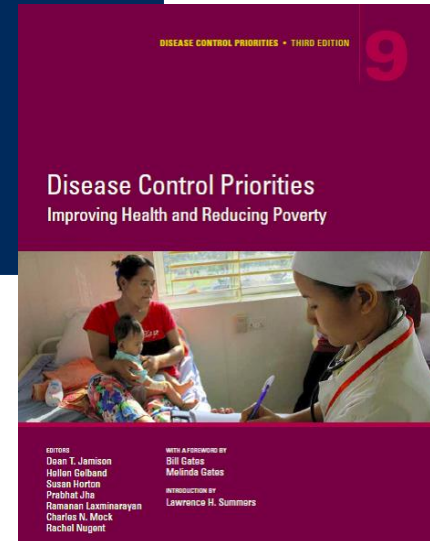
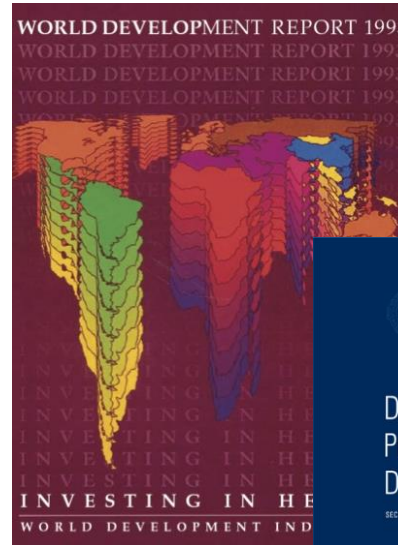


Rethinking Investment in Child and Adolescent Health and Development

Disease Control Priorities, 3rd Edition & The World Bank Human Capital Index

Disease Control Priorities History

- 1993 World Development Report
- *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries, Second Edition 2006 (DCP2)*
- *Disease Control Priorities, 3rd Edition 2015-2018 (DCP3)*



Child and Adolescent Health and Development Volume encompasses:

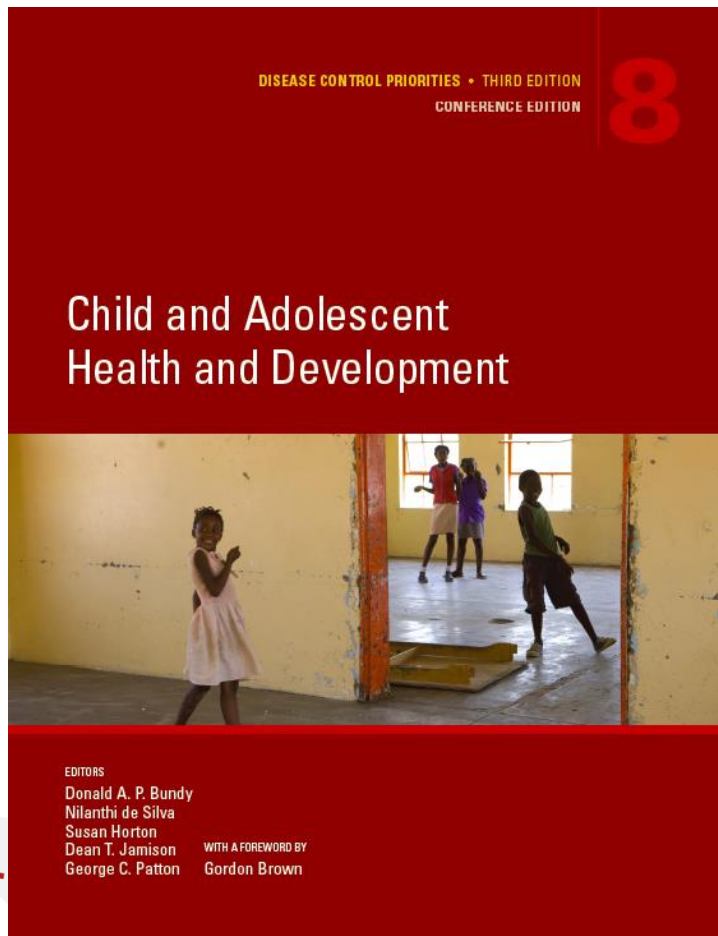
- Geographic patterns of risk and morbidity
- Long-term consequences of chronic illness and malnutrition on physical and cognitive development
- Effect of interventions and outcomes as well as return on investment at different stages along the life cycle

Essential Surgery	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health	Cancer	Mental, Neurological, and Substance Use Disorders	Cardiovascular, Respiratory, and Related Disorders	Major Infectious Diseases	Injury Prevention and Environmental Health	Child and Adolescent Health and Development	Disease Control Priorities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Debas Donkor Gawande Jamison Kruk Mock	Black Laxminarayan Temmerman Walker	Gelband Jha Sankaranarayanan Horton	Patel Chisholm Dua Laxminarayan Medina-Mora	Prabhakaran Gaziano Mbanya Wu Anand Nugent	Holmes Bertozzi Bloom Jha	Mock Kobusingye Nugent Smith	Bundy de Silva Horton Jamison Patton	Jamison Gelband Horton Jha Laxminarayan Mock Nugent
DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITIES THIRD EDITION
								

DCP3 by the Numbers

9	→	Volumes
7	→	Years
33	→	Editors
170+	→	Chapters
500+	→	Authors

Volume 8: Child and Adolescent Health and Development

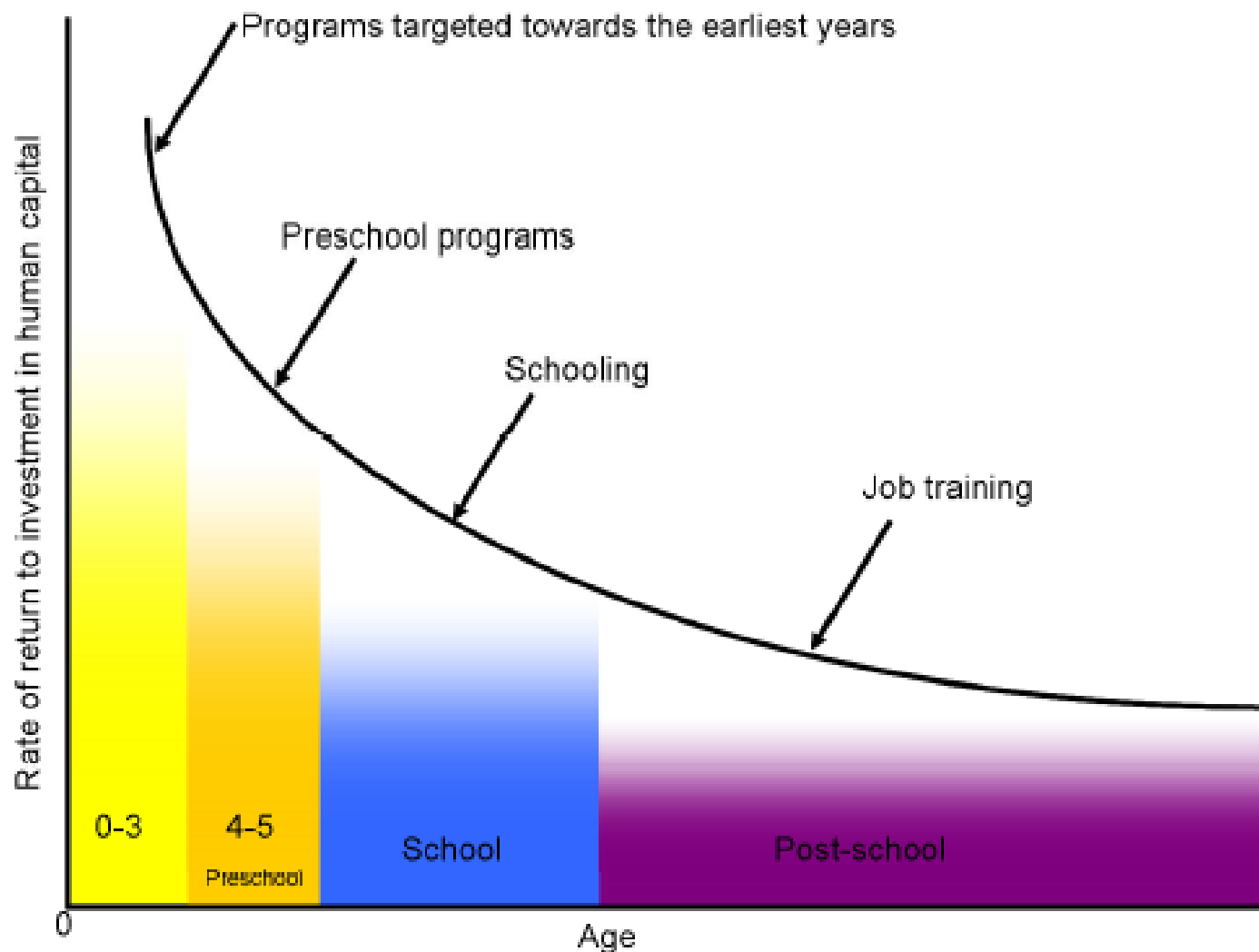


Editors:

Donald A.P. Bundy
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George C. Patton

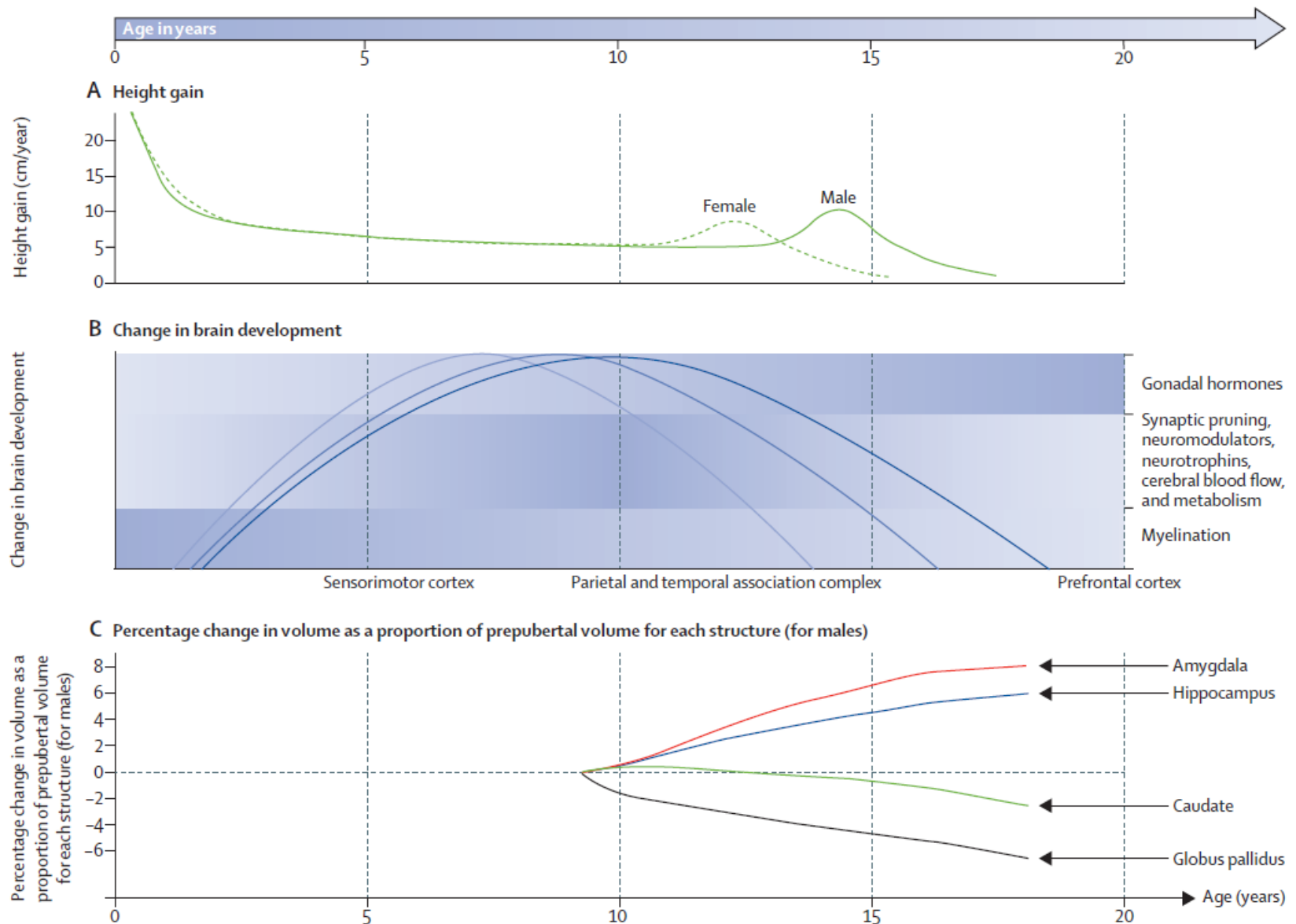
Published November 2017

Returns to a unit dollar invested

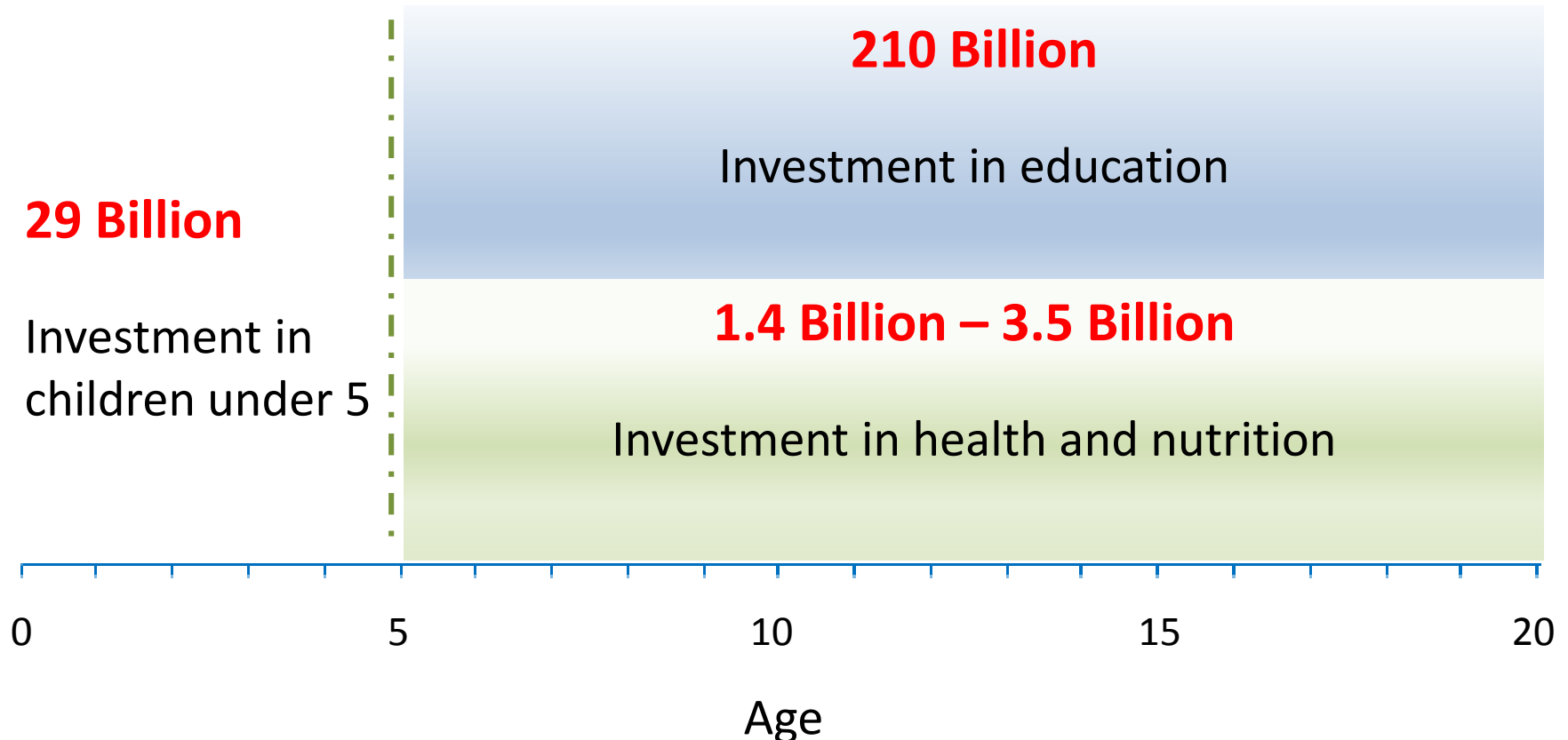


Source: Heckmann JJ. Effective Child Development Strategies. In: Zigler E, Gilliam WS, Barnett WS, eds. In The Pre-K Debates: Current Controversies and Issues. Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brookes Publishing; 2011.

Human development to 20 years of age



Estimates of public spending on children and adolescents in LLMICs (US\$ billion per year)



Main Messages

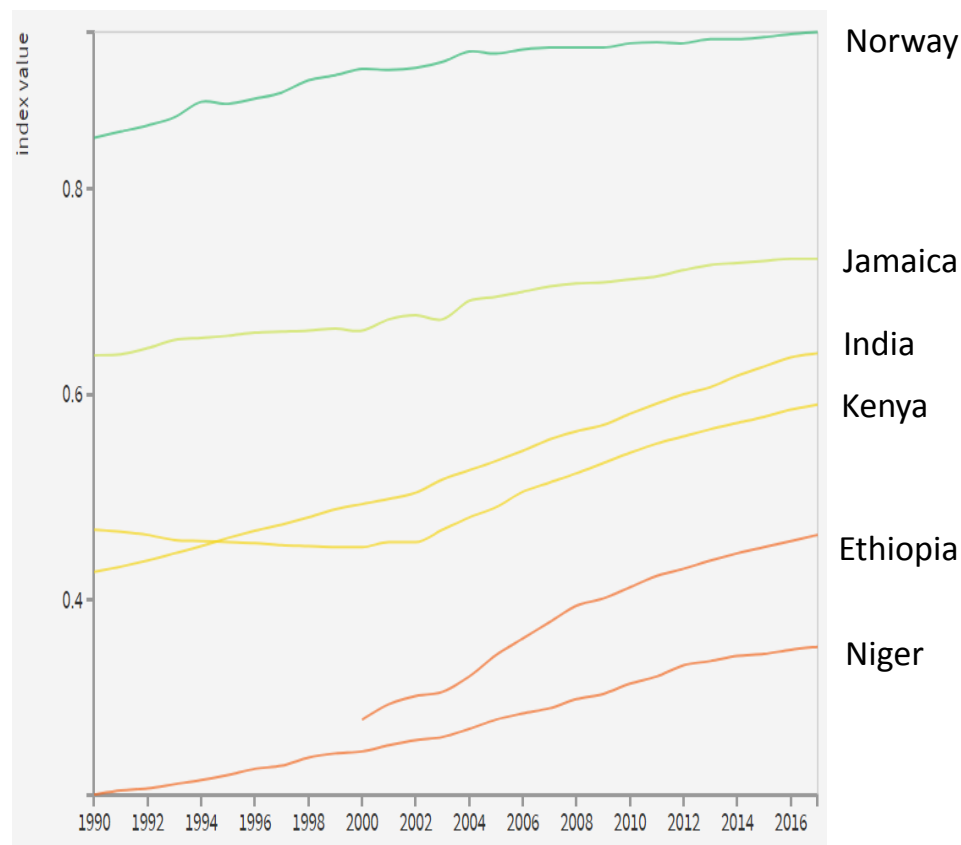
- It takes some 8000 days for a child to develop into an adult.
- Focus on the first 1000 days is an essential but insufficient investment
- Sensitive phases shape development throughout this period, and age-appropriate and condition-specific support is required throughout if a child is to achieve full potential as an adult.

Human Development Index UNDP

HDI: Current achievement: A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: life expectancy at birth, expected and mean years of schooling, GNI per capita.

Country	Human Development Index 2018	
	Value (1.0)	Rank (1-189)
Niger	.354	189
Ethiopia	.463	173
Kenya	.590	142
India	.640	130
Jamaica	.732	97
Norway	.953	1

Human Development Index
(1990-2017)



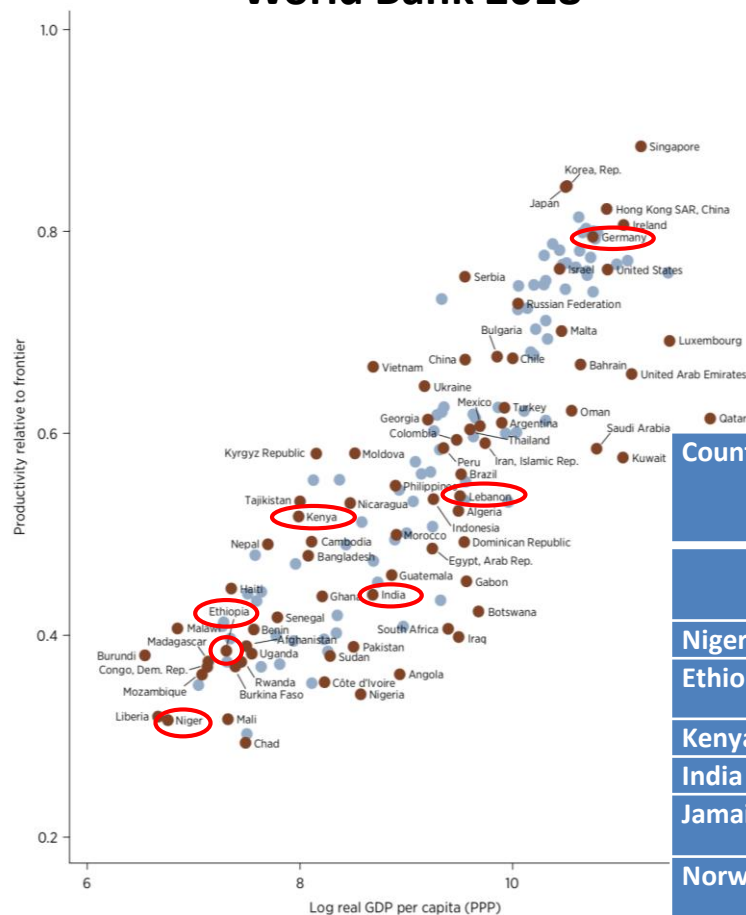
World Bank

Human Capital Project 2018

- Human capital is defined as the sum total of a population's health, skills, knowledge, experience, and habits.
- The Human Capital Index was launched in October 2018 and seeks to quantify the scale of human capital in all countries.
- Human capital accounts for the largest component of global wealth, but its contribution to wealth in rich countries (70%) far exceeds that in poorer countries (41%).

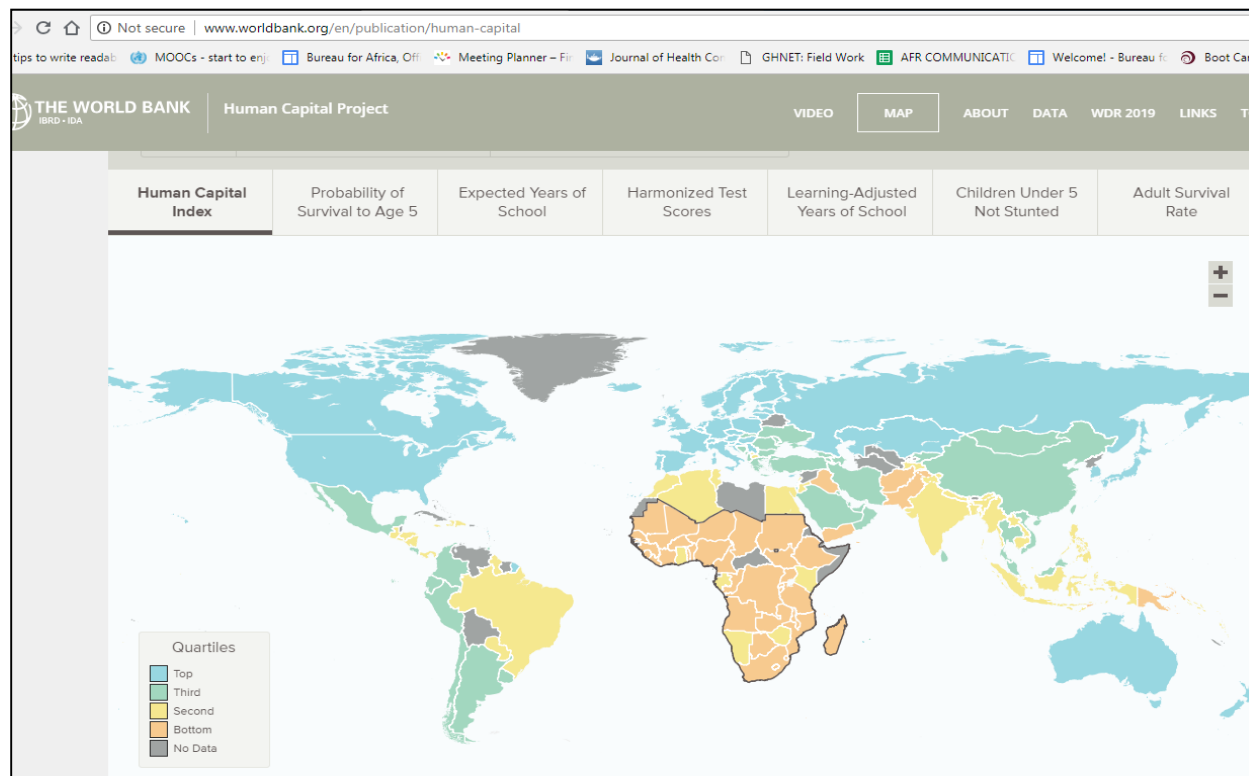
Human Capital Index World Bank 2018

HCI: Anticipated future achievement: An index of the amount of human capital a child born today could expect to attain by age 18: <5 mortality, <5 stunting, learning-adjusted years of schooling, 15-60 survival.



Country	Human Development Index 2018		Human Capital Index 2018	
	Value (1.0)	Rank (1-189)	Value (1.0)	Rank (1-157)
Niger	.354	189	.32	155
Ethiopia	.463	173	.38	135
Kenya	.590	142	.52	94
India	.640	130	.44	115
Jamaica	.732	97	.54	85
Norway	.953	1	.77	18

Human Capital Index





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Maximizing Human Capital by Aligning Investments in Health and Education

Five key messages :

- ❖ The scale of the contribution of human capital to national economic growth and stability has been significantly under-recognized
- ❖ Effective human capital development requires **synergistic investment in health and education across the life course**
- ❖ There are **critical failures in the design of current approaches** to investment in human capital
- ❖ There is a strong evidence based on the most cost-effective ways to maximize human capital **by investing strategically in both health and education during the first 8,000 days of life**

THANK YOU

Download: dcp-3.org/CAHD

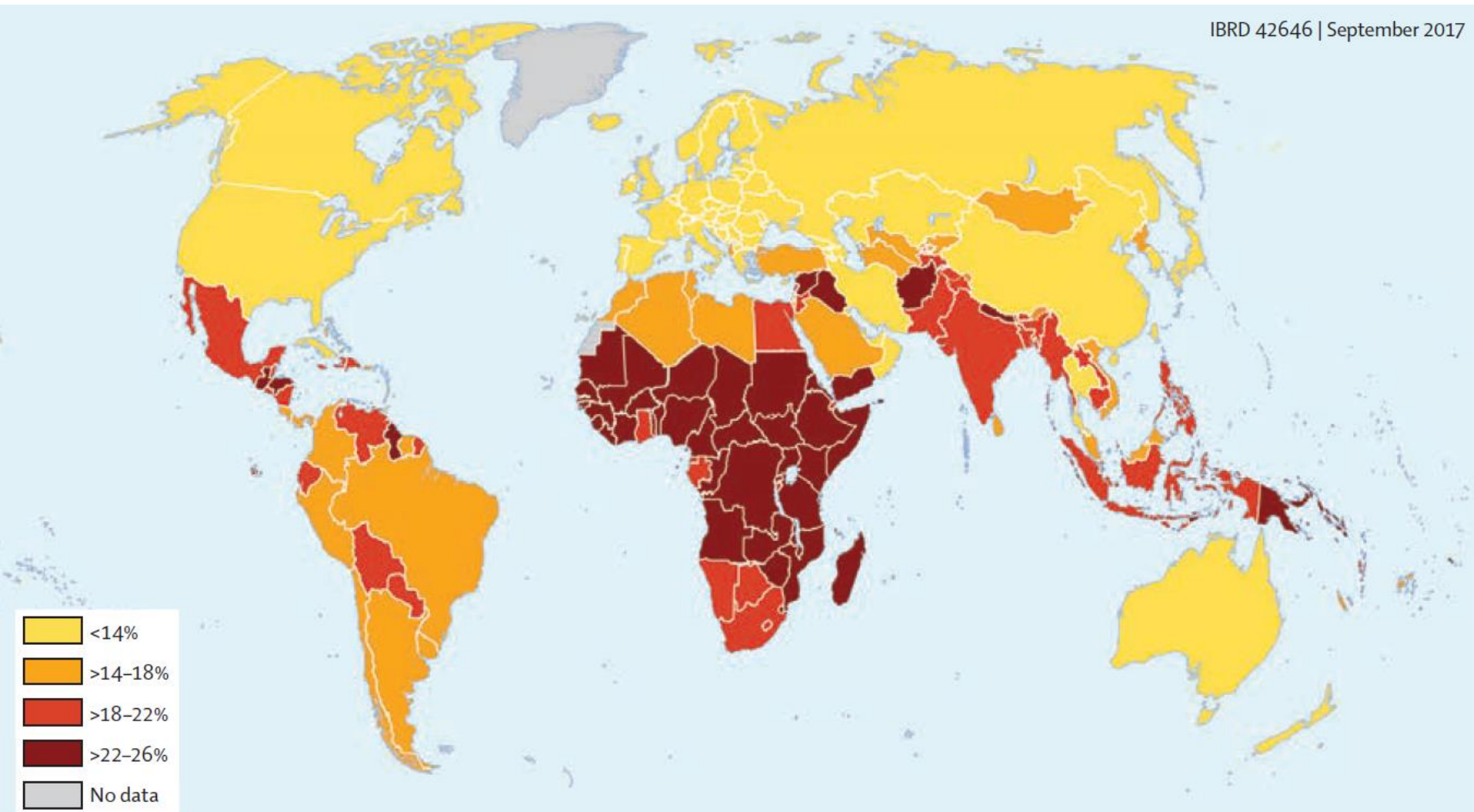
Order: worldbank.org/publications

@dcpthree

#dcp3

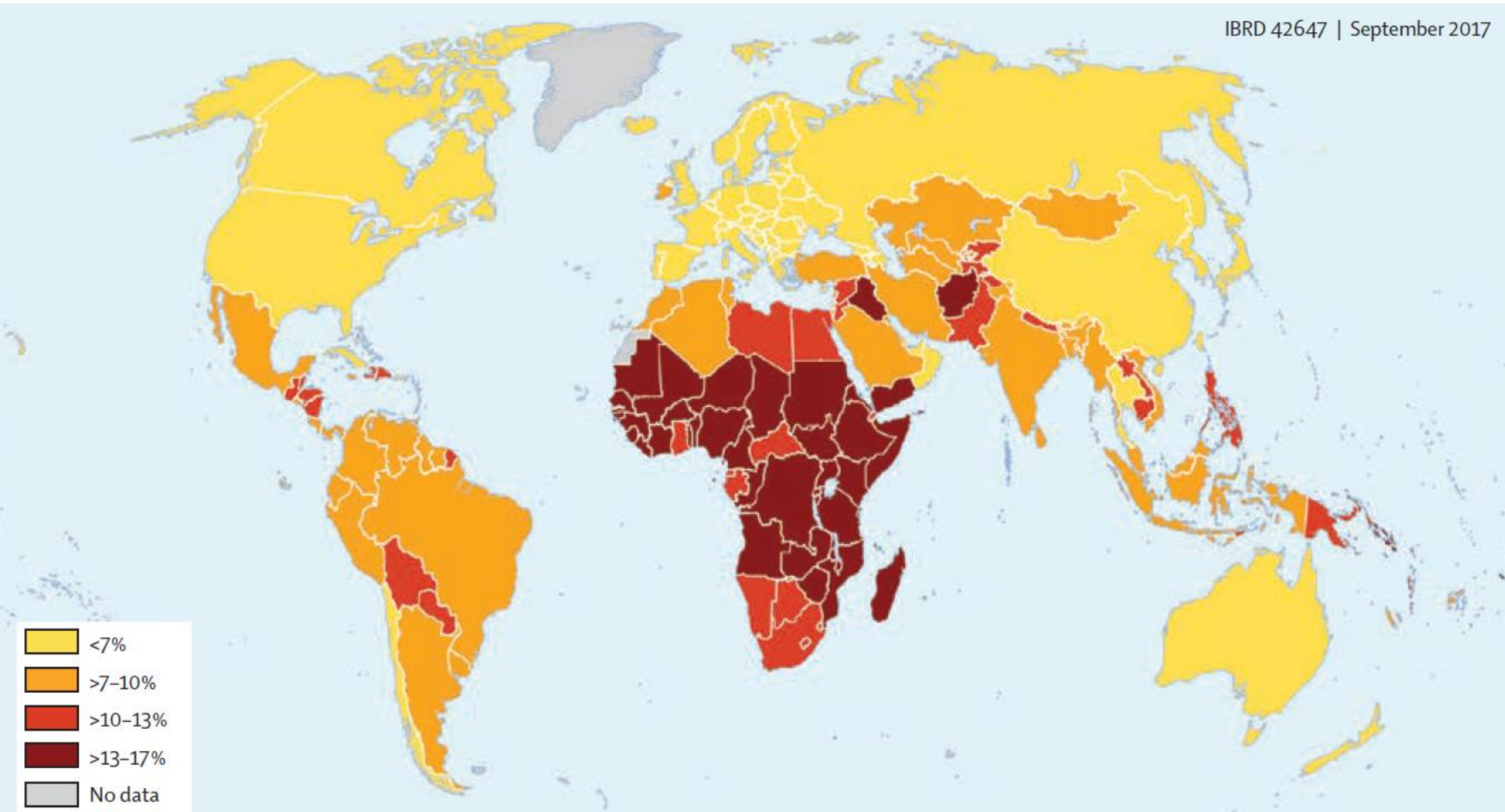
Proportion of country population composed of adolescents (ages 10 to 19 years)

IBRD 42646 | September 2017



Proportion of country population composed of children in middle childhood (ages 5 to 9 years)

IBRD 42647 | September 2017



Research disparity in health and development after age 5

	Google Scholar						PubMed					
	Mortality		Cause of death		Health		Mortality		Cause of death		Health	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<5 years*	939 400	98.81	55 900	94.62	2 705 100	99.17	59 836	93.95	8 374	94.29	129 332	95.33
5–9 years	1 520	0.16	405	0.69	3 240	0.12	3 262	5.12	383	4.31	4 751	3.50
10–14 years	2 760	0.29	784	1.33	6 120	0.22	333	0.52	65	0.73	750	0.55
15–19 years	7 050	0.74	1 990	3.37	13 300	0.49	261	0.41	59	0.66	829	0.61
Total	950 730	100	59 079	100	2 727 760	100	63 692	100	8 881	100	135 741	100