

WHY CHILDREN

TRAINING FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS



Children's Health and the Environment
WHO Training Package for the Health Sector
World Health Organization
www.who.int/ceh

WHO/CED/PHE/EPE/19.12.06

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Notes:

- Please add details of the date, time, place and sponsorship of the meeting for which you are using this presentation in the space indicated.
- This is a large set of slides from which the presenter should select the most relevant ones to use in a specific presentation. These slides cover many facets of the problem. Present only those slides that apply most directly to the local situation in the region.



Children represent the future of our societies.
Protecting their health and environment is crucial.

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Children should reach their full potential as individuals.
Children should become contributing members of societies.
They are an intrinsic component of sustainable development.

The term “children” refers to those below 18 years of age, according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

References:

- WHO, UNEP (2010). Healthy environments for healthy children: key messages for action. Geneva: World Health Organization. (http://www.who.int/ceh/publications/hehc_booklet_en.pdf?ua=1, accessed 22 January 2018).
- WHO (2017). Inheriting a sustainable world? Atlas on children’s health and the environment. Geneva: World Health Organization. (<http://www.who.int/ceh/publications/inheriting-a-sustainable-world/en/>, accessed 2 April 2018).
- UN (1989). Convention on the rights of the child. New York: United Nations. (https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtmsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en, accessed 12 February 2019).

Photo:

- © WHO/Yoshi Shimizu

Learning objectives

- Understand the global importance and public health impact of children's exposure to environmental threats
- Learn about the special vulnerability of children – new knowledge, new concepts
- Consider the threats to children's health in developing countries, in transition economies and in industrialized countries
- Consider how different stakeholders can take action

Outline

- Magnitude of the problem
- Children's unique vulnerability
- Main global environmental risks
- Future directions

Note:

When selecting the slides to include in your presentation, please choose only those of relevance to the region and/or interests of your audience.

Outline

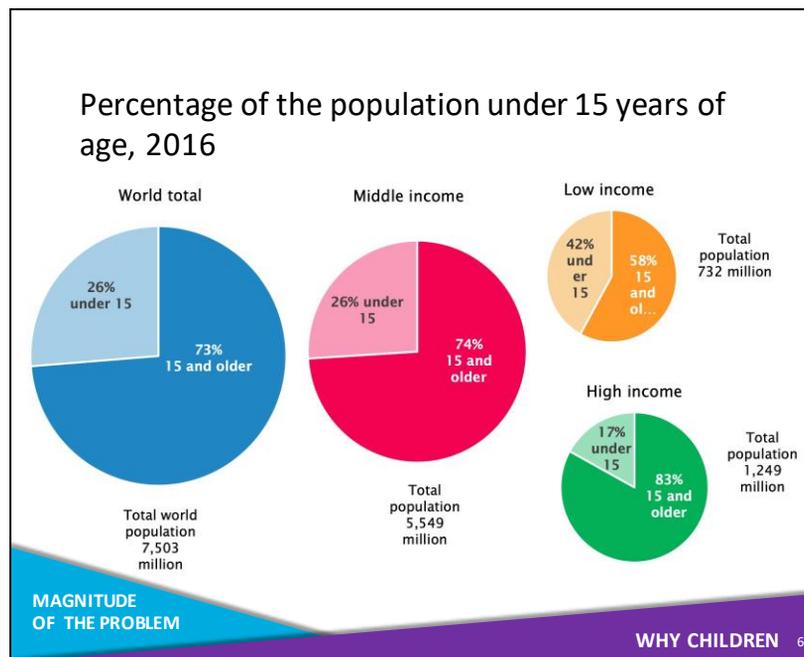
- Magnitude of the problem
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MAGNITUDE
OF THE PROBLEM

WHY CHILDREN 5

We will begin with the magnitude of the problem, including:

- latest data on child mortality
- contribution of environment.



Children hold a special place in our global society. The world they inherit is one shaped by adults and past generations, but today's children will build our futures. With 26% of the world population under 15 years of age, it is imperative that we provide healthy environments for them to grow and thrive.

Find the percentage of your country's population that is under 15 years of age at https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS?name_desc=false

References:

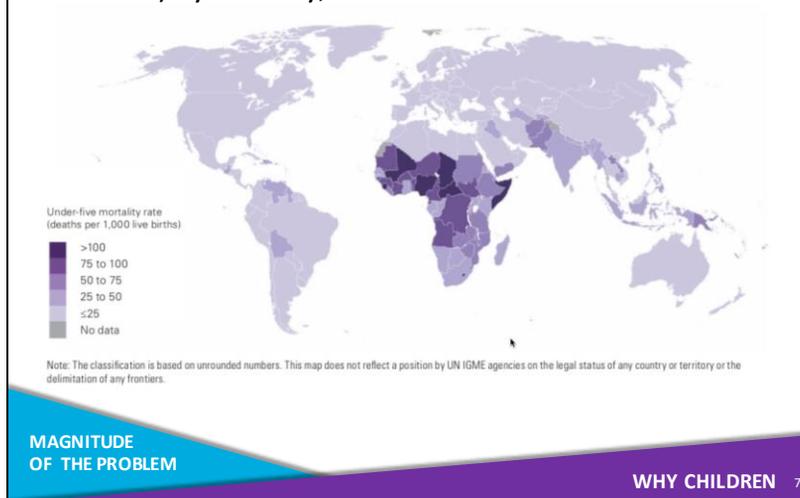
- World Bank (2019). Population ages 0-14 (% of total) [database]. Washington (DC): World Bank. (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS?name_desc=false, 13 February 2019)

Figure:

Produced with data from:

- World Bank (2017). Population ages 0-14 (% of total) [database]. Washington (DC): World Bank. (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS?name_desc=false, accessed 22 January 2018)
- World Bank (2017). Population, total [database]. Washington (DC): World Bank. (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>, accessed 22 January 2018)

Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) by country, 2017



In 2017, 5.4 million children under five died. Though concerted efforts have significantly reduced in child mortality worldwide in recent decades, 15 000 children still died every day in 2017. Nearly half of those deaths (2.7 million annually) were concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa.

References:

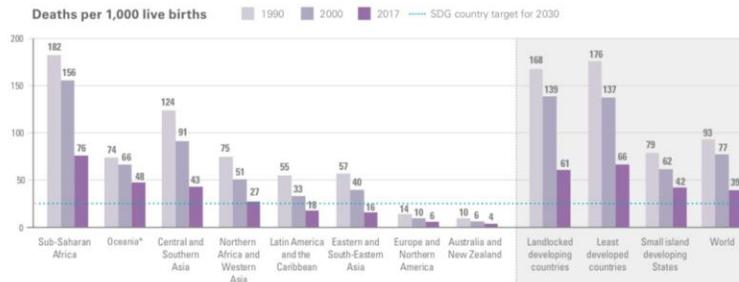
- WHO (2018). Number of deaths (thousands). In: Global Health Observatory (GHO) data [database]. Geneva: World Health Organization. (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CM1300N?lang=en>, accessed 3 October 2018)

Map:

- UN IGME (2018). Levels & trends in child mortality: report 2018, estimates developed by the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. (<https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Child-Mortality-Report-2018.pdf>, accessed 12 February 2019).

Child mortality disproportionately impacts developing regions

Under-five mortality rate by region, 1990, 2000 and 2017



MAGNITUDE
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Eliminating preventable child deaths is a major target of the Sustainable Development Goals, a set of global targets adopted in 2015 by United Nations Member States to achieve by 2030. They succeed the Millennium Development Goals, which were adopted in 2000 and focused on improvements, including reducing child mortality, over the time period of 1990 to 2015. The graph displayed here shows both that child mortality has been reduced in all regions from 1990 to 2017 and that mortality disproportionately affects certain regions.

Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rate of under-five mortality at 76 deaths per 1000 live births which is 19 times higher than the average in Australia and New Zealand, where the rate is lowest. If every region experienced the under-five mortality rate of the lowest country mortality rate in the world for 2017, 5.1 million lives would have been saved.

Many child deaths are preventable. This module describes the role of the environment in children's health and the opportunities it presents in reducing morbidity and mortality in children.

References:

- UN (2019). Sustainable Development Goals [website]. New York: United Nations. (<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals>, accessed 12 February 2019)

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_29142

