

# Replicating Global MCH Innovations in the United States

July 17, 2018 1:00 PM Eastern

- Adrianna Logalbo, 1,000 Days
- Mireille Posse, Hispanics in Philanthropy
- Betsy McNamara, Transforming Birth Fund



## About 1,000 Days



Our vision is for every child to have a healthy first 1,000 days. It starts with good nutrition.



#### **Our Work**



1,000 Days mobilizes advocates, thought-leaders, policymakers and its network of over 80 partners to improve nutrition for women and children in the U.S. and around the world.







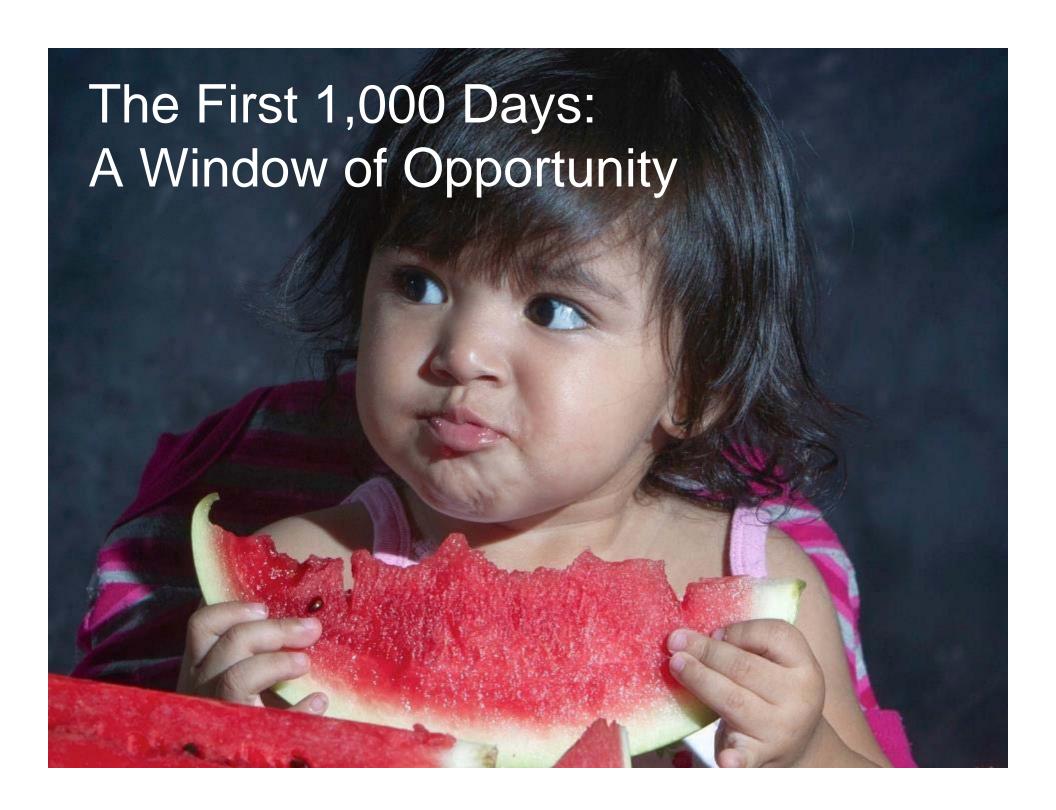






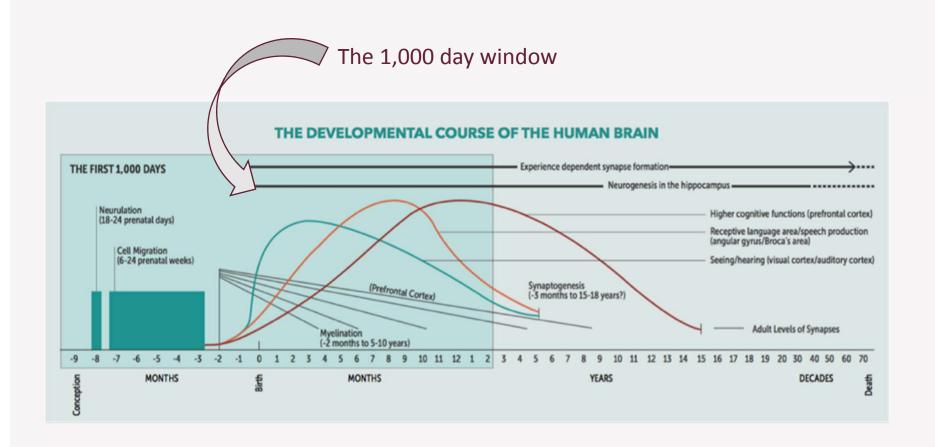






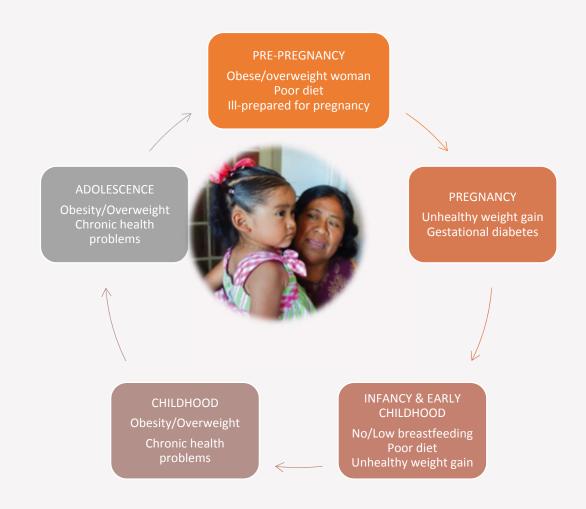
# Why 1,000 Days: A Foundation for Brain Development & Learning





## Why 1,000 Days: A Foundation for Lifelong Health





<sup>1.</sup> Journal of Obesity, Volume 2012, Need for Early Interventions in the Prevention of Pediatric Overweight: A Review and Upcoming Directions

<sup>2.</sup> Hanson, Mark, "The early origins of health – what and where should the focus be?" University of South Hampton School of Medicine

# Why 1,000 Days: A Foundation for More Equitable Beginnings





- •Inequalities in child development begin prenatally
- •The effects of poverty early in life are more damaging to child development than those that occur later in life
- •The best time to prevent inequalities is before trajectories have been established

Foundations of Healthy Child Development<sup>1</sup>

Stable, responsive & nurturing care giving

Appropriate nutrition

Safe, supportive physical environments



#### The 10 Building Blocks for Nutrition During the First 1,000 Days



## A Truly "Global" Issue





#### **GLOBALLY**

1 in 4 children under age 5 are developmentally stunted as a result of chronic undernutrition.

Over 41 million children under age 5 are overweight, almost half of them live in Asia and one quarter in Africa.

More than one billion women and girls do not have the adequate nutrition and healthy diets they need to survive and thrive.



#### HERE IN THE U.S.

Nearly 1 in 6 children under age 6 are food insecure.

1 in 4 preschool children ages 2-5 is overweight and 1 in 8 is obese.

More than 50% of all women of reproductive age are overweight or obese.

1 in 4 toddlers are not getting enough iron in their diets



#### The U.S. Picture: Pregnancy





- More than 50% of women enter pregnancy overweight or obese<sup>1</sup>
- 47% of pregnant women gained an excessive amount of weight during pregnancy<sup>2</sup>
- The U.S. has one of the highest rates of maternal mortality among wealthy nations

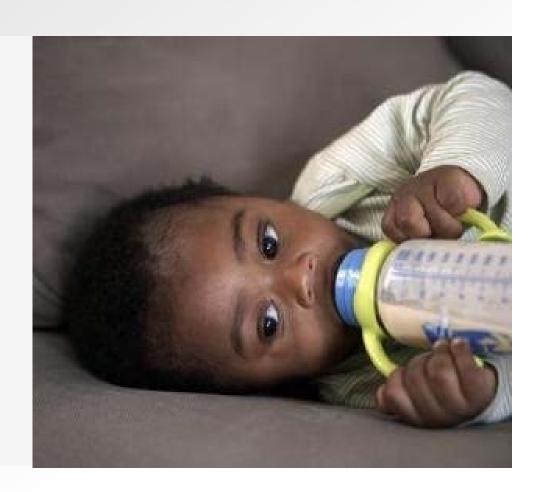
<sup>1.</sup> American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Committee Opinion Number 549, January 2013

<sup>2.</sup> Deputy, N. P., Sharma, A. J., Kim, S. Y., & Hinkle, S. N. (2015). Prevalence and characteristics associated with gestational weight gain adequacy. Obstetrics and gynecology, 125(4), 773-781.

### The U.S. Picture: Infancy



- 1 in 5 babies are never breastfed¹
- Only 22% of infants are exclusively breastfed at 6 months<sup>2</sup>
- The US is one of the only countries in the world without paid leave
- Studies find "excessive" caloric intake in young children, beginning before 4 months<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1.</sup> Centers for Disease Control. 2016 Breastfeeding report card.

<sup>2.</sup> International Labour Organization

<sup>3.</sup> Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2013, Lessons from Feeding Infants and Toddlers Study in North America: What Children Eat and Implications for Obesity Prevention

#### The U.S. Picture: Early Childhood





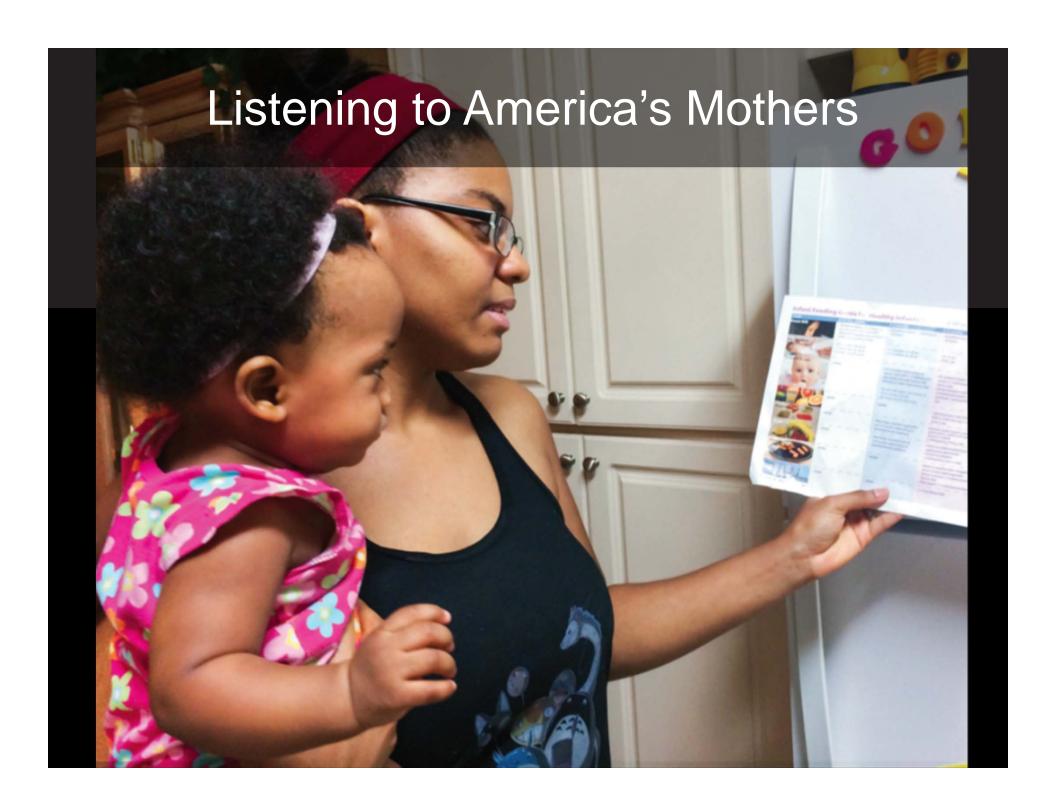
- French fries are the most common vegetable consumed by 1 year olds<sup>5</sup>
- By age 2, 44% of toddlers have consumed a sugar-sweetened beverage<sup>4</sup>
- 10% of U.S. children exhibit signs of overweight or obesity before age 2<sup>3</sup>
- 1 in 4 of U.S. children between ages 1 and 2 do not get the recommended dietary allowance for iron<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1.</sup> Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Matthew P. Rabbitt, Christian A. Gregory, and Anita Singh. 2017. Household Food Security in the United States in 2016, ERR-237, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Hamner, H.C., Perrine, C.G. & Scanlon, K.S. (2016). Usual Intake of Key Minerals among Children in the Second Year of Life, NHANES 2003–2012. Nutrients, 8(8): 468.

<sup>2.</sup> Ogden, C. L., Carroll, M. D., Kit, B. K., & Flegal, K. M. (2012). Prevalence of obesity and trends in body mass index among US children and adolescents, 1999-2010. JAMA, 307(5), 483-490

<sup>3.</sup> Saavedra, J. M. et al. (2013). Lessons from the Feeding Infants and Toddlers Study in North America: What Children Eat, and Implications for Obesity Prevention. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 62 (suppl 3):27–36

<sup>5.</sup> American Dietetic Association, Food Consumption Patters of Infants and Toddlers: Where are we now? 2010.



# Moms know how important healthy eating is





I just hope one day she realizes the choices I'm making out of love. I wish my mom had done that for me. I want it to become a family tradition to try to make the best food choices when we have access to make those choices. I want to make those choices as a family.

DONTAE, MOTHER OF A 17-MONTH OLD, JACKSON, MS

# Moms are doing their best, but they need support



I think too, moms feel like they have to act like everything's perfect and I think don't be afraid to admit that you're struggling and that you need help 'cause every mom has been there. So it's okay to ask for help 'cause we've all been there. We've all felt like we were going to lose our minds.

ALISHA, MOTHER OF A 1-YEAR-OLD, CHICKASHA, OK There is a lot of information but not a lot of support. You can go anywhere for information, but sometimes you want reassurance from someone. You need someone who understands what you're going through.

WANDA, MOTHER OF A 4-MONTH-OLD, A 22-MONTH-OLD AND AN 8-WEEK-OLD, LEXINGTON, KY

# An Agenda for Change for the Next 1,000 Days





**Maternal Diet and Health** 



**Breastfeeding** 



**Infant and Toddler Diets** 



**Support for Vulnerable Families** 



1

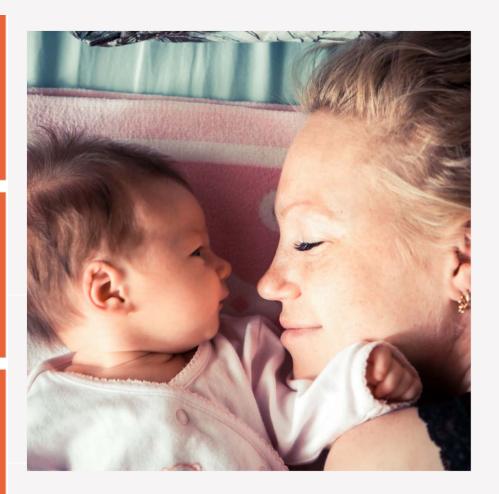
Empower parents and caregivers with an understanding of the importance of early nutrition and knowledge of best practices for infant and young child feeding.

2

Educate and train medical and health care professionals, child care workers and others working with expectant mothers, babies and toddlers on the importance of early nutrition and optimal infant and young child feeding practices.



Establish evidence-based dietary guidelines for pregnant women and children under age 2.



## **Empowering Parents & Caregivers with Evidence-Based Information**



#### **Our Goal**

Translate evidence-based, expert reviewed information on baby and toddler feeding into practical and accessible resources for today's parents and caregivers



1,000 Days' series of 12 videos can be found at <a href="www.thousanddays.org/for-parents">www.thousanddays.org/for-parents</a>. Also on 1,000 Days' <a href="Facebook">Facebook</a>, <a href="Twitter">Twitter</a> and Instagram channels.





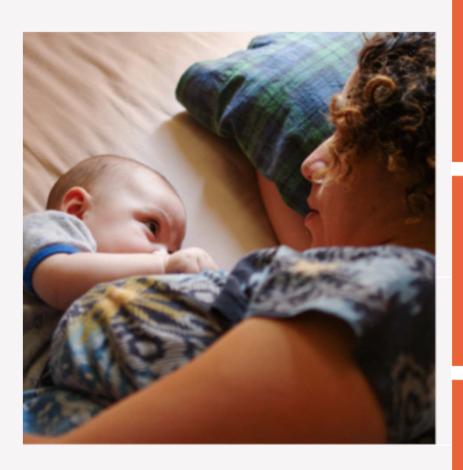
Invest in the research, monitoring and surveillance of the nutritional status of pregnant women and children under age 2.



Support healthy pregnancies by ensuring access to high quality preconception and prenatal care, nutrition education and obesity prevention programs.







6

Improve support for mothers to breastfeed by creating breastfeeding-friendly communities, workplaces and healthcare facilities.

7

Invest in paid parental leave and family-friendly workplace policies to support parents to give their children the strongest start to life.



Encourage companies to follow the World Health Organization's International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes which provides guidelines for the ethical marketing and promotion of infant formulas and foods and beverages for young children.



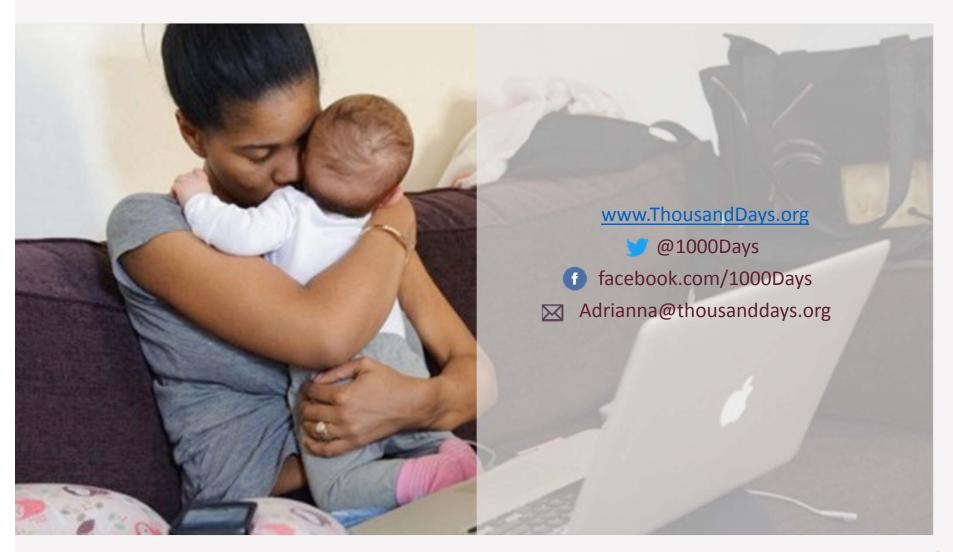




Ensure that healthy, nutritious foods are the affordable, available and desired choice for all families.



### **A Thousand Thanks!**







# QUALITY MATERNAL HEALTH IN MEXICO

## **ABOUT HIP**

Transnational network
Created in 1983

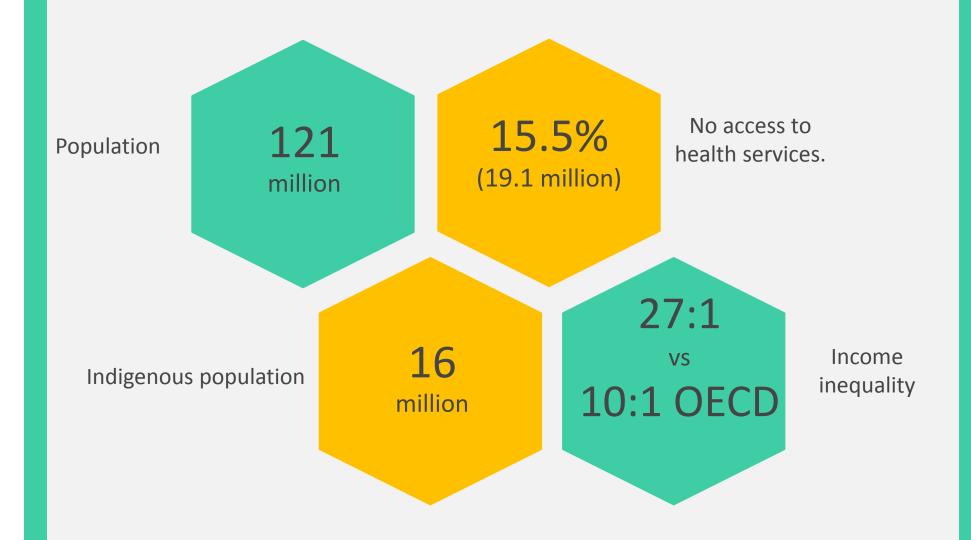
With offices in **US and Mexico** 

Mission

TO STRENGTHEN LATINO EQUITY, LEADERSHIP, AND VOICE TO BUILD A MORE EQUAL AND PROSPEROUS AMERICA AND LATIN AMERICA.



## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

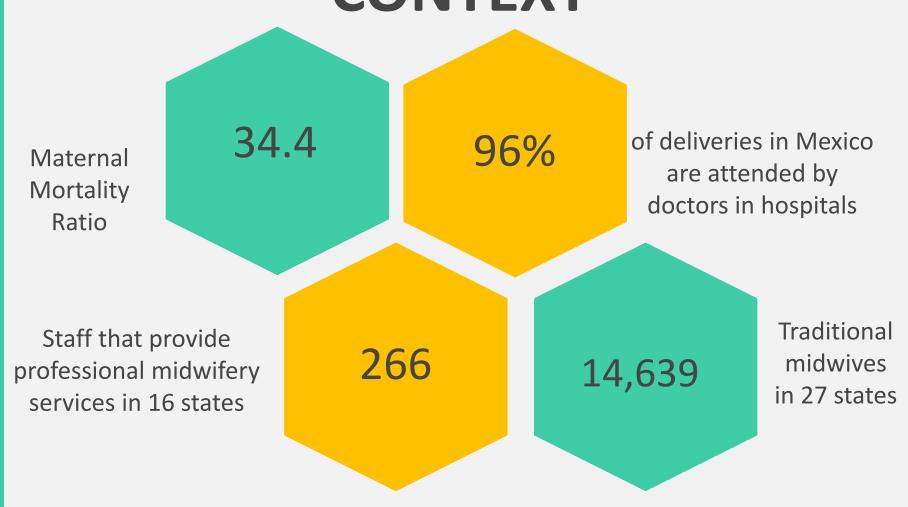




# REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CONTEXT



# REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CONTEXT





## POTENTIAL OF MIDWIFERY

competencies

87% of the essential care

70% decrease in unwanted pregnancies

67% maternal death

Cultural understanding, contraceptive counseling, prenatal, delivery, postpartum, infant and abortion care.

Midwives who are educated and regulated to international standards can provide 87% of essential care needed for women and newborns.

Midwives can provide SSR health services.

Ensure the skills of midwifery personnel to contribute to the provision of high quality care.

## **MIDWIFERY IN MEXICO**

Strategies Components **Availability** Accessibility Acceptability Quality **Education & Training** X **Provision of Services** Advocacy Favorable working enviroments **Empowerment &** Leadership

## **MIDWIFERY IN MEXICO**

#### Strategies

#### **Education & Training**

#### **Provision of Services**

Favorable working environments

Advocacy

Empowerment & Leadership

#### Organizations

- Mujeres Aliadas, A.C
- Centro de Investigaciones en Salud de Comitán (CISC)
- Ipas México, A.C.
- CIMIGEN

- Nueve Lunas, SC
- CASA, A.C.

- FOCA, A.C.
- CIMIGEN
- Nueve Lunas, SC
- CASA, A.C.
- ACASAC

- Centro de Partos San Cristobal (Luna Maya)
- Mujeres Aliadas, A.C
- Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación, A.C
- Mujeres Aliadas, A.C.
- FOCA, A.C.
- ILSB
- ACASAC
- Sakil Nichim Antsetik

- CASA, .A.C
- Comité Promotor para una Materninad Segura, CPMS
- Kinal Antzetik

- ILSB
- Asociación Mexicana de Partería- AMP
- Asociación de Parteras Profesionales- APP
- Kinal Antzetik

# MIDWIFERY SERVICES: A WORTHWHILE INVESTMENT

#### **GENDER EQUITY**

#### Access to education

- Increase the number of women to formal education.
- Access to leadership positions.

#### **Decent work**

 Access to better job opportunities improving income.

## Women empowerment

- Sexual and reproductive health should respond directly to the girl's and women's voices and needs
- Involvement in decision-making process related with their health.

## **FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES**

#### **Education & Training**

- Strengthen current training spaces.
- Expand options for professional midwifery training.

#### **Provision of Services**

- Perceptions and attitudes that women have towards midwifery.
- Document the experiences of incorporation of professional midwives into health services

## Favorable working environments

• Pre-conditions necessary to enable working conditions.

## Empowerment & Leadership

- Dialogue and the systematization of national evidence.
- Encourage dialogue and alliances between different actors.



#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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Hispanics in Philanthropy
Mexico Office



# transforming birth **FUND**

### Midwifery Model of Care – Funding a Movement

Betsy McNamara, Consultant to the Transforming Birth Fund

# transforming birth **FUND**



**UP TO THE PROMISE** 

#### Why Maternity Care?

Shared life experience

Desire to share the "wealth"

#### Why Maternity Care?

"Why can't more women have the kind of beautiful births, empowering births that we had?"



#### "Why is birth so medicalized in our country?"

- \*Why are only 11% of births in the U.S. attended by midwives when research shows that 85 to 90% of births don't need a surgeon attending them?
- \*Why, when **Medicaid pays for 43% of all births**, is the U.S. maternity care system so focused on interventions, and not on supporting people to have a **physiologic and more cost effective birth**?
- \*Why are fully one-third of all births in the U.S. by C-Section when the WHO says that anything more than 10-15% is actually dangerous?

"The US maternity care system is like your six-month dental cleanings being performed by an oral surgeon."

-Michael Klein, Neonatologist

#### Safety, outcomes, experience

# Why are only 11% of births in U.S. attended by midwives when international research shows improved outcomes when midwifery is integrated

into the health system?



#### THE LANCET

'Midwifery is a vital solution to the challenges of providing high quality maternal and newborn care for all women and infants, in all countries'

http://www.thelancet.com/series/midwifery

# *Impact*56 outcomes improved when midwifery embedded

- \*Maternal and newborn mortality, stillbirth reduced
- Less preterm birth, low birthweight
- ❖ Maternal morbidity reduced
- Reduced interventions in labour
- ❖Improved psycho-social outcomes
- ❖ Increased birth spacing, contraceptive use
- ❖ Increased breastfeeding initiation and duration
- Shorter hospital stays, improved referrals, attendance by known provider

#### Health Systems Change



#### Transforming Birth Fund: Vision







All childbearing families have access to the level of maternity care they want and need, and maternity care systems support them

#### Systemic Barriers to Improving Maternity Care

- Legal barriers in most U.S. states.
- Very few quality measures
- ❖ No payor reimbursement for CPM's in most states still.
- Limits to coverage for Nurse Midwives.
- Support for the midwifery model of care —
   wait, support, and step in with interventions, only when necessary.

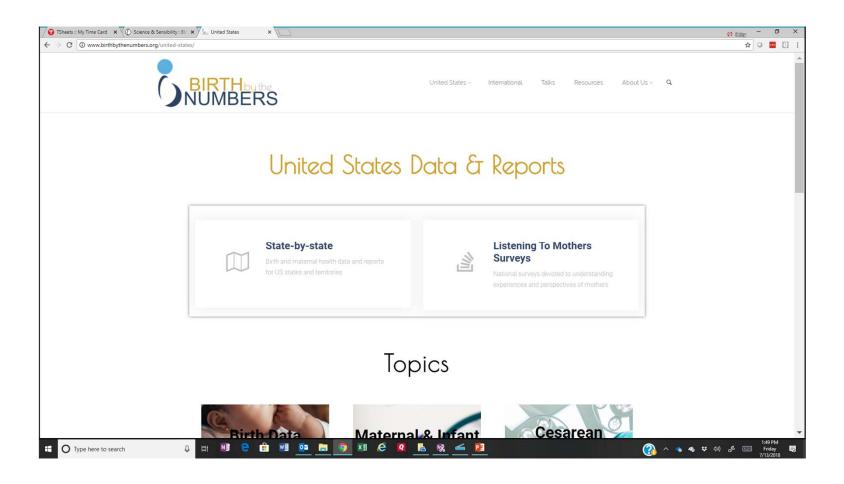
#### Cultural Barriers to Improving Maternity Care

- **❖** Lack of respectful care
- Deep division between Nurse-Midwives, Certified Professional Midwives, and Physicians
- ❖ Impact of a risk-focused lens for care
- ❖ Very scattered, divided movement
- ❖Institutional racism

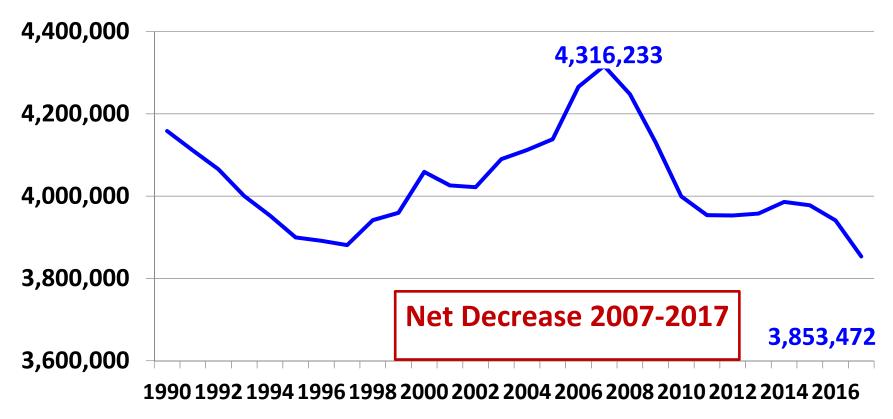
#### Turning Point

Funding a Movement

#### birthbythenumbers.org



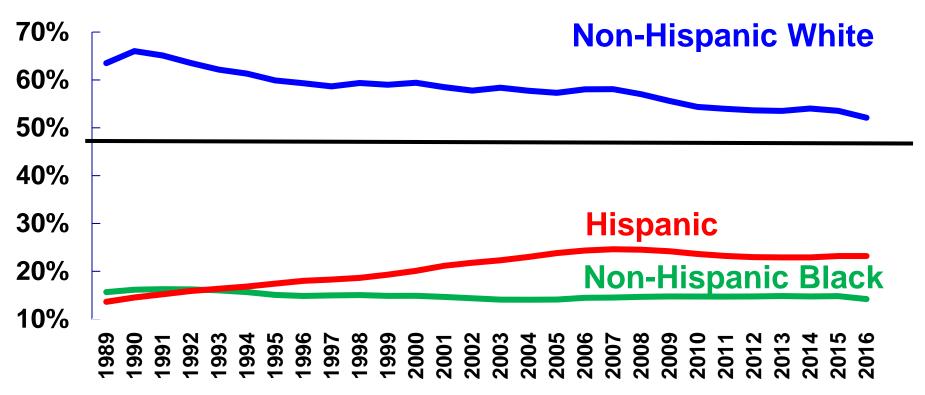
#### Total U.S. Births, 1990-2017\*



Source: Annual NCHS Reports on Births \*2017 data is preliminary

BirthByTheNumbers.org

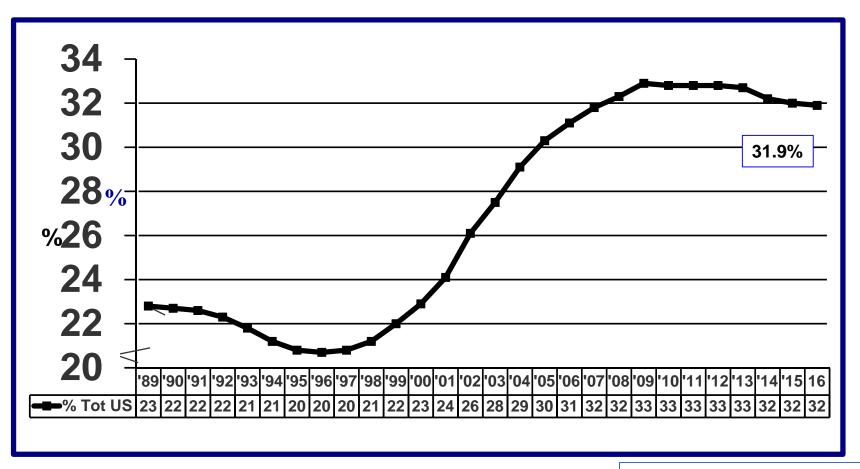
#### Proportion of all U.S. Births, 1989-2016\*



Source: Adapted from NCHS Annual Birth Reports \*2016 data is preliminary

www.BirthByTheNumbers.org

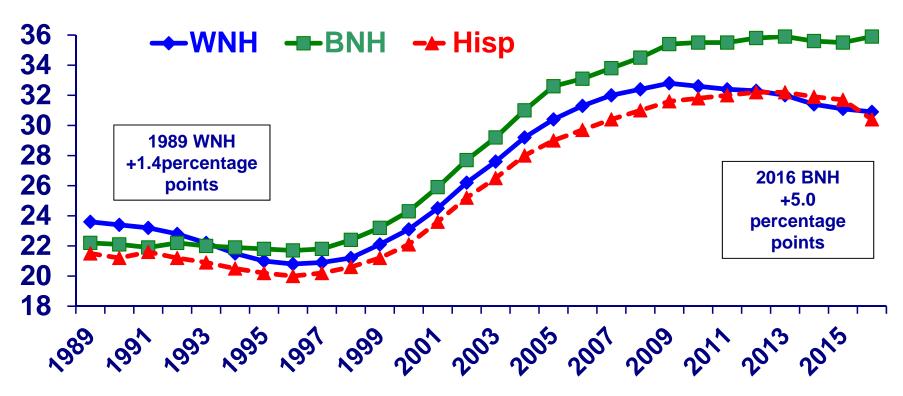
U.S. Cesarean Rates, 1989-2016\*



Source: NCHS Annual Birth Reports \*2016 data preliminary

www.BirthByTheNumbers.org

## Total cesarean rates by race/ethnicity, U.S. 1989-2016\*



Source: National Center for Health Statistics Annual Birth Reports \*2016 data is preliminary

www.BirthByTheNumbers.org

#### **Estimating Maternal Mortality Ratios**

Adjusting the CDC Pregnancy Related Mortality data to reflect a maternal mortality rate

Estimated for 2011-2013 (per 100,000 live births):

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			VV	U		C	

- Non-Hispanic white women
- Non-Hispanic black women
- Hispanic women

Black-white disparity

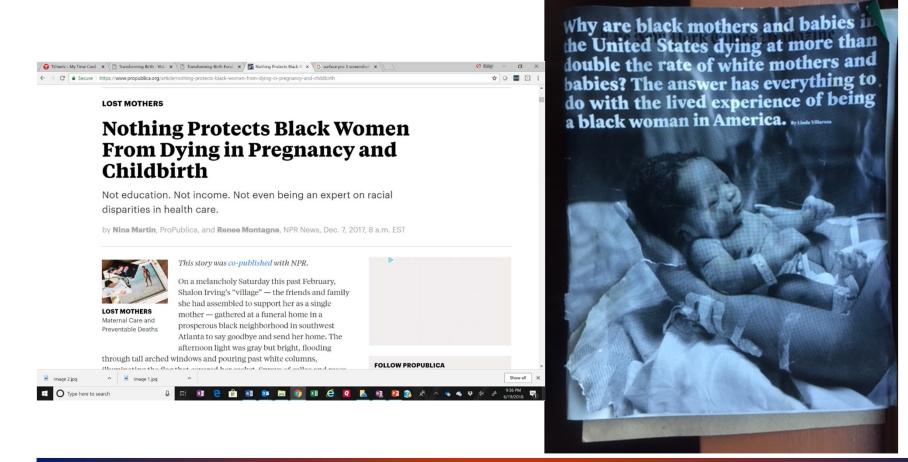
14.8

11.5

10.0

**3.2** 

#### Disparities in the News



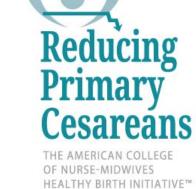
#### Strategies & Successes

- Funded backbone organizations
- Deep research and maps for action
- Bringing together of groups to build consensus and a path forward
- ❖ Support for universal standards of education and regulation for CPM's − so that out-of-hospital births could be taken into the mainstream.

# Strategies & Successes: Funding backbone organizations









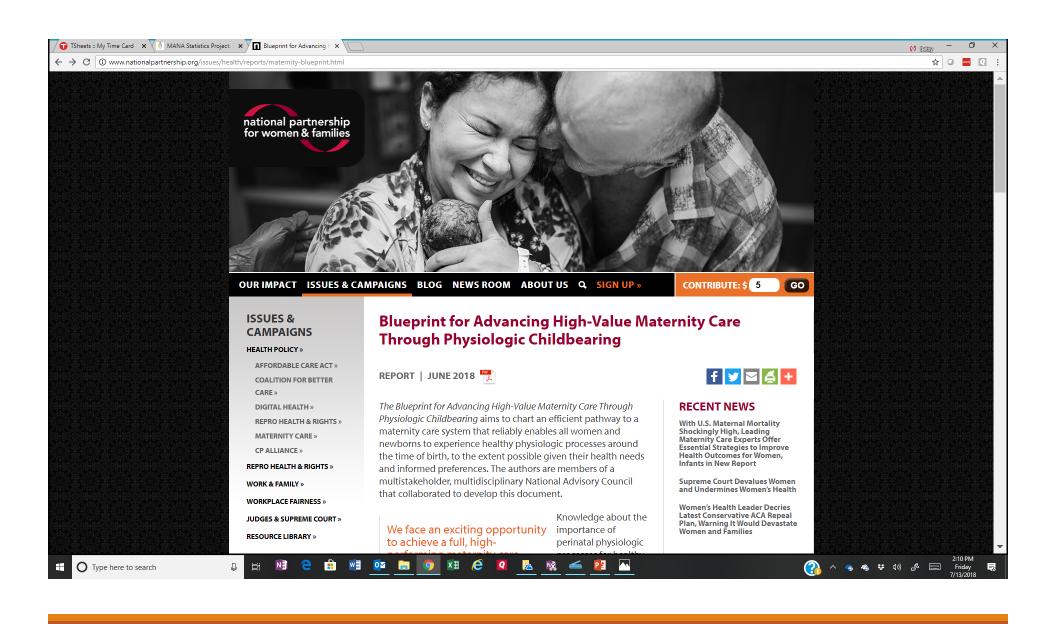
# Strategies & Successes: Deep research and maps for action

**MANA Division of Research** 











#### Mapping integration of midwives across the United States: Impact on access, equity, and outcomes

Saraswathi Vedam , Kathrin Stoll, Marian MacDorman, Eugene Declercq, Renee Cramer, Melissa Cheyney, Timothy Fisher, Emma Butt, Y. Tony Yang, Holly Powell Kennedy

Published: February 21, 2018 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192523

#### Abstract

Poor coordination of care across providers and birth settings has been associate Research suggests that integration of midwives into regional health systems is a outcomes, yet, to date, the characteristics of an integrated system have not bee

#### Methods

Our multidisciplinary team examined published regulatory data to inform a 50-st midwifery practice and interprofessional collaboration. Items (110) detailed differ autonomy, governance, and prescriptive authority; as well as restrictions that ca maternity providers across birth settings. A nationwide survey of state regulatory relevance, importance, and realities of local interpretation of these state laws. U



#### Strategies & Successes

- www.nationalpartnership.org/blueprint
- http://www.birthplacelab.org/mapping-collaboration-acrossbirth-settings/

#### Strategies & Successes: Convening for Consensus



challenging issues in maternity care.

## Strategies & Successes: Support for Universal Standards



US Midwifery Education, Regulation, & Association

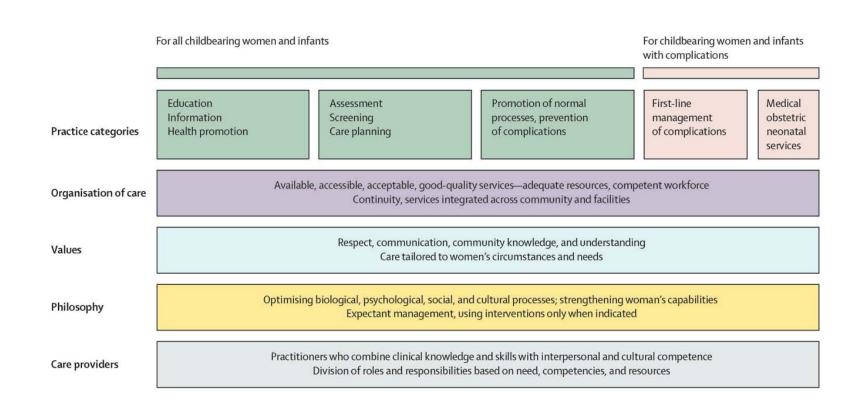
#### Exciting New Grantees



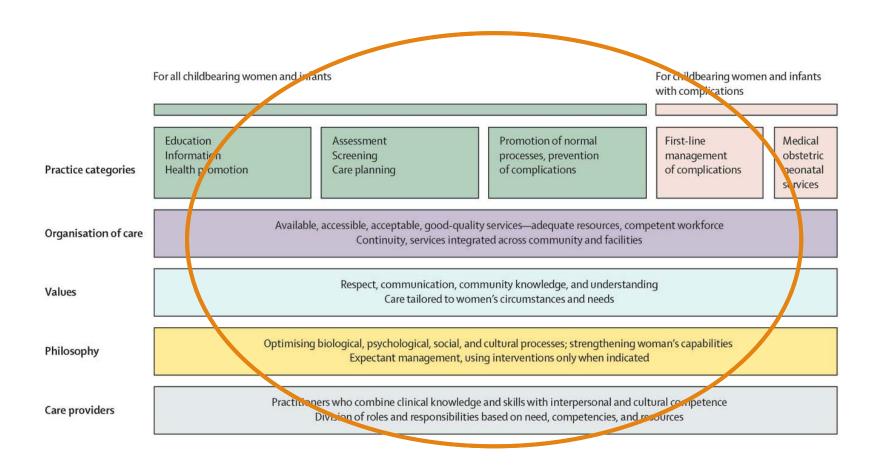
Perinatal Family Support Organization



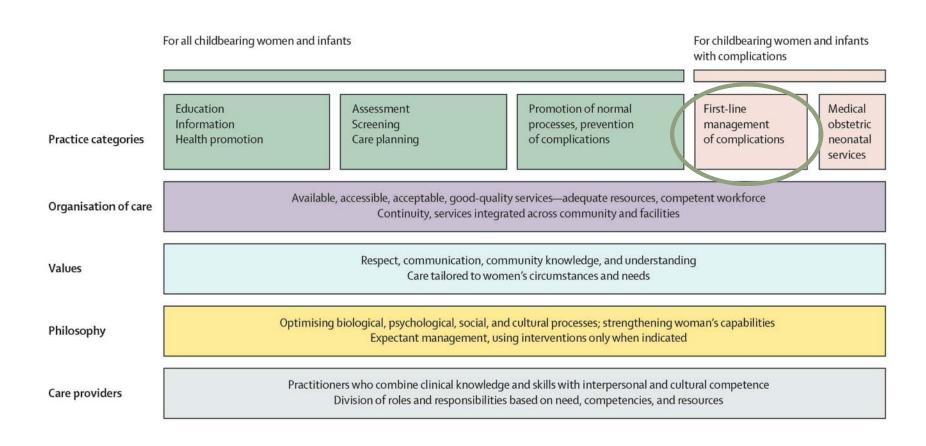
#### Quality maternal and newborn care (QMNC) framework



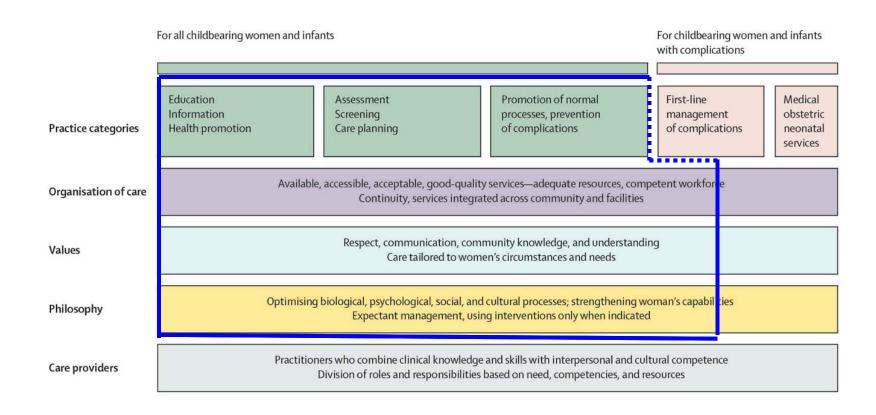
#### Quality maternal and newborn care (QMNC) framework Care that ALL women need



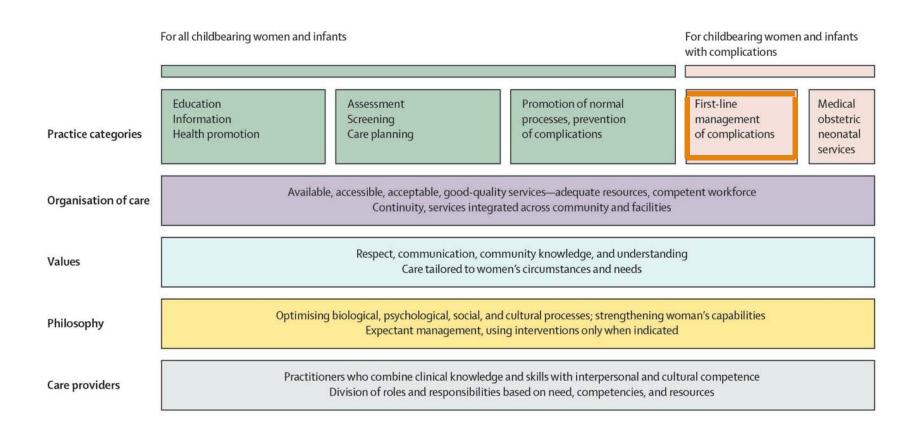
#### Quality maternal and newborn care (QMNC) framework Care that only a FEW women will need



#### Quality maternal and newborn care (QMNC) framework Scope of midwifery



#### Quality maternal and newborn care (QMNC) framework Focus of current research funding



#### **Takeaways**

- \*There is much opportunity within the US Maternity Care System to improve outcomes, experience and lower cost.
- The Midwifery Model of Care is proven to support physiologic birth, which achieves that triple aim.
- There are many points of entry through which funders may impact change within the system.

#### Contact Us

# transforming birth **FUND**

Betsy McNamara, Consultant

www.transformingbirth.org bmcnamara@fullcirclenh.com 603-219-0699



# Questions?



- More webinars on this topic?
- New topics you want to tackle or learn more about?
- Innovative work that you want to share?
- A question you want to pose to your colleagues?

GIH Children and Families E-forum Contact: childrenandfamilies@gih.org