

WHY THIS REPORT?

- Global target to achieve health for all is not possible unless the world transforms care for every newborn
- Without rapid progress, some countries will not meet this target for another 11 decades

Chapter 1: Now is the time to transform care for newborns

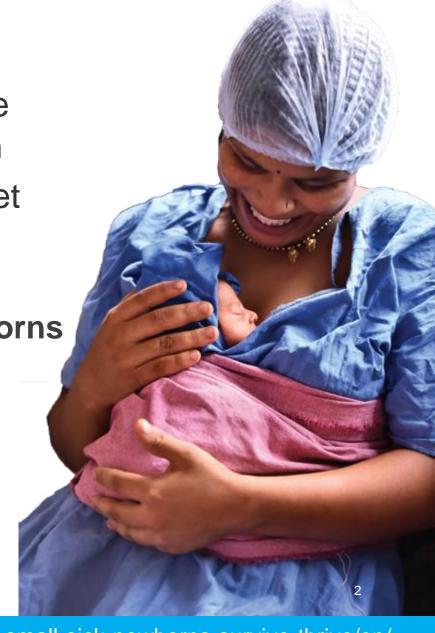
Chapter 2: What the numbers say

Chapter 3: Deliver the care they are entitled to

Chapter 4: Ensure they thrive

Chapter 5: Use data for action

Chapter 6: Immediate action is needed



CHAPTER 1

Now is the time to transform care for newborns

Speakers:

Mary Kinney, Save the Children. 10 am CEST

Dr Ajay Khera, Commissioner MCAH in the

Ministry of Health

1 pm CEST Dr. Lily Kak, USAID.

Silke Mader, European Foundation for the Care of

Newborn Infants

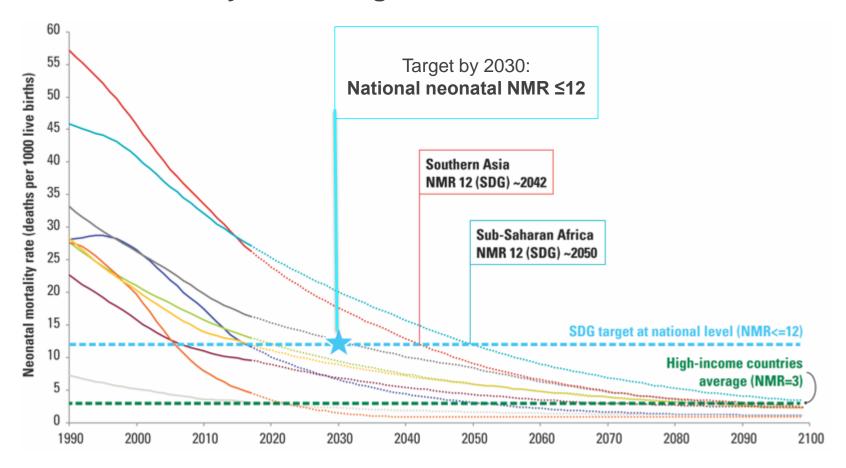


KEY MESSAGES

- Meeting global targets for the survival of newborns and children aged under 5 years requires adding special and intensive levels of care to wellestablished obstetric and essential newborn health services.
- Every newborn has the right to survive and thrive.
- Family-centred care offers proven benefits for newborns, as well as for parents, families and health workers.
- Lessons from the past inform priorities for our future.



Projected year that each region will reach SDG national target and equal the average neonatal mortality rate for high-income countries



MYTH

Roll-out of essential newborn care at current rate will achieve the 2030 SDG target of ≤12 newborn deaths per 1000 live births.

FACT

Extensive extra measures needed to achieve the target in *all* settings:

 Effective high coverage of antenatal care, essential childbirth/newborn care, postnatal care, inpatient care for small and sick newborns

Newborn deaths are declining too slowly to meet agreed global targets.

Definitions: Who are the most vulnerable newborns?

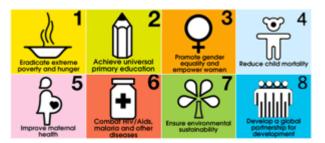
Clinical perspective	Public health perspective
 Newborns who are born: too soon (< 37 weeks' gestation) too small (< 2500 g birth weight) acutely ill 	 Newborns who are born small and sick in: the most marginalized groups rural areas urban slum environments humanitarian settings

Vulnerability is most acute in low- and middle-income countries

MYTH: Focus is needed at the community level, not the hospital level.

FACT: Globally, 80% of births now take place in facilities; community care is more effective when linked to care in health facilities

Visionary strategies and frameworks



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health



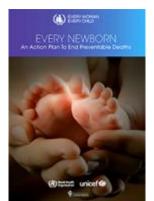
Universal Health Coverage (UHC)



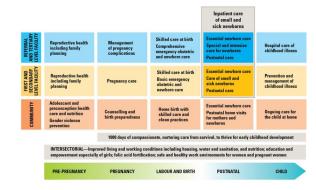
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)



Safe Motherhood Initiative









WHO Framework on Integrated People-Centred Health Services

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Every newborn's rights

The Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) ensures newborn health is a human rights issue:

- All children have a right to the highest attainable standard of health and health care
- WHO Member States are obliged to reduce infant and child mortality – CRC Article 24

Other declarations from professional associations/expert bodies:

- Parma Charter of the rights of the newborn (2011)
- Abu Dhabi Declaration for Every Woman Every Child Everywhere (2015)



For Every Woman Every Child Everywhere

Upholding health and wellbeing for women, newborns, children and adolescents in humanitarian and fragile settings

The Abu Dhabi Declaration

Development and humanitarian experts in reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNC&A health), who, in February 2015, met in Abu Dhabi UAE, urge the global community to join them in upholding this declaration for the dignity, health and wellbeing of every woman and every child –

in humanitarian and fragile settings.

A Context of Responsibility and Opportunity

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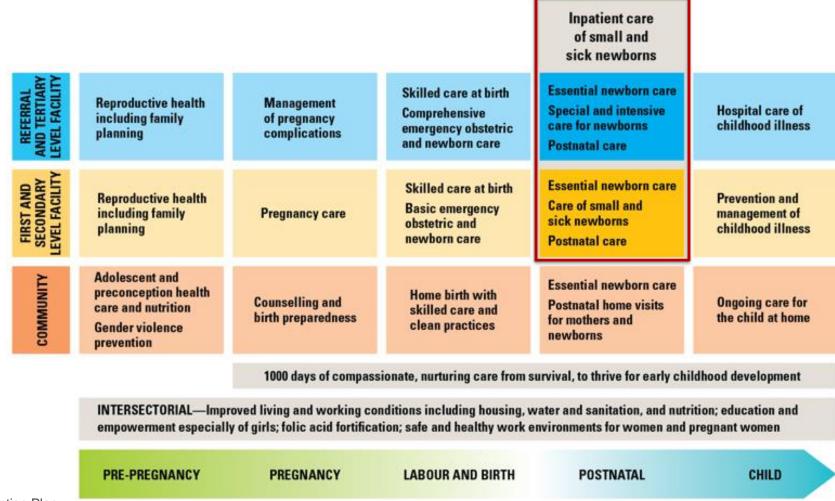
CHAPTER 1. Now is the time to transform care for newborns

SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS ·····: SDG1 NO POVERTY The SDGs: 250 million children under the age of 5 in LMICS are at greater risk of not reaching their development potential due to poverty and neglect. unlocking human poter SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS ----and well-being for smal The births of about 25% of children under 5 globally have never and sick newborns 151 million children under 5 years are stunted and 273 million are anaemic, been registered. robbing these children of cognitive potential. 8 frettif SDG15 LIFE ON LAND SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 47% of under-5 deaths are newborns, and an estimated 80% of these deaths in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are among small newborns. SDG 14 LIFE BELOW WATER SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION ₫ SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION Every year, 30 million newborns require hospital care to thrive and survive. SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY Newborn boys have greater biological risk of death, whereas newborn girls have greater social risk of death due to cultural norms affecting access to quality care. \subseteq SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION SDG10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES Infections, including sepsis, meningitis, pneumonia, diarrhoea and tetanus, cause 23% of newborn deaths. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY SDG 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE ------Innovation is key to improving care for small and sick newborns because it delivers new lifesaving technologies and more effective care.

Sources: Nurturing care Framework (4), Born t UNICEF, WHO, WORLD BANK, Joint child ma levels and trends 2018 (14), and UNICEF data: of children and women (15).

SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

How inpatient care for small and sick newborns fits within the continuum of care for women's and children's health



Adapted from: Every Newborn Action Plan.





















Preterm Birth Initiative



University of California San Francisco







































SURVIVE and **THRIVE**

Transforming care for every small and sick newborn

