



Health Matters Newsletter May 8, 2015

Today's Health Matters Includes:

- Meeting Schedules
- Community Meetings and Events
- Cowichan Housing Association May Events
- Be Prepared- Have a Plan Emergency Preparedness week
- Our Cowichan- Collective Impact Training- Collaboration for Greater Impact – registration form
- Putting Science into Action for Early Childhood Development (Lancet article)



Our Cowichan- Network Member Meetings-

- ✓ **Next Our Cowichan Network Meeting –**
- ✓ **Regularly scheduled Our Cowichan Network Meeting May 14, 2015, CVRD Board Room. Light dinner at 5:30 pm Meeting starts at 6:00 pm**
- ✓ **Next Admin Committee Meeting- May 20, 5:30 pm CVRD Committee Room 2**

Workshops and Events

- **Collaboration for Greater Impact:** New Tools and Approaches to Address Complex Community Issues- **FREE** Wednesday, May 20, 2015-7:00 - 9:00 pm (Doors open 6:30)
Island Savings Centre Somenos Room (Second Floor)2687 James St., Duncan, BC- see registration below.
- **Physical Literacy – From Research to Practice-** an overview of physical literacy and its related initiatives, training programs and resources- Thursday May 21, 6:30 pm to 9:30 pm or Friday May 22 8:30 am to 11:30 am Registration fee \$20 by May 15 or \$30 after May 15.
- **Physical Literacy:** Enriched Programming- Learn how to incorporate physical literacy enriched activities into a variety of outdoor and indoor settings. Friday May 22, 12:15 pm to 3:15 pm. Registration fee \$20 by May 15 or \$30 after May 15.

Sign up for both sessions and save- Fee includes lunch- 2 sessions \$30 by May 15 or \$50 after May 15. Register by phone at Island Savings 250-748-7529

Cowichan Housing Association

May 2015 Upcoming Housing Events you won't want to miss

- ✓ **Cowichan Housing Association Logo Design Competition** – The newly incorporated Cowichan Housing Association wants to hear your ideas. We are looking for a new logo that captures the essence of the work we do. We are inviting submissions for a friendly design competition. For more information see our webpage at: <http://www.socialplanningcowichan.org/affordable-housing.html>
 - ✓ **New Ready to Rent Class set to Start** - Wednesday, May 6, 2015 – 1:00 to 3:00 at Literacy Now, 80 Station St., Duncan. Class is free and offers information that helps people find and maintain good housing. Six week program, 2 hrs a week, until June 10. To register call: 250-597-1776
 - ✓ **Workshop on Financing Options for Affordable Housing** – Please join us Thursday, May 21 from 9:30 to noon, Island Savings Centre, Mesachie Room. Presentations from Canada Mortgage and Housing and BC Housing on funding programs to support development of local housing projects. Presentations on local housing initiatives. Please RSVP to Joy – joy.cowichanhousing@gmail.com.
 - ✓ **Next Meeting of the Regional Affordable Housing Directorate** - Mark your calendar and please join us for the next meeting of RAHD – Thursday, May 28 – 7:00 to 9:00 pm. Island Savings Centre, Mesachie Room. Presentation and updates on the **Housing Trust Fund**, plus viewing of the logo design entries and updates on all of our work.
 - ✓ **Walk of Nations** – Saturday, May 30, 2015. We will be walking under (or behind) the banner of - *Housing and All*. More details to come.
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Be Prepared- Have a Plan

That's good advice to follow during Emergency Preparedness Week, isn't it? Being ready for a crisis turns the crisis something more like a situation. And that's also excellent advice to follow as we head into Mother's Day. Have you made your plan yet? - See more at:

<http://www.harbourliving.ca/cowichan/homepage.php#sthash.ToHEym9d.dpuf>

- [Emergency Preparedness Week Toolkit](#)
- [Publications](#)



2687 James St., Duncan, BC

JOIN US FOR A PUBLIC TALK AND COMMUNITY CONVERSATION

*Collaboration for Greater
Impact: New Tools and
Approaches to Address
Complex Community Issues*

Wednesday, May 20, 2015
7:00 - 9:00 pm (Doors open 6:30)
Island Savings Centre
- Somenos Room (Second Floor)

CLICK HERE TO REGISTER

Building healthy, resilient, vibrant communities – where people, places, and the planet can thrive – is something many of us aspire towards. Yet faced with growing challenges in our communities – from affordable housing, to food security, to childhood obesity – we can sometimes feel overwhelmed and like we are not gaining traction on addressing these and other increasingly complex issues. This is especially so in the bigger context of global challenges, such as climate change, growing inequality and the increasing prevalence of chronic health conditions, to name a few.

However, hopeful new approaches exist in a growing movement of new knowledge, methods, and tools for a very different way of working on these complex issues. There is a growing recognition that innovative solutions require collaboration across multiple sectors and a change in our ways of thinking, working, and acting together in order to move from siloed approaches to systems change.

Join us for an evening of conversation and exploration to:

- **HEAR ABOUT** inspiring examples of communities who are working in new ways to move the needle on issues that matter;
- **EXPLORE** different approaches to building collaboration across sectors for greater impact;
- **LEARN** about Collective Impact, how it is different from other forms of collaboration, and the pre-conditions necessary to support this approach;
- **DIALOGUE** with others about opportunities to build greater collaboration and impact in the Cowichan Valley.

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED. CLICK HERE TO REGISTER.

For questions, please contact Cindy Lise at cindylisecchn@shaw.ca or 250-709-5062.

Hosted by:



Presented by:



On behalf of:



Putting science into practice for early child development

Anthony Lake
Margaret Chan

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The debate between nature and nurture as determinants of early child development is over. Today, we understand that the two are inextricably linked. The degree of their interdependence—and the impact of this interplay on the developing brains of children—is even greater than we previously imagined.¹ This knowledge has tremendous implications for how we design and deliver early child development interventions.



During the past 24 years, the united efforts and shared goals of the global community have achieved substantial progress in child survival, and child mortality worldwide has declined by 49%.² We can build on those gains by focusing new effort and attention not only on saving children's lives, but also on supporting the healthy development of their brains. This is especially important for the millions of children growing up in the most disadvantaged and vulnerable communities and countries, who already face multiple adversities and whose societies also suffer the consequences of those deprivations.

We already know that the brain develops most rapidly in the first few years of a child's life. During these critical years, neuroplasticity is at a peak—neurons form new connections at the astounding rate of up to 1000 per second.³ These synaptic connections are the foundation of a child's physical and mental health, affecting everything from longevity to the lifelong capacity to learn, from the ability to adapt to change to the capacity for resilience.

New lines of research are expanding our understanding of the part environment plays in the formation of these neural connections. If children fail to get what they need—enough nutrition, nurturing, stimulation, and a sense of security—during the most critical years of early childhood, the impact on their lives and futures is enormous. For example, inadequate nutrition in the early years of childhood can result in stunting, which can cause diminished physical and cognitive development that undermine a child's ability to learn and earn later in life. Similarly, inadequate

stimulation during the same critical period of earliest childhood can reduce learning capacity and ability to form social and emotional attachments.⁴

The impact of such deprivations can intensify in situations that produce toxic stress in children, including chronic deprivation and prolonged hunger, domestic violence and abuse, and the effects of living through violent conflicts and other catastrophes. Toxic stress increases the production of cortisol, a hormone that can disrupt the healthy development of the brain, affecting health, learning, and behaviour. Toxic stress also undermines the ability of the body to absorb nutrients, so potentially exacerbating malnutrition.⁵

We are just beginning to understand how environmental factors—including the quality of parenting—might modify the expression of genes, and possibly affect not just one, but multiple, generations.^{6, 7} This growing area of inquiry is beginning to change the way we think about development in early childhood and early childhood development interventions. As separate fields of study begin to come together to translate scientific evidence into practical action, some key recommendations are emerging.

First, early intervention is essential. Neuroplasticity begins to decline after early childhood. It becomes progressively harder to offset the effects of early childhood deprivation on the brain. Interventions are most effective during the period of most dynamic growth, and what happens in these early years affects a child for life.

Second, to be most effective, interventions must be intersectoral, going beyond education to encompass health, nutrition, and protection. The healthy development of a child's brain depends on multiple positive experiences. Nutrition feeds the brain; stimulation sparks the mind; love and protection buffer the negative impact of stress and adversity. And distinct interventions are mutually supportive, achieving the strongest results when delivered together. One example is Care for Child Development,⁸ an intervention jointly developed by WHO and UNICEF that instructs mothers and caregivers to stimulate language and learning in young children using everyday objects and activities. This intervention is designed to be delivered with instruction on the importance of improving nutrition for young children. Better nutrition, in turn, supports a child's ability to benefit from cognitive stimulation. By increasing the quantity and quality of caregiving, these interventions also strengthen affectionate bonds between children and parents. In doing so, this approach effectively reinforces a sense of responsibility to continue the interventions: a virtuous cycle.

Intersectoral interventions in early childhood are also important because of the complex interactions of toxic stress, nutrition, and brain development. Studies show that nutritional supplements alone will not fully alleviate the effects of malnutrition in children who also experience high levels of toxic stress.⁹ Similarly, failing to provide adequate nutrition undermines the development of neural connections: a vicious cycle. This knowledge has special significance in the context of humanitarian emergencies, and underlines the need to minimise the negative impact of toxic stress and inadequate nutrition in the lives of the most vulnerable of all children.

Third, designing interventions to optimise brain development must also take into account the entire lifecycle, beginning with maternal health and prenatal care. This means investing more in interventions to support mothers before conception, during pregnancy and childbirth, and beyond. Similarly, we must also focus attention and resources on adolescence, the period during which the developing brain consolidates the neural connections formed in the early

years. We now understand that such interventions could help offset, although not fully ameliorate, the effects of earlier deprivation.

Today, 200 million children younger than 5 years are not achieving their developmental potential.¹⁰ Most of these children are growing up in the poorest households of their respective societies. They are the children living in remote rural communities and urban slums; children living through emergencies and chronic conflicts; children from minorities; and children with disabilities. This loss of potential for these children is a personal tragedy; but more broadly, it helps perpetuate cycles of poverty and inequality in their societies and undermines stability and prosperity. But investing in early interventions timed to take advantage of crucial phases of brain development can improve the lives of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children and their societies.

The long-term benefits of doing so are potentially great. Studies of children in Guatemala and Jamaica who participated in learning and nutrition programmes in their first 2–3 years of life showed dramatic differences in earning capacity later in life. The interventions included a protein supplement for infants, and home visits by community health workers to guide mothers in the importance of early stimulation. The cost of delivering these interventions is exceeded by the short-term and long-term benefits: children who benefited from these interventions earned between 20% and 40% more in adulthood than those who did not.¹¹

As the Millennium Development Goal period comes to a close and the post-2015 development agenda takes shape, the global community has an opportunity to assess its progress in reducing poverty, and in expanding growth, prosperity, and sustainable development. Even more, it has the responsibility to address the barriers that remain. We have an opportunity now to do just that, by translating scientific knowledge into practical solutions to change the lives of millions of children.

AL is Executive Director of UNICEF. MC is Director-General of the World Health Organization.



Do you have a resource, event or information you would like to share?

Send it to cindylisecchn@shaw.ca and it will be included in the weekly

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