

## '7,400 newborns die every day in South-East Asia'

15 December 2015 | News | By BioSpectrum Bureau

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Nearly 7,400 newborns die every day in South-East Asia, causing untold misery to mothers and families, yet two thirds can be saved with proven cost-effective measures, the United Nations health agency said, calling on Governments to act urgently against a scourge that kills 2.7 million newborns annually.

"Scaling up interventions with good quality care around the time of childbirth and during the first days after birth can substantially prevent complications and infections in new-borns, which are the main causes of new-born deaths," UN World Health Organization (WHO) South-East Asia regional director Dr Poonam Khetrpal Singh stressed in Delhi, as health partners signed a pledge to reduce such deaths.

The pledge calls for increasing the health workforce - doctors, nurses and specially midwives - which remains critically low in much of the region, below WHO's target of 23 per 10,000 people, as well as mobilizing sufficient funding and accessing hitherto unreached populations.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank, Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), led by WHO, pledged to jointly support the accelerated reduction in newborn deaths by ensuring equitable access to life-saving interventions for mothers and babies.

Dr Khetrpal Singh said each preventable death should be accounted for. Countries should review maternal and newborn deaths to improve health services to prevent such deaths.

New-born deaths account for more than 50 percent of the regional mortality of children under five, and remain a major factor

for South-East Asia not achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of reducing under-five deaths by two thirds by the end of this year.

The region accounts for 30 per cent of global newborn deaths with Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nepal as the high-burden countries.

The agencies pledged to address underlying factors like health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, and highlighted the importance of investing more in early childhood development and adolescent health.

Dr Khetrpal Singh noted that the region made significant progress in reducing under-five deaths, which dropped by 64 per cent from 118 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 43 per 1,000 in 2015, but reduction in new-born deaths was slower at 55 per cent, from 53 per 1,000 to 34 per 1,000.

WHO has set up a Technical Advisory Group of 12 eminent global and regional experts to support countries in South-East Asia. The newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals seek to reduce new-born mortality to 12 per 1,000 live births by 2030.