



EARLY YEARS PARTNERSHIP

Derby • Mowanjum • Pandanus Park

Wirriya Dunyji Ooba Babanil Ingun

(Happy Strong Small Children)

Early Years Community Plan

2023



Acknowledgement of Country

The Early Years Partnership team and partner organisations proudly acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the lands, now known as the Shire of Derby–West Kimberley, the people of the Warrwa, Bardi, Jawi, Ngarinyin, Worrorra, Nyikina, Mangala, Unggumi, Bunuba, Walmajarri, Kija, Gooniyandi, Oogardang, Oomeday, Yow Jabi and Wangkatjunka Nations.

We recognise their continuing connection to their culture, lands, families and communities. We pay our respects to Aboriginal cultures, and to Elders both past and present.

The Early Years Partnership would also like to acknowledge the work of our Connected Beginnings partner, the Ngunga Group Women's Aboriginal Corporation for their continued work with children and families in the early years space in Derby and surrounding areas.

A note about language

In this document, the term Aboriginal people is used in preference to "Indigenous" or "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander" people, in recognition that Aboriginal peoples are the original inhabitants of Western Australia.

Throughout this Community Plan, references to the 'Derby Community' include Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park. References to 'Derby' refer solely to the township of Derby.

Wirriya Dunyji Ooba Babanil Ingun

The name of this Community Plan, *Wirriya Dunyji Ooba Babanil Ingun* means Happy Strong Small Children in the language of the Nyikina people.

Wirriya Dunyji Ooba Babanil Ingun is pronounced Wid-dee- ya Dun-jee Oo-ba Baba-nil Ing-un.

Executive Summary

In March 2018, Hon Mark McGowan MLA, former Premier of Western Australia, and Hon Simone McGurk MLA, former Minister for Communities, announced the State Government's investment in what was then known as the Early Years Initiative and is now known as the Early Years Partnership.

The Early Years Partnership aims to improve children's wellbeing and school readiness in four Western Australian communities and in doing so learn what it takes to create change for children across the State. The Early Years Partnership is a 10-year partnership between four communities, State Government and Minderoo Foundation, with Telethon Kids Institute as evidence and evaluation partner. The Australian Government also supports the initiative through participation by the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) and a partnership via the Commonwealth Connected Beginnings program.

In January 2022, Derby was announced as the remote community for the Early Years Partnership, becoming the fourth community. The nearby Aboriginal Communities of Mowanjum and Pandanus Park were also invited to join the Early Years Partnership as part of the broader Derby Community. Throughout this Community Plan, references to the 'Derby Community' include Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park. References to 'Derby' refer solely to the township of Derby.

The other three communities that form part of the Early Years Partnership are the 'very remote' community of Bidyadanga, the 'metropolitan' community of Armadale West, and the 'regional' community of Central Great Southern which includes the Shires of Katanning, Kojonup, Gnowangerup and Broomehill-Tambellup.

At the time of the 2021 Census, there were an estimated 249 children under the age of four years reported to be living in the Derby Community (when adjusted for the undercount of Aboriginal communities). Approximately 66 per cent of these children were Aboriginal.¹

The Early Years Partnership builds upon the strengths of the Derby community, including strong local and regional leadership, networks and partnerships that have been built over a significant number of years to support a strong start for children 0-4 and their families.

This Community Plan is the result of a co-design process with the Derby Community involving a series of Group Model Building workshops. This co-design process is detailed in section 2.4. This Community Plan articulates the priorities identified by community members as critical factors to improving the wellbeing and school readiness of their children.

There are seven priority areas with associated local and system level actions, that form the roadmap for change for children living in Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park. These are underpinned by the importance of culture and language, ensuring they are considered in decision-making and embedded in service delivery.

The seven priority areas and their aims are:



Child health – To improve the health of babies and children and to increase the proportion of children entering school who meet the developmental physical domain (AEDC).



Child development – To increase the number of children meeting developmental milestones and entering school developmentally ready.



Parent health and wellbeing – To improve the health and wellbeing of parents to enable positive parenting practices.



Family safety – To reduce the number of children (aged 0-4) who have interactions with family and domestic violence.



Family financial wellbeing – Children aged 0-4 years live in households with an adequate standard of living.



Community service aspects – To provide a culturally safe and coordinated health and wellbeing system for families and children.



Community physical and social aspects – To create the physical and social infrastructure in the community that enables families to care for their children.





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Introduction

Why the early years are so important

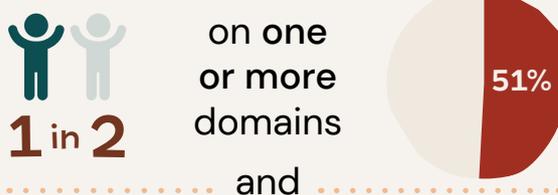
The first five years of a child's life are critical for positive life outcomes. It is during this time that they build the foundation for lifelong learning, health, and wellbeing.



However, one in five children in Western Australia (19.4%) is considered developmentally vulnerable by the time they start full-time school, as measured by the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC).²



In Derby more than half of all five-year-old children (51%) are considered vulnerable



Purpose of this Document

This Community Plan articulates the issues that have been identified and prioritised by the Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park communities as being important factors in improving the wellbeing and school readiness of their children. Some actions may relate to all three communities, however, where actions relate to a specific community these are detailed in the Community Plan. The plan identifies aims, objectives and actions for each of these priorities at both local and system levels and is a guiding document to help government, service providers and the local community to achieve better outcomes for children and families in the community.

The Community Plan is intended to be a 'living document' which will be reviewed annually and updated as needed in consultation with the Derby (including Mowanjum and Pandanus Park) Community Early Years Working Group.



Early Years Partnership

The Early Years Partnership aims to improve children's wellbeing and school readiness in four Western Australian communities and in doing so learn what it takes to create change for children across the State.

The Early Years Partnership was launched by the former Premier of Western Australia, the Honourable Mark McGowan, and former Minister for Community Services, the Honourable Simone McGurk, alongside Nicola Forrest Co-Founder of the Minderoo Foundation, in March 2018.

The Early Years Partnership has partnered with four communities within Western Australia:

- Derby (including Mowanjum and Pandanus Park) – remote
- Bidyadanga Aboriginal Community – very remote
- Armadale West (metropolitan)
- Central Great Southern (comprising the Shires of Katanning, Kojonup, Gnowangerup and Broomehill-Tambellup) – regional.

The Early Years Partnership is a partnership between these four Western Australian

communities, the State Government, the Minderoo Foundation and Telethon Kids Institute (TKI) as evidence and evaluation partner. The Western Australian Government participates via the Department of Communities (lead partner), Department of Education and the Department of Health.

The \$49.3 million partnership includes:

- State Government investment of \$24.6 million over 10 years, which includes project management and effective alignment of existing funding to community priorities
- Minderoo Foundation investment of \$24.7 million over 10 years to test, trial and learn from new initiatives as well as fund research and evaluation by the Telethon Kids Institute.

In addition, the Australian Government funds the Connected Beginnings grant program. In Derby, the Ngunga Group Women's Aboriginal Corporation is the Connected Beginnings recipient and backbone organisation which supports the work of the Early Years Partnership.

The Early Years Partnership aims to create change through increasing awareness about the importance of early development, strengthening whole-of-community governance and collaboration, providing the best data and evidence and mobilising resources at community, state, and federal level. In doing so, Early Years Partnership communities are empowered to identify the main enablers and barriers to children thriving in their communities, co-design agreed and targeted community plans and test, trial and learn from evidence-informed solutions.

This Community Plan for Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park is a result of these co-design processes. It aims to improve the wellbeing of children and families in this region and support children to be ready for school. In doing so, it aims to create learnings to inform future reforms in our State.

Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park

The Derby Community, consisting of Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park, is the remote community partner of the Early Years Partnership.

Derby lies on the western shore of a peninsula in King Sound, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, on the traditional land of the Nyikina people. It is located 220 kilometres Northeast of Broome. Derby is one of only three towns in the Kimberley Region to have a population of over 2,000 people, the others being Broome and Kununurra.

Derby was invited to join the Early Years Partnership due to demonstration that there is:

- a need for better outcomes for children under school age and their families
- sufficiently broad and genuine interest within the community to achieve change
- a level of capacity to do so.

The Aboriginal communities of Mowanjum and Pandanus Park were then invited to participate in the development of the Community Plan as part of the broader Derby Community.

The Mowanjum Aboriginal Community is located 10 km south east of Derby at the Western end of the Gibb River Road. Between 300 and 500 people reside at Mowanjum Community depending on seasonal conditions in surrounding language group areas. Mowanjum includes people from three main language groups: Wunambal, Worrora and Ngarinyin. The community was relocated to its current site in the 1970s to make way for the Derby airport. The community has been managed through its incorporated body, the Mowanjum Aboriginal Corporation, since 1972.

The Pandanus Park Aboriginal community (also known as Yurmulun) is located 60 kilometres south east of the Derby township on the Great Northern Highway. The community is situated close to the mouth of the Mardoowarra (Fitzroy River). People living in Yurmulun identify as Nyikina – the Traditional Owners of the lower reaches of the Mardoowarra, through to Mijirikan, a cultural site of significance near Yungngora Community of Noonkanbah Pastoral Station. Pandanus Park was formally established in 1984. It is managed through its incorporated body, Yurmulun Aboriginal Corporation.³ Its permanent population is approximately 120 people.⁴

Connected Beginnings

Each Early Years Partnership community is supported by Connected Beginnings.⁵ Connected Beginnings facilitates greater integration of services to ensure children have the best chance to reach developmental milestones before school. Connected Beginnings uses a collective impact approach meaning community members and organisations work together to:

- identify the community's strengths, skills and resources
- identify issues affecting their community
- co-design solutions to these issues.

Ngunga Group Women's Aboriginal Corporation (Ngunga) is the Connected Beginnings partner for the early years in Derby.

The Derby Aboriginal Health Service (DAHS) is the Connected Beginnings partner for health services.

▼ Location of Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park





Hearing the Voices of Aboriginal Families

Nunga Group Women's Aboriginal Corporation (Ngunga) partnered with the Early Years Partnership to support strong engagement with Aboriginal families and other key stakeholders in designing this community plan.

Ngunga has been operating in the Derby region for more than 30 years, beginning in the late 1980's delivering a numeracy and literacy program to the Derby community and later an art activity program called Ngunga Designs. Since then, Ngunga has grown, acquiring government funded programs to deliver and support local families in early years programs.

Ngunga has recently recruited three local Aboriginal women through Connected Beginnings; a national program funded by the Commonwealth Department of Education. Ngunga has employed a program coordinator and two family engagement officers. This team has been essential in supporting partners to understand the needs and barriers faced by young families living in the Derby catchment area (including Mowanjum and Pandanus Park).

In addition, the team have focused on identifying families that have not had

any prior engagement with early years services, supporting them by :

- Making connections with families through a Connected Beginnings introductory 'big breakfast day', and other activities.
- Supporting families to attend early learning activities such as playgroup.
- Understanding the barriers families face in engaging with services.
- Developing connections between families with little children.
- Assisting with transport, enrolments, and child health referrals, as well as immediate needs such as food and clothing.
- Assisting with preparation for Kindy 2023 for children aged three, turning four.

The newly established team used their local knowledge to connect with families. Having prior relationships through their previous work in the early years space and their own family connections has accelerated community awareness of the program and support available. Such trust with families is vital to families getting the support they need and children becoming confident learners.



Early Years Partnership Co-Design

Early Years Partnership Principles

The Early Years Partnership's community engagement, planning and design process is based on the following principles:

 **Children, families and communities are at the heart of everything we do.**

 **We listen to and act upon the wisdom of families, communities and their children.**

 **We value the strengths of the community, the assets and knowledge they already have.**

 **We take a place-based approach; community is at the core.**

 **We try, test, learn and improve, again and again.**

 **We build trust through equal partnership.**

Early Years Partnership Impact Pathways

The Early Years Partnership Impact Pathways is an evidence informed tool that supports communities to identify the main enablers and barriers to children and families thriving in their communities. These pathways acknowledge that children are born into families, families live in communities and communities are impacted by state and federal government policies, systems and services.

Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park Co-design Process

The Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park communities have been supported through a community planning process. The process has drawn from place-based data provided by Telethon Kids Institute, stakeholder knowledge and experience and families with lived experience of raising children in the community.

Outlined below is the seven-step community design process:

1 Engaging and listening

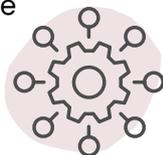
Discussions about Derby joining the Early Years Partnership as the remote community began in 2021 and in January 2022, Derby was formally announced as the fourth Early Years Partnership community. Mowanjum and Pandanus Park were also invited to join the partnership as part of the Derby Community. The Early Years Partnership project team identified and engaged with key stakeholders and existing governance groups, to understand community aspirations for change and strengths that could be built upon.

The Early Years Partnership builds upon the strengths of the Derby community, including strong local and regional leadership, networks and partnerships that have been built over a significant number of years to support a strong start for children 0–4 and their families.



2 Establishing

In consultation with Ngunga and other local stakeholders, the Derby Early Years Working Group (including representation from Mowanjum and Pandanus Park) was established to locally oversee the Early Years Partnership, including development of the community plan.



3 Discovering

A situational analysis, “The ‘here and now’ for little kids and families in Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park, 2022”, was developed by Telethon Kids Institute. The report was presented to the local working

group to provide insight to local data on child health and development and build a shared understanding of the needs and opportunities for local children.

Appendix A shows a snapshot of data related to the Derby Community drawn from a variety of sources. The full Situational Analysis report can be found on the Early Years Partnership website.



4 Co-designing local priorities

In partnership with the Department of Communities and Minderoo Foundation, Telethon Kids Institute facilitated Group Model Building (GMB) workshops in Derby, with the first being held on 7 December 2022. In GMB, a group of community stakeholders identify:

- the drivers of a complex problem of interest
- the connections between those factors that may make the problem more difficult
- action ideas to address and present opportunities to be more effective, and
- potential places to act based on insights from mapping the system.

In the workshops participants worked together to identify the main drivers of child wellbeing in their community (including the impacts of family wellbeing) for children aged 0–4 years.

There were several GMB workshops held to ensure broad representation, this included one session with mainly local service providers and one with mainly mothers and caregivers in Derby. In addition, two sessions were held in Mowanjum and Pandanus Park

4 Co-designing local priorities (continued)

with mainly mothers and caregivers as well as some service providers attending.

In addition, Yarning sessions were held with men, to ensure their voices were included. In the Yarning sessions, a group of men (parents, caregivers, Elders) identified the barriers and facilitators to raising strong and healthy children in their community.

The key output of these sessions was a draft Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) which summarised the views of those who attended in response to the question: 'What things help or hinder the healthy development and wellbeing of children aged 0-4 in your community (Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park)?'



5 Co-designing actions

The second GMB workshop for Derby was held on 21 March 2023. The focus of this workshop was the review of the CLD and the generation and prioritisation of action ideas. Participants were also invited to 'sign-up' to work on progressing action ideas. A full report of the GMB workshop can be found on the Early Years Partnership website [Early Years Partnership – Creating Change for WA Children](#). On 14 June 2023, the priority areas and action ideas resulting from the GMB workshops was presented to the Derby Community Early Years Working Group and an opportunity was provided to give feedback. Following this, a refined version was circulated to the group for final endorsement, with minor additional changes received which were incorporated.

The Early Years Partnership Board endorsed the Community Plan on 18 July 2023, with feedback incorporated.



6 Collaborate and Deliver

This Community Plan forms the foundation for the collaboration and delivery on improved wellbeing for children living in Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park, with the support of the Early Years Partnership Implementation Group and Board.

The EYP Partnership team and Telethon Kids Institute will, where relevant, identify national and international experts in the identified priority areas and explore evidence-based initiatives that could be adapted to local context. Relevant service providers that impact child development will continue to inform the service context with local and system-level actions. All adopted actions will be planned and implemented with consideration to sustainability, scalability and lasting impact.

Implementation of the priority actions will be supported by an evidence-based implementation science framework called PRISM (Practical, Robust Implementation and Sustainability) to ensure the robust translation of research into practice, with specific attention to the local context and ensuring equity (reach and representation).

Where relevant, the Local Working Group will be supported to submit funding proposals to the Implementation Group or Board (as appropriate) to test and trial new innovations and learn whether they can be scaled up to be delivered across the State.



7 Review

The community will be supported to continually monitor and evaluate implementation of the plan to ensure actions are addressing the multiple system challenges identified and creating impact for children.





Derby Community Priorities

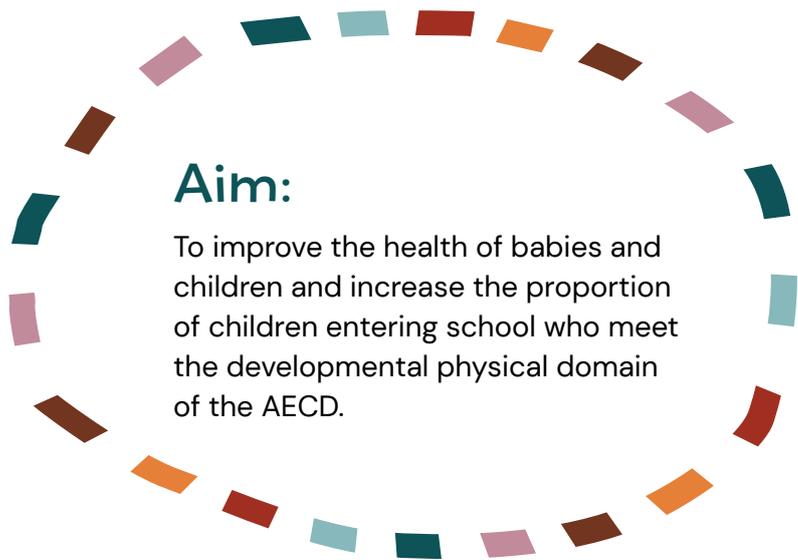
This section outlines each of the priority areas to improve child wellbeing and school readiness in Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park. Actions that cross all three communities are listed under 'Derby Community'. Where actions are unique to one community these are listed separately under that community.

Each priority area includes a brief overview of evidence and local data, an overarching aim, specific objectives, and local and system level actions.

Underpinning all these priorities and actions are the importance of culture and language. In Mowanjum and Pandanus Park, 100 per cent of the population identify as Aboriginal. In Derby, 38 per cent of the population identified as Aboriginal on the 2021 Census, however 25 per cent of the population did not state if they were Aboriginal.⁶ Strong attachment to culture has been associated with positive outcomes across multiple

socio-economic and wellbeing indicators, including higher levels of employment, lower levels of arrests, educational attainment (except in remote and very remote communities), and good health.⁷

Aboriginal infants are accepted as valued members of the family and included in all community events such as births, deaths, illness, celebration, or ceremony.⁸ Sometimes these cultural events impact attendance at school, milestone appointments, playgroup, etc. and is to be expected and accepted as important in Aboriginal communities.⁹



Aim:

To improve the health of babies and children and increase the proportion of children entering school who meet the developmental physical domain of the AECD.



Child Health

Evidence:

Experiencing good health impacts how children go about their everyday lives because health can influence participation in family life, schooling, social and sporting activities.¹⁰ Birthweight, nutrition and the maintenance of a healthy weight, physical activity, chronic conditions, ear and oral health, sleep and social and emotional wellbeing are all associated with child development and school readiness.

Moreover, poorer outcomes related to these factors tend to have a social gradient,¹¹ with children experiencing social disadvantage or those from marginalised populations often overrepresented.

Low birthweight is an important indicator of a newborn’s immediate health and a determining factor of their future health, with potential implications for early child development¹² and is associated with an elevated risk of developmental delays, cognitive impairments, motor skills and behavioural difficulties during the early years of a child’s life.¹³ Babies born in very remote areas (8%) or within areas of

greatest socioeconomic disadvantage (8%) are more likely to be of low birthweight than those born in major cities (6%) or areas of least disadvantage (6%). Also, babies of Aboriginal mothers are more likely to be of low birthweight than those of non-Aboriginal mothers (12% and 6%, respectively).¹⁴

Adequate nutrition, maintaining a healthy weight and physical activity lay the foundation for optimal growth and development. As children are constantly growing, good nutrition is key to support their growth and development, and it gives them the energy they need to concentrate, learn and play.¹⁵ From birth, breastfeeding aids in growth, cognitive development and is protective against infections and immune-related diseases later in life.¹⁶

Infancy, toddlerhood, and early preschool (0–4 years) represent a period of rapid growth and brain development. This critical period has been shown to be threatened by food insecurity, with both household and child food insecurity associated with poor health outcomes, developmental risk and behavioural problems.¹⁷



Data:

In Derby–West Kimberley:

- 14.2 per cent of babies had a low birth weight (under 2,500g) compared with 6.5 per cent across Western Australia.¹⁸
- 11.3 per cent of babies were born pre-term (under 37 weeks) compared with 8.6 per cent across Western Australia.¹⁹

In the Kimberley, children aged 0–4 years have slightly higher hospitalisation rates

than the Western Australian average for ears and hearing (3.6 per cent compared with 1.9 per cent), respiratory diseases (1.2 per cent compared with 0.8 per cent) and vaccine preventable diseases (3.1 per cent compared with 2.3 per cent).²⁰

Vaccination rates in the Kimberley show 90.6 percent of children being fully immunised at two years old compared with 91.4 per cent across Western Australia.²¹

Objective: To increase children’s nutritional intake.

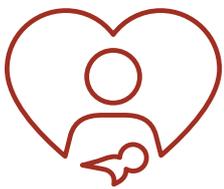
Local level action	Systems level action
Mowanjum and Pandanus Park:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA1. Provision of food at early education services e.g. playgroups. • LA2. Run healthy eating programs for carers with young children, including packing a healthy lunch box. 	

Objective: To increase access to child and family health services.

Local level action	Systems level action
Mowanjum:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA3. Hold a ‘Child Health Day’ for community members to see visiting service providers, get referrals and health checks and participate in a variety of child focused activities in one place at one time. • LA4. DAHS and WACHS to develop a communication mechanism to better coordinate health services in Mowanjum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA1. Re-establish a health clinic in Mowanjum to provide access to general health services. • SA2. Co-design and deliver an early identification program for all pregnant women to improve first trimester antenatal screening.
Pandanus Park:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA3. Ensure outreach health services are regularly and consistently provided to Pandanus Park.



Aim:
To increase the number of children meeting developmental milestones and entering school developmentally ready.



Child Development

Evidence:

Child development refers to the physical and psychological growth of a child from conception through to early childhood. In Western Australia, child health checks are available at five time points (14 days, 8 weeks, 4 months, 12 months, 2 years) through the ages and stages questionnaire (ASQ 3). These health checks help to understand the child’s growth and detect any developmental delay. Evidence has demonstrated links between increased health checks and enhanced referrals, especially for psychosocial problems in children, but availability of timely care for these referrals is a genuine concern due to significant waitlists for child development services in Western Australia. In the first year of primary school, all children are assessed for development using the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC).

Data:

Results from the 2021 AEDC show that one-third (24.3 per cent) of five-year-olds in the Derby-West Kimberley SA2 were on track

on all five domains compared with 38.3 per cent for the whole Kimberley and 57.5 per cent for all of Western Australia. Meanwhile, five-year-olds in Derby are two and a half times as likely as their Western Australian peers to be developmentally vulnerable on one or more domain (i.e. 51.1 per cent for Derby compared with the Western Australia average of 20.3 per cent and 40.9 per cent for the Kimberley as a whole).²²

The proportion of children in Derby in Years 1 – 10 who attend school at least 90 per cent of the time is 27 per cent and 45 per cent for Derby District High School and Holy Rosary School respectively,²³ compared with a Western Australian average of 72.1 per cent.

Close to 100 per cent of four-year-olds in the Derby Community enrol for Kindergarten (including children from Pandanus Park who must take a lengthy school-bus ride each day they attend). While the proportion of children enrolled for Kindergarten in the Derby community is high, the level of attendance during the formative, habit forming first two years of school (Kindergarten and Pre-primary) is unknown.



NAPLAN results from Holy Rosary School in Derby are not publicly available, however, 2021 NAPLAN results at Derby District High School which caters for children from kindergarten to Year 12, shows that for

Year 3 Reading and Numeracy 79 per cent and 65 per cent of students respectively, met the National Minimum Standard score (compared with Western Australian averages of 96 per cent and 95.3 per cent).²⁴

Objective: To strengthen cultural identity and social confidence through supporting the transfer of cultural knowledge from Elders to children.

Local level action

Systems level action

Derby:

- **LA5.** Actively engage community Elders in community events and early years education services to support the transfer of language and culture to children.

Mowanjum:

- **LA6.** Arrange back to country trips for Elders with children, parents/ caregivers and service providers.

Objective: To increase parent knowledge of early brain development, child wellbeing and school readiness.

Local level action

Systems level action

Derby Community

- **LA7.** Distribute the Brain Boxes education tool (supplied by the Early Years Partnership) to professionals working with families in early years settings, e.g. Kindilink and playgroups and engage other early brain development programs such as Babies Brains by WAADI Inc.
- **LA8.** Engage parents in conversations/ activities about the importance of brain development and school readiness in a variety of early years settings including Kindilink and playgroups.
- **LA9.** To engage local organisations (as far as possible) to deliver training to all early year's education staff about the impacts of trauma and effective methods to support individuals and families who have experienced trauma.



Local level action

Systems level action

Mowanjum:

- **LA10.** Run workshops for parents and carers about the importance of child development with content aligned to the approach used in the local early years centre to ensure consistent messaging.²⁵
- **LA11.** Encourage parents to bring their children to playgroups and stay to participate by cooking and sharing food as part of the program.
- **LA12.** Co-design and establish a playgroup specifically for dads and led by a male.

Objective: To improve access to culturally safe early years education.

Local level action

Systems level action

Derby Community

- **LA13.** Engage with early education providers to identify opportunities to incorporate Aboriginal ways of learning, being and doing into the curriculum, including out on country opportunities.
- **SA4.** Increase the number of ACCO-led, culturally appropriate childcare places by supporting the design and development of an ACCO-led early years education centre for children.

Mowanjum:

- **LA14.** Include young children in community-based school holiday activities.

Pandanus Park:

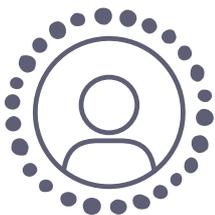
- **SA5.** Continue a conversation on ways of improving early years schooling for children who reside at Pandanus Park.





Aim:

To improve the health and wellbeing of parents to enable positive parenting practices.



Parent Health and Wellbeing

Evidence:

A central contributing factor to the successful early development of children is maternal health and wellbeing. Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy through to childbirth and 6–8 weeks post partem.²⁶ The health of the mother has strong associative links to children’s long-term health and their subsequent cognitive, emotional, and behavioural development.²⁷

Smoking while pregnant is an identified maternal health factor that has a negative impact on a child’s general health and substantially increases the risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.²⁸ Maternal smoking effects child in-utero lung development and subsequent respiratory health and can have lifelong implications.²⁹ Children born of mothers who smoked while pregnant, have higher rates of bronchitis, pneumonia asthma, wheezing, behavioural problems such as hyperactivity and inattention under the age of five.³⁰

Alcohol consumption during pregnancy also poses a great risk of harm to the foetus, especially in the first twelve weeks

of gestation.³¹ Exposure to alcohol during pregnancy can lead to child outcomes such as Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), low birthweight and pre-term birth.³² FASD is an irreversible disorder which manifests with facial characteristics, permanent learning, growth, development, and behavioural problems.

Supportive parenting practices in early childhood are associated with improved child development.³³ Parental mental health is a significant contributor to the quality of interactions that parents have with their children.³⁴ Parents experiencing poor mental health may demonstrate harsher disciplinary methods and fewer positive parenting practices such as rewarding good behaviour and talking to children about problems.³⁵ Parents who engaged in substance abuse are more likely to be less engaged in their parenting and leave children at risk of neglect³⁶ leading to child rule breaking behaviour, aggression, and attention problems.³⁷ Research has also indicated that parental stress has a direct relationship on parenting style which, in turn, can influence the capacity of parents to sensitively engage with their children’s needs.³⁸

Data:

.....
 Data from community consultations as shown in the causal loop diagram identify that parent health is impacted by levels of social support and family violence linked to alcohol and drug use. This can impact good parenting practices.

Pregnant women in the Kimberley are over four times more likely to smoke during pregnancy compared with the Western Australian average (34.6 per cent compared with 7.9 per cent).³⁹

In Derby–West Kimberley, the incidence of teen mothers is almost five times that of the Western Australian average with 11.9 per cent

of births to girls and women aged 15–19 years compared with 8.8 per cent across the Kimberley and 2.6 per cent across Western Australia.⁴⁰

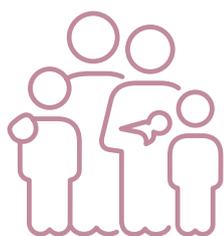
A 2020 report commissioned by the Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services (KAMS) found that over two intervals of five years (2008–2012 and 2013–2017), approximately 72 per cent of people who died by suicide in the Kimberley were Aboriginal people. This places the suicide rate among Aboriginal people in the Kimberley at twice the rate of suicides among Indigenous Australians overall (5.18 compared with 2.49 per 10,000 people).⁴¹

Objective: To ensure new parents feel socially supported to care for their physical and mental health after the birth of their child.

Local level action	Systems level action
Derby:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA6. Co-design and deliver support to new parents, especially for those who do not have a strong and positive kinship network locally. (Refer to SA2).

Objective: To reduce parents and caregivers’ drug and alcohol consumption.

Local level action	Systems level action
Derby:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA7. Work with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (Racing, Gaming and Liquor) and the Shire of Derby–West Kimberley to investigate the feasibility and requirements of introducing liquor restrictions or limits on the sale of alcohol, particularly related to school days.
Pandanus Park:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA15. Deliver health promotion programs to educate parents, carers and the broader community about the harmful effects of drugs, tobacco (including vaping) and alcohol on individuals, families and communities. • SA8. Partner with WA Police to enforce local alcohol restrictions. • SA9. Expand liquor restrictions due to expire 2024.



Family Safety

Evidence:

Family and domestic violence (FDV) is a term used to describe an ongoing pattern of behaviour intended to coerce, control, or create fear within a family or intimate relationship. FDV includes physical, financial, emotional or physical abuse, and sexual violence.⁴² More specifically, family violence (FV) is violence between family members, such as between parents and children, siblings, and intimate partners. Domestic violence is a type of family violence that occurs between current or former intimate partners (sometimes referred to as intimate partner violence).⁴³ Family safety is a widely used umbrella term to encompass all forms of FDV. Children's experiences of FDV may be through direct abuse, or indirectly through witnessing or being otherwise exposed to violence or threats of violence.⁴⁴ Children who witness violence experience the same degree of negative psychosocial outcomes as children who directly experience physical abuse.⁴⁵ Further, different forms of violence tend to co-occur,⁴⁶ and the impacts of violence are cumulative.⁴⁷ It is important that family violence in Aboriginal communities is understood in a wider context that

Aim:

To reduce the number of children (aged 0-4) who have interactions with family and domestic violence.

acknowledges the impact of colonisation, trauma and dispossession.⁴⁸

Family and domestic violence can impact the health and development of babies in-utero, including health risks such as antepartum haemorrhage, low birth weight, preterm delivery and overall foetal morbidity.⁴⁹ Evidence also highlights the impact of violence on foetal brain development, with consequences for children's later cognitive development.⁵⁰ The detrimental effects of children's experience of family and domestic violence have been consistently documented in the research literature across numerous dimensions – psychological and behavioural; social and emotional; physiological and physical, and cognitive.⁵¹ Infants are considered especially vulnerable because their brains are developing rapidly and this development is heavily dependent upon what they experience⁵² and because of the amount of time they spend in the family home and the level of their dependence on parents or other caregivers.⁵³

FDV impacts children's cognitive development and may include lower intellectual functioning, delay in speech development, memory, and executive

functioning.⁵⁴ Impacts on psychological and behavioural functioning include both internalising symptoms (e.g., attachment disorders, low self-esteem, depression, anxiety, loneliness, or having fewer interests and social contacts;⁵⁵ and externalising behaviour problems (poor sleeping habits, poor general health and behavioural problems such as increased irritability, screaming, crying and general poor health.⁵⁶

Children exposed to FDV have higher odds than non-exposed children of being vulnerable in all five AEDC domains: physical health and wellbeing, social competence,

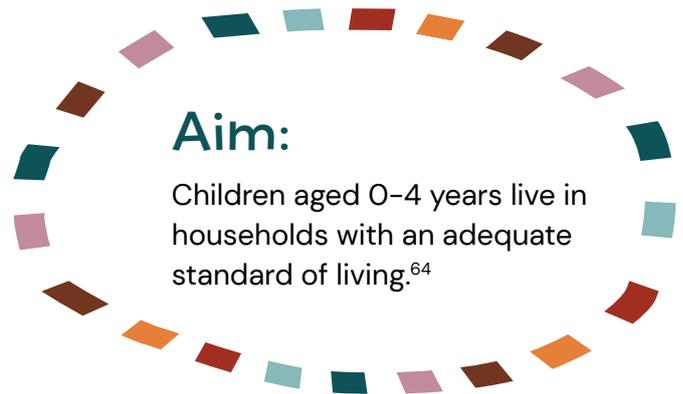
emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (school-based) and communication skills and general knowledge.⁵⁷

Data:

.....
 Department of Communities data shows that approximately 72 per cent of children aged 0–4 years old in the Derby Community interacted with family violence over the 12 months from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.⁵⁸ This means the children were either victims of family violence or were present when family violence occurred.

Objective: To improve the safety of children, families and community members.

Local level action	Systems level action
<p>Derby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA16. Deliver culturally specific, on-country programs to promote family safety. • LA 17. To provide opportunities for proactive and prevention focussed two-way conversations, related to the role of Department of Communities (Child Protection), to raise awareness of the services provided by Child Protection and to also provide opportunities for Child Protection workers to hear directly from community members who engage with or are impacted by their services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA10. Explore preferred models of culturally secure men’s behaviour change for those who commit family violence. • SA11. Source funding for the preferred model of culturally secure men’s behaviour change for those who commit family violence.
<p>Mowanjum and Pandanus Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA18. Work with community leaders to establish the role of a Community Warden /Night Patrol to encourage good behaviour, keep community peace, and help stop alcohol and drugs coming into the community. 	



Family Financial Wellbeing

Evidence:

Evidence indicates that child development is significantly impacted by indicators of financial status such as low income, housing, food insecurity, parental education, and employment.⁵⁹ Children living in households experiencing financial hardship are at greater risk of poor health and educational outcomes, both in the short and long term.⁶⁰ Children from low-income families are more likely to experience psychological or social difficulties, behaviour problems, lower self-regulation, and higher physiological markers of stress.⁶¹ Low income can also affect a child's diet and access to medical care, the safety of their environment, level of stress in the family, quality and stability of their care and provision of appropriate housing, heating, and clothing.⁶² Poverty is the underpinning determinant of food security and solutions require addressing the social, community and political levels of systems change. By addressing the priorities such as housing security and income, food security will be improved.

Data:

The Socio-economic index for areas – index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (SEIFA IRSD) is a statistic generated for every statistical area across Australia by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) using selected data items from that national census that is conducted every five years.⁶³ The SEIFA-IRSD summarises key information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within a specified geographical area. A low score indicates that cumulative and compounding features of economic and social disadvantage are prevalent within the community including many households with low-income and many people with low qualifications and low-skill occupations. The SEIFA-IRSD for Derby-West Kimberley is 726; this is the fifth lowest (bottom 3 per cent) Statistical Area 2 (SA2) locality in Western Australia. A low SEIFA-IRSD is strongly associated with poor AEDC results for a community, and points to the entrenched disadvantage faced by families and children in the community. This index does not define a community and



there are many communities who perform much better than their SIEFA-IRSD score might predict.

Data on workforce participation for the Derby community compares favourably with the Western Australian average (i.e. higher full-time employment, lower part-time employment and negligible differences for unemployment levels). Similarly, the latest 2021 ABS data on household incomes for the Derby community shows that the proportion of households with income below \$500

per week is half the Kimberley average, and similar to the State average. However, this data is at odds with the SEIFA-IRSD score and likely masks a division in the community between 'outsiders' with government and service-sector jobs versus long-term residents who are under-employed and/or in low-paid jobs.

In Derby, almost 43 percent of people aged over 15 years were in the labour force on Census night 2021 compared with almost 64 per cent across Western Australia.

Objective: Increase training, job readiness and employment opportunities in the Derby Community, including access to childcare, to increase household incomes and purchasing power.

Local level action	Systems level action
<p>Derby Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA 19. Local Working Group to work with Kimberley training providers to support a wider variety of training courses relevant to local industries to support employment opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA12. To secure funding from the Commonwealth Department of Education Community Child Care Fund (CCCF) by accessing the restricted fund to supplement fee income for the proposed service to support families, to enable parents and carers to enter education, training or the workforce while supporting child development in a culturally safe environment (relates to SA4). • SA13. To streamline paperwork requirements across government services (Centrelink, Medicare, births, deaths, and marriages) to support parents to access financial services they are eligible for after the birth of their child.





Local level action	Systems level action
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Derby:

- **LA20.** Deliver life skills training and basic literacy and numeracy education to parents and caregivers.

Mowanjum:

- **LA21.** Investigate employment and training opportunities so young people can stay and work in the community.

Mowanjum and Pandanus Park:

- **SA14.** Engage with the Australian Government on its review of the Community Development Program (CDP) to better support family financial wellbeing and increase community participation in local jobs.

Objective: To improve financial literacy including bill payment management.

Local level action	Systems level action
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Derby Community:

- **LA22.** Improve awareness about availability of financial assistance programs (such as the Hardship Utility Grants Scheme (HUGS), WA No Interest Loans Scheme (WA NILS), electricity card app), by delivering culturally safe information sessions and resources in all communities.
- **LA23.** Provide energy coaching to reduce the cost of living.
- **LA24.** Provide food education training using generic labelled foods, to reduce cost of living.
- **LA25.** Provide access to affordable white goods to help improve hygiene.



Community Service Aspects

Evidence:

Child development is impacted by access to services (both quality and quantity) that are available to support children (aged 0-4 years) and their parents or carers. The availability and coordination of services impacts healthy child development and there is an inequitable relationship between access to services and low socio-economic position, low maternal education and low English proficiency.⁶⁵ It has also been suggested that a family’s engagement with providers has been influenced by birth order of children, cultural beliefs, personal health practices, previous engagement with service providers and cost.⁶⁶

In families effected by generational trauma, service providers need to be trained to be trauma informed, to both create trust and meet health needs.⁶⁷

Data:

Community consultations highlighted the need for coordinated service delivery. It is essential that community members know what services are visiting and how frequently they are visiting. Preference was also expressed for a consistent presence of personnel to build trust and rapport. It is estimated that over 30 different services regularly visit the Derby Community to provide services related to early years outcomes.





Objective: To improve the cultural safety of the health and wellbeing service system.

Local level action	Systems level action
<p>Derby Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA26. Work with local organisations to improve the cultural appropriateness of services and promote awareness of these to community members. • LA27. Co-design and introduce a cultural awareness check and certification for service providers (similar to a Working with Children Check or a Working with Vulnerable Persons Check), including through awareness training for staff. 	

Objective: To ensure services within the Derby Community are well networked, coordinated and accessible to all community members.

Local level action	Systems level action
<p>Derby Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA28. Connected Beginnings partners facilitate connections between families and service providers. 	
<p>Derby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA29. Reduce barriers to engagement with services by creating a one-stop shop for people to access services or be put in touch with the right service. 	
<p>Pandanus Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA30. Establish a schedule of responsibilities and a communication system to help services coordinate their visits to community, ensure community members are aware of when services will visit and who to report to if they are not attending on that day. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA15. Develop a formal partnership agreement between local services, to share information about families, to reduce the need for families to repeat their stories and increase holistic support that can be provided. 	



Community Physical and Social Aspects

Evidence:

Multiple factors contribute towards early childhood developmental outcomes including the social and physical environments in which they are raised. If the community is safe and strong, its children will feel safe and strong. There is strong evidence of an association between geographic disadvantage and the developmental outcomes of young children, and the built environment is one way this can be addressed.⁶⁸ This can range from safe and secure housing to child-friendly community facilities and the application of urban design principles such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).⁶⁹

A child’s access to safe, stable, and adequate shelter is recognised as a basic human need and is important for children’s physical and mental wellbeing and development.⁷⁰ The quality and design of housing can have major implications for people’s health. Ensuring housing is safe, functional to support healthy living practices, and suitable to the environmental

conditions can reduce disease, increase quality of life and reduce poverty.⁷¹

Data:

The Department of Communities owns and manages 313 public housing properties in Derby. In addition, the Department of Communities owns and manages 238 Government Regional Officers Housing (GROH) and leases 130 GROH properties to ensure the ongoing delivery of Government services in the area.

In Mowanjum, 76 properties are managed by the Department of Communities under a Housing Management Agreement. Property and tenancy management is conducted by the Mowanjum Aboriginal Corporation.

In Pandanus Park, 31 properties are managed by the Department of Communities under a Housing Management Agreement. Property and tenancy management is conducted by Emama Nguda Aboriginal Corporation.





Objective: To improve access to housing.

Local level action	Systems level action
Derby Community:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA16. Increase available housing supply by refurbishing vacant homes or building new stock subject to demonstrated need and available funding.
Pandanus Park:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA17. Re-purpose existing dongas for housing if viable.

Objective: To improve access to basic amenities that support child and family health.

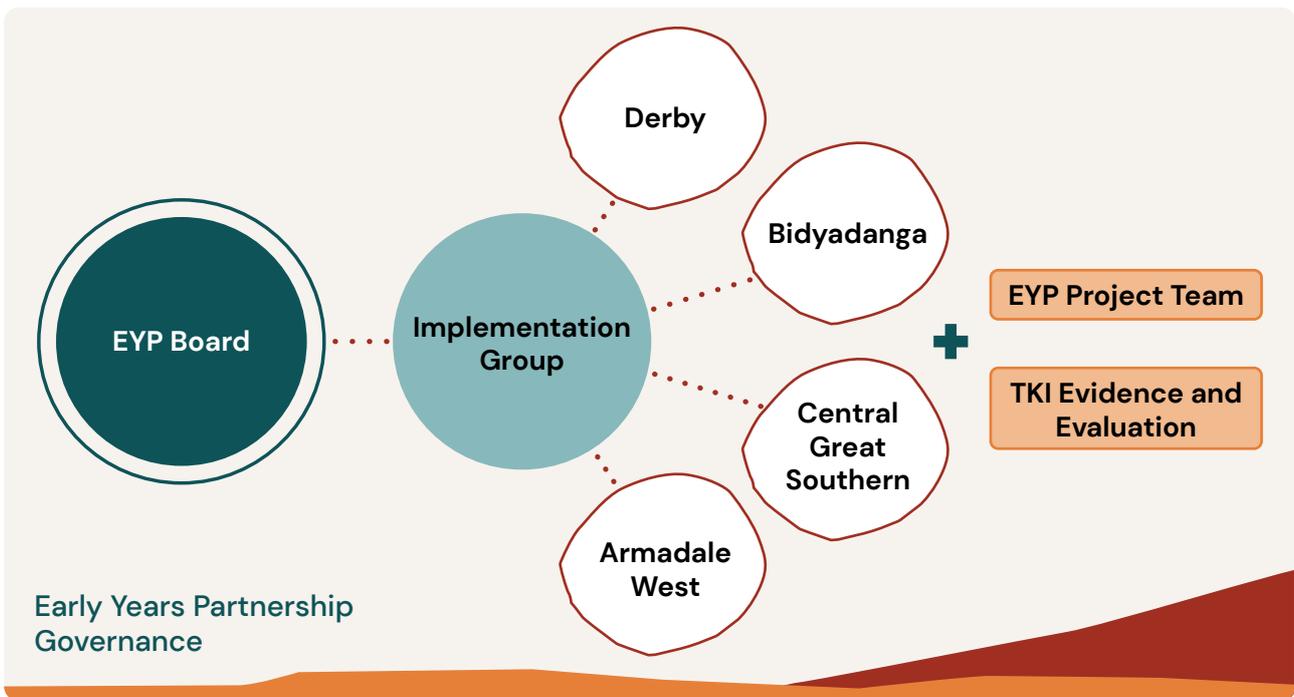
Local level action	Systems level action
Derby Community:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA18. Provide a safe space for young people to engage with healthy recreational activities.
Mowanjum:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA19. Re-establish and refurbish the community store to be run by the community for the community.
Pandanus Park:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA20. Investigate mechanisms and funding opportunities to improve access to quality water in households. • SA21. Re-establish a community store for necessities. • SA22. Work with bus services to help address the transport needs of the community including scheduling and costs, to support access to basic amenities.

Objective: To increase family friendly public space and facilities to support child development.

Local level action	Systems level action
Mowanjum:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA23. Develop a community playground including a barbecue area and seating.
Pandanus Park:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA24. Update the Early Years Centre to become a multipurpose centre for families. • SA25. Install streetlights (solar powered) to increase safety when walking.

Governance

Governance of the Early Years Partnership is three-tiered with an executive level board, an implementation group and a local working group. This encourages and enables both system level changes and community-led changes.



Early Years Partnership Board

The Early Years Partnership Board creates the authorising environment and mobilises the resources that enables the delivery of the partnership.

The Board meets quarterly⁷² to provide strategic direction, oversee the delivery of the partnership, ensure agreed outcomes and targets are achieved and that any emerging risks or issues are appropriately managed.

It also provides advice and direction when issues are raised by the community. The Early Years Partnership Board includes two independent co-chairs and representatives from the partner organisations:

- Matthew Cox, Independent Co-Chair
- Glenda Kickett, Independent Co-Chair
- Mike Rowe, Director General, Department of Communities
- Jay Weatherill AO, CEO Thrive by Five, Minderoo Foundation
- Juan Larrañaga, Policy & Portfolio Manager Thrive by Five, Minderoo Foundation
- Jeff Moffet, Chief Executive Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS), Department of Health
- Lisa Rodgers, Director General, Department of Education
- Jacqueline McGowan-Jones, Commissioner for Children and Young People.

Implementation Group

The Board is assisted by an Implementation Group which includes representatives from the partner agencies plus the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) and Telethon Kids Institute (TKI). The Implementation Group meets fortnightly to:

- oversee the scope, schedule and overall delivery of activities that enable the development and progress of Community Plans and the Early Years Partnership as a whole
- respond to and resolve issues that are raised by the community via community governance
- provide advice, recommendations, and updates to the Board, including escalating matters that cannot be resolved by the Implementation Group
- approve funding for actions that require new resources as per agreed community plans within its funding delegation.

Community Working Group

The Derby Community Early Years Working Group (including Mowanjum and Pandanus Park) comprises community representatives from a variety of organisations, ensuring local knowledge, engagement and ownership of solutions and activities, including identifying opportunities and managing local level risk. The Working Group oversees the development and implementation of the local community plan.

The group works together to provide specialist advice, local knowledge, and transparent decision making, to inform the strategic and operational priorities of the Early Years Partnership in Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park and ensure these are successfully achieved to meet the local need.

Members of the Derby Community Early Years Working Group include:

- Ngunga Group Women's Aboriginal Corporation (Chair of Working Group)
- Derby Aboriginal Health Service (DAHS)
- WA Country Health Service (WACHS) Maternal and Child Health
- Holy Rosary School
- Derby District High School/KindiLink
- National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA)
- Mowanjum (CEO representing community)
- Pandanus Park (CEO representing community)

Other relevant stakeholders are invited to participate on an as needs basis.

Connected Beginnings

Each Early Years Partnership community is supported by Connected Beginnings, a Commonwealth funded initiative. Connected Beginnings facilitates greater integration of services to ensure children have the best chance to reach developmental milestones before school. Connected Beginnings uses a collective impact approach meaning community members and organisations work together to:

- identify the community's strengths, skills and resources
- identify issues affecting their community
- co-design solutions to these issues.

Ngunga Group Women's Aboriginal Corporation is the Connected Beginnings Partner in Derby.



Monitoring and Evaluation

The Early Years Partnership evaluation will incorporate a range of measures to capture the effectiveness of the initiative. That is, what works, for whom and under what circumstances in improving child wellbeing and school readiness for children aged 0–4 years in four distinct types of communities (metropolitan, rural, remote and very remote).

The Early Years Partnership will be evaluated using the Developmental Evaluation Framework. Developmental Evaluation is used to evaluate innovative, radical program design, and complex issues. This framework can help by framing concepts, test quick iterations, track developments, and monitor arising issues.

The Early Years Partnership evaluation aims to capture change at three levels: child, family, and community. Several linked data sets will be used to measure change in outcomes for children over time. Family outcomes will be captured using a series of online and hard copy surveys, and through other methods co-developed with communities. To measure changes in the strength of collaborations between organisations, innovative methods such as the use of a 'virtual' map of services

targeting 0–4-year-olds in the community sites. This 'virtual' map will be overlaid by a social network analysis that will be used to 'fact check' service access, reach and strength of collaboration between services.

Critical to the Early Years Partnership's aim of learning what it takes to create change for all Western Australian children is understanding 'how' the initiative made an impact. Concepts from 'Implementation Science' will be used to understand how implementation occurred within the communities and what implementation strategies were most effective. The PRISM (Practical Robust Implementation and Sustainability Model)⁷³ framework will be used to support the development of strategies for each action. RE-AIM is a framework used to guide the planning and evaluation of programs according to the five key RE-AIM outcomes: Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance. RE-AIM framework will be utilised to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the major strategies within each priority area.







Conclusion

This Community Plan represents the next stage in the Early Years Partnership for families living in Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park. It provides a roadmap for continuous improvement for children and families in the community over the next five years.

This Plan is an active document that will be reviewed annually and updated as required to ensure it stays up to date and relevant, including the addition of new actions as they are identified. More detailed implementation plans will be developed to allocate responsibilities and ensure accountability of delivery across the partnership.

While the community continues to lead and implement local level actions, the Early Years Partnership team will continue to engage experts across the sector and key actors across the system.

The Early Years Partnership is committed to working together with the Derby, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park community to improve child wellbeing and school readiness and in doing so learn what it takes to create change for all Western Australian children.



Appendix A –

Derby Community Data Snapshot

Children



D

Number of children aged 0-4
249

Source: ABS (2021)



D

38.3% of children 0-4 are in a sole parent family

Source: ABS (2021)

W

11.5% of children 0-4 in Derby-West Kimberley SA2 speak English poorly or not at all

Source: CDA (2016)



D

324 Families with (any) children

Source: ABS (2021)

Estimated births per year to residents of Derby-West Kimberley



150

Source: ABS (2020)

W



33.7% couple with children



41% couple no children

Family make-up



22.6% one parent

4% other families

Source: ABS (2021)

D

Child health



W

14.2% of babies had low birth weight (<2,500g)

Source: CDA (2018)

11.3% of babies born pre-term (<37 weeks)

Source: CDA (2018)



K

Vaccination rates 90.6% of Kimberley SA3 children are fully immunised at 2 years old

Source: CDA (2018)

K

In Kimberley SA3 children 0-4 have more hospitalisations than the WA average for:

- Ear and Hearing
- Respiratory Disease
- Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Source: CDA 2018

Maternal health



W

Births to women aged 15-19 are **4.6 times higher (11.9%)** than the WA average (2.6%)

Source: CDA (2018)



K

34.6% of women smoked during pregnancy, compared to 7.9% in WA

Source: CDA (2018) Kimberley SA3

Education



27% of students at Derby District High School (Yr 1-10) attend school more than 90% of the time

Source: My Schools website (2019)

Australian Early Development Census

24.3% of children are on track on all five domains

Source: AEDC (2021)

Housing



15.8% live in over-crowded conditions, compared to **2.4%** in WA

Source: CDA (2016)

Hospitalisation



3.6 hearing related hospitalisations for 0-4 year olds per 100 persons aged 0-4 (compared with 1.9 for WA)

Source: CDA (2018)

Diversity



42.9% of residents are Aboriginal

Source: ABS (2021) Adjusted



58.4% of residents speak only English at home

4.5% of residents speak an Australian Indigenous language at home

Source: ABS (2021)

Community

Education



57% have a non-school qualification

13.5% Bachelor Degree or higher

19.6% Certificate level (I to IV)

Source: ABS (2016)

Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage

Derby-West Kimberley SA2 = **726**

which is in the lowest decile

Source: ABS (2016)

Economy

Workforce



66% work full-time
17.6% work part-time
8.7% are unemployed
7% are away

Source: ABS (2016)

Weekly income for family households

19.3% less than \$1,000
25.5% more than \$3,000

Source: ABS (2021)

Key: Data availability

D

Data available for Derby community (including Derby township, Mowanjum and Pandanus Park)

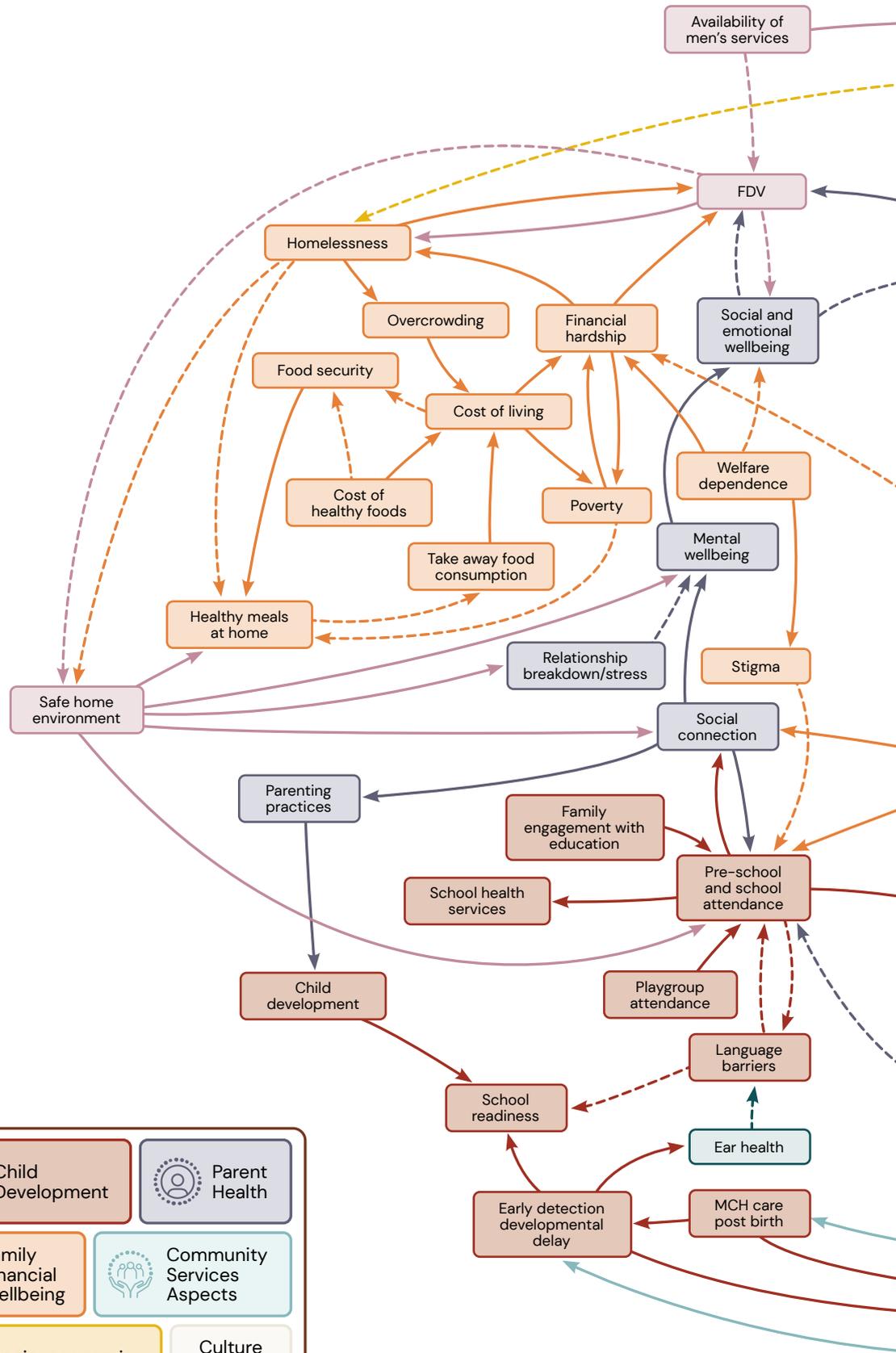
W

Data available only for Derby-West Kimberley SA2

K

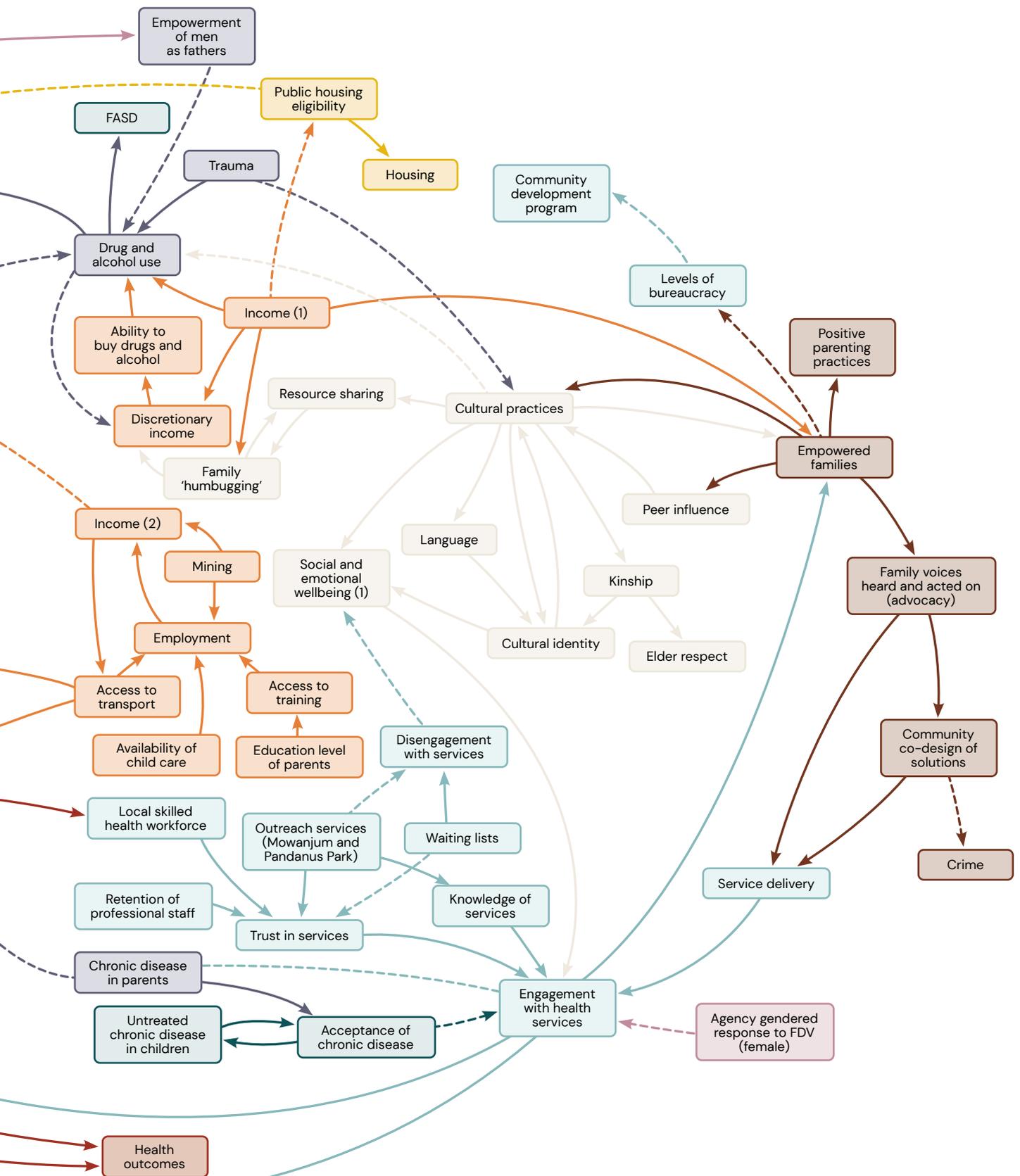
Data available only for Kimberley SA3

Appendix B – Causal Loop Diagrams Derby



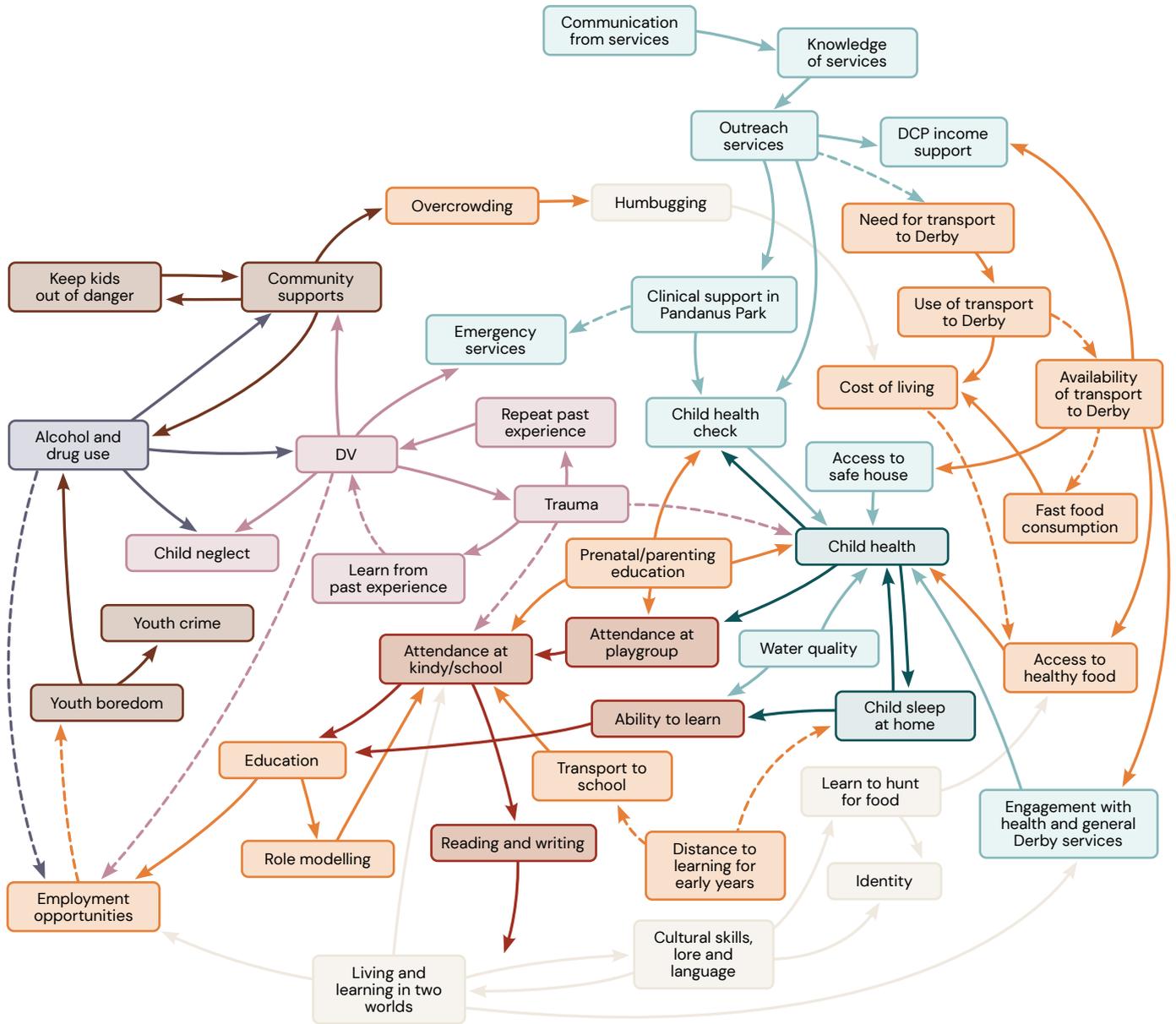
Priority Areas

Child Health	Child Development	Parent Health
Family Safety	Family Financial Wellbeing	Community Services Aspects
Community Physical and Social Aspects	Socio-economic Aspects	Culture and language



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Pandanus Park



Priority Areas

Child Health	Child Development	Parent Health	Family Safety
Family Financial Wellbeing	Community Services Aspects	Community Physical and Social Aspects	Culture and language

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Appendix C –

Potential Additional Actions

In addition to the priority actions identified in this Community Plan, community participants in the Group Model Building workshops identified potential additional actions which will be investigated further. These are outlined below. This community plan is a living document and new actions will be added during the life of this plan as new priorities emerge and existing priorities are met.



Priority area:
Child health

Action Idea

No additional actions.



Priority area:
Child development

Action Idea

Increase access to playgroup – Have more venues for playgroup and move playgroup around (Mowanjum).

Hold school ready workshops so any financial assistance or entitlements can be claimed, parents/caregivers can get birth certificates, uniforms, books, etc in readiness for the school year (Derby).



Priority area:
Parent health and wellbeing

Action Idea

Engagement with Antenatal and Postnatal care – ensure services are accessible and women receive culturally sensitive care (Derby).

- Provide support at any stage from a midwife or healthcare worker who is known to the women.

Engagement with Antenatal and Postnatal care – increase and implement health promotion strategies that are appropriate to the local community (Derby).

Engagement with Antenatal and Postnatal care – improve cross/multidisciplinary collaboration (Derby).



Priority area:
Family safety

Action Idea

No additional actions.



Priority area:
Family financial wellbeing

Action Idea

Provide childcare so parents can work (Mowanjum).

Assist in obtaining Driver's Licence (Derby).

- Financial help to obtain driver's licence would lead to more independence, ability to transport kids to sport, education and other places and people could drive to go shopping instead of using a taxi.



Priority area:
Community service aspects

Action Idea

Increase engagement of services.

Increase awareness of culturally appropriate services.

Increase cultural appropriateness of services.

Provide incentives to register a baby.

Provide immunisation payments as incentives.

Explore sustained funding models so there is a long-term plan for delivering training and education for mums in the Derby Community).



Priority area:
Community physical and social aspects

Action Idea

Increase access to power in Pandanus Park – solar in each house with battery (about 30 houses).

Provide a suitable and safe playground for the young children (Pandanus Park).

Undercover basketball court (Pandanus Park.)

Provide barbecue facilities (Pandanus Park).

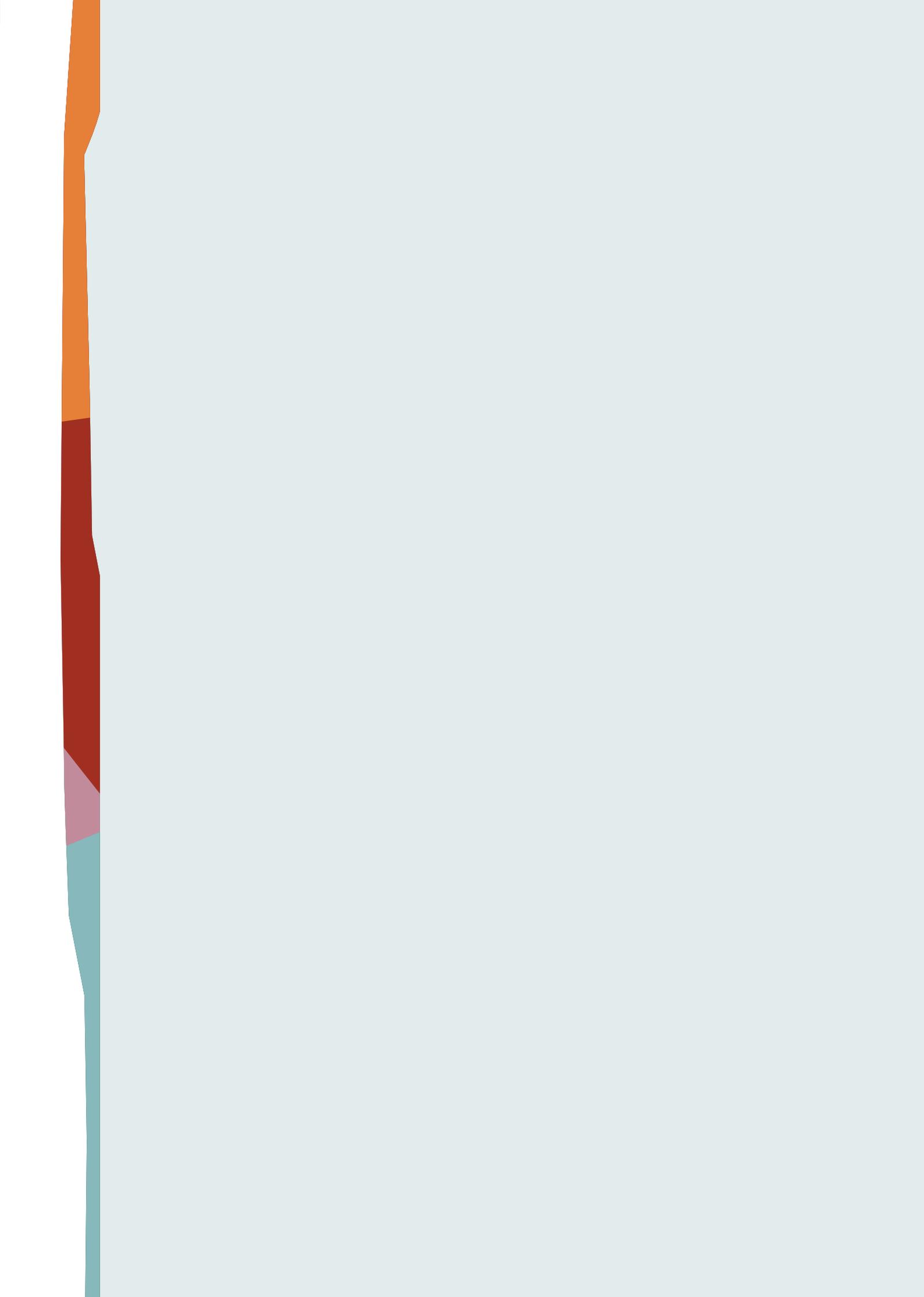
Endnotes

- 1 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021 Census. Census data shows 220 children aged 0–4 years, however when adjusted for the undercount of Aboriginal people, the ABS calculates that there was likely 249 children aged 0–4 years.
- 2 AEDC measures five domains: physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive skills; communication skills and general knowledge. This measure has been shown to be a reliable predictor of literacy and numeracy in later primary school years. Between 2007 and 2009, revisions were made to the tool to make it more culturally appropriate for Aboriginal children with a preference that the AEDC measure be administered to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with an Indigenous Cultural consultant present. In 2020, AEDC was included in Closing the Gap targets with a strengths-based focus and movement from 'developmentally vulnerable' to 'developmentally on track'. The latest AEDC data (2021) shows that 57% of all Western Australian children and 31% of Aboriginal children were developmentally on track across all five domains.
- 3 Yurmulun Business and Strategic Plan 2012–2015, [https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/commit.nsf/\(Evidence+Lookup+by+Com+ID\)/B6D29471A7D00A3F48257FD90008D997/\\$file/Yurmulun+Strategic+and+Business+Plan+February+2012+\(2\).pdf](https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/commit.nsf/(Evidence+Lookup+by+Com+ID)/B6D29471A7D00A3F48257FD90008D997/$file/Yurmulun+Strategic+and+Business+Plan+February+2012+(2).pdf)
- 4 ABS 2021 Census data for Pandanus Park (ILO50800605) reports a population of 82 on Census night 2021. Yurmulun Business and Strategic Plan 2012–2015 assessed the population at 120.
- 5 [Connected Beginnings – Department of Education, Australian Government](#)
- 6 Due to under reporting on the Census, the Aboriginal population in Derby is likely to be much higher than reported.
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