

## Maternal and Newborn Health Evidence Summit



Professor Nila F. Moeloek, Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, launches the Evidence Summit Activity with stakeholders on 18 August 2016

## INFORMATION ON THE MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH EVIDENCE SUMMIT:

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‱<mark>∭</mark> ⊢B: usaid-indonesia Despite progress in many areas of health and development in Indonesia, maternal and newborn health has not improved to the levels anticipated for a middle income country. Information is fragmented and there is no consensus on existing evidence of what works to improve maternal and newborn health, promising approaches that require more work and evaluation, and priority gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed to better inform program and policy priorities.

## INITIATIVE

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is supporting the Indonesian Academy of Sciences (Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia or AIPI) to convene an Evidence Summit on maternal and newborn health. This Evidence Summit builds on a 2013 report developed by AIPI in collaboration with the US National Academy of Sciences, also supported by USAID, titled "Reducing Maternal and Neonatal Mortality in Indonesia: Saving Lives, Saving the Future". This Indonesia Evidence Summit will provide a platform for bringing together all interested parties to set priorities for action to improve maternal and newborn health in Indonesia. And, being the first time that such an Evidence Summit has been conducted for an individual country, it will also serve as a model for other countries.

## RESULTS

- A bibliography of all existing evidence relevant to maternal and neonatal mortality in Indonesia will be assembled.

- Existing evidence will be assessed to provide a clear understanding of the implications of the current evidence and priorities for action, including:

- Areas where evidence is sufficient to support decisions to sustain or scale intervention approaches, or revise policies and guidelines,

- Promising approaches and innovations that address priority issues, but where more work and evidence is needed, and

- Priority evidence gaps, where new evidence is needed to inform policies and program priorities and actions.

- Consensus built with all stakeholders on the evidence base, its interpretation, and priorities for action to accelerate progress to reduce maternal and newborn mortality in Indonesia.