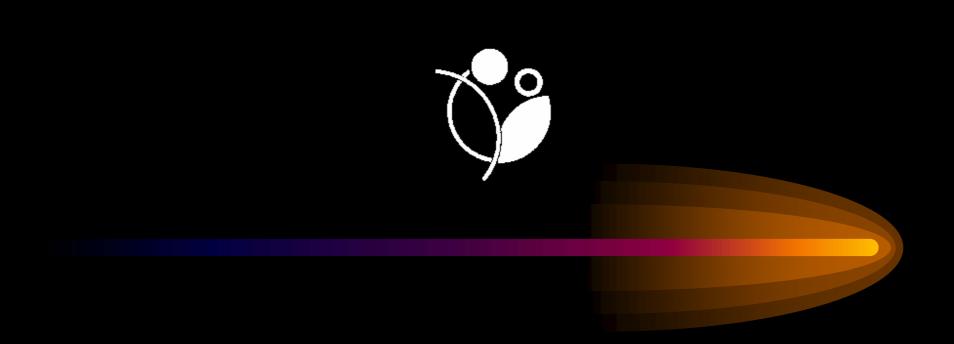


This MOCEP presentation is dedicated to Zainab Saeed Maky and her family

1998 - 2005



Zainab making fruit salad with friends in Sanabis Spring, 2005



The Mother Child Home Education Programme MOCEP – Bahrain

MENA*: 118m living in poverty 6.5m without schooling – 800m cannot read or write EUROPE ITALY TURKEY SPAIN Aediterrane ATLANTIC Tunis Algiers SYRIA *TUNISIA* LEBANON. ASLA OCEAN Rabat Beirut Damascus Tripoli Baghdad ISRAEL-IRAN Jerusalem, IRAO MOROCCO Ammar JORDAN KUWAIT Cairo ALGERIA SAUDI LIBYA BAHRAIN ARABIA WESTERN EGYPT QATAR Doha Abu Dhabi SAHARA Rivadh .Muscat (claimed by UNITED ARAB Morocco) EMIRATES ARABIAN OMAN MAURITANIA PENINSULA Mubarra Nouakchott Budaiva Manama Khartoum Northe VYEME AFRICA Sana Isa Tolon Riffa SUDAN DIBOUTI Dibouti Awali INDL OCE/

5

SOMALIA

Mogadishu

COMO

20% live in persistent poverty in Bahrain

THE ARAB WORLD

*Bahrain, Djibouti, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen; Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

Early Childhood Education/Development in Bahrain

Research history: (published research in the field: Hadeed; Hadeed & Sylva; etc)

1989: Research showed high rate of poor quality pre-school provision in Bahrain

1990's: Research showed limited and poor quality teacher training programmes

1994: Research studied quality in pre-school provision in Bahrain—higher quality index, higher child outcomes

1999: Time-sampled research showed child –poor training and poor quality leads to poor staff behaviours

1999: Founded, implemented - MOCEP - BahrainFounded the Bahrain Montessori Centre, BMC/ Teacher Training College

2004: Set up regional MOCEP Staff Training Centre in Bahrain

2005: MOCEP impact research results (published, *Poverty Begins at Home*) Harvard, USA

2007: Continued longitudinal research results, MOCEP -- due for publication in 2008.

Why do home intervention? Do we really need it?



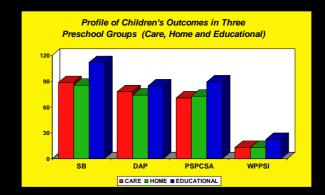
1. 60% of pre-school population are at home without provision

- 2. Existing preschool provision is inadequate, poor quality, unqualified staff
- 3. Lack of guidelines, supervision, assessment, research, etc.
- 4. Lack of political will, support and funding
- 5. An estimated 118m, MENA living in absolute poverty—mostly women/children
- 6. An estimated 20% of Bahrain's population living in persistent poverty

Home vs. Pre-school Centres

Stanford Binet*** WPPSI subtests*** PSPCSA*** Draw-A-Man** Mother's read less** Played less with children** Spent 3X watching TV**

p<0.000***;*p*<0.00**



MOCEP

Mother Support Programme (MSP)

Cognitive Training Programme (CTP)

6 - 8 months – 2 generations (mother/child dyad)

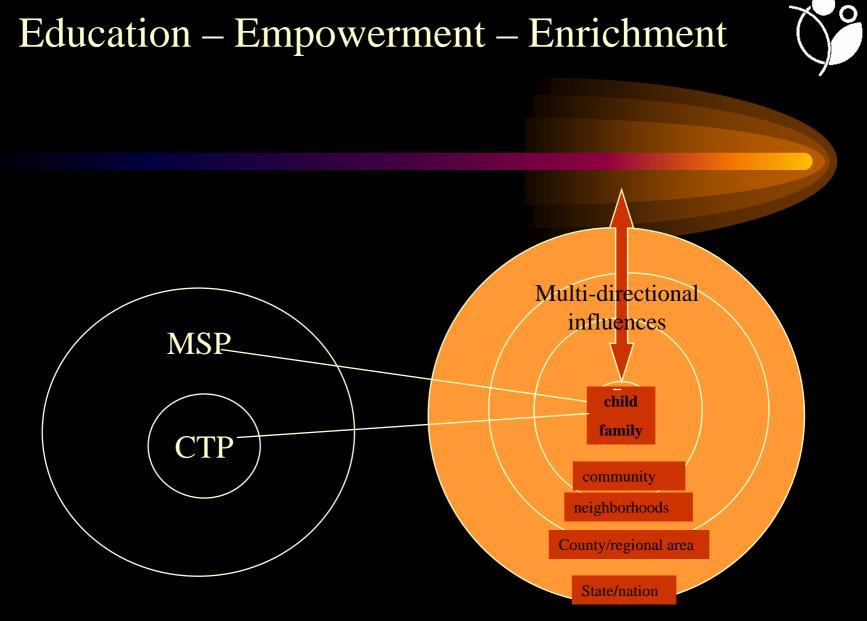
25 week programme – 200 families annually – free for all



Centre Discussions – Practice CTP

Home *Mom - Child*





Bronfenbrenner model of influencing factors on the family/child



MOCEP - Research Results

Child developmental effects:

higher cognitive abilities (MOCEP children 4X higher than control group)

higher social competencies & social acceptance (peer, maternal)



improved social/emotional behaviours

mothers & children hit, abused, misbehaved less

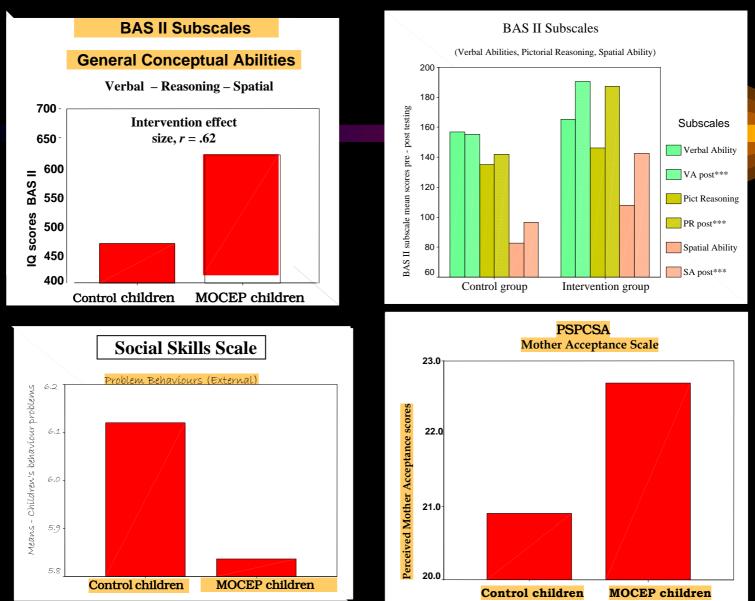
closer mother-child relationships

children more independent; listened better; more confident



Experimental design: 92 intervention -75 control group (pre-post assessment) Significance levels at p>.001: effect sizes, = (.62, .60, .57, .39, 31)

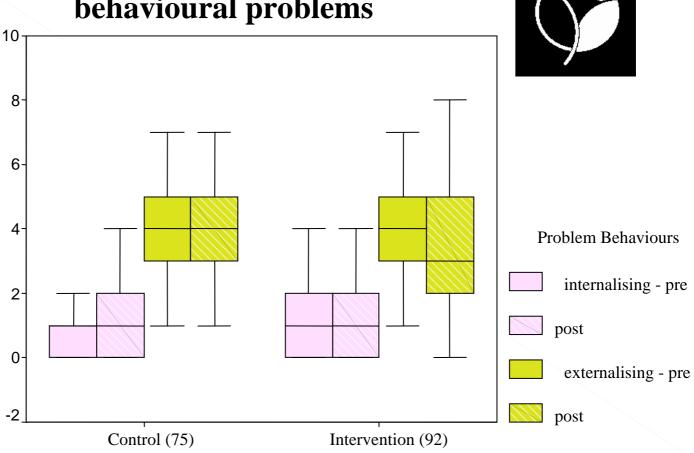
Multi-modelling, regression analysis for some child outcomes



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Children's Behavioural Problems

MOCEP children had less behavioural problems



C

Effects on mothers

Less harsh disciplining Less lax disciplining

Improved confidence





Improved home environments

Better listeners

Skilled as teachers

Parents raise children's abilities when they--

<u>Practice Firm parenting strategies</u> (not authoritarian or lax)

<u>Collaborate with the child</u>--give the child the right to choose; negotiate opportunities; plan and create together; respect and value differences.

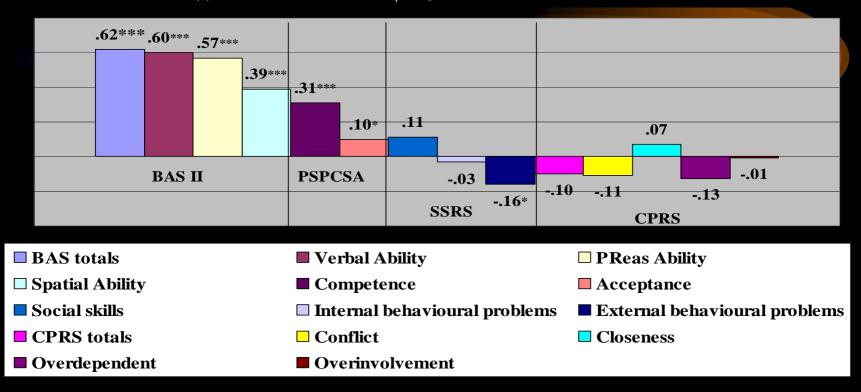
Practice quality measures at home: listen, share social responsibilities, and share out the tasks intelligently

Don't give crutches to a child who can fly M. Cassou



Research results:

Associations (effect sizes) between programme intervention and child outcomes



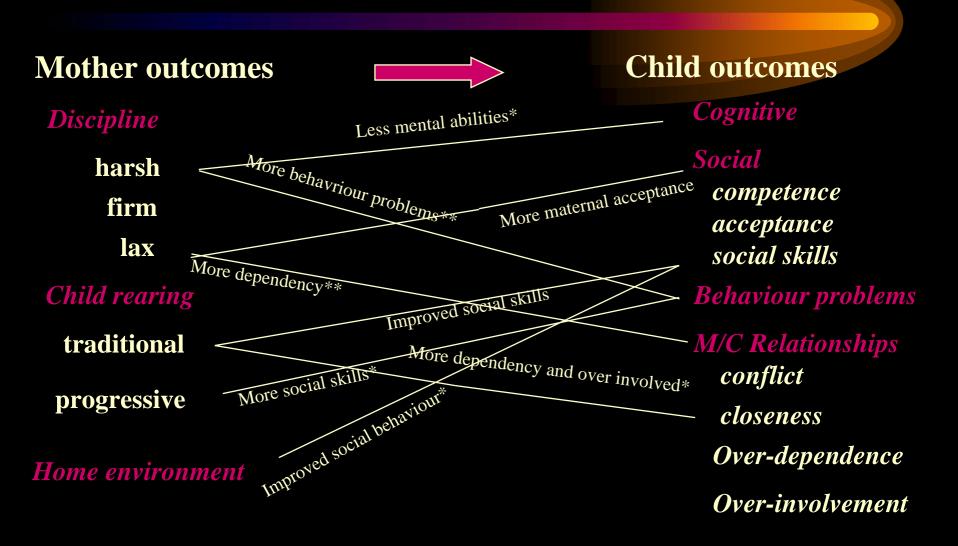


What does the intervention (programme) do?

- 1. It yields **cost effective** advantages for families living with social, economic, and cultural disadvantage i.e., for every dinar spent there is a **return to government of money** not needed to be spent on other social welfare programmes e.g., drop-out rate; health risks; etc.
- 2. It provides an academic jump start for children entering primary school– they can compete with their peers
- **3.** The intervention addresses many potential risk factors in the home life e.g., learning disabilities; handicaps; poor health conditions; abuse; etc.
- 4. It empowers families with knowledge, skills and opportunities for change
- 5. It can be a **catalyst** and incentive for constructive change outside family because family members are more confident and able



MSP training effects on childrens' development





Globally, most persistently poor households include:

high rates of child members ill dependent elders parental lack of education and employment skills long-term parent unemployment child, sibling or adult chronic abuse or terminal health problems mental or physical disabilities

high rates of non-related members (atomised households) people living alone single head of households minorities and first-generation immigrant groups

(Bahrain)



It is through doing for others that we are truest to ourselves. Thank you Fatheela and Zainab. God bless.

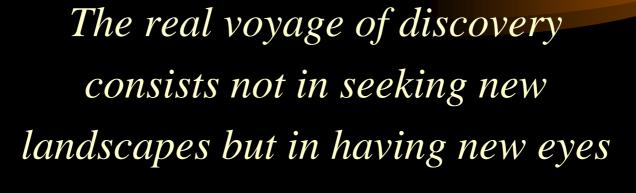
POVERTY BEGINS AT HOME

The Mother-Child Home Education Programme (MOCEP)

Peter Lang Publishing, Inc. USA 2005

Harvard University, USA

www.amazon.com



M. Proust