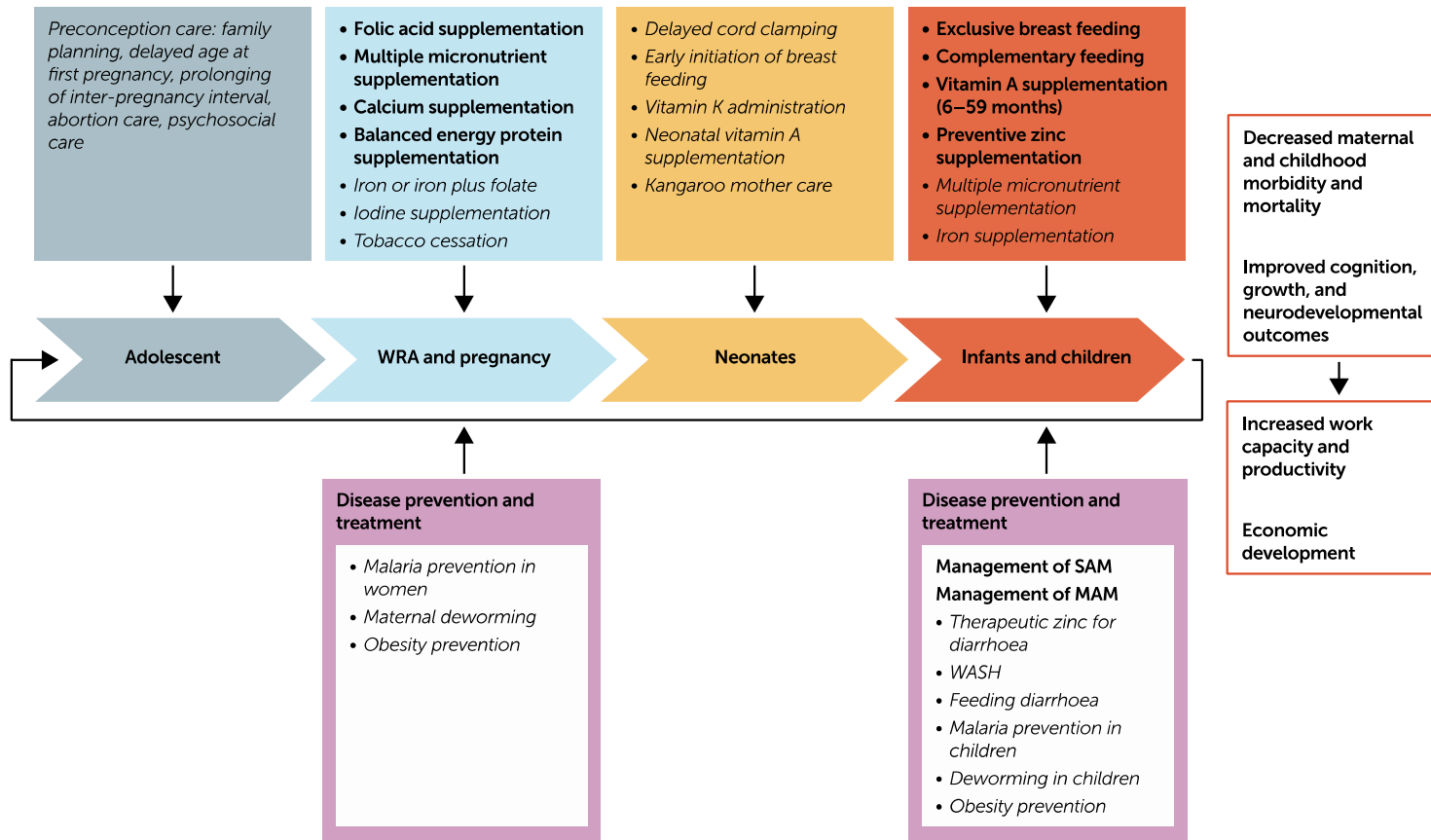


**Figure 1: The Lancet's conceptual framework for interventions during the 'First 1,000 Days'**



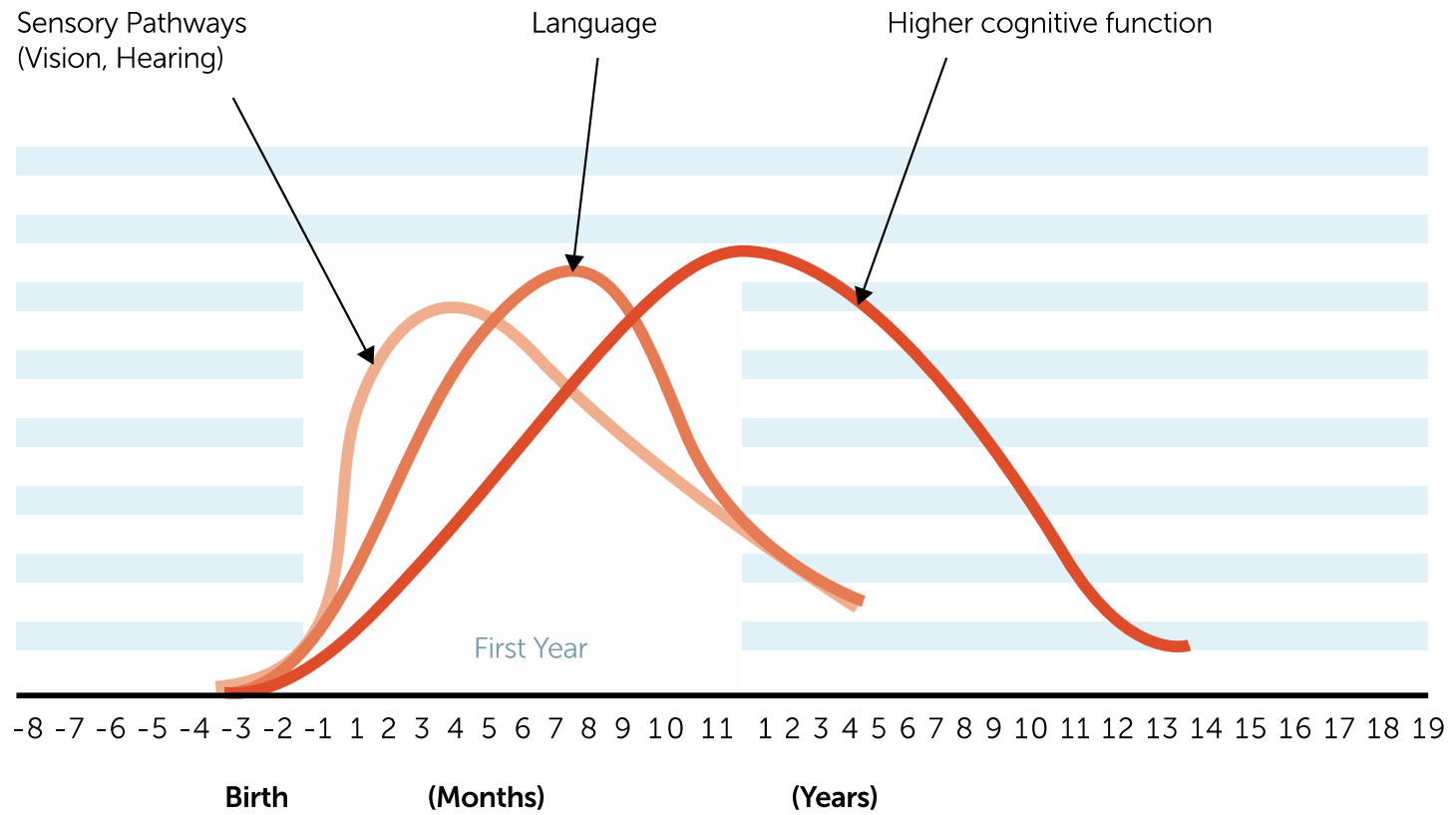
Delivery platforms: Community delivery platforms, integrated management of childhood illness, child health days, school-based delivery platforms, financial platforms, fortification strategies, nutrition in emergencies

**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

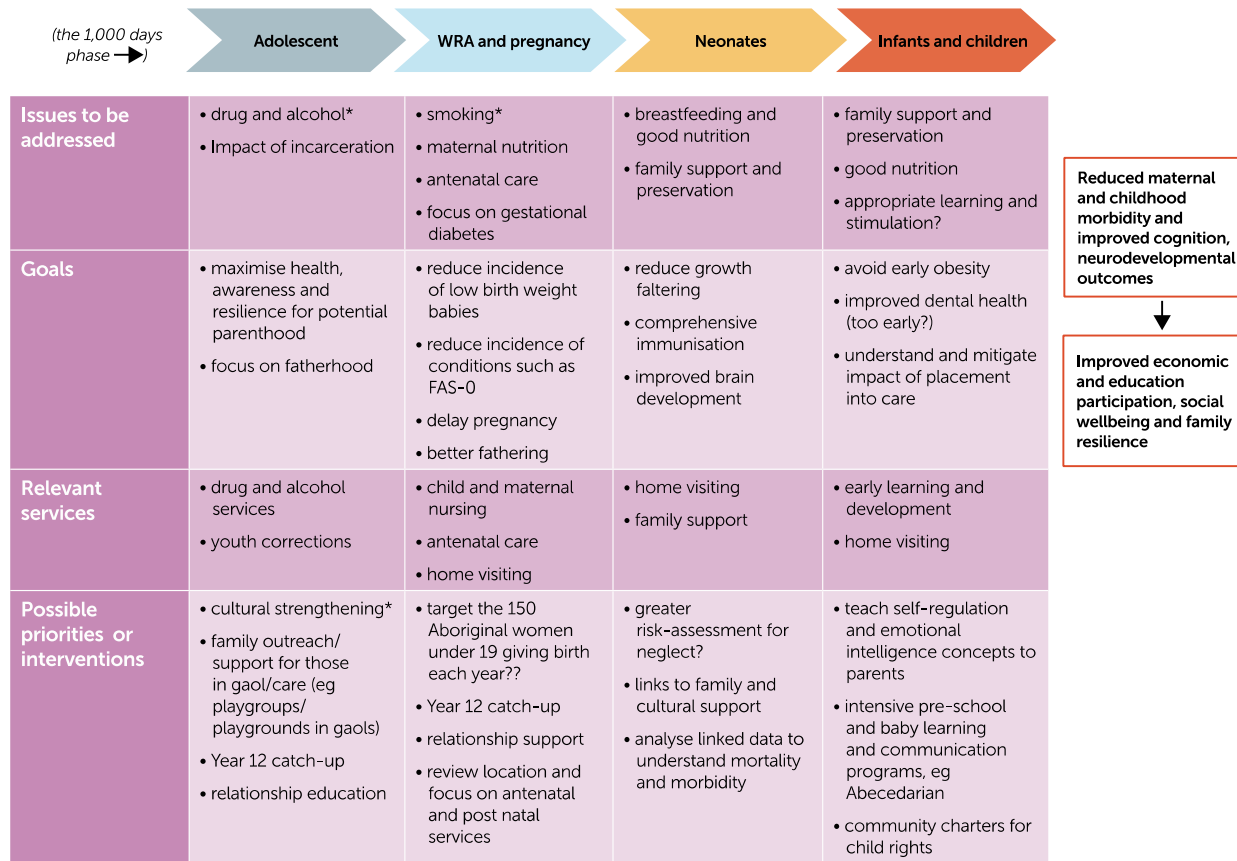


**Figure 3: Sensitive periods for synapse formation development**

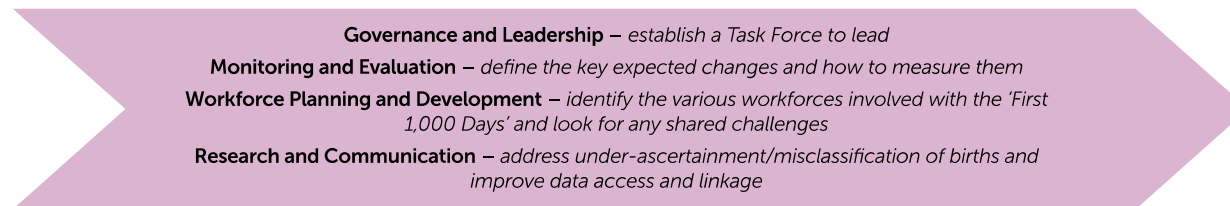


Source: Silburn et al. 2011:6

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



\*Note: a number of issues will need to be addressed across all phases



*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)