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Interviews with experts are available, including:

Dr. Laura Laski
Chief, Sexual and Reproductive Health Branch, Technical Division
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Dr. Carole Presern
Director, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Contacts: *Reuben Kyama in Nairobi, cell +254 722 7397651, reuben@oneworld-pr.com
Marshall Hoffman in Washington, D.C., +1-703 533-3535: marshall@hoffmanpr.com
Tracey Fyfe in Geneva, cell +41 22 79 251 7368, fyfet@who.int*

NEW COMMITMENTS TO SAVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

GENEVA, 19 May 2011: Today 16 countries announced new commitments to dramatically reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality, as part of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.

“Political and financial support for action on women's and children's health is reaching new and encouraging heights. The commitments build on the momentum of recent months, and prove that saving the lives of the most vulnerable can attract support at the highest levels,” says Ban Ki-moon, the United Nations Secretary-General, who is leading the Every Woman Every Child campaign to accelerate progress on Millennium Development Goals 4 (child mortality) and 5 (maternal health).

“The commitments by countries today demonstrate that we are on the verge of a tipping point,” says Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, the Executive Director of UNFPA. “Countries in different regions and situations are stepping forward as the Global Strategy catches fire.”

New country commitments

New commitments were announced by Burundi, Chad, the Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tajikistan, Togo, and Viet Nam.

Every year, 358,000 women in the developing world aged 15-49 die of pregnancy and childbirth-related complications. Every year, 2.6 million children are stillborn, and a further 8.1 million die before their fifth birthday, including 3.3 million babies in the first month of life.

"The Global Strategy is an unprecedented opportunity to help the women and children who need it most. The commitments made by Member States, donors and other partners are an impressive signal that we collectively take responsibility to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals and save more women's and children's lives," says World Health Organization Director-General Dr. Margaret Chan.

"Focusing on the women and children in greatest need is not only the right thing to do, it moves us faster and most cost-effectively towards meeting the health Millennium Development Goals," says Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director. "By choosing to redouble their efforts on maternal and child health, these 16 nations are not only saving lives, they are making an investment in their future."

The commitments, made with the support of UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Bank and WHO (collectively known as the H4+ agencies), focus on measures proven effective in preventing deaths, such as increased contraceptive use, attended childbirth, improved access to emergency obstetric care, prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV, and childhood immunizations.

Midwives: a human resources solution for women's and children's health

"At least ten of the 16 countries making new commitments want to increase the number of midwives. Midwives deliver babies safely, provide family planning, nutrition advice, and services for the prevention of HIV/AIDS," says Dr. Babatunde.

A new report on the State of the World's Midwifery will be released in Durban, South Africa, on June 20, 2011. The report will highlight progress but also gaps in the need for midwives in developing countries. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, as many as 1 in 2 women give birth alone.

African states commit to women and children's health

Nine of the 16 countries committing today represent the African continent. These commitments come in addition to the 18 made in September 2010 by African States, bringing the total of African countries having committed to the health of women and children to 27.

These commitments to the Global Strategy follow a Declaration by Heads of States at the 2010 July Summit of the African Union to strengthen efforts to improve maternal, newborn and child health and a March 2011 Resolution by African Ministers of Finance and Budget to improve health investment and strengthen their dialogue with health counterparts.

Release of new recommendations

As part of the Global Strategy, new recommendations were also released today by the Commission for Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, including to ensure that future commitments are spent as most needed.

The Global Strategy was launched in September 2010 to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality in developing countries, with US\$40 billion in commitments.

It built on existing efforts such as the Campaign to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa, and attracted 90 different partners from government, the private sector, foundations, health care professionals, and non-governmental organizations.

"The Global Strategy has created a rallying point for all countries to be part of a global conversation about women and children," says Dr. Julio Frenk, Chair of the Board of the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH), and Dean of the Harvard School of Public Health.

Analysing Global Strategy commitments

The US\$40 billion committed to the Global Strategy is currently being analysed by PMNCH. A report will be released in September 2011.

"The 2011 report will be a practical response to the Commission's call for greater clarity on the US\$40 billion, which includes financial, policy and service delivery commitments," says Dr. Frenk.

"We will also look at trends. For example, so far, analysis shows increased support for family planning. This is very good news, as improving access to family planning is highly effective in reducing maternal deaths and newborn deaths."