Recall 10 headlines from The Lancet 2017 series
Advancing Early Childhood Development: from Science to Scale

Published: October 4, 2016

Executive Summary
The 2016 Lancet Early Childhood Development Series highlights early childhood development at a time when it has been universally endorsed in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. This Series considers
10 HEADLINES from the series ...

ONE

The first 1000 days

2
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10
The experience-expectant, experience-dependent human brain

The First 1000 Days (270+365+365)

36 weeks gestation  Newborn  3 months  6 months  2 years  4 years  6 years

Synapse formation

Synapse pruning
10 HEADLINES from the series …

TWO

The enormous burden

3 4 5

6 7 8

9 10
Children affected by known risks to development

Globally, 250m children (43%) of children experience poverty or stunting (higher with additional data)

62.7% - stunting and extreme poverty

75.4% - when low maternal schooling & maltreatment are added

29 of 35 countries (83%) with more than 60% children at risk are in Africa
10 HEADLINEs from the series …

THREE

Costs of poor early life

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Personal & social cost of inaction

43% of children in LMICs (±250 million) at risk of losing 27% of average adult income

Several countries will lose a greater proportion of their GDP to poor early childhood development than they currently spend on health
10 HEADLINES from the series …

FOUR

Nurturing care
Nurturing care – what the infant’s brain expects and depends on for development

All elements needed for a child to grow physically, mentally, socially:

- Nutrition
- Health care
- Responsive caregiving
- Security and safety
- Opportunities to learn and discover the world
10 HEADLINES from the series …

FIVE

Enabling conditions

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Examples of national policies and services that enable families to provide nurturing care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies: examples</th>
<th>Services: examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Social cash transfers</td>
<td>• Free health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Health insurance</td>
<td>• Free pre- and primary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Minimum wage</td>
<td>• Affordable quality child care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maternity &amp; paternity leave</td>
<td>• Social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Breastfeeding breaks at work</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
10 HEADLINES from the series …

SIX

We can scale up

7 8 9 10

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Evidence-based interventions

- **Adolescence and adulthood**
  - First trimester
  - Second trimester
  - Third trimester

- **Pregnancy**
  - Labour onset-first 3 days

- **Labour and birth**
  - First week-first month

- **Neonatal**
  - 1-23 months

- **Infancy**
  - 24-60 months

- **Early childhood**
  - 5-10 years

- **School age**
  - 10 years

**Interventions**

- Family planning
- Periconceptional nutrition
- Routine antenatal care and antenatal nutrition
- Maternal infection prevention, diagnosis, and treatment
- Assessment and management of fetal health and growth
- Management of pregnancy complications
- Routine care for labour and childbirth
- Management of birth complications
- Immediate newborn care
- Neonatal disease prevention and treatment
- Healthy home care and nutritional support
- Promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding
- High quality early childhood care and education programmes
- Infectious disease prevention
- Detection and management of childhood illness
- High quality childhood care and education programmes

**Timeline**

- 10-12-14-16 years
- 0-4-8-12 weeks
- 24-48 hours
- 1-2-3-4 weeks
- 6-12-18 months
- 24-3-4 years
- >10 years
Common features of large-scale programs

1. Political concerns about poverty, equity, and social exclusion
2. Informed by scientific and economic evidence
3. Vision of comprehensive and integrated services
4. Founded by statute or government strategy
5. Funded and led by government
6. Different entry points – most often health, starting from pregnancy
10 HEADLINES from the series …

Role of the health sector

SEVEN

8 9 10

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Health services are essential

✓ In all countries, a relatively well-developed platform
✓ Extensive reach to women and young children
✓ Existing mother & child services benefit childhood development
✓ Feasible, effective ECD interventions currently delivered through health services (eg Jamaica, Pakistan, China, Turkey)
10 HEADLINES from the series …

Build on other platforms

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Other platforms to reach families & young children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Social protection</th>
<th>Child protection</th>
<th>WASH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women’s education</td>
<td>Family health insurance</td>
<td>Birth registration</td>
<td>Access to clean water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early learning</td>
<td>Cash transfers</td>
<td>Reduction of harsh punishment</td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
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<td>Child daycare</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent &amp; child disability</td>
<td>Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
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10 HEADLINES from the series …

Create the infrastructure
A systems approach for scale and sustainability

- Coordinate governance
- Build data systems
- Develop the workforce
- Ensure financing
10 HEADLINES from the series …

We have momentum
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>Objective 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eradicate poverty</td>
<td>Increase school grades and earnings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 End hunger and improve nutrition</td>
<td>Help to improve early growth &amp; development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ensure healthy lives</td>
<td>Improve quality of home practices, increase health service use and decrease chronic disease and mental ill-health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Ensure lifelong learning</td>
<td>Promote learning, grade achievement and productivity</td>
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<td>5 Achieve gender equality</td>
<td>Increase learning motivation, especially for girls</td>
</tr>
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<td>10 Reduce inequality among and between countries</td>
<td>Help children at risk to attain their developmental potential</td>
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<td>16 Promote peaceful societies</td>
<td>Improve emotional regulation and social behaviour</td>
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<td>17 Strengthen the means of implementation</td>
<td>Help to strengthen coordination across sectors</td>
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