
A brief guide to creating psychosocial healing spaces for young children

Collective Healing Spaces

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Glossary of Terms

An **asylum seeker** is someone who has legally sought refuge in a third country.

Collective trauma is the impact that a traumatic event has on a community, society or nation. For example, genocides or natural disasters may provoke collective trauma. It is important to remember that while communities may experience collective trauma, each person will have their own individual response.

Collective healing occurs in groups when individuals come together, either in person or remotely, to heal together.

Community resilience describes the capacity of communities to engage with, survive and heal from adverse events. See below for how 'resilience' is defined.

Co-regulation is a process between two people or a group of people who, through connection, manage to achieve greater emotional regulation. For example, when a caregiver talks to a distressed child with a soothing and calming voice, and both feel calmer afterwards. Or when a group participates in a regulating activity and the group energy calms in response to the exercise.

Early childhood development (ECD) describes the period of a child's life from 0 to 8 years of age, according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989. Early childhood development services, including early childhood education (ECE) and early childhood care and development services (ECCD), provide opportunities for children to explore, play and learn about the world with trained caregivers.

Emotional regulation (also referred to as self-regulation or regulation) is the ability to manage one's emotional and physiological responses during or after stressful events. When we are emotionally regulated, we feel able to manage ourselves and trust our decision making during or after stressful events. Regulation practices may include exercises involving breathwork, music, movement or relaxation rituals to help restore equilibrium.

An identity informed approach acknowledges and welcomes the many different components of each person's identity. In implementing this approach, individuals accessing services choose what aspects of themselves they want to bring and share, and organisations continuously reflect and address power dynamics and inequalities in their work.

Intergenerational trauma describes the psychological impact of traumatic experiences on subsequent generations.

A **refugee** is someone who has been forcibly displaced from their country of origin.

Trauma describes the body's emotional and physiological response to a traumatic event. When bodies are unable to process or release the overwhelm of emotion and stress hormones it becomes flooded with during a traumatic event, our trauma response can remain stored in our body, causing a part of us to be stuck in the past traumatic event and our reaction to it. This trauma response can then become

reactivated when our brain perceives a similar threat. This is called **re-traumatisation**.

A **traumatic event** refers to any event or life experience that challenges an individual's sense of psychological or physical safety. Threat of death, serious injury, violence, abuse or neglect all have the potential to be traumatic.

Being **trauma-sensitive** means intentionally creating spaces and relationships that are nurturing and healing. We do not assume that someone is traumatised but we create spaces and services that support people to self and co-regulate (see definition of regulation).

A **trauma-informed approach** reflects how services acknowledge the possible impact of trauma on individuals, families and communities. A trauma-informed approach is reflected both in the way that people interact and through organisational practices that create a sense of predictability and provide opportunities for emotional regulation and psychosocial healing.

Vicarious trauma refers to an empathetic response experienced when working with people who have experienced trauma. The 'helper' feels the trauma or stress that someone else is experiencing as if they have experienced such events.

Psychosocial is a term that describes the interactions of social, cultural, and other forces on an individual's emotional state and wellbeing.

Psychosocial support describes interventions that try to improve a person's wellbeing. Such interventions, according to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), are informed by the following principles. 1) A sense of safety 2) Calmness 3) Individual and the community self-determination 4) Connection 5) Hope.

Resilience is defined as the qualities that enable someone to adapt in the face of adversity and to keep going or recover from traumatic events, despite its ongoing impact.

Safe spaces are physical or virtual spaces where people are welcomed and can come together to meet and connect. Such spaces are structured with regular and predictable routines and activities that help individuals feel witnessed and cared for, and over time feel part of community that they belong to.

Toxic stress is the body's response to prolonged stress, or multiple stressful experiences simultaneously, such as living in a war zone, the threat of conflict, exposure to violence or experiencing loss, mistreatment or abuse.

Values-based describes the principles that inform an organisation or initiative. A values-based approach values quality over quantity and experience above numbers. Stated values such as equity or respect then inform all organisational decision-making, policies, procedures and interactions.

Youth are defined by the United Nations as individuals between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age, although many states will have their own definitions in law.

Introduction

Hello and welcome! This guide was put together by Amna's team including Early Childhood Development and Education specialists, therapists and people with lived experience of forced displacement. All Amna's programmes are co-created with the communities they intend to serve.

This guide shares good practice principles when setting up psychosocial services, in emergency settings. It is based on our learning and experiences from over six years of establishing, and helping other organisations establish, safe spaces for young children and their families in different refugee camps and urban settings.

This booklet is not a manual, it is a set of good practice principles to help inform your planning and delivery. Amna frequently offers training in trauma and identity informed practices on these topics.

About Amna

Our work began in a tent on the border between Greece and North Macedonia and is now growing globally. We focus on where we can make the most difference by delivering services that mitigate the impact of trauma and toxic stress. Our play-based early childhood programme, Baytna, supports healing among the whole family and our youth programme Dinami offers a safe space for young people to connect with each other. We also offer [online therapeutic support](#) to men and women.

Now, we're partnering with community organisations around the world to offer trauma and identity informed psychosocial care to people affected by conflict and forced displacement. We invest in and train local organisations to set up safe, collective healing spaces that provide trauma and identity-informed psychosocial care with people who have become refugees. We facilitate learning and knowledge-sharing across our partners to create refugee healing networks.

Our mission is to strengthen community capacity for healing. Our vision is a world where refugee can determine their futures, unbounded by the impacts of conflict and displacement.

Collective Healing Spaces

Amna's early childhood collective healing spaces are designed for children and families who have experienced extreme events such as conflict, violence, or natural disasters. These spaces provide a place of respite, understanding and belonging, where children and caregivers can heal and build resilience together. Children and families are equipped with simple tools to support their recovery following the shock and stress of their experiences, by working collectively to rebuild trust, safety and connection where these have been impacted by adverse events.

Collective healing spaces build upon good early childhood practice in a way that is child-centred, intentional and play-based. There is an emphasis on routines and activities that promote emotional regulation, self and group expression, and help cultivate responsive relationships between children and their caregivers.

Collective healing spaces:

- Welcome participants exactly as they are and honour their feelings, pace of engagement and emotional processes;
- Enable people to meet together, share experiences and foster a sense of belonging in the presence of warm, kind and considerate facilitators;
- Can help participants to make sense of some of their experiences, feelings, and emotional responses. They offer hope, relaxation, laughter and moments of joy, which we consider crucial for healing, and can help emotional-regulation and reconnecting to a sense of future.

We recommend sessions include a variety of psychosocial practices you feel able to facilitate safely and responsibly (such as play, storytelling, movement, music, art, breathing exercises) so that each group member can find their own way to express themselves and to co-regulate effectively. Participants can then start to employ these practices outside of the collective healing space, whenever feels right for them.

Different tools and practices will work for different people and be more helpful in different moments. This is why it's important to introduce different activities and practices, rather than simply repeating the same one.

Amna provides training about trauma-sensitive interventions that can support you in facilitating safe practices. Visit Amna's [website](#) for upcoming training dates.

A Values-Based Approach

Four carefully chosen values guide Amna's work: Respect, Understanding, Curiosity and Connection. Below you can see how these values inform the role of facilitators in Amna's collective healing spaces for children and families in our Baytna programme (which translates as 'our home' in Arabic).

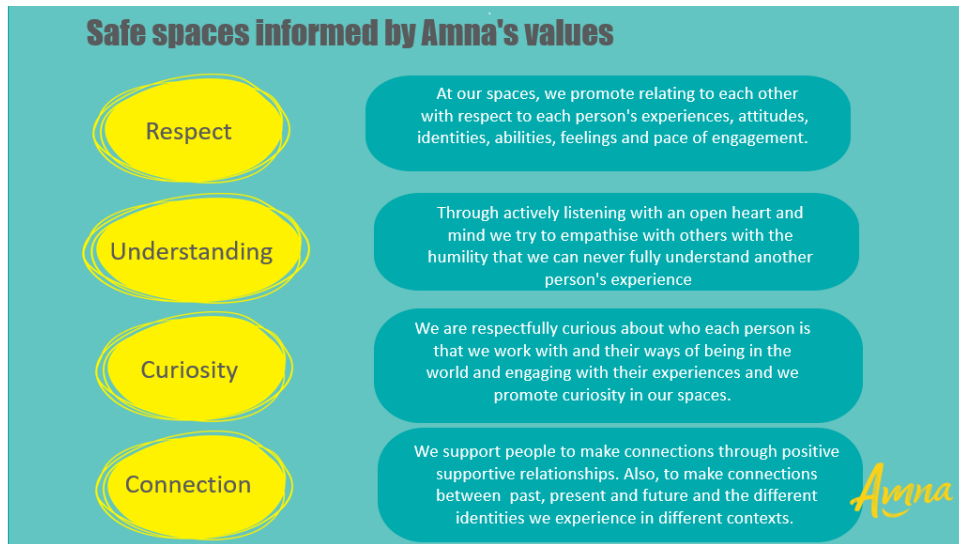


Figure 1 Amna's values

Where possible Amna works with facilitators and managers to develop a whole team trauma-sensitive and identity-informed approach.

We encourage teams to identify the values that inform your practice as these should inform how you work as teams, how you design and deliver your services as well as how you interact with people attending your services.

We have found that when you allow these values to guide your practice, they naturally support your work to be more trauma and identity informed in its delivery.



Figure 2 Amna's value based approach

An Identity-Informed Approach

Amna's work is identity-informed and we also support our partners to work in this way. Identity-informed means respecting and valuing everyone's individual way of being and self-presentation – we actively celebrate and learn about our similarities and our differences. We believe that identity is fluid and can change throughout our lives. We understand that many different factors in our lives (e.g., age, place of birth, family history, beliefs of the communities that we grew up in etc.) influence our sense of identity. We work hard to not assume we understand or know what someone else's values or life experiences are, or to label people. This is crucial so that the people we work with feel free to be and to express themselves.

Rather than make assumptions about a person or a community, we always try to be respectfully curious about people's experiences and to connect with everyone as unique. We do not ask participants to represent 'their people' or community. Instead, we learn both about our own and other histories of culture, community experiences and the narratives that influence us. We reflect on how our own life experiences and the societies we have grown up in influence our perception about what is right and wrong.

We are committed to being self-reflective about the ideas or biases we hold as these might influence how we understand and interact with others and their choices and/or behaviours. We never assume that our way is the right way.

Identity informed facilitators:

- Show respect to the communities they work with and consistently check themselves for the judgements they might be making;
- Remember that every person has their own story and that no one chooses to become a refugee;
- Acknowledge the huge change that comes with leaving home and everything that is familiar;
- Are honest and reflect on their personal beliefs and how this may affect professional practice;
- Recognise people's right to define their own identities and help them to express these in safe and contained spaces:
- Are curious about the identities of people with whom they work and make a personal effort to learn more, through respectful, curious conversations that help them connect with the person or family they are working with;
- Ensure that everybody is made to feel welcome and included in the community spaces/ services they facilitate. When problems arise, they work with their teams to resolve these.

Identity Informed Tips

Establish an inclusive environment early.

- Agree on a group contract that informs that creates rules for the group.
- Suggest rules that promote respectful communication.
- Refer back to the rules when they are broken in a non – judgmental way.

Avoid asking participants to be experts about their community.

- Don't assume that people from the same community share the same ideas or habits.

Diversify your materials.

- Use a range of materials from across the world in your community spaces: books, artists, writers, songs, posters, activities, scents, flavors, textures.
- Put up the creations of participants around the space. Make sure everyone is represented,

Hold everyone to high expectations.

- Do not expect less of participants because of their age, (dis)abilities, language skills, ethnicities, background.

Reflective Practice

If you are a facilitator who has experienced trauma similar to the communities you work with or are a refugee who is providing psychosocial support to others whilst experiencing the same issues yourself, some interactions and issues may provoke difficult memories or strong feelings that can influence the way you work if not addressed. Where possible you may benefit from reflective practice support, supervision or additional team check-ins to support you to manage your psychological wellbeing alongside that of the children and families in the collective healing space.

For facilitators from host communities, without relevant lived experience, it is important also to have support through reflective practice or supervision to ensure that you are able to acknowledge and reflect on your own psychological wellbeing without being affected by vicarious trauma (see definition in Glossary).

A Trauma-Sensitive Approach

Your goal is to create a safe, nurturing collective healing space for families who may have faced very stressful events, who may be experiencing trauma and who need respite. Respite refers to allowing and supporting the body, mind, and spirit to rest and recover.

Throughout Amna's projects we support participants to have fun, build relationships, engage in psychosocial activities that support emotional regulation, and to connect to what gives participants hope.

Your activities should be designed with the awareness that participants may be carrying trauma physically and emotionally in their bodies and seek to actively avoid causing any further harm or re-traumatisation. Below are some things you need to know about trauma-sensitive practice.

Exposure to stress

Trauma is closely related to stress and can be caused by extended exposure to extreme (or toxic) stress (see definition in Glossary). Often, we may not be aware of or understand what is happening in these moments. While stress can be positive and is a completely natural and normal response, it can also be very difficult to cope with when severe and enduring. The image below shows three main kinds of stress.

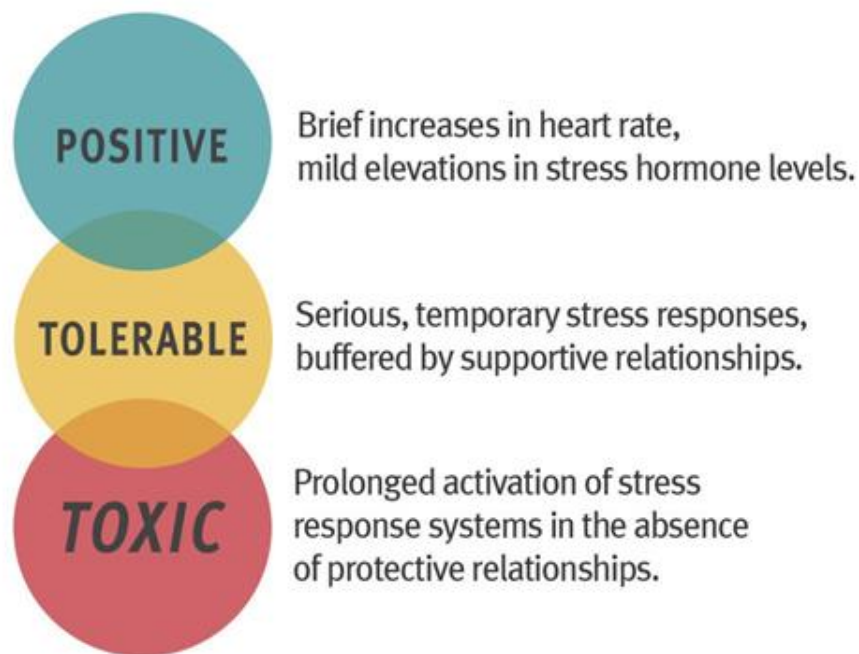


Figure 3 Toxic stress - The Harvard Center for the Developing Child

What is Trauma?

'Trauma' in Greek means 'wound to the soul'. Trauma describes our emotional and physiological response to highly stressful experiences such as severe danger, violence, significant loss or and life-threatening events.

A 'traumatic event' is an event or series of events that is very distressing to an individual.

An event is likely to be traumatic if:

- It happens unexpectedly;
- It happens repeatedly;
- You felt powerless to prevent it;
- There is intention behind it;

When we experience traumatic events or extreme stress our body experiences a flood of emotion and stress hormones, including adrenaline and cortisol that activate when we're in danger to help us to survive life threatening situations. Usually, following such an instance, our brain assesses whether we are still in danger and sends a signal to our body that it is safe to return to its 'normal' state. However, sometimes our bodies will remain on alert for danger even when we are no longer at risk. This is known as 'hypervigilance'.

Extreme stress or a traumatic experience can also be so overwhelming that we cannot access the tools to help our body release the emotion and stress hormones that have built up and, subsequently, we continue to carry our trauma response in our body. In these instances, a part of us becomes stuck in the traumatic event or experience, as if we are still under threat. A common sign of this is flashbacks and reoccurring nightmares that continually take people back to these moments.

At the same time, it is important to recognise that trauma affects the body in many ways and every person will experience it differently. Everybody responds to events in their own way and at different times in our lives we may respond differently to similar events. For this reason, we should never assume that a person who has experienced an extreme event is necessarily traumatised, nor should we assume that someone would respond to experiences the way we think we would.

Possible Signs of Trauma, Toxic Stress or Retraumatiation

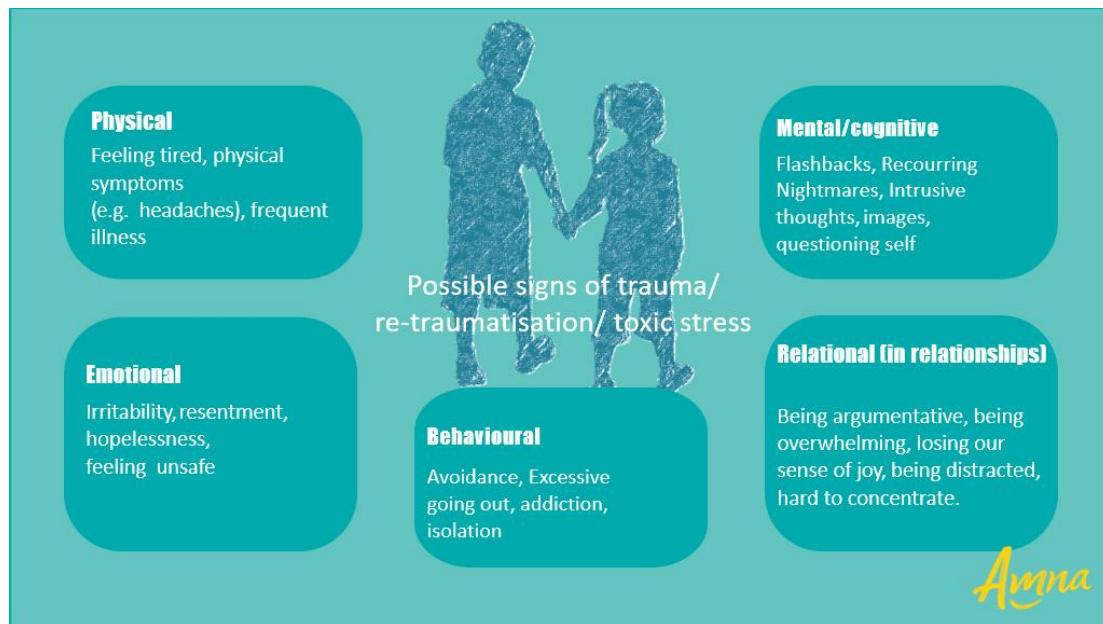


Figure 4 Possible signs of trauma

It is vital we don't pathologise (clinically diagnose) normal responses to highly stressful situations. The possible signs of trauma, re-traumatiation and toxic stress, which are outlined above, are also normal symptoms for anyone who has experienced high levels of stress or a traumatic experience and. Following the loss of someone we are very close to, for example, we may not feel ourselves for many months, but we tend to recover in time. Similarly, most people who have supportive networks and the opportunity to experience respite will start to feel better with time.

This quote from Viktor Frankl is essential to remember when working with people experiencing toxic stress or trauma:

“

An abnormal reaction to an abnormal situation is normal behaviour.

Victor E. Frankl

”

Regulation

When we are experiencing trauma or toxic stress we need to find ways to regulate. Regulation means that we are able to help our bodies to settle and experience a sense of calm and stability.

Dan Siegel (1999) came up with the term 'our window of tolerance' to describe a state when, despite difficulty and feeling stress, we feel able to manage. When we are in our window of tolerance we can trust ourselves to think clearly about the choices we make.

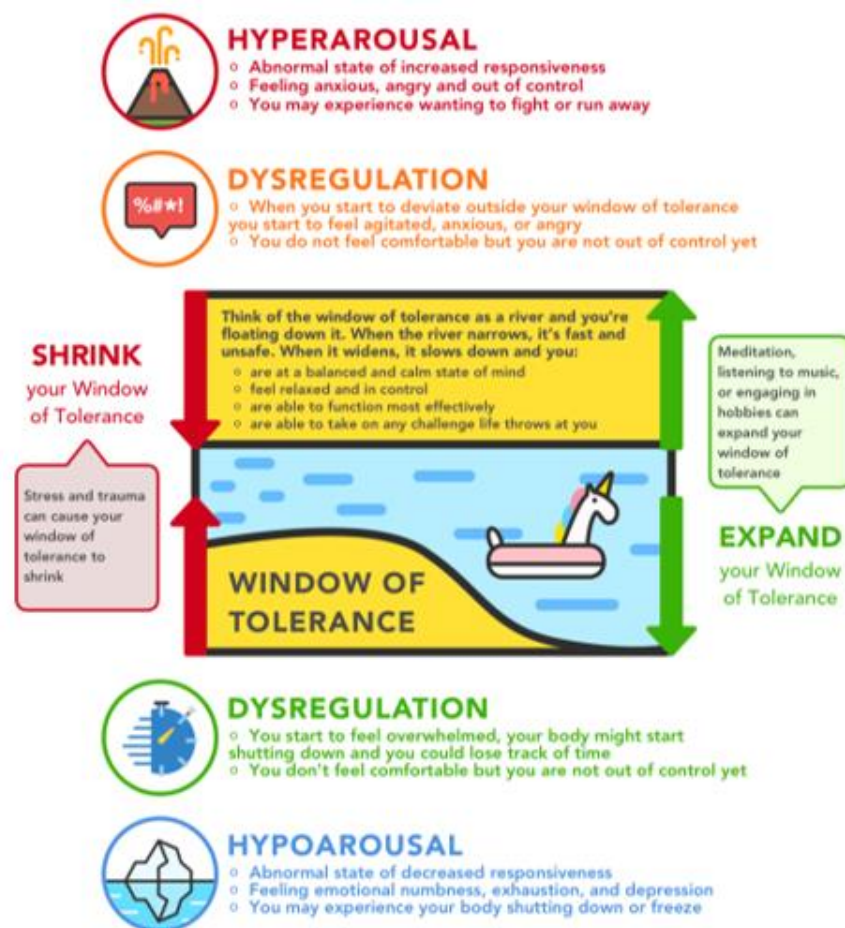


Figure 5 Dan Siegel's Window of Tolerance

When our bodies become overwhelmed from extreme stress or trauma we usually move outside of our 'window of tolerance'. When this happens, we tend to experience **hyperarousal** – this is an over-activated state where the overwhelm of emotions and stress cannot be contained within us or starts to spill out, pushing us to and beyond our edges.

When an adult is in this state, signs you might notice include: Sleeping problems, difficulties concentrating, irritability, angry outbursts, panic, constant anxiety, being

easily scared or startled, self-destructive behavior (such as fast-driving, drinking too much, addiction to substances, compulsive sex), a heavy sense of guilt or shame, flashbacks (vivid memories of a traumatic event); panic attacks, heart palpitations, attempts to avoid triggers that might cause thoughts about a traumatic event that impact on the ability to live a full life.

The other way we can react to an overwhelm of stress and emotion that we don't feel able to process or contain in our bodies is to *disconnect* or *disassociate* from our feelings and somatic experiences. This is known as **hypo-arousal**. When we are hypo-aroused we may become emotionally numb, and feel less present, alive or alert as usual.

Signs of hypo-arousal include: Exhaustion, depression, feeling flat, wanting to sleep all the time, reduced appetite or binge eating, feeling emotionally deadened, numbness (not being able to feel anything), disconnection or dissociation (drifting off into our imagination or going somewhere in our minds we can't recall and not being 'in' our body or feel present for experiences), feeling numb and disconnected from ourselves and our bodies, moving or speaking very slowly, being unable to stand up, not being able to focus and feeling unable to think or communicate clearly.

Trauma responses in children

In children, sleeping difficulties and nightmares related to the traumatic event are common. Children may also try to re-enact the traumatic event or parts of the event when they play. For example, young children may enact agitated or anxious conversations that they've witnessed in the adults around them.

Some signs you may notice in young children are:

- Regression (behaviour more typical of a younger age), such as bed wetting or anxiety about separation which parents may tell you was not the case before the emergency;
- Withdrawn behaviour, demonstrated by a reluctance to connect with caregivers or other children, or to engage in play;
- Aggression in interactions with peers, for example when being asked to take turns or share resources;
- Wanting to be physically close and comforted all the time.

Key principles to remember

- We never assume that someone is traumatised. Everyone's experience is different and what can be traumatic for one person, might not be for another.
- Unless we are qualified experts, it is not our place to diagnose people's behaviours.

- We listen to and observe people's body language with respect and curiosity.
- We recognise we are each our own expert. We trust that when in our window of tolerance, people know best what they need and what is best for them, and we do not try to impose our ideas. However, we are there to help and support when invited to.
- Have a referral network system. Be prepared for what to do if someone's needs are greater than what your service can provide.
- Respect each person's relationship to their body. Participants know their bodies better than we know their body. Never force someone to participate in an activity that they chose not to.
- Respect each participant's pace, energy and circumstances. Adjust the activities accordingly.
- Be patient and do not seek fast results or change.

Important Principles in Setting up Collective Healing Spaces with Children and Families in Emergency Contexts

Collective healing spaces are designed with the aim of making families feel welcome, accepted in a place where they can express themselves, relax, learn, connect and have fun.

Safety is a key priority and refers to both physical and psychological safety. To keep a collective healing space safe, you (and everyone working in the space) need to:

- Ensure that your practices are trauma-sensitive and identity-informed;
- Clearly define each team member's role and responsibilities, promote awareness of the procedures of the organisation you are affiliated with and signpost wider safeguarding and mental health referral networks throughout your team;
- Keep professional boundaries at all times;
- Clarify expectations and regulations with all those attending services;
- Sign and comply with your organisation's Code of Conduct and Child Safeguarding policies;
- Ensure that you have collected all necessary data from participants and are aware of any special needs;
- Ensure that people do not feel threatened inside the space, that they know whom to speak to if this occurs and that any safety issue will be taken seriously and dealt with appropriately;
- Reflect your team values in all of your work and interactions;
- If you are struggling with your emotional reactions to the people you are working with, seek help¹.

Maintaining a **predictable** space with established routines can contribute towards a sense of safety. This is important for everyone but particularly for displaced people who are on the move and who may have little stability in their lives.

¹ Amna facilitates wellbeing spaces for humanitarian, see our website or contact info@amna.org for more information.

Try to avoid unpredictable situations wherever possible, such as last-minute timetable changes, or frequent turnovers of staff and volunteers. Maintain and apply consistent guidelines for the timing of sessions, how parents and caregivers are involved, food and snacks, how and where materials are stored and so on.

Last but not least, you need to be **accountable** for the service you provide. It means that you and your team take responsibility for decisions taken, reflect on, learn from and acknowledge where relevant any mistakes made, and seek guidance where appropriate.

The Space

Collective healing spaces can be set up in small physical locations with minimal resources. Ideally, the space you use should be inside, somewhere calm, and not accessible to anyone not attending the session. This is important to establish a sense of purpose, safety and ensure privacy wherever possible. For example, we recommend closing any doors after all participants have arrived.

When distractions cannot be limited, the space needs to be set up in the easiest and most effective way for you to monitor and run the session. You can also publicise (such as on a poster or social media post) that the space is used at particular times, asking others to respect participants' privacy and to keep the noise to a minimum.

Useful Definitions

Free play describes when children play, investigate, explore, experiment and exercise autonomy without adult intervention. During free play, children are often spontaneous and play with whatever they want, however they want, as long as their play does not harm anyone. Children create their own games, interact, imagine, negotiate, problem solve, calculate, and use materials as their imaginations and interactions guide them. Children might invite adults to join them which can be very positive as long as the adults follow the children's lead and do not direct play. Adults often have an important role in free play by actively listening, paying attention and being present during free play so children feel seen and heard.

Circle Time describes the point during a session when the whole group comes together in a circle. This can be a good opportunity to practice creative rituals, such as greeting songs, calendar tracking (what's the day, date, time), attendance (who is here, who is home), check-ins about emotional wellbeing (how we feel today), weather tracking (what's the weather like), word of the day etc. Additionally, during circle time, children and caregivers are invited to talk about any topic that they wish to talk about. The facilitator models and encourages active listening, turn-taking and peaceful communication. Read more on circle time on page 25.

Rituals are activities that happen every day in the same way and so they serve the purpose of reinforcing a sense of safety and transitions from one session part to another. They contribute towards building stable and predictable patterns that help the participants feel safe and in control in the community environment. You can use ritual activities to welcome or say goodbye to the participants, to tidy up the space, to move from one activity to another, to check-in, etc.

Circle time activities promote connection and a sense of belonging and are therefore an important component of every session. For circle time you will need sufficient space for everyone to sit down in a circle. This needs to be safe, clean and easy to access for everyone so make sure you are aware of- and can accommodate any particular needs.

Dividing the space into corners

Start setting up a space by dividing it into sections. These will be your “corners” or ‘areas’ to be used for different parts of the session. Use rugs, pillows or any other materials that can be placed on the floor to demarcate a corner or area. If your space is shared, you might place something on the ground to create some physical boundaries. Or you may have materials or activities in bags or containers that you distribute to different parts of the room/space to differentiate thematic areas. In this case you may need to make adjustments throughout the session to accommodate the different activities.

Next, decide how you will use each corner, depending on the materials you have and the ages, needs and preferences of the children. You might for example have a construction corner/area, where you keep building blocks, wooden sticks; a creative corner with playdough, paper, markers, chalk and boards; an exploration corner with natural materials and different utensils such as cups, spoons, magnifying lenses; and a relaxation-corner filled with sensory materials.

The corners will be used throughout the sessions. For example, during free-play all children can play as they wish, without being invited to follow structured activities. At other times, children may choose or be divided into smaller groups to rotate to each of the areas in turn. Interactive play between corners is also likely, as a child might build a house with wooden blocks in the creative corner and then maybe bring in toys from another corner, such as a soft toy or hoop to add to the story being enacted.

Every collective healing space needs to include a calming relaxation corner, where you can put some pillows or soft toys to support regulation and relaxation if needed. Some useful soothing materials to put here are objects with different textures, scents, sounds and colors. Books, markers and paper to support self-expression, or materials that invite expression, awakening and movement are also useful to keep here.

If you have limited space, keep materials in different boxes/bags/containers for the children to choose and play with during free play. Store all materials for your scheduled activities (as well as some calming materials) separately, so they do not get lost during free play.

See Amna’s activities booklet for more ideas.

Ensuring safety

Last but not least, ensure that your physical space contains no major hazards for the safety of the children and their families. This includes sharp corners, objects or materials, tiny toys that can be swallowed, dangerous liquids, or materials that someone may be allergic to.

Carefully consider the images being displayed in your space or in the books that families can access so they reflect a wide range of families and backgrounds. It's also important to avoid images that risk triggering traumatic memories. This may include stories about the sea if you are working with communities who have endured dangerous journeys to safety via boat.

Once the space is set up, be open to changes that will arise naturally from the session, the children or the families. This is a shared space which will keep developing as you go. The more families and the community feel ownership over the space and shape it to make it how they want it to feel, the better.

Planning sessions

We recommend running sessions at least twice per week and for 90 minutes. Of course, this will depend on the setting and context but remember to aim for predictability and consistency. The more frequently someone can attend, the more opportunities for healing and recovering a sense of internal safety there are.

Sessions can follow or adapt this structure:

- Everyone is welcomed and settled;
- Introduce children into the space gradually with free-play;
- Once the majority of children have arrived bring the group together with circle time;
- Follow with 1-2 structured arts, crafts, movement, storytelling activities or rotation into each of the thematic corners/areas;
- Finish with relaxation and grounding activities and encourage children to help tidy the space;
- Ensure all children and families are acknowledged as they leave the space.

Ritual activities should also be part of each session, at the start, end and between sections of a session. You can use ritual activities to welcome or say goodbye to the participants, to tidy up the space, to move from one activity to another, to check-in, etc.

Planning

It is helpful to establish aims and activities for each sessions with the facilitation team. The templates in Annex 2 can be used for this purpose.

The aims will be informed by your interaction with participants and observations from the session. For example, an aim may be to help build concentration. Activities to support concentration may include providing jigsaw puzzles or using songs or rhymes where children listen and follow instructions.

As you plan your collective healing space, keep in mind the skills below. These will help you shape your activities in order to support the developmental processes of the children in your sessions.

Skills for THINKING	Description
Creativity	Uses their imagination to make meaning and express themselves
Flexibility	Supports adapting to and coping with change
Focus	Supports concentration
Problem Solving	Develops and implements strategies to overcome challenges
Memory	Can recall information to build knowledge

Work with their EMOTIONS	Description
Being Present	Can connect to the emotions they are feeling
Recognising feelings	Can acknowledge and name the emotions they experience
Managing feelings	Able to regulate their emotions
Expressing feelings	Able to communicate about and explain their emotions
Safety	Feel safe and secure in their emotions

RELATE to others	Description
Empathy	Can identify the emotions of others and how they impact them
Trust	Can feel physically and emotionally safe with others
Communication	Able to exchange information and ideas with others
Collaboration	Able to work with others to achieve a goal
Compromise	Able to make concessions to settle disagreements and disputes

HONOUR their experiences	Description
Feel secure	Feel safe and unthreatened
Feel accepted	Feel approved of as they are
Feel grounded	Feel physically and emotionally stable

Feel resilient	Able to recover from adversity
Be in control	Feel a sense of power and agency within themselves

Activity examples

Here are some examples of activities you can use. Remember to adapt according to the age of participants, your setting and available materials. See Amna's Activities booklet for more activities with fuller descriptions and that are age-appropriate.

Activity Name	Goals	Materials	Description	Notes
1. <i>The spider web</i>	Getting to know each other Connection	Long Woollen Knitting Yarn	<p>Invite the group to sit in a circle.</p> <p>Suggest playing with the woollen yarn and pass it around once for everyone to touch it, squeeze it, smell it etc.</p> <p>Keep one end of the yarn in your hand and pass the woollen yarn ball to someone opposite you. Whoever takes the ball can say their name, or make a gesture, take a breath in their own way and the group follows, etc. After this, he/she/they holds onto the of the yarn and throws the ball to someone else.</p> <p>By the end you will have created a spiderweb inside your circle. If appropriate, you can invite participants to take turns walking or crawling through the web while you move it up and down.</p>	
2. <i>Invisible drawing</i>	Spark imagination Full body	None	Imagine you can turn into human-sized colour markers and use your body to paint anything you see around you: the air, the walls, the objects.	You may want to play music to accompany this activity. Be thoughtful about which music. We recommend

	<p>movement</p> <p>Energise</p>		<p>Just with one full turn you can transform into any other colour you wish.</p> <p>Invite the families to engage in this imaginative game and play by colouring the surrounding environment with their body.</p> <p>You can also accompany the activity with music in different tempos.</p>	<p>you use instrumental music and songs that do not risk triggering your group through lyrics or associated memories.</p> <p>Remember to be cognisant of any religious holidays or practices by group members that prohibit listening to music.</p>
3. <i>“Guess what” Sensory Game</i>	<p>Communication</p> <p>Problem Solving</p> <p>Exploration with senses</p>	<p>Carton box</p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Toys from different materials</p>	<p>Fill a box with cotton. Place inside different materials from the space such as a car, a feather, a rock, a sponge, a soft toy etc.</p> <p>Each person is invited to take turns and place their hands inside the box to find one object. Participants are invited to guess what object they are holding in their hands, without having seen it before.</p> <p>The group can help the process by asking questions. Is it big or small? Is it soft or hard? Etc.</p>	
4. <i>Glitter Jar</i>	<p>Focus</p> <p>Regulation</p> <p>Relaxation</p> <p>Collaboration</p>	<p>Jar / Plastic bottle</p> <p>Glue</p> <p>Glitter</p> <p>Water</p>	<p>Create a glitter jar in your session, then invite caregivers to form pairs with their children and take a relaxing position while they are looking at the glitter jar. Invite them to turn the jar upside down or however they wish and focus on the movement of the glitter inside the bottle, as well as on the colours and shapes they can observe.</p>	

			Turning the lights down and lighting up the glitter jar with a torch or light from your phone can make this even more exciting for some participants.	
<i>5. Building a city</i>	Imagination Collaboration Expression Sensory	Playdough Sticks Paper, Markers, Glue Scissors	Invite families to imagine and build a city in small groups. You can provide as many materials as possible. In case the ages of the children are very young create a small map, prior to the activity, where you place some rivers or mountains they can place their made objects on. It can be helpful to prepare an example model city to explain the activity.	This activity can be done with many different concepts such as gardens, houses, zoo etc.

'Structured Unstructured' expressive activities

It is good practice to facilitate activities that invite children and caregivers to create freely, by which we mean, what they want, without a direct instruction from the facilitator e.g., to draw their favourite animal. If possible, try to avoid templates with ready drawn images for children to colour in as freehand drawing is more likely to promote imagination. Free drawing or free dancing invites children and caregivers to express and engage as they need. Usually, the body knows what it needs and these 'structured unstructured' or 'free' activities help emotions and the body to regulate. A combination of structured and less-structured activities makes up a balanced session.

These activities are intended to inspire you and give you an idea of what you might do in sessions. They can be adapted to the needs, abilities and interests of a particular group. Participants will have different strengths and abilities so remember to be flexible to keep everyone included and engaged.

Below are some examples of how to adapt activities for different ages.

Mark-making and Painting

- Children under the age of 18 months can use paint on a tray for mark making with fingers/different parts of the body.

- Children 18 months to 3 years enjoy paper pinned on the wall at children's heights with paint or markers available to make big marks.
- Children 3 years to 6 years will use notebooks and lists in pretend play area next to a phone or for shopping lists.

Pretend play

- Children under the age of 18 months will start to pretend to do the things they see adults do such as talk on the phone (using bricks or blocks) or eating often by bringing dolls or soft toys to feed.
- Children 18 months to 3 years will enjoy using props such as hats/shoes/scarves to dress up and pretend to be people they see around them.
- Children 3 years to 6 years will use all available props such as boxes, furniture or sheets to enact complex stories.

Remember, simple materials can be very inspiring and flexible. When facilitating groups with very young children, consider that they are in the process of developing their fine motor skills. Avoid guiding the children's hands when they are engaging in a creative activity to give them the chance to practice their own movement skills. Instead, if needed you can model (show) how to use the material or technique.

Circle time

- Include activities that promote expression and active listening to and for each member of the circle;
- You can include a greeting song, a feelings board activity where each person is invited to express how they feel today, a weather spy activity to help connect with the wider environment, etc.
- You can also tell a story to connect with the rest of the session's activities.
 - For example, you may tell a story about a frog who wanted to become an artist but didn't know the colours. Children are easily engaged in activities that connect to a story!

Please visit Amna's s [resource page](#) for more ideas.

Implementation

To run a successful early childhood collective healing space we recommend:

- Planning sessions ahead as much as possible. You can find a draft planning template in Annex 2 to help you plan your sessions.
- Holding session briefs/debriefs (pre and post preparation and reflection meetings) and regular team meetings in which to reflect, learn and improve the service you are providing.
- Actively listening to the needs and preferences of children and their families, reflecting on these in your team and incorporating their ideas into your service and session planning.
- Consulting with the community about their wants and needs and inviting and encouraging community members/space attendees to participate in and lead activities if they feel comfortable. Community members may have relevant skills, experiences or a commitment to supporting the development of the space/service. Even if they don't, they may have the enthusiasm and desire to support the development and delivery of the service which should be encouraged unless there is a safety issue.
- Being flexible to change activities to make sure everyone can and feels welcome to participate (if they want to); this is the priority over strictly following your session plan.
- Remembering that everyone engages and heals at a different pace and in their own way. Facilitators need to be sensitive and patient to the individuality of their participants.

Things might not always go to plan. If conflict arises or someone becomes distressed:

- Stay calm and model regulating behaviours (such as communicating clearly and calmly and using welcoming, calming body language).
- Ensure everyone is safe and that no one is in danger.
- Try to understand what the problem is once the situation is calm and safe.
- Avoid punishing or blaming children or caregivers (including sending children to sit in a corner alone). Instead if someone is very distressed invite them to a separate space such as the crafts room or regulation corner and help them to soothe using practices you know they respond well to and the materials available. Do not instruct or impose activities but invite participation and trust that each child or caregiver will respond in the way that they need at their own pace. Pay attention to if it will help for you do an activity together or at the same time (e.g., running on the spot or pushing against a wall to release

anger) or if they would benefit from some time alone (e.g., listening to some music and playing or painting).

- Try to normalise responses to overwhelm or trigger. Praise children or adults for their efforts – without patronising them.
- If a participant's behaviour hurts other children, facilitators should enforce boundaries with compassion, sensitivity and understanding, for example: “we just want to make sure we are not hurting someone else”.
- Once everyone is safe and calm, where possible, support children and caregivers to re-connect and where helpful to find a way for anyone involved in conflict to empathise and understand each other. Welcome everyone to share their point of view or feelings if they wish. Unless there is a safety issue, whenever possible, support children and caregivers to re-engage with the session once they are better regulated so they understand that they continue to be welcome in this community and that trauma/stress response behaviours are understood within the context of their experiences.
- If a child has reoccurring issues engaging with other children in the space, dialogue with their caregiver. Share each of your thoughts and discuss possible solutions. Find out about their strategies with their child and explore if they already use or could try regulation techniques that you can see work in the sessions, such as calming breathing, or movement activities that release overwhelming energy, outside of the collective healing space with their child.
- After the session, reflect on the situation with your team. What do you feel you handled well? How would you like to respond differently in future? Did you work well together as a team to manage the situation? Agree on ideas for the future and make changes if needed.

When to seek extra help

If you are finding that a child or caregiver is very distressed or unwell and they do not seem to be improving after attending your service frequently and you are very concerned about them, discuss the case with your supervisor or manager, and agree if a referral to a specialist service would be appropriate.

When referring someone to a service it is important you explain clearly and transparently to the caregiver/family why you are making this recommendation/referral, explore their thoughts and feelings about this so you collaborate as much as possible to agree on next steps and support the person/family into the other service.

Ensure that you are clear about your role and responsibilities and what your organisation can and cannot provide as transparently as possible. This helps to create and maintain trusting relationships with participants. You can help this by:

- Clarifying when someone starts attending your service what the space is for, what they can expect from you and your expectations of participants;
- Collaborate with families to agree on appropriate rules for the space also known as a 'group contract' developed with the community (this can be an ongoing process);
- Be mindful of your organisation's Code of Conduct. Modeling relationships with respect to the boundaries of everyone is essential to a trauma-sensitive and identity-informed approach.

Do not forget to take care of yourself and your team. Self-care is a priority not a luxury in this work. Checking in with and respecting the emotional state of your team will help you to collaborate to ensure a safe space.

It's important to regularly practice emotional regulation techniques yourself. You need to know what tools and practices help you to feel calm, grounded (stable) and present (awakened) so that you are able to hold a safe space for others. If you are not emotionally regulated yourself, you will not be able to genuinely support someone else to emotionally regulate.

Remember, being emotionally regulated does not mean that everything is ok, but it means you are in a state where you can safely take notice of, hold space for and respond to the emotional needs of the communities you work with. Sometimes it takes as little as three deep belly breaths to help us to feel emotionally regulated.

Safeguarding concerns

It is important that you know the safeguarding policy of your organisation. Every organisation working with children and young people should have a safeguarding policy.

A safeguarding or child protection policy is a statement about how your organisation ensures the safety of children.

It should set out:

- Your organisation's commitment to protecting all children, young people and vulnerable adults;
- Detailed policies and procedures your organisation will put in place to keep children and vulnerable adults safe and respond to child protection concerns. For example, your safeguarding procedures should cover issues like how staff and volunteers should respond to concerns about the safety of a child and how you will make sure you recruit the right people to work with children and young people.
- It is vital to have safeguarding policies and procedures in place including in emergency settings where resources are scarce.

Managing Safeguarding Issues

The intention is for you to become adults with whom participants feel safe and you may find that they share some personal information with you which may raise a safeguarding concern, or you may witness injuries or behaviours that make you feel concerned about their safety.

Your organisation's safeguarding policy should tell you what to do in these instances. E.g., 1) how to safely and appropriately have a conversation with the person in question about the harm they have disclosed or you have witnessed or 2) who you should tell in your organisation who is responsible for managing these concerns.

Summary:

As you set up your early childhood collective healing space:

- Find ways to make participants feel welcome and safe.
- Ensure that you are guided by the communities you serve – find out what the needs and preferences are.
- Plan your sessions with the goals in mind.
- Adapt activities to suit the age, needs and interests of your group – try to be as flexible as possible.

- Learn from when things go well and when they don't! Work as a team to resolve problems and seek support when needed.
- Be guided by and discuss as a team your organisational values and ensure that each person is respected and valued.

Good luck and enjoy setting up your Collective Healing Space!



**Safety is not the absence of threat, it
is the presence of connection.**

Gabor Mate



Annexes

Annex 1

Recommended reading

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Van der Kolk, B. A. (2015). The body keeps the score: Brain, mind, and body in the healing of trauma. Penguin Books.

Annex 2

Session planner templates

BACKGROUND		OBJECTIVES
Date:		<p>Values: Respect Understanding Curiosity Connecting</p> <p>Session Objectives</p> <p><u>Long term Objectives:</u></p> <p><u>Short term Objectives:</u></p> <p>Team Objectives</p> <p><u>Individual goals:</u> (What do I want to sustain, what do I want to improve?)</p> <p><u>Facilitation team goals:</u> (What do I want from my team/ What does my team want from me?)</p>
Centre:		
Any notes on participants e.g. special needs, regular attendees needs:		

RITUALS USED

Opening ritual:

Circle time ritual:

Closing ritual:

ACTIVITIES (to be performed in any order)

Day:	Type	Type:
	Activity	Activity:

	Objectives of the day / week	Our goals are...
	Core description of the activity	Core description: 1. 2. 3.

EVALUATION		
Day:	Type	Type:
	Activity	Activity:
	Objectives of the day	Our goals are:
	Evaluation criteria (How will I know that the goals were reached?)	Observation questions 1. 2. 3.