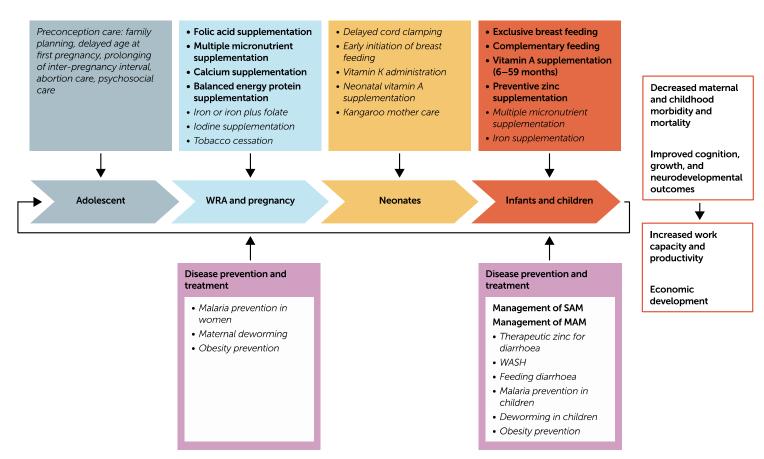
Figure 1: The Lancet's conceptual framework for interventions during the 'First 1,000 Days'



Delivery platforms: Community delivery platforms, integrated management of childhood illness, child health days, school-based delivery platforms, financial platforms, fortification strategies, nutrition in emergencies

Bold=Interventions modelled; *Italics*=Other interventions reviewed; WRA=women of reproductive age; WASH=water, sanitation, and hygiene; SAM=severe acute malnutrition; MAM=moderate AM

Figure 2: Rates of return to human capital Investment at different ages: Return to an extra dollar at various ages

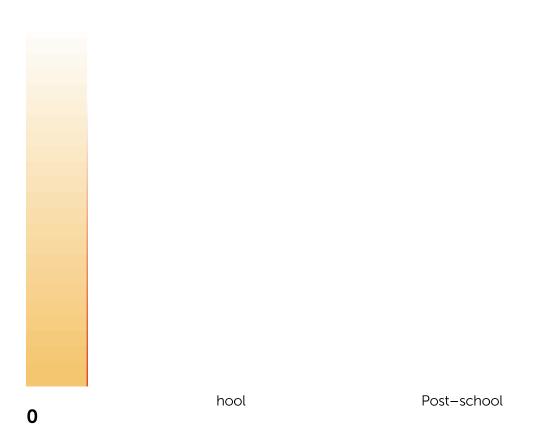
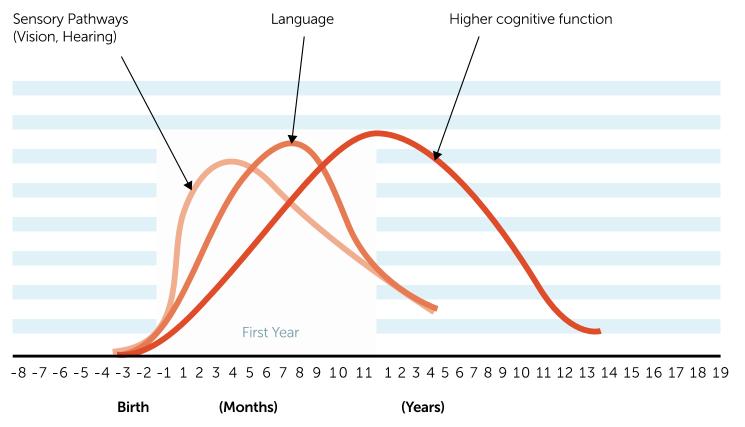


Figure 3: Sensitive periods for synapse formation development



Source: Silburn et al. 2011:6

Figure 4: Summary of possible actions under a 'First 1,000 Days' approach for Aboriginal infants and those caring for them

(the 1,000 days phase →)	Adolescent	WRA and pregnancy	Neonates	Infants and children	•
Issues to be addressed	drug and alcohol* Impact of incarceration	smoking* maternal nutrition antenatal care focus on gestational diabetes	breastfeeding and good nutrition family support and preservation	family support and preservationgood nutritionappropriate learning and stimulation?	Reduced maternal and childhood morbidity and improved cognition,
Goals	maximise health, awareness and resilience for potential parenthood focus on fatherhood	 reduce incidence of low birth weight babies reduce incidence of conditions such as FAS-0 delay pregnancy better fathering 	 reduce growth faltering comprehensive immunisation improved brain development 	 avoid early obesity improved dental health (too early?) understand and mitigate impact of placement into care 	Improved economic and education participation, social wellbeing and family resilience
Relevant services	drug and alcohol services youth corrections	child and maternal nursingantenatal carehome visiting	home visiting family support	early learning and development home visiting	
Possible priorities or interventions	cultural strengthening* family outreach/ support for those in gaol/care (eg playgroups/ playgrounds in gaols) Year 12 catch-up relationship education	target the 150 Aboriginal women under 19 giving birth each year?? Year 12 catch-up relationship support review location and focus on antenatal and post natal services	greater risk-assessment for neglect? links to family and cultural support analyse linked data to understand mortality and morbidity	teach self-regulation and emotional intelligence concepts to parents intensive pre-school and baby learning and communication programs, eg Abecedarian community charters for child rights	

^{*}Note: a number of issues will need to be addressed across all phases

Governance and Leadership – establish a Task Force to lead

Monitoring and Evaluation – define the key expected changes and how to measure them

Workforce Planning and Development – *identify the various workforces involved with the 'First 1,000 Days' and look for any shared challenges*

Research and Communication – address under-ascertainment/misclassification of births and improve data access and linkage

The 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's 2nd birthday offer a unique window of opportunity to shape healthier and more prosperous futures.

(1,000 Days 2014)

We know that a healthy start to life sets up good health throughout life. (DoH Victoria 2012:16)

Our challenge is to join up the efforts of the many delivery and intervention agencies to ensure services move outside of the traditional silos to an earlier and more proactive engagement of vulnerable children.

(DHS Victoria 2014:2)

Indigenous children are the most vulnerable group of children in Australia and disparities with non-Indigenous children in some outcomes have widened in recent years. (COAG 2009)