

Maternal, Neonatal, & Child Health (MNCH)

RESOURCE GUIDE • GLOBAL FINANCING FACILITY





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MATERNAL, NEONATAL, AND CHILD HEALTH (MNCH) RESOURCE GUIDE

In the last 30 years, substantial progress has been made in reducing maternal mortality. However, with **recent estimates** of 211 women still dying per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy and postpartum-related complications, the world remains off-track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of a global maternal mortality ratio of less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. Most of these deaths are preventable if pregnant women receive proven, high-impact evidence-based interventions when they need it.

While **child mortality rates** more than halved between 1990 and 2018, 15,000 children under five still die every day from mostly preventable diseases. Neonatal mortality, which occurs during the first 28 days of life, has declined at a much slower rate. In 2018, neonatal deaths accounted for 47% of all under-five deaths. The leading causes are due to preterm births, intrapartum-related complications, infections, and birth defects. Regional disparities are widespread. More than 50 out of 195 countries need to accelerate reductions in under-five mortality to reach the SDG target on under-five deaths, two-thirds of which are in sub-Saharan Africa.

According to **Every Woman Every Child's Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)**, key challenges affecting maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) include neonatal mortality, gender inequalities, and humanitarian crises. Integrating a package of evidence-based interventions into policies and programs can lead to significant improvements when focusing on improved quality of care. In addition, it is important to consider the foundational role that early childhood development and nurturing care plays in maternal and child health outcomes and how a life course approach helps individuals to optimize their health. Also necessary is **systems thinking and strengthening** and multi-sectoral action to enable positive MNCH health outcomes. Finally, equitable access to services can only be achieved through Universal Health Care.

PURPOSE OF GUIDE

This guide is a curated compilation of essential resources in maternal, newborn, and child health for World Bank task teams and the Global Financing Facility secretariat and consultants. The resources can be used as reference materials to develop investment cases for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition (RMNCAH-N) and to build skills and competencies when planning, implementing or monitoring MNCH projects in conjunction with governments in low- and lower middle-income countries. It is a living document that will be continually updated as new resources are developed.

HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

The MNCH resource guide is organized as follows:

- **Identifying MNCH Issues and Interventions**

- + [Key summary fact sheets/documents/articles](#). Links to important MNCH fact sheets, summary documents, and landmark articles published in peer-reviewed journals.
- + [Global WHO guidelines](#). Links to the recent WHO guidelines on MNCH-related topics.
- + [Video courses](#). Links to video courses to provide an overview of competency-based learning on MNCH-related topics.
- + [Toolkits/job aids/training materials](#). Links to toolkits that summarize specific MNCH topics that can be used by program implementers, as well as examples of job aids and training materials for frontline health workers.

- **Prioritizing Interventions:** Provides an overview of how to prioritize services and system reforms within an investment case that can be implemented with available resources. It provides links to modeling tools that can help with prioritization, including costing.

- **Developing Operational Plans:** Contains links to background information on developing a results framework and theory of change.

- **Monitoring and Evaluating Results:** Provides links to MNCH-related global, regional, and country databases, including topic-specific databases on newborn and child health, maternal and child malnutrition, and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Also, provides links to indicators and monitoring frameworks for MNCH, impact evaluation, and survey tools.

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IDENTIFYING MNCH ISSUES AND INTERVENTIONS

QUICK AND EASY FACT SHEETS

Maternal Health

Healthy mothers, healthy babies: taking stock of maternal health. UNICEF, 2019. This brief provides a general overview and data on the causes of pregnancy-related complications and a call for action.

Maternal mortality fact sheet. WHO, 2019. This fact sheet includes critical data, key facts about why women die, how women's lives can be saved, why women do not get the care they need, related Sustainable Development Goals, and the WHO response.

Preventing unsafe abortions. WHO, 2019. This fact sheet includes information on the global scope of the problem of unsafe abortions, who is at risk, complications of unsafe abortion requiring emergency care, access to treatment for abortion complications, prevention and control, economic impact, and the WHO response.

Zika virus fact sheet. WHO, 2018. This fact sheet includes key facts, signs and symptoms, complications of Zika virus disease, transmission, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and the WHO response.

Antenatal Care

Implementing malaria in pregnancy programs in the context of World Health Organization recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. WHO, 2018. This technical brief highlights recommendations for the prevention and treatment of malaria in pregnancy in the context of the WHO Recommendations on Antenatal Care for a Positive Pregnancy Experience, published in 2016.

WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience: summary. WHO, 2018. These summary recommendations provide highlights and key messages from the WHO 2016 Global Recommendations for Routine Antenatal Care.

Adolescent Pregnancy

Adolescent pregnancy fact sheet. WHO, 2020. This fact sheet includes critical data, the scope of the problem, context, health, social and economic consequences, and the WHO response.

Labor and Childbirth

Companion of choice during labor and childbirth for improved quality of care. WHO, 2016. This brief summarizes the recommendations and evidence around allowing women to have a companion of choice during labor and childbirth – a low-cost and effective intervention to improve the quality of maternity care.

Preterm births fact sheet. WHO, 2018. This fact sheet includes key data about preterm births, the problem, the solution, why preterm birth happens, where and when it happens, and the WHO response.

Newborn Health

Capture the moment – early initiation of breastfeeding: the best start for every newborn. UNICEF, WHO, 2018. This short report analyzes trends, describes critical findings and examines the factors that support and hinder an early initiation of breastfeeding. The report outlines key learnings from countries where rates of early initiation have improved or deteriorated and offers recommendations for policy and programmatic action.

Newborn health fact sheet. Save the Children, 2019. This fact sheet provides critical data and facts about newborn health and mortality, examples of proven high-impact interventions, and country highlights of Save the Children’s flagship Saving Newborn Lives Program.

Protecting, promoting, and supporting breastfeeding in facilities providing maternity and newborn services: the revised Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative implementation guidance. Frequently asked questions. WHO and UNICEF, 2020. This document offers easy-to-read information on frequently raised queries about selected aspects of the recommendations detailed in the revised Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) implementation guidance. The revised BFHI implementation guidance was released in 2018 and presents the first revision of the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding since 1989.

Child Health and Development

Children: reducing mortality fact sheet. WHO, 2019. This fact sheet outlines the key facts about child mortality, who is most at risk, leading causes of death in post-neonatal children, prevention with vaccines, emerging priorities for children’s health, and the global and WHO responses.

Early Childhood Development

The formative years: UNICEF’s work on measuring ECD. UNICEF, 2019. This fact sheet summarizes UNICEF’s work on measuring Early Childhood Development (ECD). It highlights key indicators for global monitoring and reporting and outlines UNICEF’s efforts with regards to methodological development in support of monitoring Sustainable Development Goals as well as data compilation, analysis, and dissemination on vital areas of ECD.

Immunization

Leaving no one behind: all children immunized and healthy. UNICEF, 2019. This brief provides an overview of why universal coverage of vaccines matters, threats to progress, why some parents are hesitant to vaccinate their children, and a call to action.

Malnutrition

Fact sheet: the state of the world's children 2019: children, food, and nutrition. UNICEF, 2019. This fact sheet gives an overview and data on the latest trends in child malnutrition.

Infant and young child feeding factsheet. WHO, 2018. This fact sheet provides key facts on childhood undernutrition, recommendations on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, feeding in exceptionally difficult circumstances, HIV and infant feeding, and the WHO response.



Handwashing and sanitation behavior change in WASH interventions. International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, 2017. This brief is based on a systematic review examining which promotional approaches are effective in changing handwashing and sanitation behavior, and which implementation factors affect the success or failure of such interventions. The findings point to combining promotional approaches to achieve effective results.

Quality of Care/Universal Health Coverage

Universal health coverage (UHC). WHO, 2019. This fact sheet provides key facts about UHC, what UHC is and is not, how countries can make progress towards UHC, how UHC can be measured, and the WHO's role.

Social and Behavior Change Communication

Mapping the evidence on social, behavioural and community engagement for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health. International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, 2019. This brief was commissioned by WHO and combines the findings from this evidence gap map on adolescent, sexual, and reproductive health and the social behavioral and community engagement interventions map.

KEY SUMMARY DOCUMENTS/ARTICLES

Maternal Health

Global strategy for women's, children's and adolescents' health (2016–2030) 2018 monitoring report: current status and strategic priorities. WHO, 2018. This report examines Every Woman Every Child Global Strategy monitoring data from 2017 and early 2018. It describes where progress is being made or lagging; strategic priorities and interventions, and new approaches that could help countries address challenges and accelerate progress; and how to build on what works and to work through sustained collective action and mutual accountability at all levels.

Maternal health series. The Lancet, September 2016. This series is an update from the 2006 series. It includes six papers that present current knowledge of maternal health, its epidemiology, successes, and current failings together, and at a crucial time within the sustainable development framework to 2030. The series concludes with a call to action setting out five key targets that need to be met to ensure the progression of broader sustainable development goals.

What matters to women in the postnatal period: a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies. PLOS ONE, April 2020. This systematic review was undertaken to identify what matters to women in the postnatal period, to inform the scope of a new WHO postnatal guideline.

Stillbirths 2016: ending preventable stillbirths. The Lancet, January 2016. This series of five papers on stillbirths offers a roadmap for eliminating, by 2030, an essential part of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and one of the most neglected tragedies in global health today.

Newborn Health

Every child alive: the urgent need to end newborn deaths. UNICEF, 2018. This report addresses the challenges of keeping every child alive. It calls for active cooperation among governments, businesses, healthcare providers, communities, and families to give every newborn a fair chance to survive and to work towards the achievement of universal health coverage.

Every newborn series. The Lancet, May 2014. This series presents a clear picture of the slow global progress in newborn survival. The five papers included in the series advocate for quality care at birth, which requires facility and community actions with a focus on the time of birth. The neonatal period is when most deaths occur and when most lives can be saved, and long-term disabilities averted, through higher coverage of effective interventions. This strategy requires responsive health systems that are equipped with lifesaving commodities and staffed with health workers who can deliver high-quality and timely skilled care, including emergency obstetric care and interventions for small and ill newborn babies.

Global health newborn legacy. Save the Children, 2019. This short brief outlines the background and key achievements of Save the Children's Saving Newborn Lives initiative. It highlights innovations developed and tested during the initiative as well as key results. It also covers the "unfinished agenda": improving newborn survival among the world's most vulnerable newborns and marginalized groups, including small and sick newborns, most of whom are premature, and babies born in humanitarian emergencies and urban slums.

Kangaroo mother care to reduce morbidity and mortality in low birthweight infants (Review). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014. This Cochrane review examines whether there is evidence to support the use of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) in low-birthweight (LBW) infants as an alternative to conventional neonatal care. It finds support for the use of KMC in LBW infants as an alternative to conventional neonatal care in resource-limited settings.

Child Health and Development

Advancing early childhood development: from science to scale. The Lancet, October 2016. This series considers new scientific evidence for interventions in Early Childhood Development (ECD) and proposes pathways for implementation of ECD at scale. The series emphasizes 'nurturing care,' especially of children below three years of age, and multi-sectoral interventions starting with health, which can have broad reach to families and young children through health and nutrition.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding series. The Lancet, 2016. The two papers in this series describe past and current global trends of breastfeeding, its short and long-term health consequences for the mother and child, the impact of investment in breastfeeding, and the determinants of breastfeeding and the effectiveness of promotion interventions.

Comprehensive breastfeeding support and feeding of small and sick newborns in low- and middle-income countries: programmatic considerations. USAID Maternal and Child Survival Program, 2019. This technical summary brief provides a summary of the rationale and implementation considerations for strengthening targeted efforts to promote breast milk feeding for small and sick newborns in low- and middle-income countries.

Childhood Illnesses

Every child's right to survive: an agenda to end pneumonia deaths. UNICEF, Save the Children, Every Breath Counts. 2020. This brief report presents the causes of pneumonia, the ways to prevent and treat it, and the resources needed to end pneumonia-related deaths.

Early Childhood Development and Nurturing Care

Nurturing care for early childhood development: a framework for helping children survive and transform health and human potential. UNICEF, World Bank, WHO, 2018. This framework provides an evidence-based roadmap for action and outlines how policies and services can support parents, families, other caregivers, and communities in providing nurturing care for young children. It calls for effective national programs that are driven by strong and sustained political commitment and a determination to reduce inequity, poverty and social injustice, drawing on best practices from across high-, middle- and low-income countries.

Immunizations

Global vaccine action plan 2011-2020. WHO, 2013. The Global Vaccine Action Plan — endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 — is a framework to prevent millions of deaths by 2020 through more equitable access to existing vaccines for people in all communities. The plan aims to strengthen routine immunization to meet vaccination coverage targets, accelerate control of vaccine-preventable diseases with polio eradication as the first milestone, introduce new and improved vaccines and spur research and development for the next generation of vaccines and technologies.

Malnutrition

Innovations and tools in child growth measurement and data visualization. World Bank, 2019. This brief discusses promising technological interventions to help address challenges with growth monitoring and data visualization.

Maternal and child nutrition. The Lancet, June 2013. This series of papers re-evaluate the problems of maternal and child undernutrition that were first examined in The Lancet in 2008. They also examine the growing challenges of overweight and obesity for women and children, and their consequences in low-income and middle-income countries. Many of these countries are said to have the double burden of malnutrition: continued stunting of growth

and deficiencies of essential nutrients along with the emerging issue of obesity. The papers also assess national progress in nutrition programs and international efforts toward previous recommendations.

The double burden of malnutrition. The Lancet, December 2019. The double burden of malnutrition is the coexistence of overnutrition (overweight and obesity) and undernutrition (stunting and wasting). This four-paper series explores how this coexistence is affecting low-income and middle-income countries. In addition to policy recommendations, the series includes a focus on both historical and biological contexts and new economic analysis.

Quality of Care/Universal Health Coverage

Crossing the global quality chasm: improving health care worldwide. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2018. This publication explicitly links quality to health systems strengthening and the need to apply complex adaptive systems thinking to overcome entrenched challenges that demotivate even the most well trained and competent health workforce. The publication reports on the lives lost as a result of poor quality as a proportion of all deaths and provides thoughtful approaches to address this quality gap in low- and middle-income countries.

Delivering quality health services: a global imperative for universal health coverage. WHO, OECD, World Bank, 2018. This joint publication focuses on how health care quality is vital for universal health coverage. While advances have been made in improving some aspects of quality, there is still widespread evidence of poor health care quality in all countries. The publication outlines the steps governments, health services, health workers, and citizens and patients urgently need to take to improve health care quality.

High-quality health systems in the Sustainable Development Goals era: Time for a revolution. The Lancet, 2018. This article evaluates the quality of care available to people in low- and middle-income countries across a range of health needs included in the SDGs. It explores the ethical dimensions of high-quality care in resource constrained settings, reviews available measures and improvement approaches, and provides conclusions based on the research.

Improving healthcare in low- and middle-income countries. USAID, 2020. This book teaches readers about the process of designing and implementing a quality improvement methodology to strengthen health care in lower- and middle-income countries. It presents real-life case studies, from all levels of the healthcare system on a wide range of topics.

Quality in primary health care. WHO, 2018. This report provides governments and policymakers with an overview of the key issues of quality in primary health care and its importance to achieving the broad public health goals within universal health coverage. It makes a case for quality improvement as a core function of primary health care. It also provides the perspectives of different levels of the health system on improving quality in primary health care.

Social and Behavior Change Communication

An evidence map of social, behavioural and community engagement (SBCE) interventions for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health. WHO, 2017. This document provides an evidence map of existing research into a set of selected SBCE interventions for reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health. An online platform that complements the report provides visualization of the findings, displaying research concentrations and gaps.

Maternal Health

WHO recommendations on home-based records for maternal, newborn, and child health. WHO, 2018. This report provides guidelines on home-based records for maternal, newborn, and child health.

WHO recommendations on maternal health. WHO, 2017. This publication on WHO recommendations related to maternal health is one of four in a series; the others included in this resource guide refer to **newborn**, and **child** health.

Antenatal Care

WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. WHO, 2016. This publication contains numerous recommendations that have a direct bearing on early childhood development outcomes. The report covers nutrition in pregnancy including micronutrient supplements; assessments of partner violence; tobacco and other substance abuse; obstetric care; management of common infectious diseases; community-based interventions to improve communication and support; and antenatal care contact schedules.

Labor and Childbirth

Intrapartum care for a positive childbirth experience. WHO, 2018. This guideline on essential intrapartum care brings together new and existing WHO recommendations that, when delivered as a package, will ensure good-quality and evidence-based care irrespective of the setting or level of health care. The guidance highlights the importance of woman-centered care to optimize the experience of labor and childbirth for women and their babies through a holistic, human rights-based approach. It introduces a global model of intrapartum care, which takes into account the complexity and diverse nature of prevailing models of care and contemporary practice.

WHO recommendations: non-clinical interventions to reduce unnecessary cesarean sections. WHO, 2018. This new guideline on non-clinical interventions to reduce unnecessary cesarean sections incorporates the views, fears, and beliefs of both women and health professionals about cesarean sections. It also considers the complex dynamics and limitations of health systems and organizations and relationships between women, health professionals, and the organization of health care services.

WHO recommendations: uterotonics for the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. WHO, 2018. The primary audience for these recommendations includes ministries of health, health care workers who are providing care to women and their newborns during labor and childbirth, managers of maternal and child health programs, and relevant staff in ministries of health and training institutions, in all settings.

Postnatal Care

Iron supplementation in postpartum women. WHO, 2016. This guideline provides a global, evidence-informed recommendation on iron supplementation in postpartum women, as a public health intervention to improve maternal and infant health outcomes.

WHO recommendations on postnatal care of the mother and newborn. WHO, 2013. The guidelines address timing, number and place of postnatal contacts, and content of postnatal care for all mothers and babies during the six weeks after birth. The primary audience for these guidelines is health professionals who are responsible for providing postnatal care to women and newborns, primarily in areas where resources are limited. The guidelines can also be used by policymakers and managers of maternal and child health programs, health facilities, and teaching institutions to set up and maintain maternity and newborn care services. The guidelines will be updated in 2020.

Newborn Health

Survive and Thrive: transforming care for every small and sick newborn. WHO, 2019. The report provides recommendations on how to save newborns. According to this report, the world will not achieve the global target to achieve health for all unless it transforms care for every newborn.

WHO recommendations on newborn health. WHO, 2017. This publication on WHO recommendations related to newborn health is one of four in a series; the others included in this resource guide refer to **maternal** and **child** health.

Child Health and Development

WHO recommendations on child health. WHO, 2017. This publication on WHO recommendations related to child health is one of four in a series; the others included in this resource guide relate to **newborn** and **maternal** health.

Early Childhood Development/Nurturing Care

Improving early childhood development. WHO, 2020. These guidelines target caregivers, health professionals, other frontline workers and policymakers, offering recommendations to help provide the crucial nurturing care that all children need in the earliest years to develop to their full potential. The recommendations relate to i) providing responsive care and activities for early learning during the first three years of life; ii) including responsive care and early learning as part of interventions for optimal nutrition of infants and young children; and iii) integrating psychosocial interventions to support maternal mental health into early childhood health and development services.

Immunizations

WHO recommendations for routine immunization - summary tables. WHO, 2019. This document presents three summary tables on WHO routine immunization recommendations. The tables include information on recommended routine immunizations for all age groups - children, adolescents, and adults; detailed information for routine immunizations for children, including age at first dose and intervals; and recommendations for interrupted and delayed vaccination.

Breastfeeding

Guideline: counseling of women to improve breastfeeding practices. WHO, 2018. The objective of this guideline is to provide global, evidence-informed recommendations on breastfeeding counseling to pregnant women and mothers who intend to breastfeed or are currently breastfeeding as a public health intervention to improve breastfeeding practices.

Guideline: protecting, promoting, and supporting breastfeeding in facilities providing maternity and newborn services. WHO, 2017. This guideline provides global, evidence-informed recommendations on protection, promotion, and support of optimal breastfeeding in facilities providing maternity and newborn services, as a public health intervention. The document presents the key recommendations, a summary of the supporting evidence, and a description of the considerations that contributed to the deliberations and consensus decision-making.

Guideline: updates on HIV and infant feeding. WHO, 2016. This guideline addresses the following questions that have arisen since the 2010 WHO guidelines on HIV and Infant Feeding. 1) Can facility- and community-based interventions improve the quality of infant feeding practices among mothers living with HIV? 2) If a mother living with HIV does not exclusively breastfeed, is mixed feeding with anti-retroviral therapy (ART) better than no breastfeeding at all; 3) If a mother living with HIV plans to return to work or school, is a shorter duration of planned breastfeeding with ART better than no breastfeeding at all? In addition, the guidelines comment on the implications for routine monitoring and evaluation and conflict and emergency settings.

Implementation guidance: protecting, promoting, and supporting breastfeeding in facilities providing maternity and newborn services – the revised Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative. WHO, 2018. This updated implementation guidance presents the first revision of the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding since 1989. The topic of each step is unchanged, but the wording of each one has been updated in line with the evidence-based guidelines and global public health policy. Full application of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and relevant World Health Assembly Resolutions (the Code), as well as ongoing internal monitoring of adherence to the clinical practices, are incorporated.

Complementary Feeding and Micronutrients

Guideline: daily iron supplementation in infants and children. WHO, 2016. This guideline provides global, evidence-informed recommendations on daily iron supplementation in infants and children, as a public-health intervention for the prevention of anemia and iron deficiency. It includes recommendations for iron supplementation in countries where malaria is prevalent.

Improving young children's diets during the complementary feeding period. UNICEF, 2020. This guidance document supports global efforts to improve the diets of children aged 6-23 months. The guidance goes beyond improving complementary feeding practices within households and articulates interventions and approaches for improving the availability, accessibility, affordability, and consumption of nutritious and safe complementary foods. In addition, the document describes the most recent evidence on improving complementary feeding, explores the determinants and drivers of young children's diets, and presents action

frameworks for delivering nutrition results for children through the food, health, water and sanitation, and social protection systems. It also provides guidance on monitoring and evaluating complementary feeding programs and outcomes.

Malnutrition

Assessing and managing children at primary healthcare facilities to prevent overweight and obesity in the context of the double burden of malnutrition. WHO, 2017. These guidelines are to support primary healthcare workers to identify and manage children who are overweight or obese.

WAS 

Guideline: updates on the management of severe acute malnutrition in infants and children. WHO, 2013. This guideline provides global, evidence-informed recommendations on a number of specific issues related to the management of severe acute malnutrition in infants and children, including in the context of HIV.

Guidelines on sanitation and health. WHO, 2018. These guidelines provide comprehensive advice on maximizing the health impact of sanitation interventions. The guidelines summarize the evidence on the links between sanitation and health, provide evidence-informed recommendations, and offer guidance for international, national, and local sanitation policies and program actions. The guidelines also articulate and support the role of health authorities in sanitation policy and programming to help ensure that health risks are identified and managed effectively.

WHO child growth standards and the identification of severe acute malnutrition in infants and children WHO and UNICEF, 2009. The statement presents the recommended cut-offs, summarizes the rationale for their adoption, and advocates for their harmonized application in the identification of 6 to 60-month-old infants and children for the management of severe acute malnutrition. It reviews the implications on patient load, on discharge criteria, and program planning and monitoring. It also recommends the increase of the MUAC cut-off for defining severe acute malnutrition in children 6 months to 5 years of age from 110 mm to 115 mm.

Quality of Care

Standards for improving the quality of care for children and young adolescents in health facilities. WHO, 2018. This report focuses on eight domains of the WHO framework for improving quality of care and addresses the most common conditions that affect children and adolescents in health facilities. The standards delineate what is expected in order to respect children's rights: ensuring child, adolescent and family-friendly health facilities and services; evidence-based clinical care; availability of child and adolescent-specific appropriate equipment; appropriately trained, competent staff. The standards include health facility measures to facilitate implementation, to track improvement and to monitor performance. The report also includes input, process, and outcome indicators to measure improvements in quality.

Standards for improving the quality of care for small and sick newborns in health facilities. WHO, 2020. This publication defines, standardizes and mainstreams inpatient care of small and sick newborns, building on essential newborn care and ensuring consistency with the

WHO quality of care framework. The standards will guide countries in caring for this vulnerable population and support the quality of care of newborns in the context of universal health coverage. They will provide a resource for policymakers, health care professionals, health service planners, program managers, regulators, professional bodies and technical partners involved in care, to help plan, deliver and ensure the quality of health services.

Standards for improving quality of maternal and newborn care in health facilities. WHO, 2016. This report focuses on eight standards of care, corresponding to the eight domains of the WHO quality of care framework, that define what is required to achieve high-quality care around the time of childbirth. Each quality statement has several input, output or process and outcome measures against which improvements can be measured to drive and monitor quality of care improvement.

VIDEO COURSES

Antenatal Care

Danger signs in pregnancy. Jhpiego, 2014. This module is for frontline health workers who educate women about danger signs and refer to a health facility when there is a problem. It is designed for a low-literacy audience and includes a video on danger signs in pregnancy from Medical Aid Films and then responds to case-study questions for several different women experiencing danger signs in pregnancy.

Managing pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. Jhpiego, 2013. This module is for frontline health workers such as midwives, nurses, physicians, and other skilled birth attendants. The learner will follow the case of Mrs. B through the module, first managing pre-eclampsia and later eclampsia, as her condition becomes more severe.

Labor and Childbirth

Bleeding after birth for frontline health workers. Jhpiego, 2014. This module targets frontline health care workers whose legal scope of practice includes approval to care for women during a newborn delivery and the use of misoprostol to prevent and treat bleeding after birth. It is designed for a low-literacy audience and focuses on the use of misoprostol and referral. It includes a video on the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage from Medical Aid Films.

Managing postpartum hemorrhage. Jhpiego, 2013. This module targets midwives, nurses, physicians, and other skilled birth attendants. It is created for frontline health workers who are able to provide the WHO basic emergency obstetric and newborn signal functions.

Managing prolonged and obstructed labor. Jhpiego, 2013. This module is for midwives, nurses, physicians, and other skilled birth attendants who can provide the WHO basic emergency obstetric and newborn signal functions. Two cases are presented to reinforce the differences in diagnosing and managing prolonged and obstructed labor using the partograph.

Managing puerperal sepsis. Jhpiego, 2014. This module targets midwives, nurses, physicians, and other skilled birth attendants who can provide antibiotics and manage women with puerperal sepsis. It focuses on how to prevent puerperal sepsis and how to care for a woman with sepsis and her baby.

Postnatal Care

Healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy (HTSP). USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2016. This course helps participants to learn what HTSP is, understand the benefits of HTSP, including the prevention of mortality and morbidity risks associated with high-risk pregnancies, and identify key programmatic elements and access proven tools for effective HTSP programming.

Postnatal care. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2019. This course introduces learners to the components of postnatal care, the evidence-based services and support care recommended during this time period, and key postnatal care programming and policy implications.

Newborn Care

Essential newborn care. Jhpiego, 2014. This module is created for frontline health workers. It is focused on two general areas: immediate, essential newborn care, and early recognition of newborn problems. It includes a video demonstration of newborn resuscitation using a model.

Essential steps for improving newborn survival. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2017. This course orients participants to the latest research, technical knowledge, and best practices that are essential to babies surviving and thriving around the world.

Newborn sepsis. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2014. This course orients the participant to critical issues in the prevention and treatment of neonatal infections, emphasizing recognition and management of bacterial infections at peripheral facilities and in the community, and issues of global public health importance.

Child Health and Development

Immunizations

Immunization essentials. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2017. This online certificate course provides essential technical and managerial information that immunization program personnel need to know to effectively plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate immunization programs on a large scale.

Management of Childhood Illness

Case management of childhood illness. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2018. This course will equip public health program planners, program managers, and professional staff who do not have a medical background with a basic understanding of case management for childhood illness across the continuum of care to assist with ensuring universal coverage of quality programming.

Diarrheal disease. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2016. This course will help participants learn about the epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of diarrhea among children under the age of five in low- and middle-income countries.

Pneumonia. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2017. This course describes the epide-

miology of pneumonia, the case management in children under five years, approaches to reduce pneumonia-related mortality, and the importance of pneumonia interventions in child survival programs.

Nutrition

Nutrition: an introduction. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2018. This course discusses the basic concepts of good nutrition, common nutritional deficiencies, causes of undernutrition, and the magnitude of the problem. It also outlines the major population-based interventions to improve nutritional status, as well as key indicators for measuring and monitoring progress in nutrition.

Stunting in a nutshell. WHO, 2017. This video is an interactive version of the WHO 2017 conceptual framework on the Context, Causes, and Consequences of Childhood Stunting.

Quality of Care/Universal Health Coverage

Advocacy for universal health coverage. World Bank. This e-Learning course on universal health coverage advocacy offers bitesize online modules to learn about the essence of UHC2030 Advocacy Guide. The UHC2030 Advocacy Guide provides an overview of what universal health coverage is, why it matters and how you can mobilize change at the community level to influence national-level policies and make meaningful health system reforms, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Health systems strengthening. The Nossal Institute for Global Health, University of Melbourne and UNICEF. This course explores the complexity of health systems and how to apply systems thinking to health systems strengthening to address health system problems. It covers health system structures, functions and components and how they interact. It also addresses how to use evidence, and analysis of inequity, to drive interventions to strengthen health systems. It helps the learner understand how to strengthen health systems through health policy, financing, human resources, supply chain management, quality of care and private sector engagement.

Improving health care quality. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2015. This is an online certificate course that introduces learners to principles and approaches of quality improvement in health, focusing specifically on process improvement.

Social and Behavior Change Communication

Social and behavior change communication (SBCC) for postpartum family planning (PPFP). Jhpiego, 2014. This course provides an orientation on “how to” design and implement SBCC activities for PPFP. The course outlines seven principal PPFP behaviors and introduces key steps for how to design and implement SBCC for PPFP. The course draws from SBCC processes outlined in the C-Modules Learning Package developed under the C-Change Project.

Social and behavior change for nutrition. USAID Global Health eLearning Center, 2018. This course provides an overview of some social behavior change (SBC) models, a list of evidence-based nutrition-specific practices that have the most significant impact on the nutrition of mothers and children from pregnancy until the child is two years old (first 1,000 days). It also gives background on the SBC design process and design practice as it relates to nutrition, and provides tools and learning more about SBC design and research methods.

TOOLKITS/JOB AIDS/TRAINING MATERIALS

Maternal Health

Family planning: a global handbook for providers. WHO and Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programs, 2018. The 2018 edition of the Handbook includes new WHO recommendations that expand contraceptive choices. WHO encourages all national health systems and other organizations providing family planning to consider this new edition of the Global Handbook a pivotal document to help ensure the quality and safety of family planning services.

Healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy toolkit. USAID Knowledge SUCCESS Project, 2019. This toolkit supports evidence from the WHO and USAID on Healthy Timing and Spacing of Pregnancy (HTSP); international policy guidance; guidance and tools for advocating for HTSP; health communication tools that support the promotion of HTSP; training materials, counseling tools and job aids; guidance for monitoring and evaluating HTSP efforts; and examples of country-specific examples and recommendations of HTSP messaging and programming.

Maternal and child survival program equity toolkit. USAID Maternal and Child Survival Program, 2016. This guide was developed to give those who design and implement community-oriented health programs a systematic approach to programming that incorporates identifying and addressing health inequities and measuring equity improvements.

Newborn Health

Early essential newborn care: clinical practice pocket guide. WHO, 2014. This guide provides health professionals (skilled birth attendants, midwives, nurses, and doctors) step-by-step user-friendly, evidence-based protocols to a core package of essential newborn care interventions. It focuses on the first hours and days of life and also includes stabilization and referral of sick and preterm newborn infants.

Every newborn action plan (ENAP): country implementation tracking tool guidance note. UNICEF, 2016. The purpose of the tool is to track ENAP implementation and progress made by countries towards achieving the national milestones. Special emphasis is put on tracking processes in place to ensure ENAP is implemented. The tool is a pathway to inform countries and partners on progress and to facilitate the provision of country technical support needed to scale up maternal newborn health programs.

Kangaroo mother care (KMC) toolkit. Healthy Newborn Network. This toolkit contains links to a set of KMC resources, including visual materials, implementation, training materials, practice (clinical record, guidelines, job aids), monitoring and evaluation (workbook, tools), and

community KMC resources.

Child Health and Development

Early Childhood Development/Nurturing Care

Care for child development: improving the care for young children. WHO, UNICEF, 2012. This publication recommends play and communication activities for families to stimulate learning among their children. Also, through play and communication, adults learn how to be sensitive to the needs of children and how to respond appropriately. These basic care-giving skills contribute to the survival, as well as the healthy growth and development of young children. It includes a participant manual, facilitator notes, counseling cards, a guide for clinical practice, a framework for monitoring and evaluation, and a poster with age-specific recommendations for child development.



Caring for the child's healthy growth and development. WHO, UNICEF, 2015. This training package equips community health workers with knowledge and skills to counsel families to a) breastfeed young children and give their children nutritious complementary foods; b) play and communicate with their children to help them learn, and to strengthen their relationship with their children; c) prevent childhood illnesses and injury; and d) recognize signs of illness and take their sick children to a health facility for care. It includes a participant manual, facilitator notes, counseling cards, facilitator guidelines for conducting a planning workshop, and a planning handbook for program managers and planners.

Resource modules for home visitors: supporting families for nurturing care. UNICEF, 2016. This set of resource modules is intended to better equip home visitors with the latest knowledge and tools to support and engage with the families of young children. These modules can be delivered through various training methods and adapted to train other service providers.

Management of Childhood Illnesses

Pocket book of hospital care for children: Second edition. Guidelines for the management of common childhood illnesses. WHO, 2013. This booklet presents up-to-date, evidence-based clinical guidelines for the management of the main causes of childhood mortality in developing countries. It also covers common procedures, patient monitoring, and supportive care on the wards and some common surgical conditions that can be managed in small hospitals.

Nutrition

Adolescent nutrition and anaemia course. Nutrition International, 2020. Globally, adolescents – particularly girls – are greatly affected by malnutrition, partly due to their specific biological needs. However, they are often missed by health and nutrition interventions, as until recently they have not been viewed as a priority for health and nutrition. This free online course is made up of 15 modules addressing this topic, global guidelines and guidance, examples of adolescent nutrition programs, the link between nutrition and education, adolescent health systems, monitoring and evaluation, and data and research gaps.

Quality of Care

Coaching for quality improvement. WHO-SEARO, AIIMS, URC, 2018. This guide provides an overview of quality improvement team coaching, oriented towards the initial practical needs of coaches, along with case scenarios to introduce and address common challenges new coaches face.

Every mother every newborn (EMEN) quality improvement guide for health facility staff. UNICEF, 2016. This guide provides facility staff with the necessary tools to use a systematic quality improvement approach to implement and achieve EMEN quality standards and to improve the quality of care for every mother and newborn receiving care in a health facility.

Handbook for national quality policy and strategy: a practical approach for developing policy and strategy to improve quality of care. WHO, 2018. This handbook outlines an approach for the development of national policies and strategies to improve the quality of care. The handbook is designed to support teams developing policies and strategies in this area. It outlines eight essential elements to be considered by teams developing national quality policy and strategy: national health goals and priorities; local definition of quality; stakeholder mapping and engagement; situational analysis; governance and organizational structure; improvement methods and interventions; health management information systems and data systems; quality indicators and core measures.

Improving care for mothers and babies: a guide for improvement teams. Survive and Thrive Global Development Alliance, 2016. This guide is designed for healthcare providers in limited-resource settings who want to learn and apply special methods to improve the care of mothers and babies. It includes information and tools to facilitate the implementation of quality improvement activities at the facility level. The guide outlines the process of improvement step-by-step, helping providers plan, test, implement, continuously assess and sustain interventions that enable care to be delivered in the best way possible.

Point of care quality improvement: improving the quality of care for mothers and newborns in health facilities. Facilitator's manual. WHO, 2017. This manual – and the **learners manual** – use focused learning objectives, case studies, games, and other activities to build the knowledge and skills of frontline health workers to apply quality improvement approaches to solve problems and reliably deliver better care for mothers and newborns around the time of birth.

Setting up and managing a quality improvement program at district level. WHO-SEARO, AIIMS, URC 2018. This manual provides practical guidance to implement a large-scale quality improvement program at the district level.


Social and Behavior Change Communication

Social Behavior Change (SBC) how to guides. USAID Compass. These online guides provide step-by-step instructions on how to conduct basic social and behavior change tasks. They cover guides for each step of the SBC process, from formative research, strategic design, audience segmentation, communication channels, development of messages and materials, implementation, to monitoring and evaluation.

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Equist 2.0. UNICEF. This medium-term analysis and strategic planning tool helps analyze bottlenecks for reproductive, maternal and neonatal health interventions, identifies strategies to overcome bottlenecks and develops scenarios and cost-comparisons—helpful for undertaking an equity analysis and for comparing alternative strategies added into existing health systems.

Global Financing Facility (GFF) Country Workshop: prioritization  GFF, 2019. This presentation from the GFF Learning Workshop held in Tanzania in 2019, which elaborated the GFF approach, focuses on how to prioritize a package of services and health system reforms.

Lives Saved Tool Website. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The Lives Saved Tools is a mathematical modeling tool that allows users to estimate the impact of coverage change on mortality in low and middle-income countries.

OneHealth Tool. WHO. This is a comprehensive model estimating the cost and impact of health interventions and health system strengthening programs. It incorporates existing tools: MBB, LiST, FamPlan, AIM/GOALS/Resource Needs Model, WHO Stop TB, etc.

4



HOW-TO GUIDES

Results Framework

Designing a multi-stakeholder results framework: a toolkit to guide participatory diagnostics and planning for stronger results and effectiveness. World Bank Institute, 2013. This toolkit guides the learner in how to set goals, diagnose institutional problems, and monitor outcomes, to produce an outcome-based results framework.

Designing a results framework for achieving results: a how-to guide. Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank, 2012. This publication provides how-to guidance for developing results frameworks. A results framework serves as a critical tool in the development landscape, enabling practitioners to discuss and establish strategic development objectives and then link interventions to intermediate outcomes and results that directly relate to those objectives.

Theory of Change

Global Financing Facility (GFF) country workshop 2019: operationalization. Global Financing Facility, 2019. This presentation from the GFF Learning Workshop held in Tanzania in 2019, which elaborated on the GFF approach, focuses on how to develop a Theory of Change.

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BACKGROUND DATA

Database: global and national newborn health data and indicators. Healthy Newborn Network, 2020. This database provides the latest global, country and regional estimates related to neonatal survival, including estimates of neonatal deaths, the share of under-5 deaths that are neonatal, deaths broken down by cause, as well as trend data, coverage indicators, and data on finances for health.

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program data. DHS Program, USAID. The DHS program data provides national and district-level representative data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, gender, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and nutrition by country.

Global reference list of core 100 health indicators, 2015: Metadata. WHO, 2015. This website provides the key health status, service coverage, and health systems indicators, including those for MNCH.

Maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health data portal. WHO. This data portal provides the most up to date global, regional, and country indicators and data separated by maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health. Data can be visualized on downloadable charts and maps. The portal also provides links to other departments within WHO and UN agencies where additional data and MNCH-specific information can be found.

UNICEF data portal. UNICEF. This data website provides links to key MNCH data by country and topics, links to UNICEF data-related publications, downloadable statistical tables, and data visualizations and dashboards.

World development indicators. World Bank. This website presents a compilation of relevant, high-quality, and internationally comparable statistics about global development and the fight against poverty. The database contains 1,600 time series indicators for 217 economies and more than 40 country groups. It includes data on several key MNCH indicators, as well as links to other data sources, including from the WHO.

Child Malnutrition

Levels and trends in child malnutrition. UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group, 2020. This report provides 2000-2019 global and regional estimates of malnutrition among children under age five. It includes the prevalence and numbers affected for child stunting, overweight, wasting and severe wasting, including by World Bank income group classifications.



Interactive website on WASH. WHO/UNICEF/Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene. The site provides a searchable database for WASH data among households, schools, and healthcare facilities, by country.

INDICATORS AND MONITORING FRAMEWORKS

Indicator and monitoring framework for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health. UNICEF, 2016. This report presents the indicator and monitoring framework for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health, (2016-2030) focusing on its Survive, Thrive and Transform objectives and 17 targets. The report details the selection process for the indicators and implications for monitoring, measurement, investments, and reporting.

Is every child counted: status for data for children in the SDGs. UNICEF, 2017. This is a status report on the data availability of child-related SDG indicators. According to the report, sufficient data is available only for half of the indicators. The report also identifies priorities for enhancing the collection, analysis, and use of data for children.

Making every baby count: audit of stillbirths and neonatal deaths. WHO, 2016. This guide shows the way forward for healthcare facilities or whole countries to introduce a system to address the burden of stillbirths and neonatal deaths. Similar to the maternal death surveillance and response approach to ending preventable maternal mortality, this guide and related tools provide support for identifying cases, collecting information, and analyzing the data collected to recommend solutions to improve the quality of care and to implement the changes within a continuous evaluation and response cycle.

Ten steps to a results-based monitoring and evaluation system. The World Bank, 2004. This publication outlines the 10 steps for developing a results-based monitoring and evaluation system.

Child Malnutrition

Recommendations for data collection, analysis and reporting on anthropometric indicators in children under 5 years old. WHO/UNICEF, 2019. This report details standardized methods for generating representative malnutrition estimates based on anthropometric data relating to weight, length/height, and age in children under five years of age. The guidance includes recommended steps for planning, collecting, analyzing, and reporting on child malnutrition estimates. Some steps and recommendations included in the report are evidence-based while others are based on practical experience and expert advice of the working group members. Further research is required to provide a wider range of evidence-based recommendations.

Newborn Health

Competency verification toolkit: ensuring competency of direct care providers to implement the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative. WHO and UNICEF, 2020. This document presents a comprehensive competency verification toolkit to assist countries, health care systems and individual facilities to assess staff competency in the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to implement the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding. The toolkit introduces a Competency Verification Tool with performance indicators, and Examiners Resource to clearly spell out correct and incorrect responses/behaviors, a set of multiple-choice questions, case studies, and observation tools.



WASH

WASH in healthcare facilities. Global baseline report 2019. WHO/UNICEF, 2019. In every region in LMIC, WASH services in health care facilities are sub-standard. This report focuses on monitoring the status of WASH in health care facilities.

WASH in the 2030 agenda. UNICEF, 2017. This briefing note summarizes the new global indicators for monitoring the WASH elements of the SDG targets. It reflects extensive technical consultation with over 100 experts from over 60 organizations worldwide.

Quality of Care

A network for improving quality of care for maternal, newborn and child health: monitoring framework. WHO, Working document. This brief provides guidance on the monitoring and evaluation needs for the Network for Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health. The framework attempts to balance the monitoring needs across nine unique countries and data users at multiple levels of the health system: facility, district, national and global. It builds on the 2016 WHO Standards for improving quality of maternal and newborn care in health facilities and also on complementary monitoring frameworks, indicators and measurement methods, including global monitoring frameworks, such as those for ending preventable maternal mortality (EPMM), the Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) and the Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health.

Effective coverage measurement in maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health and nutrition: Progress, future prospects, and implications for quality health systems. The Lancet, May 2020. This publication is a result of a WHO and UNICEF convening where they brought together 100 quality of care measurement experts from over 45 institutions to make recommendations for standardizing the definition of effective coverage for MNCAHN, measurement approaches, and indicators for effective coverage.

Standards for improving the quality of care for children and young adolescents in health facilities. WHO, 2018. This report focuses on eight domains of the WHO framework for improving quality of care and addresses the most common conditions that affect children and adolescents in health facilities. It includes input, process, and outcome indicators to measure improvements in quality of care.

Standards for improving the quality of care for small and sick newborns in health facilities. WHO, 2020. This publication defines, standardizes, and mainstreams inpatient care of small and sick newborns, building on essential newborn care and ensuring consistency with the WHO quality of care framework. It includes input, process, and outcome indicators to measure improvements in quality of care.

Standards for improving quality of maternal and newborn care in health facilities. WHO, 2016. This report focuses on eight standards of care to achieve high-quality care around the time of childbirth. Each quality statement has several input, output or process and outcome measures against which improvements can be measured to drive and monitor quality of care improvement.

IMPACT EVALUATION

Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) Wiki. World Bank Research Group. This is a one-stop-shop for practical guidance and resources on impact evaluation research and the accompanying guidebook *Data for Development Impact*; *ietoolkit* and *iefieldkit*, Stata code packages featuring commands to routinize common impact evaluation tasks, and *Manage Impact Evaluations*, the World Bank flagship training designed to improve the skills and knowledge of impact evaluation practitioners.

Impact evaluation in practice, second edition. World Bank, 2016. This is a comprehensive and accessible introduction to impact evaluation for policymakers and development practitioners. The book incorporates real-world examples to present practical guidelines for designing and implementing impact evaluations. It covers the newest techniques for evaluating programs and includes state-of-the-art implementation advice, as well as an expanded set of examples and case studies that draw on recent development challenges. It also includes new material on research ethics and partnerships to conduct impact evaluation. The book links to complementary instructional material available online, including an applied case as well as questions and answers.

SURVEY TOOLS

Compendium of maternal and newborn health tools. MEASURE Evaluation, 2002. This compendium includes 20 population- and facility-based assessment tools that use qualitative and quantitative approaches and that can be used at different levels of the health system.

MICS6Tools. UNICEF. A comprehensive set of tools guide survey teams through every step of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) process – from overall planning, design and data collection in the field to data processing, analysis, interpretation, documentation and dissemination.

Monitoring birth preparedness and complication readiness: tools and indicators for maternal and newborn health. Jhpiego, 2004. This manual is an initial attempt to establish a standardized set of indicators that could be used across countries and/or programs for monitoring safe motherhood programs based on a birth preparedness and complication readiness approach. The manual provides guidance in assessing and monitoring safe motherhood programs that intervene at multiple levels. It establishes a set of indicators, called a Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness Index, for each of the six levels and provides a comprehensive set of tools for deriving these indicators and tracking progress.

Quality of integrated reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health and HIV services: assessment toolkit. USAID ASSIST Project, 2020. This survey toolkit is based on the WHO **Standards to Improving Quality of Maternal and Newborn Care** and updated RMNCAH clinical recommendations tailored to low- and middle-income settings. The 13 tools included in the toolkit fill an urgent need to assess the quality of RMNCAH, including HIV-related services, to inform service delivery and health system improvement efforts.





