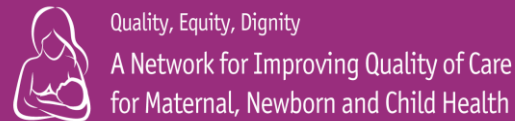


**Transforming care for small and sick newborns**

**Nurturing care for every newborn:  
ensuring every newborn survives  
and thrives**



# Nurturing care for every newborn: ensuring every newborn survives and thrives

**Welcome**

**PART 1: What is nurturing care for every newborn?**

**PART 2: Creating nurturing environments for newborns: country experiences**

**PART 3: Questions & answers**

**PART 4: Reflections from partners**

**Closing remarks**



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# 1. What is nurturing care for every newborn?

## Introduction to the Thematic Brief

Ornella Lincetto and Bernadette Daelmans  
World Health Organization

## Infant and family centered developmental care explained

Louise Tina Day  
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

## A parent perspective

Silke Mader  
European Foundation for the Care of Newborn Infants

# Introduction to the Thematic Brief:

## *Nurturing care for every newborn*



### **Ornella Lincetto**

Senior Medical Officer Newborn Health  
Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent  
Health and Ageing Department  
World Health Organization, Geneva



### **Bernadette Daelmans**

Unit Head Child Health and Development  
Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent  
Health and Ageing Department  
World Health Organization, Geneva



# Thematic Brief: *Nurturing care for every newborn*

THEMATIC BRIEF



NURTURING CARE  
FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

## Nurturing care for every newborn



### What is nurturing care?

What happens during early childhood (pregnancy to age 8) lays the foundation for a lifetime. We have made great strides in improving child survival, but we also need to create the conditions to help children thrive as they grow and develop. This requires providing children with nurturing care, especially in the earliest years (pregnancy to age 5).

Nurturing care comprises five interrelated and indivisible components: good health, adequate nutrition, safety and security, responsive caregiving and opportunities for early learning. Nurturing care protects children from the worst effects of adversity and produces lifelong and intergenerational benefits for health, productivity and social cohesion.

Nurturing care happens when we maximize every interaction with a child. Every moment, small or large, structured or unstructured, is an opportunity to ensure children are healthy, receive nutritious food, are safe and learning about themselves, others and their world. What we do matters, but how we do it matters more.

**When cared for in a nurturing environment, babies not only survive, they are also helped to thrive. However, too many infants are deprived of their right to receive nurturing care, including when they require inpatient hospital care.**

Every year an estimated 140 million babies are born, and among these about 30 million need inpatient hospital care with 8–10 million requiring neonatal intensive care (1). Since 1990, global newborn mortality has more than halved, but in 2019 an estimated 2.4 million newborns still died in the first month after birth (2). Babies who are born prematurely, have low birth weight or experience birth complications are at the greatest risk, not only of death but also of lifelong disability. Progress in reducing newborn mortality will be compromised unless investments are also made in nurturing care.

Birth is the critical transition for every newborn from being nurtured in the womb to being cared for in the outside world. Essential newborn care - with immediate skin-to-skin contact, warmth, hygiene, early initiation of exclusive breastfeeding and zero separation of caregiver and newborn - is designed to make this transition as smooth as possible and provide the infant with a nurturing environment in the first minutes and hours after birth, needed for the brain and body to grow and develop (3).

Photo credit: © Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (PMNCH)



THEMATIC BRIEF



NURTURING CARE  
FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

## Tobacco control to improve child health and development



### Why is protecting children from tobacco important?

Children exposed to tobacco smoke are at an increased risk of a range of diseases and are more likely to have up to 10 times the risk of dying in the earliest years (pregnancy to age 5).

Nurturing care happens when we maximize every interaction with a child. Every moment, small or large, structured or unstructured, is an opportunity to ensure children are healthy, receive nutritious food, are safe and learning about themselves, others and their world. What we do matters, but how we do it matters more.

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THEMATIC BRIEF



NURTURING CARE  
FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

## Nurturing care for children living in humanitarian settings



### Why is nurturing care important in humanitarian settings?

The early years in a child's life are critical in building a foundation for optimal development through a stable and nurturing environment, as described in the Nurturing Care Framework (1).

Recent crises and protracted displacement have placed children in humanitarian settings face massive challenges to survive and thrive. As the number of crisis-affected people continues to rise, so does the proportion of future generations who experience the worst effects of displacement and conflict.

When children are displaced or separated from their families, communities and economies to flee conflict, they are at a high risk of being exposed to violence, exploitation and abuse. They may also be exposed to forced displacement, exploitation and abuse in a new setting, such as a refugee camp or a host community. These experiences are likely to result in malnutrition, mental health problems, and physical and sexual violence. They may also be exposed to forced displacement, exploitation and abuse in a new setting, such as a refugee camp or a host community. These experiences are likely to result in malnutrition, mental health problems, and physical and sexual violence.


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THEMATIC BRIEF



NURTURING CARE  
FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

## Nurturing care for children affected by HIV



### What is nurturing care?

To reach their full potential, children need the best environment and available resources of nurturing care: good health, adequate nutrition, safety and security, responsive caregiving and opportunities for early learning. This happens in pregnancy and continues throughout the life course.

We have made great strides in improving child survival, but we also need to create the conditions to help children thrive as they grow and develop. This requires providing children with nurturing care, especially in the earliest years (pregnancy to age 5).


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### Why is protecting children from HIV important?

Children exposed to HIV are at an increased risk of a range of diseases and are more likely to have up to 10 times the risk of dying in the earliest years (pregnancy to age 5).


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THEMATIC BRIEF



NURTURING CARE  
FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

## Clean, safe and secure environments to support early childhood development



### Why is the environment important for early childhood development?

Clean, safe and secure environments contribute to creating conditions for nurturing care. Clean air, safe and secure surroundings, and access to physical activity are essential conditions for children to survive and thrive. An infant or young child who is exposed to environmental pollutants from sources such as smoke, drinking water, or pollution or chemicals, as well as a child who lacks access to space for outdoor physical activity and exploration is at higher risk of both noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) as well as infectious diseases such as pneumonia and diarrhoea and developmental delays that can reduce their literacy, cognitive, socio-emotional and physical potential.

This brief summarizes some of the most important environmental health risks faced by children today and outlines key actions for the components of Nurturing Care, especially good health and safety and viable. It also lists policy-makers and practitioners, whether involved with children or environments, who should be working together to create early childhood needs in policies and practice, to create conditions for children to survive and thrive. Some of the practical actions are provided for key settings that affect children's early development: households, health facilities, schools, and the broader urban and community settings that shape both risks and opportunities for children's development.

### What is nurturing care?

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Access the brief on: <https://nurturing-care.org/nurturing-care-for-every-newborn>

<https://nurturing-care.org/thematic-briefs/>

# Why this brief?

## Facts and figures

Globally, more than

**80%**

of births take place in a health facility with a skilled attendant (4).



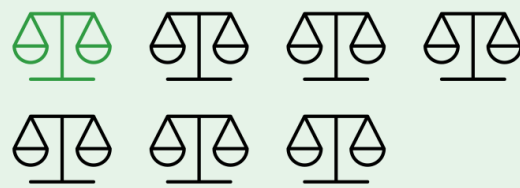
One of every ten infants is born preterm (5).

Direct causes of death are prematurity, birth complications, neonatal sepsis and congenital anomalies.

An estimated

**2.4 million**

newborns die every year, mostly from preventable causes (2).



One of every seven infants is born with a low birth weight (6).

Low birth weight contributes to 60 – 80% of all newborn deaths (7).

The Thematic Brief summarizes why **nurturing** care is essential for every newborn

- Cared for in a nurturing environment, babies not only **survive**, they are also helped to **thrive**.
- Yet too many infants are deprived of their right to receive nurturing care, including when they require inpatient hospital care.

# Five components of nurturing care for newborns

## GOOD HEALTH



... involves preventing and managing illness, including provision of evidence-based high-quality care for sick or small newborns.

## ADEQUATE NUTRITION



...means optimizing exclusive breastfeeding or breast-milk feeding, including for very small and sick babies.

## SAFETY AND SECURITY



...means warmth, practicing good hygiene, minimizing stress, and enabling the primary caregiver, most commonly the mother, to be with the infant in a quiet environment.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR EARLY LEARNING



...involves stimulating the baby's brain gently, through touch, voice or simply close contact.

## RESPONSIVE CAREGIVING



...means being aware of the newborn's signals, which can indicate readiness for a feed, pain or stress, and responding to them appropriately.

# The first month – once-in-a-lifetime opportunity

## Remember

The first month of life is a critical time for children's healthy growth and development.



## Strengthen

Improving the quality of care that mothers and newborns receive in maternity and neonatal care facilities in line with well-defined standards is essential.



## Add

Providing nurturing care through IFCDC for small or sick newborns who need special or intensive care is feasible, including in low- and middle-income countries.





# Infant and family centered developmental care explained



**Louise Tina Day**

EN-BIRTH Research Manager

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

# Infant and family centered developmental care (IFCDC)



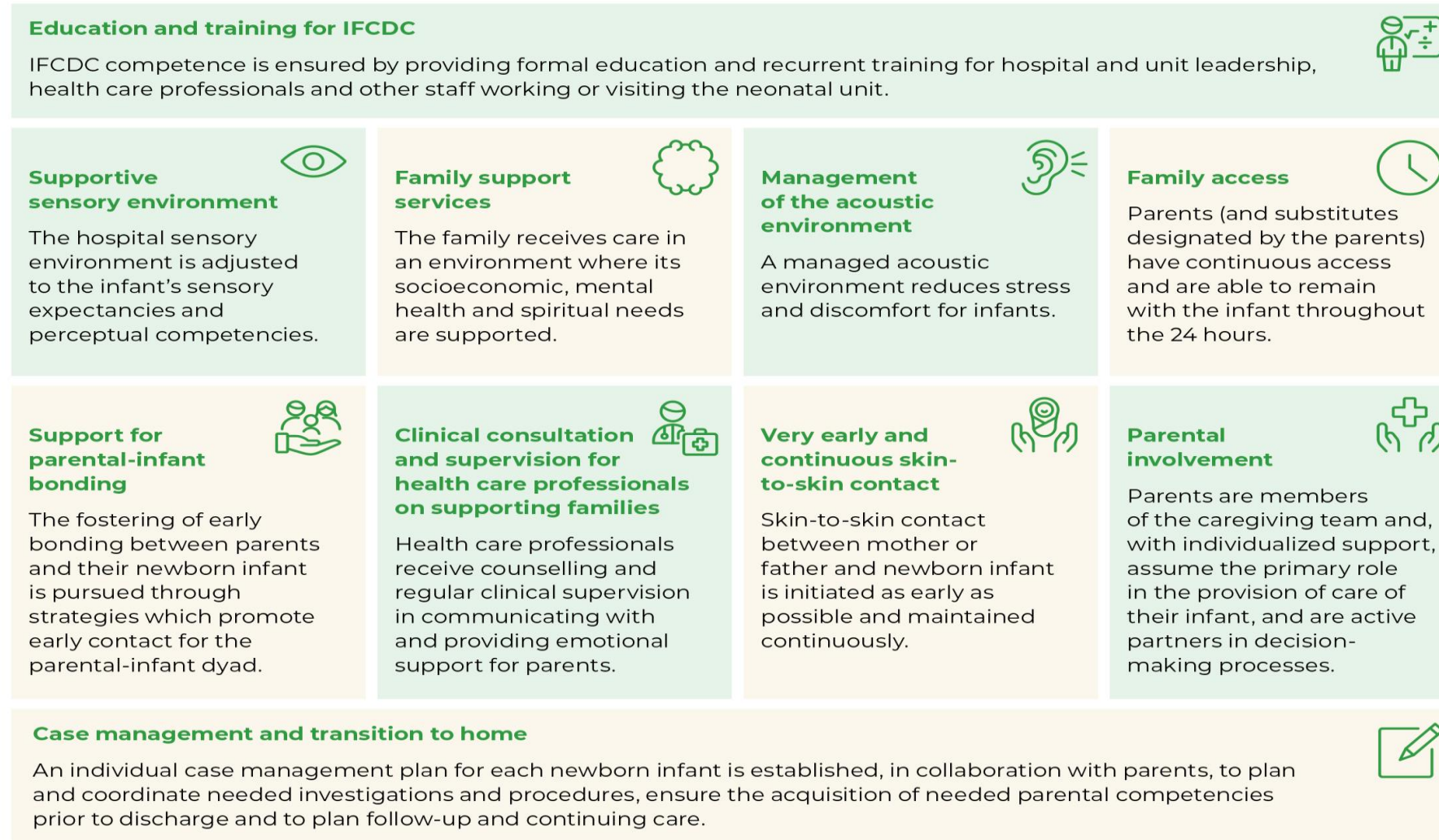
© UNICEF/UN0198614/Njiokiktjen VII Photo

Maternal and newborn care services organized around core principles of:

- dignity and respect
- information sharing
- participation
- collaboration

# Infant and family centered developmental care (IFCDC)

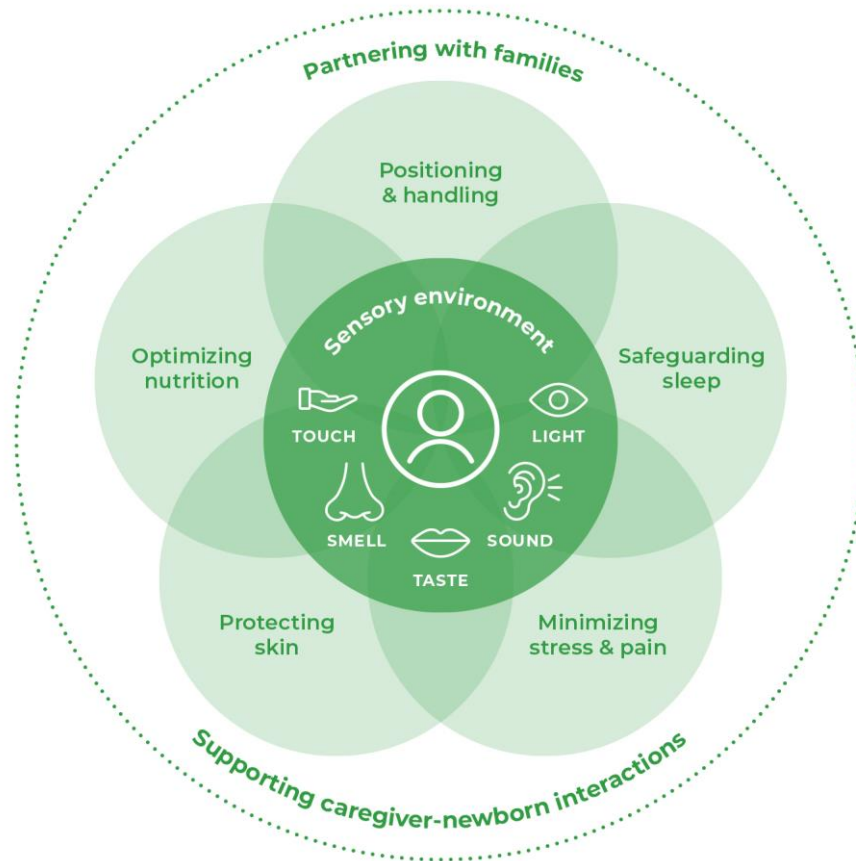
Figure 2. Standards for infant- and family-centred developmental care



Adapted from: European Foundation for the Care of Newborn Infants (10).

# Infant and family centered developmental care (IFCDC)

Figure 1. Components of infant- and family-centred developmental care (9)



## Components of IFCDC

### Creating a nurturing environment for all newborns

- Provide early essential newborn care
- Engage parents as partners
- Implement ten-steps to successful breastfeeding
- Promote responsive caregiving and early learning activities
- Support caregiver mental health
- Provide postnatal care after discharge from the facility

### Nurturing care for small and sick newborns

- Promote zero separation
- Implement developmentally supportive inpatient care
- Support Kangaroo Mother Care
- Transform neonatal intensive care units
- Facilitate a smooth transition to care at home

### Strengthening the health system

- Build an enabling environment for developmentally supportive inpatient care
- Invest in the workforce
- Ensure appropriate follow-up care
- Update the basic benefit package for universal health coverage



# A parent perspective



**Silke Mader**

Chairwoman of the Executive Board  
European Foundation for the Care of Newborn Infants



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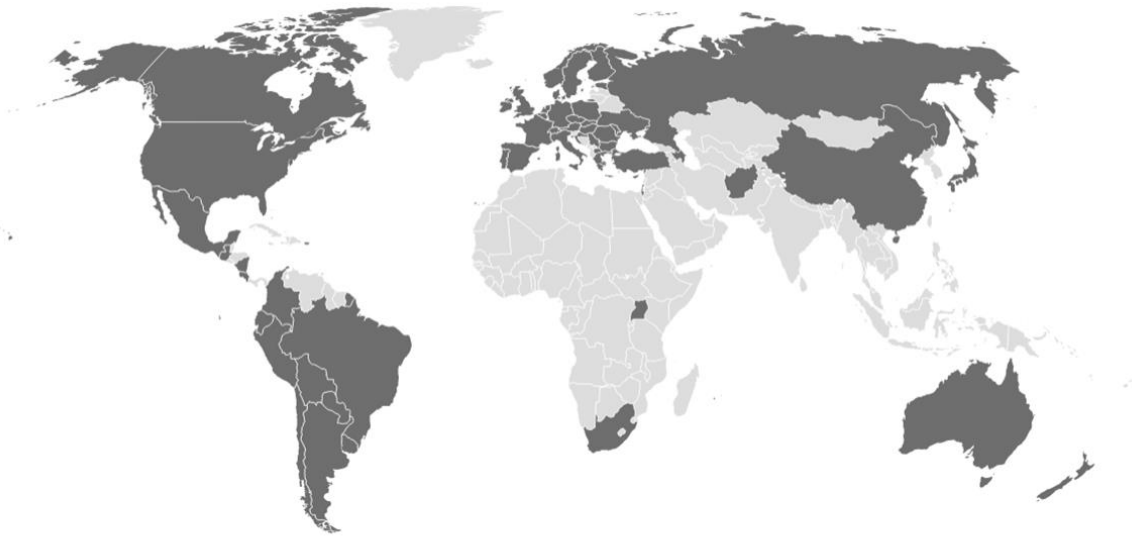




# Global parent survey in 23 languages

## Impact of COVID-19 on special/intensive care for newborns

*2103 participants from 56 countries*



48% were permitted to be accompanied from another person during birth (e.g. partner)

74% of mothers and 56% of fathers were allowed to be present with their child

21% no one was allowed to be present with their child until discharge

52% of mothers were highly encouraged to breastfeed, 25% somewhat encouraged and 18% not at all

49% of babies received exclusive breastmilk, 40% partly and 11% not at all



global alliance  
for newborn care

Kostenzer et. al, EClinicalMedicine 39 (2021),  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2021.101056>;  
full report forthcoming in November 2021

EFGNI  
european foundation for  
the care of newborn infants

**Nurturing care matters!**





© UNICEF/UN046130/Kljajo

## 2. Creating nurturing environments for newborns

### Country experiences

Facilitated by Bernadette Daelmans  
Unit Head, Child Health and Development  
World Health Organization



# Creating nurturing environments for newborns

## Country experiences



**Lama Charafeddine**

Associate Professor of Clinical Pediatrics and Neonatology, American University of Beirut, Division of Neonatology, Lebanon



**Arti Maria**

Consultant & Head, Department of Neonatology, ABVIMS & Assoc. Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi, India



**Ylva Thernström  
Blomqvist**

Associate Professor, PhD, RN and Head Nurse at the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Uppsala University Children's Hospital and Department of Women's and Children's Health, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden



**Socorro De Leon-  
Mendoza**

President, Kangaroo Mother Care Foundation Philippines Inc., The Philippines



**Nathalie Charpak**

Director, Fundación Canguro de Colombia, Colombia



# Care for child development for preterm and sick newborns

## Lebanon



### **Lama Charafeddine**

Associate Professor of Clinical Pediatrics and Neonatology  
American University of Beirut, Division of Neonatology  
Lebanon

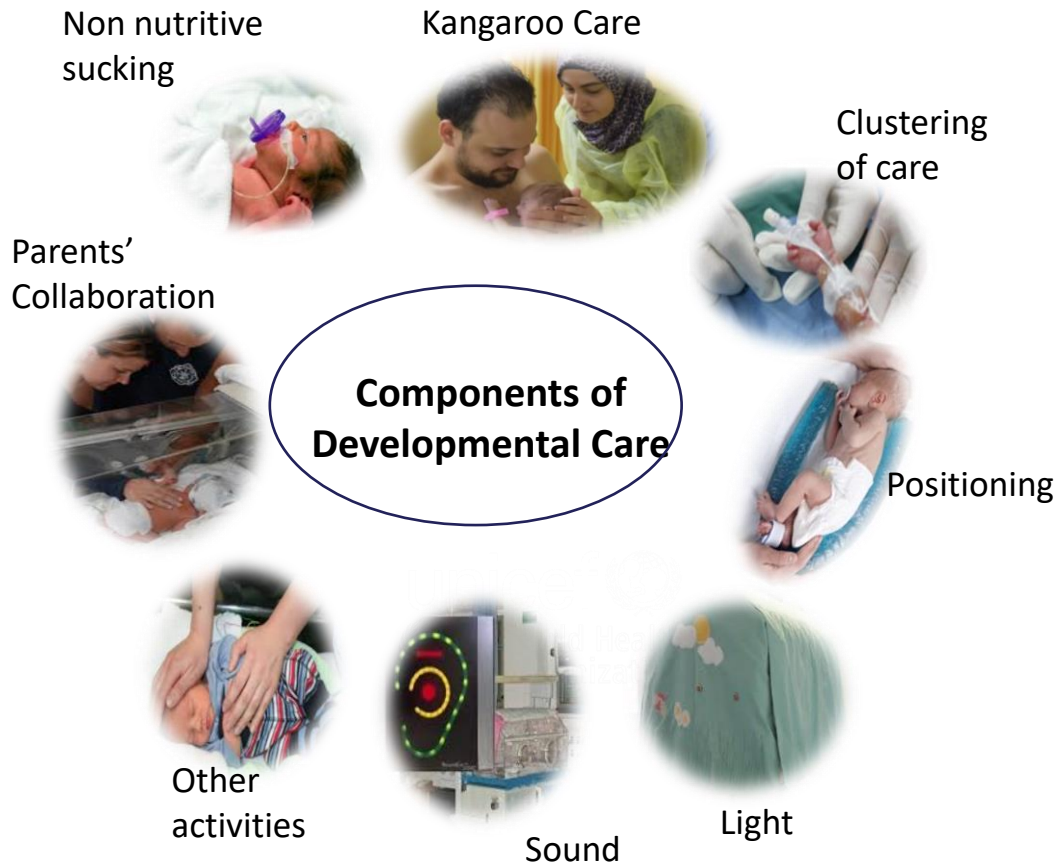


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# Newborn Individualized Developmental Care Program (NIDCAP) Framework

Initiated in 2013 – NIDCAP certification 2018



- Shift from task oriented to infant & family oriented; QI projects
- Promoting breastfeeding (BFHI)
- Parent involvement in care
- Safe environment, staff education
- Early learning: talking, reading, follow up clinic



## Infants



- Less events: better positioning
- Less stress: Care based on behaviours and cues
- Quiet time, swaddled bath
- Parent involvement

## Parents



- Present on rounds
- Partners in developmental care rounds
- Kangaroo care awareness day
- World Breastfeeding Week
- Read-A-Thon week

## Staff



- Capacity building
- Education
- Arabic resources
- Online course
- Policies
- Leadership
- COVID 19

## Follow up



- Parent education
- Early intervention
- Arabic Leaflets



Preparing for bath



Practicing KC



Parent education



Community awareness



\*Parents' permission to use pictures obtained



# Influencing national policy and standards India



## **Arti Maria**

Consultant & Head

Department of Neonatology, ABVIMS & Assoc. Dr. RML  
Hospital New Delhi, India



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# Family Centered Care (FCC)?

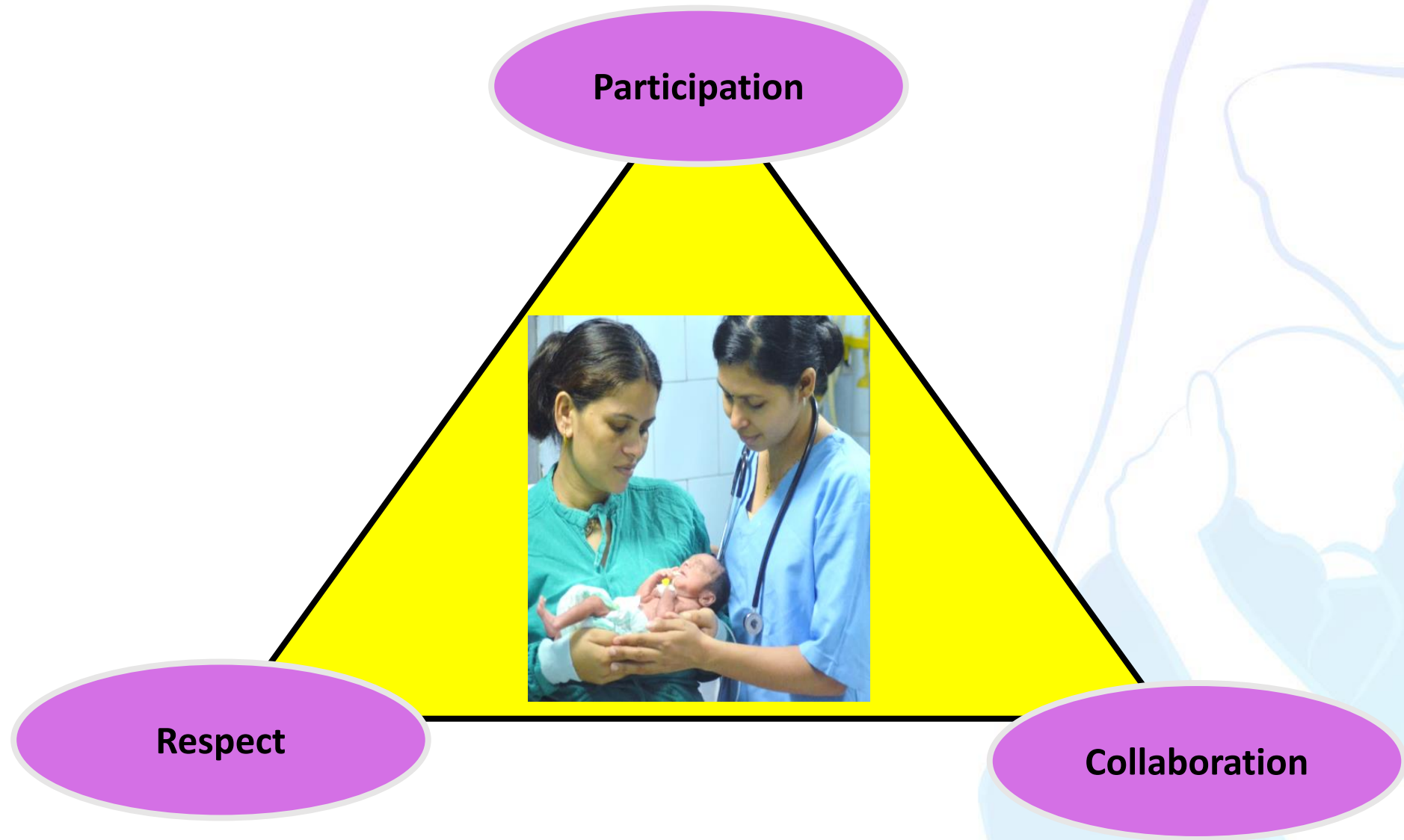
## WHAT?

An **approach**,  
an **attitude**,  
a **mindset**,  
a **concept**  
that **aims to develop and  
nurture family's role in  
partnership with the health  
care team** in the care of a  
patient.

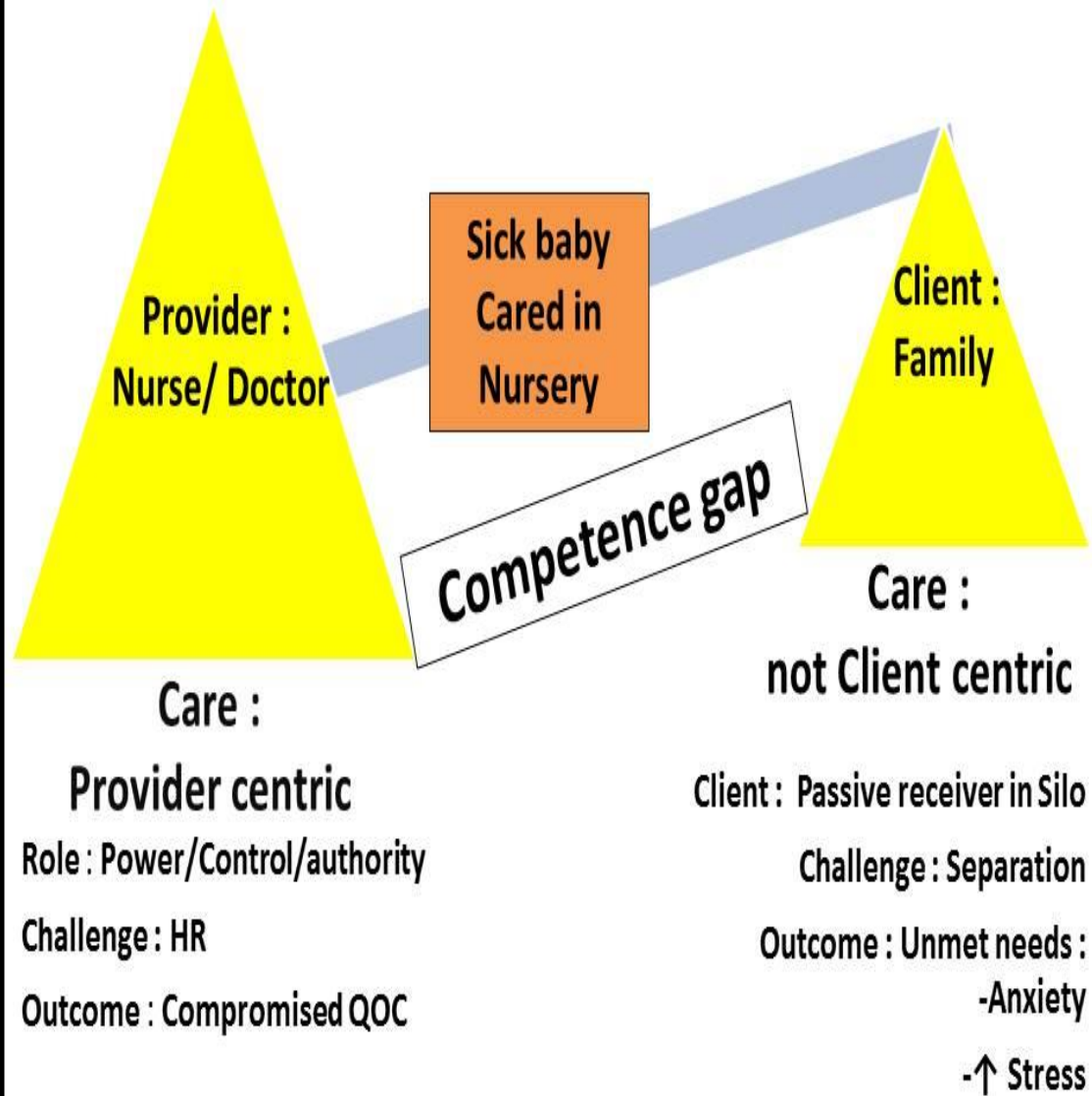




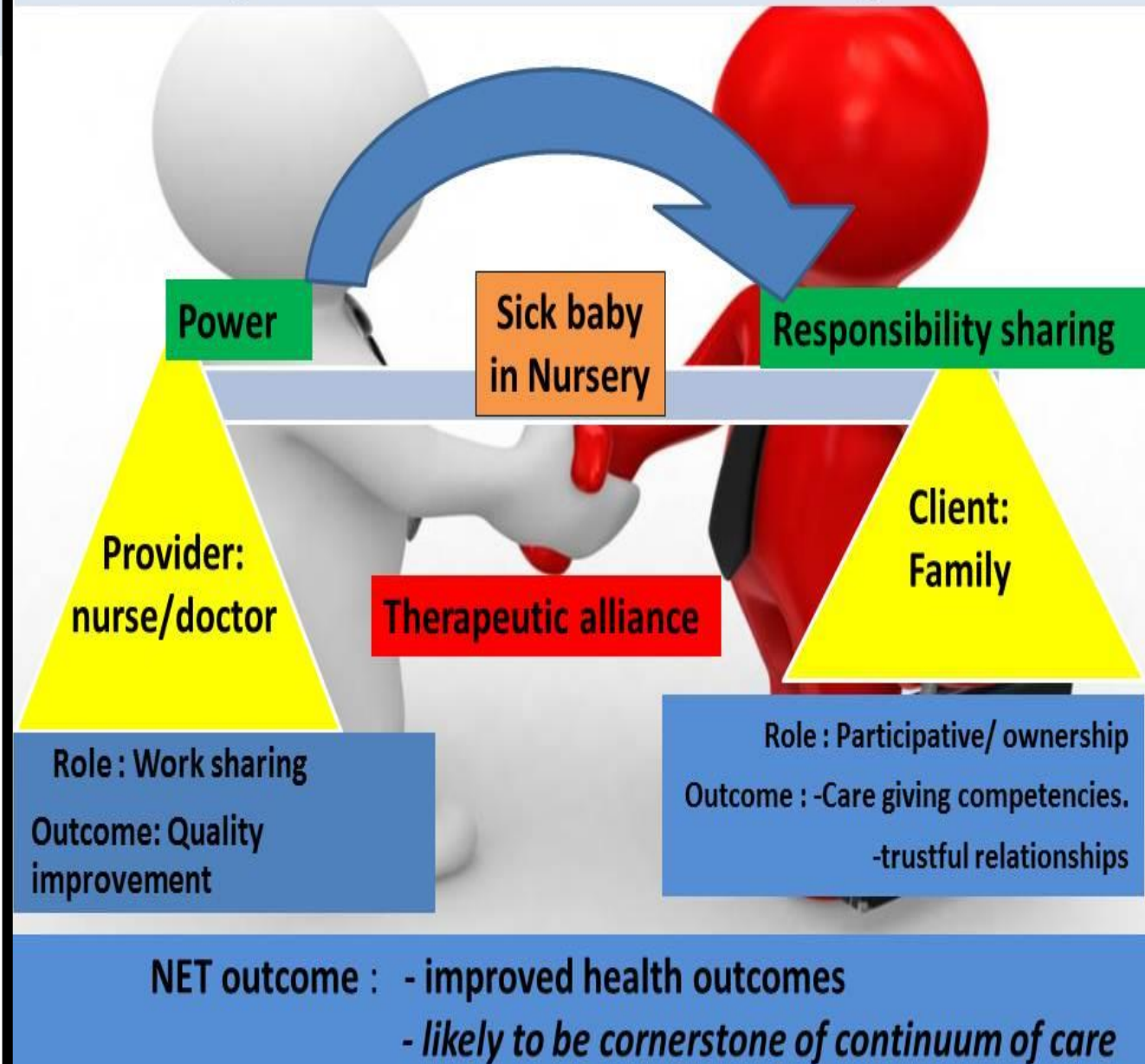
# Family Participatory Care (FPC)



## Conventional Model for care of a sick newborn



## Family Centric Care : A Paradigm Shift



# Family Centered Newborn Care

## Influencing national policy & standards in India



- **At facility level:** LMIC setting: Incidental Discovery 2007: anecdotal observation, evidence generation dissemination
- **Tool development by key national experts:** Audio-visual training guide, Resource manuals, operational guidelines and development of implementation & monitoring framework, recording formats
- **NGO initiative State level for pilot implementation 2014:** Overwhelming response from stakeholders
- Practice chosen as one of the **key innovative best practices in newborn care at national level**. Opportunity to share and disseminate at such and various other technical and professional fora.
- Findings from pilot Implementation and operational research led to **iterative improvements in the tools and guidelines**
- **Key findings:** FCC improved QoC, a winning strategy for KMC implementation
- **Key learnings:** Identification of a 'local champion', Establishment of Model resource Centres, convincing key stakeholders, adaptation of tools & local translation.
- **FPC launched as a national health programme in July 2017:** Nation wide advocacy & scale up at district level. Also growing international interest in the intervention.
- By now **FPC is integral to existing health programmes** and not as a vertical programme
- **Political will and national & State governments** involved at all stages

# Making NICU's infant and family-friendly Sweden



## **Ylva Thernström Blomqvist**

Associate Professor, PhD, RN and Head Nurse at the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

Uppsala University Children's Hospital and Department of Women's and Children's Health, Uppsala University  
Uppsala, Sweden



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# Making NICU's infant and family-friendly Sweden



© Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden/Stina Klemming

## Take home message:

- What you do often you become good at
- Early start ("*Early means early*")
  - Parental (family) presence & involvement
  - Skin-to-skin contact
- Enabling environment



# Integrating developmentally supportive newborn care in the national health benefit package

## The Philippines



**Socorro De Leon-Mendoza**

President

Kangaroo Mother Care Foundation Philippines Inc.  
The Philippines



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# Integrating developmentally supportive newborn care in the national health benefit package

## The Philippines



Building and sustaining capacity of health care facilities to provide nurturing neonatal care services

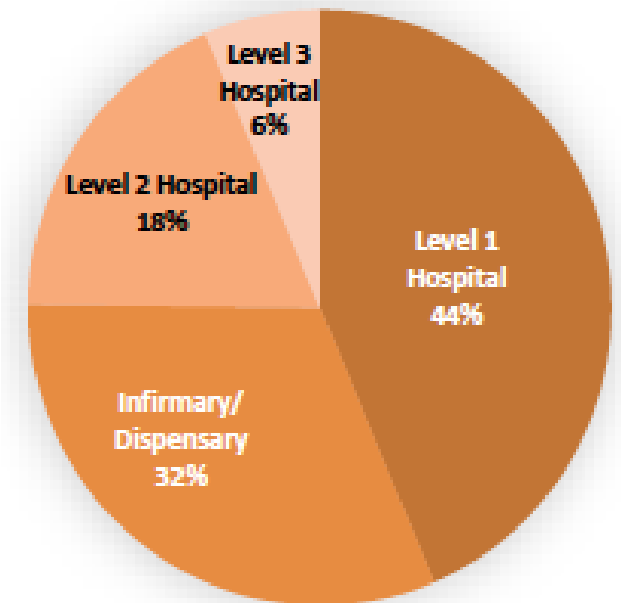
- Republic Acts or Laws enacted by Congress
- Administrative Orders/Policies from the Department of Health
- Developmentally-supportive newborn care packages from the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) which can be availed of by accredited health care facilities or institutions

## PhilHealth accredited institutions (31 Jul 2021)

Type of institution	Govt.	Private	Total no. of accredited Institutions = 1,871
Level 3 hospitals	56	64	<b>120</b>
Level 2 hospitals	43	301	<b>344</b>
Level 1 hospitals	336	475	<b>811</b>
Primary care facilities (Infirmary/Dispensary)	326	270	<b>596</b>
Maternity care package providers	1,095	1,587	<b>2,682</b>

**59%** of accredited hospitals are from the Private Sector

Distribution of Accredited Hospitals (Govt. & Private)



<https://www.philhealth.gov.ph/partners/providers/institutional/status.html>

# PhilHealth newborn care & related packages

Year	Circular #	Title
2005	0026	All accredited facilities required to be MBFHI-Certified
2006	0034	Newborn Care Benefit Package
2011	0011	Enhanced
2018	0021	Expanded
2009	0039	Expanded NSD and Maternity Care Package
2014	0022	Maternity and Newborn Care Package
2017	0009	Z-Benefit Package for Preterm and Small Newborns
2017	0029	Z-Benefit Package for Children with Developmental Disabilities
2019	0003	Expansion of Primary Care Benefit – Primary Health care guarantees for all life stages (includes KMC & ECCD)



# DOH Administrative Order 2017-0012: Primary Health Care Guarantees for all Life Stages, Including Newborn and beyond.

	Population Level	Primary Care Services for Well Individuals	Primary Care Services for Sick Individuals
<b>Neonate</b>	<p><u>Surveillance and monitoring of the population's health status</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveillance system</li> </ul> <p><u>Prevention and control of endemic diseases</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Vector Control Management</li> </ul> <p><u>Public health policy development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newborn Screening</li> <li>Birth dose of HCG and Hepatitis B</li> </ul>	<p><u>Clinical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early Essential Newborn Care</li> <li>Physical examination (vital signs, anthropometrics)</li> <li>Visual and hearing screening</li> <li>Breastfeeding Initiation</li> <li>Referral and Emergency Transport Services</li> <li>Basic newborn resuscitation with oxygen support</li> <li>Kangaroo mother care for low birth weight and preterm babies</li> </ul> <p><u>Laboratory</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newborn Screening</li> <li>Universal Newborn Hearing Screening &amp; confirmatory</li> </ul>	<p><u>REGULAR CONSULTATION for any condition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History and Physical examination</li> </ul> <p><u>DRUGS AND COMMODITIES</u></p> <p>If (+) for Newborn Screening &amp; Confirmatory Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment then refer to tertiary care facility / pediatrician</li> </ul> <p>If (+) for Newborn Hearing Screening &amp; Confirmatory Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment then refer to tertiary care facility / pediatrician (before age 7)</li> </ul>
<b>Infant (0-12 months)</b>	<p><u>Surveillance and monitoring of the population's health status</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveillance system</li> <li>Cancer Registry</li> </ul> <p><u>Prevention and control of endemic diseases</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Vector Control Management</li> </ul> <p><u>Assurance of quality and</u></p>	<p><u>Clinical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History and Physical examination (vitals, anthropometrics)</li> <li>Oral Health Examination and Services (Fluoride Varnish, etc.)</li> <li>Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) screening including developmental milestones; assessment of developmental delays</li> <li>Visual and hearing screening</li> <li>Referral and Emergency Transport Services</li> </ul>	<p><u>REGULAR CONSULTATION for any condition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History and Physical examination</li> </ul> <p><u>DRUGS AND COMMODITIES</u></p> <p>AEFI events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment then refer to tertiary care facility / pediatrician (before age 7)</li> </ul> <p><u>ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD EXPOSURE AND POISONING</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early recognition and initial management</li> </ul>

# Sustaining kangaroo mother care during the COVID-19 pandemic

## Colombia



**Nathalie Charpak**

Director  
Fundación Canguro de Colombia  
Colombia



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for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health





*The COVID-19 pandemic has been disruptive to health services in many places, particularly at its onset. What are the 3 key messages that you can share of how to ensure continuity in quality of care, even when data on risks are limited.*

N. Charpak, MD, Pediatrician, Director of the Kangaroo Foundation of Colombia, [ncharpak@gmail.com](mailto:ncharpak@gmail.com)



# KMC implementation before the COVID-19 pandemic

**Colombian Health Ministry (HM)**  
Technical KMC guidelines for the implementation of KMC programs (intra-hospitalary and ambulatory KMC) Nov 2017

Annual National  
KMC workshop  
HM, KF and  
ASCON

**Colombian  
Society of  
neonatology  
(ASCON)**

**Kangaroo  
Foundation  
(KF)**

Research  
Data monitoring  
Training

**KMC whatsapp** with all the  
KMC ambulatory programs  
and part of the neonatal units  
actives in KMC: Papers,  
research, lecture, baby  
transfer between KMC  
programs and regions

200 Neonatal Units (private or  
public) with  
Intra-hospitalary KMC ( Kangaroo  
position and breastfeeding of the  
premature or LBWI

**ROP whatsapp** with all the  
retinologists of the country for treatment,  
lecture, papers, transfer of premature  
babies for ROP surgery between cities and  
regions , exchanges of photos and early  
diagnosis support of ROP

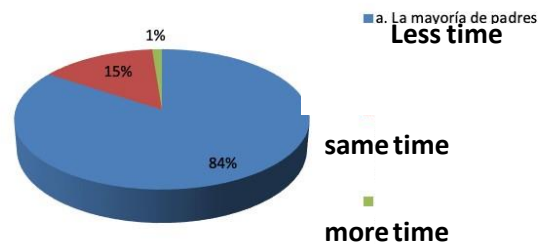
53 ambulatory KMC programs  
with follow up of the premature  
or LBWI up to 12 or 24 months of  
corrected age



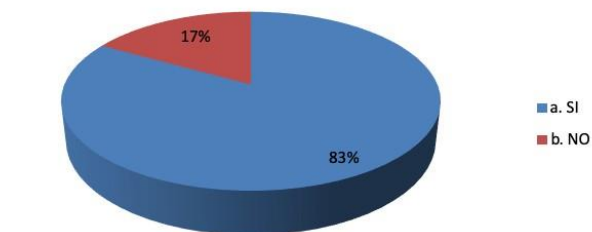
## Página 1 de 16

# 2020 KMC Survey in 93 NCU during the COVID19 pandemic

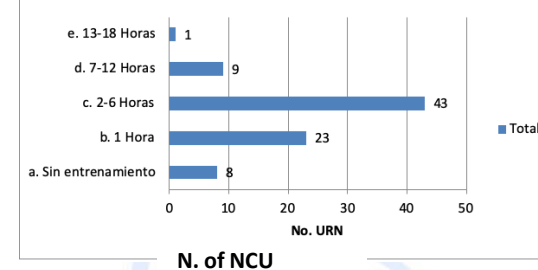
Changes in the duration of parents' visit



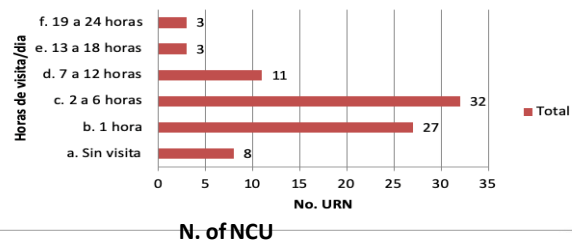
Separation between Covid and non Covid space in the NCU



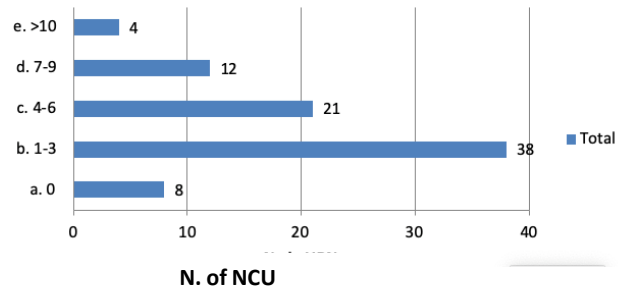
Hours in KMC training



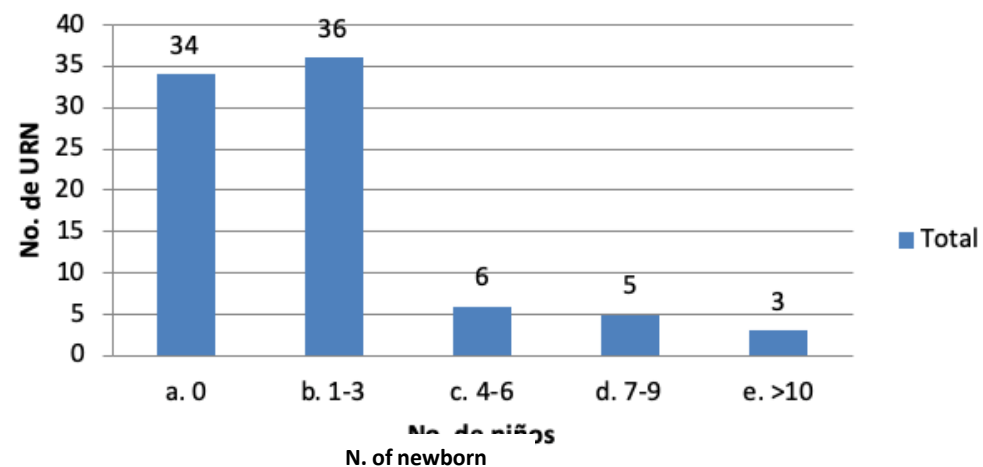
Duration of the visit h/day



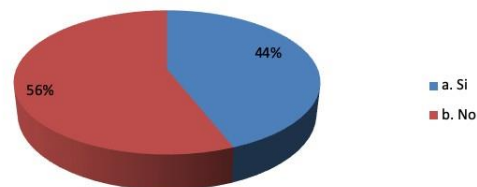
Member of the staff positive for Covid-19



Newborn with COVID-19 admitted in the NCU



Rooms for the Covid positive mother and her baby





## KMC adaptation in the Neonatal Unit



Before the pandemic



During the pandemic



The NCIU



The Intermediary care unit



The minimal care unit

## Epidemiological situation April 10, 2021 in Colombia



**0.05% of the total COVID19 cases in Colombia are classified neonatal COVID**



## KMC Collective activities with the family in the neonatal unit

Temporarily suppressed..!



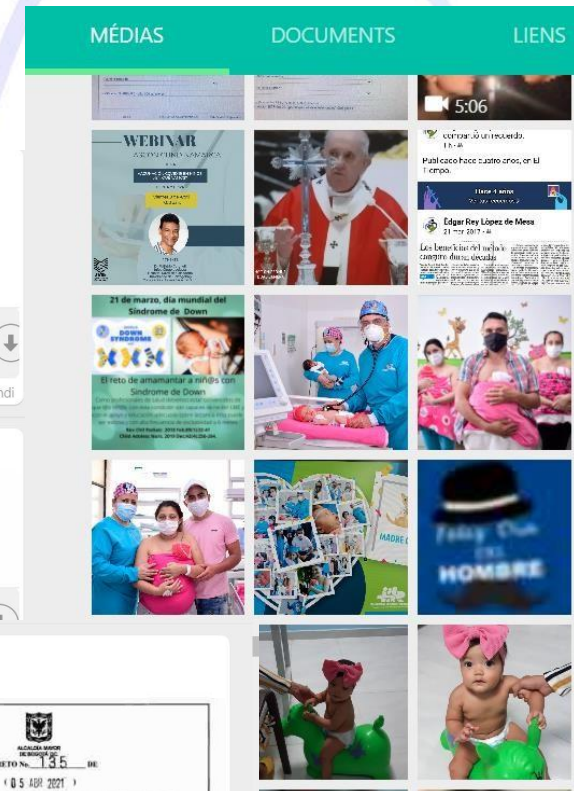
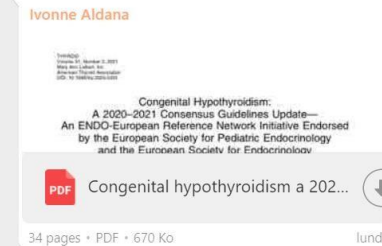
Source: *Lineamientos técnicos para la implementación de programas madre canguro en Colombia. 1ed.*  
Bogotá: Ministerio de la Protección Social; 2012.  
Fotografía autorizada.

# No 2 Communication: the KMC WhatsApp group “Canguro Colombia”

Infos du groupe

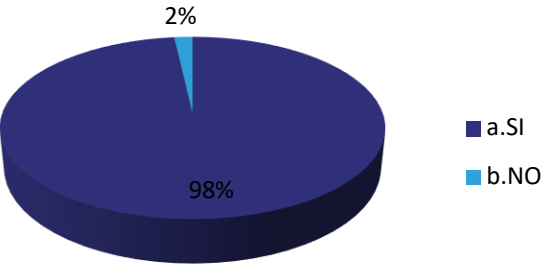


Canguro Colombia  
Créé le 04/2018 à 10:18  
208 members

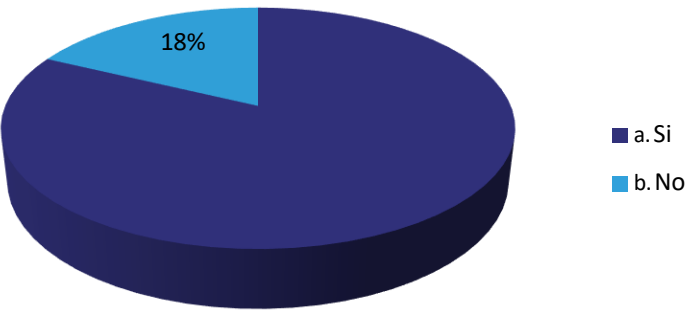


# 2020 survey in the 53 KMC follow-up Programs during the COVID-19 pandemic

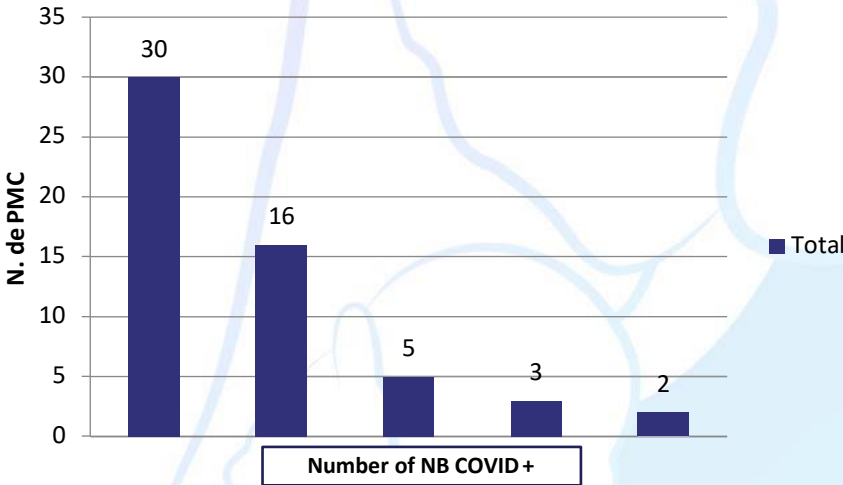
EPP health workers



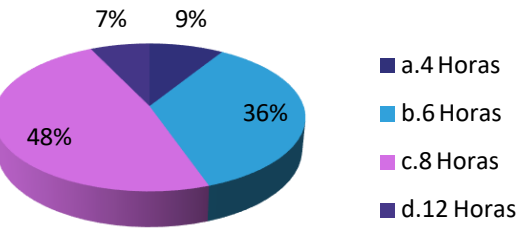
Phone call day before the appointment



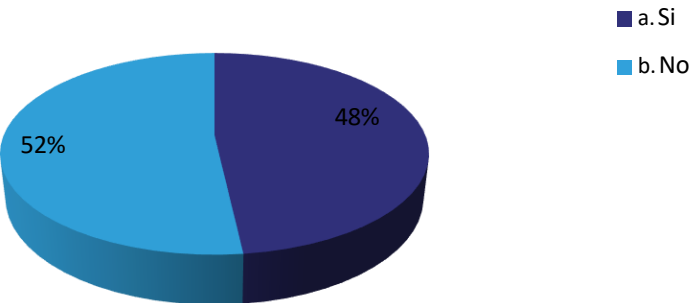
Number of NB included in the KMCP with COVID19 or with positive mothers for COVID19



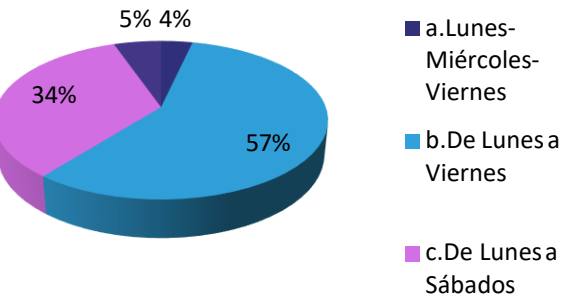
Working hours in the KMCP



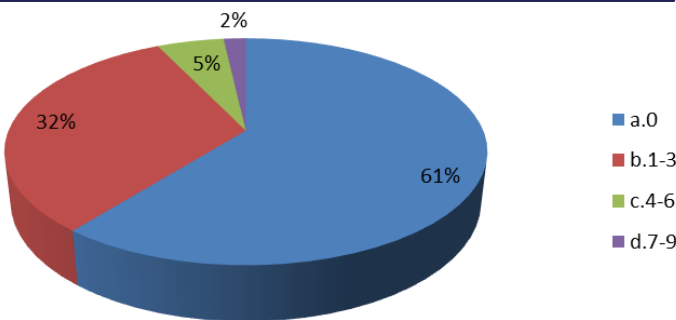
Triage station before the appointment



Opening days of the KMCP



Health workers of the KMCP + for COVID19



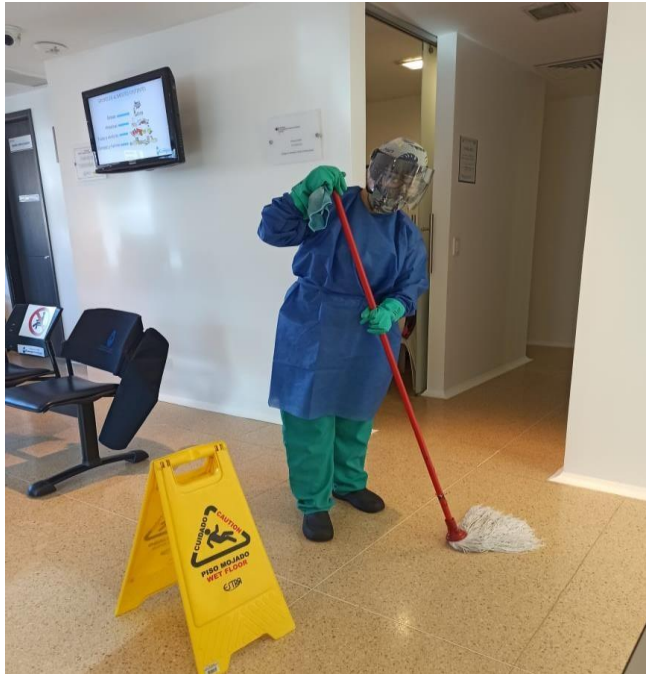


# The ambulatory follow-up KMC program





# Solution: Strict cleaning protocols





**Mothers are creative and innovative**  
**"Protect yourself and you will protect others"**



# Conclusion

**No 3 The challenge was to act based on evidence not on emotion.**



Support of the kangaroo position



Breastfeeding



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Beirut, Lebanon/Lama Charafeddine

## 3. Questions & answers

Facilitated by Sheila Manji  
ECD Specialist  
World Health Organization



## Questions & answers

- We created a community of practice for this webinar. Questions and answers will be posted in this community of practice: [bit.ly/NCforeverynewborn](https://bit.ly/NCforeverynewborn)
- We invite you to join the Quality of Care for MNCH Community of Practice to continue the conversation with the panelists and contribute in further discussion on this topic.



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## 4. Reflections from partners

Facilitated by Shekufeh Zonji  
Global Technical Lead  
ECD Action Network

# Reflections from partners



**Lily Kak**

Newborn Health  
Team Lead, United  
States Agency for  
International  
Development  
(USAID)



**Björn Westrup**

Senior Consultant in  
Neonatology,  
Founder, Karolinska  
NIDCAP Training &  
Research Centre



**Joy Lawn**

Director MARCH  
Centre, London  
School of Hygiene &  
Tropical Medicine



**Alison Morgan**

Senior Health  
Specialist (MNCH),  
Global Financing  
Facility Secretariat  
(GFF)



**Neena Khadka**

Newborn Health  
Focal Point  
MOMENTUM  
Country and Global  
Leadership Program  
(MCGL)





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## 5. Closing remarks

Facilitated by Bernadette Daelmans  
Unit Head, Child Health and Development World  
Health Organization



# Closing remarks



**Tedbabe Degeffie Hailegebriel**

Senior Adviser MNH  
UNICEF New York



**Anshu Banerjee**

Director of the Department of Maternal, Newborn,  
Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing  
WHO Geneva

# STAY ENGAGED

- **Learn more about the series “Transforming care for small and sick newborns”**  
[bit.ly/SSNB2021](https://bit.ly/SSNB2021)
- **Thematic brief: nurturing care for every newborn**  
<https://nurturing-care.org/nurturing-care-for-every-newborn/>
- **Websites:**
  - **Network for improving quality of care for maternal, newborn and child health**  
<https://www.qualityofcarenetwork.org/about>
  - **Child Health Task Force:** <https://www.childhealthtaskforce.org/>
  - **Nurturing care:** <https://nurturing-care.org>
  - **ECDAN:** <https://ecdan.org>