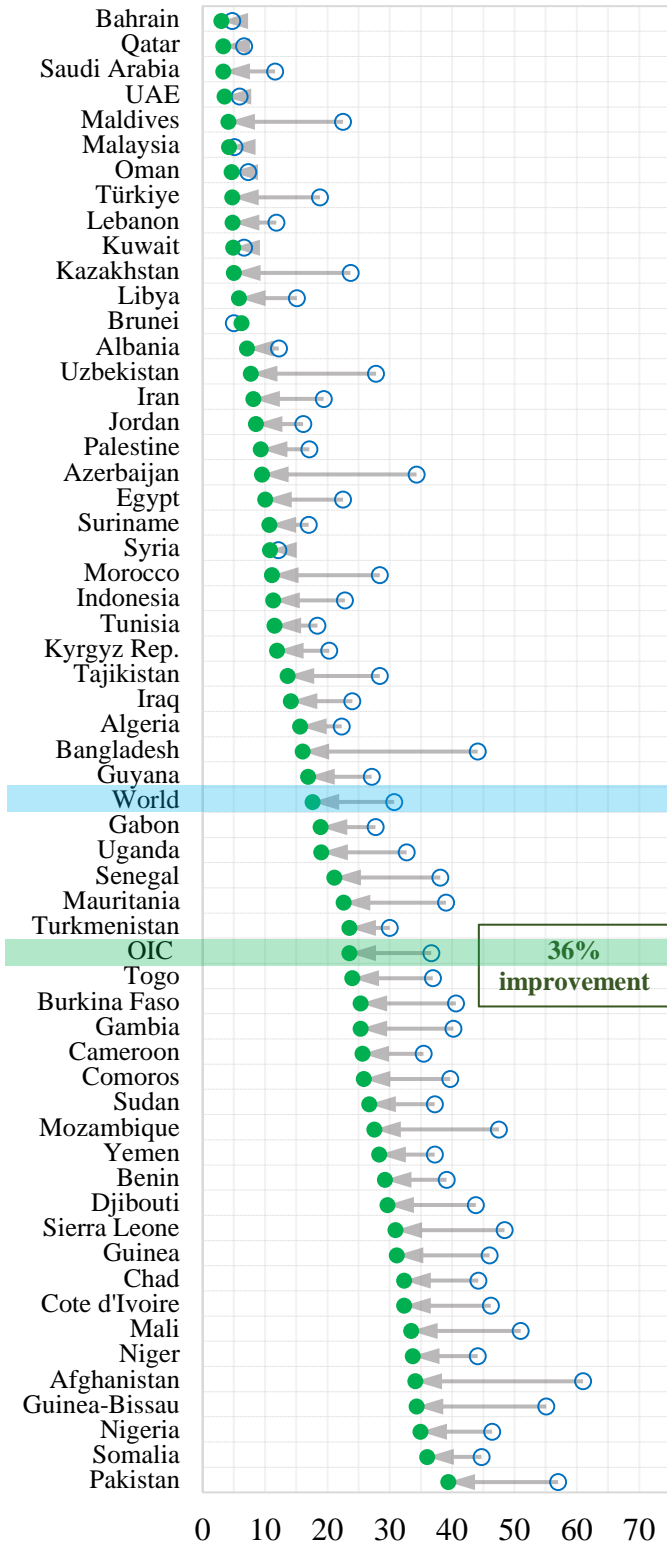


Neonatal Mortality Ratio

(Deaths per 1000 Live Births, 2000 vs. 2021)

○ 2000 ● 2021



- Access to health interventions for children is of paramount importance for **child survival** and achieving relevant targets of SDG 3 (Good Health & Well-Being) and OIC Strategic Health Program of Action 2014-2023.
- The **neonatal mortality rate** is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life.
- At the OIC level, there has been a remarkable reduction in neonatal mortality by **36%**, since 2000. Similarly, there has been a 43% decline globally.
- Despite these declines, in 2021, an average of 24 out of 1000 live births in the OIC died within the first 28 days. This figure was 18 in the world.
- In order to end **child mortality**, joints actions are needed, especially in OIC Least Developed Countries, to ensure that families have access to quality and improved health services during and after childbirth and to increase access to clean water and sanitation services.
- Indeed, in the past two decades, significant advancements have been achieved in improving the survival rates of newborn babies worldwide. However, amidst these global strides, the lives of Palestinian children in Gaza stand in stark contrast, besieged by ongoing Israeli aggression. Within the confines of Gaza, there is nowhere safe for one million children. Tragically, over 10,000 children have already been killed and thousands more have suffered life-altering injuries. Basic necessities such as water, food, fuel, and medicine are woefully inadequate, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. In Gaza, childhood is marred by suffering, deprivation, and loss, casting a gloomy shadow over their future prospects.

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 21/11/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the United Nations Statistics Division, UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database