Saving Lives, Protecting Futures

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Rationale

- Report back from the Secretary-General on the progress and lessons learned of the *Global Strategy*
- Only one progress report in 2011 since the launch in 2010
- *We must now reflect on:*
  - Progress that has been made
  - Key lessons learned
  - Added value of the global partnerships GS/EWEC
- Underscore the unfinished MDG agenda and set-up the rationale for an updated *Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health* for post-2015
SAVING LIVES, PROTECTING FUTURES

You are Cordially Invited to
an Every Woman Every Child High-Level Event
to launch a Progress Report on the
Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health
Hosted by the UN Secretary-General

Tuesday, March 10, 2015 - 10:30-11:45 AM
ECOSOC Chamber, UN Headquarters, New York

This event will celebrate progress on, and high-level commitment to the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health 2010-2015 and showcase lessons learned for the Sustainable Development Goals era.

Invitation only. RSVP Here.
Overview

- Galvanize, bring together diverse partners to prevent deaths & improve lives of women and the children - hugely successful
- 400+ commitments made by 300+ partners, $45 bill in new financing, 1000+ new innovations in pipeline, strong political will and accountability – contributing to progress and saving and improving lives
- Momentum for progress grown steadily over the past five years.
- Nurture progress and build on forward motion into post-2015 era
- End all preventable deaths of women, children and adolescents in all parts of the world – historic opportunity
Global Strategy & Every Woman Every Child

- Rallying point and consensus building
- Ambitious vision saving 16 million lives - aspirational to galvanize political support and financial resources
- Recognized all stakeholders have a role
- Strong focus on accountability

- **EWEC** emerged - global movement to end preventable deaths
- Convene multi-stakeholder partners - generated global partnership for change
- Highlighted neglected areas: newborn deaths, family planning, life saving commodities, adolescents
Progress made, momentum building, but unfinished MDG agenda

- Great progress, since 1990
  - under-five mortality rate has dropped 49 %
  - maternal mortality ratio dropped by 47 %
  - Millions of lives have been saved and millions more cases of disease prevented

- Progress continued since launch of UN SG’s GS in 2010 – pace of progress varies.
- Expanded access to essential services – varies across countries and interventions
- Despite this progress, health MDGs will not be met
Accountability

• Accountability framework to help ensure commitments for resources and results are met
• Commission on Information and Accountability (COIA) recommendations
• Independent monitoring - independent Expert Working Group (iERG)
• Annual tracking of commitments
Innovation

• R&D new technologies, operational innovation

• More integrated approach to women and children’s health

• Pipeline containing up to 1,000 new innovations, totalling US$255 mill in investments
Financing

- Increasing funding flows by donors - US$40 bill in 2011 to US$59.8 billion in 2014
- More than US$45 billion in new funding has been mobilized for women’s and children’s health
- Nearly 60% of the US$59.8 billion disbursed
- More substantial increase to RMNCH compared to overall DA for health
Lessons Learned for Post-2015
Focus, Political leadership, Global Partnership

- MDGs and GS clear goals, focused global attention and investments – maintain focus in crowded SDG agenda
- Political leadership – elevated to global political agenda – build stronger ownership from regional bodies and emerging economies champions
- Largest and most diverse global partnership – need to demonstrate value of partnerships and systematic rigorous reporting of results
Building coherence, new financing approaches and stronger accountability

- Brought diverse and siloed communities under “big tent” – Need stronger linkages across Global initiatives, APR, FP2020, ENAP, CoLSC
- Changing future financing landscape – broader more flexible financing approaches and instruments for countries
- Essential importance of measurement for effective accountability
- Better use of regional and sub-regional mechanisms and civil society for ensuring accountability
Beyond 2015 – address persistent gaps and challenges

- Newborns and Stillbirths
- Quality
- Adolescents
- Access to modern contraception
- Social, political, environmental determinants of health
- Build resilient health systems
- Fragile/humanitarian settings
- NCDs
Thank You