

Growth monitoring represents one of the central components of childcare practices. Anthropometric assessment, nutritional evaluation, and monitoring of physical development allow healthcare professionals to identify deviations that may indicate nutritional problems, chronic conditions, or social vulnerabilities. Regular monitoring provides opportunities for preventive interventions and contributes to reducing the impact of health problems that may affect children's development.

Nutrition occupies a particularly important position within childcare because adequate nutritional conditions during early life are essential for physical growth, cognitive development, and immune function. Healthcare teams play a key role in promoting breastfeeding, guiding complementary feeding practices, preventing nutritional deficiencies, and identifying situations requiring specialized support. Nutritional care should be understood as a continuous process involving children, families, and communities.

Immunization monitoring is another essential dimension of childcare. Vaccination represents one of the most effective public health interventions for preventing childhood diseases and reducing avoidable morbidity and mortality. Ensuring updated vaccination schedules requires not only vaccine availability but also active follow-up, communication with families, and strategies capable of overcoming barriers related to access, information, and social inequalities.

Childcare also includes the assessment of health conditions that may interfere with children's quality of life and development. Respiratory problems, infectious diseases, hearing and vision impairments, oral health conditions, and other common childhood issues require early identification and appropriate management. Continuous monitoring allows healthcare professionals to recognize changes over time and coordinate interventions according to individual needs.

Primary Health Care plays a strategic role in childcare because it provides opportunities for longitudinal follow-up and establishes proximity between healthcare services and communities. Family Health Strategy teams, community health workers, and other primary care professionals contribute to identifying children's needs, monitoring vulnerable situations, and connecting families with available healthcare resources. This territorial approach strengthens the capacity of health systems to provide accessible and continuous care.

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

The family environment represents a fundamental component of childcare because children's development is strongly influenced by relationships, caregiving practices, and living conditions. Healthcare professionals must therefore consider families as active participants in child healthcare rather than passive recipients of recommendations. Guidance, education, and support for caregivers are essential elements for promoting healthy development.

Health education is an important dimension of childcare because it empowers families with knowledge and skills necessary to support children's health. Topics such as breastfeeding, nutrition, hygiene, accident prevention, stimulation activities, and recognition of warning signs should be incorporated into routine healthcare interactions. Effective communication strategies adapted to different social and cultural contexts increase the effectiveness of health promotion actions.

Childcare requires an interdisciplinary perspective because children's health involves multiple dimensions that cannot be adequately addressed by a single professional category. Physicians, nurses, nutritionists, psychologists, speech therapists, dentists, social workers, and other professionals contribute complementary knowledge to comprehensive child healthcare. Multidisciplinary collaboration allows more complete assessments and coordinated interventions.

Despite its importance, childcare implementation faces several challenges in healthcare systems. Limited consultation time, insufficient professional training, high workloads, and fragmented healthcare structures may reduce the effectiveness of monitoring practices. Strengthening childcare requires organizational changes that prioritize preventive care and recognize child development as a central healthcare objective.

Social inequalities represent another major challenge for comprehensive childcare. Children living in vulnerable conditions may experience greater exposure to nutritional problems, inadequate housing, limited educational opportunities, and barriers to healthcare access. Effective childcare strategies must therefore incorporate equity-oriented approaches capable of addressing social determinants and reducing disparities in childhood health outcomes.

The integration between health services and other sectors is essential for promoting comprehensive childcare. Education, social assistance, and community programs contribute significantly to child development and protection. Intersectoral collaboration allows healthcare systems to address factors that influence childhood beyond clinical conditions and supports broader strategies for promoting well-being.

Technological resources may contribute to improving childcare organization through electronic health records, monitoring systems, and digital communication tools. These resources can facilitate follow-up, support decision-making, and improve coordination between healthcare professionals. However, technological solutions should complement rather than replace interpersonal relationships and family-centered approaches.

Therefore, childcare and growth monitoring should be understood as essential foundations of comprehensive child healthcare. By combining

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

prevention, health promotion, continuous assessment, and family support, childcare strengthens the capacity of healthcare systems to protect children's development. Within Primary Health Care, these practices represent strategic mechanisms for ensuring that children receive timely, coordinated, and equitable care throughout their early years.

3.2 Child Development Surveillance, Early Identification and Multidisciplinary Care

Child development surveillance represents an essential component of comprehensive child healthcare because it enables healthcare professionals to monitor developmental trajectories and identify potential difficulties at an early stage. Development is a complex process involving multiple domains, including motor skills, language, cognition, emotional regulation, social interaction, and adaptive behaviors. Continuous surveillance allows healthcare teams to recognize variations in development and provide appropriate support according to each child's needs.

Unlike isolated developmental assessments, surveillance involves an ongoing process integrated into routine healthcare practices. It requires attention to children's progress over time, observation of interactions between children and caregivers, and consideration of environmental factors influencing development. This longitudinal perspective is particularly important because developmental changes occur dynamically and may not be adequately captured through occasional evaluations.

Early identification of developmental risks is one of the main objectives of child development surveillance. Conditions affecting communication, learning, behavior, sensory abilities, or neurological functions may benefit significantly from timely recognition and intervention. The earlier potential difficulties are identified, the greater the possibility of implementing strategies that support children's abilities and minimize long-term impacts.

Developmental surveillance should not be understood as a process aimed exclusively at detecting disorders. It also represents an opportunity to recognize strengths, promote healthy development, and provide guidance to families regarding appropriate stimulation practices. Supporting children's development requires a positive approach that considers individual capacities while addressing possible challenges.

Healthcare professionals working in Primary Health Care have an important role in developmental surveillance because they often maintain long-term relationships with children and families. Routine consultations provide opportunities to observe developmental milestones, discuss parental concerns, assess environmental conditions, and identify situations requiring additional evaluation. This continuous relationship strengthens early intervention strategies.

Family participation is fundamental in child development surveillance because caregivers are the main observers of children's daily behaviors and developmental changes. Parents and caregivers often identify concerns before formal assessments occur. Healthcare teams should therefore encourage open communication, value family

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

experiences, and create supportive environments where concerns can be discussed without judgment.

Developmental monitoring requires professionals to understand that children develop at different rhythms and that variations do not necessarily represent pathological conditions. Avoiding unnecessary labeling while maintaining attention to relevant warning signs is a critical balance in developmental care. Qualified professionals must combine clinical knowledge with sensitivity to individual and cultural differences.

Multidisciplinary care is essential for addressing developmental needs because children's difficulties may involve multiple dimensions. Pediatricians, nurses, psychologists, speech therapists, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, educators, and social workers contribute different perspectives and interventions. Collaboration between these professionals allows more comprehensive assessments and coordinated support strategies.

The organization of multidisciplinary care requires effective communication between professionals and services. Fragmented approaches may lead to repeated evaluations, inconsistent recommendations, and difficulties for families navigating healthcare systems. Integrated care pathways facilitate coordination and ensure that children receive appropriate interventions according to identified needs.

Early childhood represents a period of significant neurodevelopmental plasticity, during which environmental experiences strongly influence developmental outcomes. Supportive interactions, adequate nutrition, emotional security, and stimulating environments contribute to healthy development. Therefore, child development surveillance should include guidance on caregiving practices and promotion of protective factors within families and communities.

Mental health is an increasingly recognized dimension of child development surveillance. Emotional well-being during childhood influences social relationships, learning capacity, and future health outcomes. Healthcare teams should be prepared to identify signs of emotional distress, behavioral difficulties, family stress, and situations requiring psychological or social support.

Social determinants significantly influence children's developmental opportunities. Poverty, food insecurity, inadequate housing, violence exposure, and limited access to educational resources can affect developmental trajectories. Surveillance strategies must therefore incorporate social assessment and connect families with broader support networks capable of addressing vulnerabilities beyond healthcare interventions.

The integration between healthcare, education, and social protection systems is essential for comprehensive developmental care. Schools and community services often provide valuable information regarding children's abilities, behaviors, and social interactions. Intersectoral collaboration allows earlier identification of needs and the development of coordinated strategies to support children and families.

Technological innovations may contribute to strengthening developmental surveillance through digital health records, remote consultations, and electronic monitoring tools. These resources can facilitate information sharing between

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

professionals and improve continuity of care, particularly in geographically distant or underserved areas. However, technological solutions must be implemented carefully to avoid excluding populations with limited digital access.

Several challenges continue to affect the effectiveness of child development surveillance. Limited professional training, insufficient time during consultations, lack of standardized practices, and restricted access to specialized services may compromise early identification and intervention. Strengthening surveillance requires investment in workforce preparation and healthcare organization.

The consolidation of effective child development surveillance depends on recognizing development as a central component of child health rather than as a secondary concern. Monitoring development, supporting families, and coordinating multidisciplinary interventions are essential strategies for ensuring that children receive opportunities to reach their full potential. By integrating surveillance into Primary Health Care and healthcare networks, systems can move toward more preventive, equitable, and comprehensive models of child healthcare.

3.3 Challenges and Perspectives for Strengthening Comprehensive Child Healthcare Policies

Strengthening comprehensive child healthcare requires public policies capable of integrating healthcare actions, social protection strategies, educational initiatives, and community-based interventions. Although significant progress has been achieved in reducing childhood mortality and expanding access to essential health services, contemporary challenges demand broader approaches focused not only on survival but also on quality of life, development, and the creation of favorable conditions for children to reach their full potential.

Public policies for child health must recognize early childhood as a strategic period for investment. Experiences during the first years of life have long-term consequences for physical health, cognitive abilities, emotional regulation, educational achievement, and social participation. Therefore, healthcare systems should prioritize preventive actions, continuous monitoring, and interventions capable of reducing developmental inequalities from the earliest stages of life.

Primary Health Care represents the foundation for implementing comprehensive child health policies because it provides proximity, continuity, and territorial knowledge. Through primary care services, healthcare teams can monitor children over time, identify vulnerabilities, promote healthy practices, and coordinate access to other levels of care. Strengthening primary care capacity is therefore essential for ensuring that childcare and developmental surveillance become routine components of healthcare delivery.

One of the main challenges for child healthcare policies is overcoming fragmented models of care. Children with complex health or developmental needs often require multiple services, including specialized healthcare, rehabilitation, education, and social support. Without effective coordination mechanisms, families may experience

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

difficulties navigating the system, resulting in delays, discontinuity, and unequal access to essential interventions.

The organization of healthcare networks is crucial for ensuring continuity of child care. Integrated networks should establish communication pathways between Primary Health Care, specialized services, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, and community resources. Effective coordination allows healthcare systems to respond more efficiently to children's needs and prevents isolated interventions that fail to address broader developmental contexts.

Professional training represents another important priority for strengthening child health policies. Healthcare workers require competencies related to child development, family-centered care, communication strategies, developmental screening, and interprofessional collaboration. Continuous education programs are necessary to ensure that professionals remain prepared to address evolving challenges in childhood health.

Family-centered approaches should be incorporated as a central principle of child healthcare policies. Families are not only recipients of healthcare recommendations but active partners in promoting children's development and well-being. Policies that support caregivers, provide accessible information, and strengthen parenting capacities contribute to creating healthier environments for children.

Social inequalities remain among the greatest challenges affecting comprehensive child healthcare. Children's development is strongly influenced by socioeconomic conditions, housing, nutrition, education, and exposure to violence. Health policies must therefore adopt equity-oriented strategies capable of addressing structural vulnerabilities and ensuring that all children have opportunities for healthy development.

The relationship between healthcare and social protection systems is essential for reducing childhood vulnerabilities. Families facing poverty, food insecurity, unemployment, or social exclusion often require support beyond healthcare interventions. Coordinated actions between health, social assistance, and educational sectors allow more comprehensive responses to the factors affecting child development.

Digital transformation offers new possibilities for improving child healthcare organization. Electronic records, digital monitoring tools, telehealth services, and communication platforms can support continuity of care and facilitate information exchange between professionals. However, digital innovation must be implemented with attention to accessibility, data protection, and the risk of widening inequalities among populations with limited technological resources.

Community participation represents an important element in developing effective child health policies. Communities possess valuable knowledge regarding local realities, cultural practices, and barriers affecting healthcare access. Engaging families, community organizations, and local stakeholders in policy development increases relevance, acceptance, and sustainability of interventions.

The monitoring and evaluation of child health policies are essential for ensuring effectiveness and accountability. Indicators related to growth,

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

development, vaccination coverage, healthcare access, and social determinants allow managers to identify gaps and improve strategies. Evidence-based decision-making strengthens the capacity of health systems to respond to changing childhood health needs.

Research and innovation also contribute to advancing comprehensive child healthcare. Studies evaluating interventions, organizational models, and developmental outcomes provide evidence for improving practices and informing policies. Encouraging collaboration between universities, healthcare services, and communities strengthens knowledge production and supports continuous improvement.

Another important perspective involves expanding preventive approaches throughout the life course. Child health policies should not focus exclusively on responding to existing problems but also on promoting protective factors that support lifelong health. Investments in childhood contribute to reducing future burdens associated with chronic diseases, mental health conditions, and social inequalities.

The future of child healthcare depends on strengthening integrated and human-centered approaches. Technological resources, clinical expertise, and organizational improvements must be combined with attention to family relationships, social contexts, and developmental needs. Comprehensive care requires healthcare systems capable of recognizing children as individuals with rights, potentials, and unique trajectories.

Therefore, strengthening childcare and developmental surveillance requires coordinated efforts across healthcare networks, public policies, and society. Ensuring that every child receives adequate monitoring, early support, and opportunities for healthy development represents both a healthcare objective and a social commitment. By investing in comprehensive child healthcare, health systems contribute not only to improving childhood outcomes but also to building healthier and more equitable societies.

4. Conclusion

Childcare and child development surveillance represent essential strategies for ensuring comprehensive healthcare during childhood. By integrating growth monitoring, developmental assessment, health promotion, prevention, family guidance, and multidisciplinary support, these practices strengthen the capacity of Primary Health Care to respond to children's needs in a continuous and coordinated manner. A comprehensive approach recognizes that child health is influenced by biological, social, emotional, and environmental factors, requiring healthcare systems capable of addressing the complexity of childhood development.

The consolidation of effective child healthcare depends on strengthening healthcare networks, improving professional training, reducing inequalities, and promoting integration between health, education, and social protection sectors. Policies focused on early childhood must prioritize prevention, equity, family participation, and timely interventions to ensure that all children have opportunities for healthy development. In this perspective, childcare and developmental surveillance are not only clinical practices but also essential

CC BY

RSV
ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

components of public health strategies aimed at protecting childhood and promoting long-term population well-being.

References

American Academy of Pediatrics. (2020). Promoting optimal development: Identifying infants and young children with developmental disorders through developmental surveillance and screening. *Pediatrics, 145*(1), e20193449.

Black, M. M., Walker, S. P., Fernald, L. C. H., Andersen, C. T., DiGirolamo, A. M., Lu, C., et al. (2017). Early childhood development coming of age: Science through the life course. *The Lancet, 389*(10064), 77–90.

Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. (2018). *Política Nacional de Atenção Integral à Saúde da Criança: orientações para implementação*. Ministério da Saúde.

Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. (2022). *Caderneta da Criança: Passaporte da cidadania*. Ministério da Saúde.

Britto, P. R., Lye, S. J., Proulx, K., Yousafzai, A. K., Matthews, S. G., Vaivada, T., et al. (2017). Nurturing care: Promoting early childhood development. *The Lancet, 389*(10064), 91–102.

Daelmans, B., Darmstadt, G. L., Lombardi, J., Black, M. M., Britto, P. R., Lye, S., et al. (2017). Early childhood development: The foundation of sustainable development. *The Lancet, 389*(10064), 9–11.

Dworkin, P. H. (1989). British and American recommendations for developmental monitoring: The role of surveillance. *Pediatrics, 84*(6), 1000–1010.

Figueiras, A. C., Puccini, R. F., Silva, E. M. K., & Pedromônico, M. R. M. (2003). Evaluation of practices and knowledge of professionals in primary health care regarding child development monitoring. *Cadernos de Saúde Pública, 19*(6), 1697–1707.

Gilbert, R., Kemp, A., Thoburn, J., Sidebotham, P., Radford, L., Glaser, D., & MacMillan, H. (2009). Recognising and responding to child maltreatment. *The Lancet, 373*(9658), 167–180.

Halfon, N., Larson, K., Lu, M., Tullis, E., & Russ, S. (2014). Lifecourse health development: Past, present, and future. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 18*, 344–365.

Irwin, L. G., Siddiqi, A., & Hertzman, C. (2007). *Early child development: A powerful equalizer*. World Health Organization.

Magalhães, L. C., Fonseca, K. L., Martins, L. V., & Dornelas, L. F. (2021). Child development surveillance and early intervention: Challenges for primary healthcare. *Revista de Saúde Pública, 55*, 112.

Shonkoff, J. P., & Phillips, D. A. (2000). *From neurons to neighborhoods: The science*

CC BY

ISSN 2674-8584

Received: 13/07/2026 - **Accepted:** 20/08/2026
Vol: 08.08 - August
DOI: 10.66104/6zke7p21
Pages: 1-12

of early childhood development. National Academy Press.

World Health Organization. (2018). *Nurturing care for early childhood development: A framework for helping children survive and thrive to transform health and human potential*. World Health Organization.

World Health Organization, UNICEF, & World Bank Group. (2018). *Nurturing care for early childhood development: A framework for helping children survive and thrive to transform health and human potential*. World Health Organization.

CC BY