Planning Handbook: Caring for Newborns and Children in the Community

Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health

UNICEF

World Health Organization
Background

• Progress in reduction of under five mortality but progress is uneven
• Coverage of key interventions low
• Limited access to quality care
• WHO/UNICEF state of the art packages for Caring for Newborns and Children in the community
  Caring for Newborns at Home
  Caring for the Child's Healthy Growth and Development
  Caring for the Sick Child
Evidence shows that:

- Home visits by CHWs during pregnancy and in the first week after birth can make a significant difference in reducing neonatal mortality.
- CHWs can play a key role in helping caregivers implement appropriate home care practices for healthy growth and development of their offspring.
- Community-based treatment of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria can significantly reduce childhood mortality.
WHO/UNICEF Joint statements

Diarrhoea

Pneumonia

Severe acute malnutrition

Home visits for newborn care

Integrated community case management
WHO/UNICEF Packages for Caring for Newborns and Children in the Community

Caring for the newborn at home

- Promotion of ANC and skilled care at birth
- Care in first week of life
- Recognition and referral of newborns with danger signs
- Special care for low-birth-weight babies

Caring for the sick child in the community

- Referral of children with danger signs and severe acute malnutrition
- Treatment in the community
  - Diarrhoea
  - Fever (malaria)
  - Pneumonia

Caring for the child's healthy growth and development

- Care-giving skills and support for child development
- Infant and young child feeding
- Prevention of illness
- Family response to child’s illness

World Health Organization
Packages for Caring for Newborns and Children in the Community

Caring for the newborn at home

Caring for the sick child in the community

Caring for the child’s healthy growth and development

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Planning Handbook

• Developed by WHO and UNICEF in collaboration with USAID, Save the Children and many others

• For national and district managers and planners of programmes for maternal and child health involved in planning and implementing packages to improve community-based care.
Purpose

• **Inform** managers and planners about the three community-based packages, their benefits and requirements

• **Guide** managers in *selecting* the best mix of community-based interventions and packages to expand or add in their country

• **Guide** managers through key issues and decisions in planning and implementing the packages in the context of current country activities
Contents (1)

• Detailed descriptions of the three (generic) recommended packages - CHW tasks, benefits, required medicines, equipment, supplies

• Describes a process for reviewing maternal, newborn and child health situation in the country

• Describes a process for selecting the community-based packages to implement that will help to improve newborn and child survival and health
• Provides a framework for developing and managing an implementation plan built around key health system components
  – Organization, coordination and policy setting
  – Human resources
  – Supply chain management, service delivery and referral
  – Advocacy, sensitization, community mobilization
  – Supervision and quality assurance
  – Monitoring, evaluation and research
  – Costing, financing and budgeting
Methodology

- Workshop based
- Led by facilitators knowledgeable on all three WHO/UNICEF standard packages for Caring for Newborns and children in the community with programme experience
- Requires good preparation to summarize current maternal and child health status and implementation efforts in the country
- Workshop includes plenary presentations and facilitated group work using standard template
GUIDELINE
Managing possible serious bacterial infection in young infants when referral is not feasible

WHO/UNICEF JOINT STATEMENT
Managing possible serious bacterial infection in young infants 6-60 days old when referral is not feasible

Operationalizing management of sick young infants with possible serious bacterial infection (PSBI) when referral is not feasible in the context of existing maternal, newborn, and child health programmes
Thank you