
Operation Nourish

The overview of my idea will come in the format of recent data published from the world health organization. This will give a detailed layout of where infants are getting their adequate nutrition needs in the world since the articles and data was collected in 1990 to now. There is an importance when it comes to infant's nutrition from their mothers, some don't get the nutrients they need in order to grow and function properly. This can become a problem as they grow as bones and other body functions like their small brains start to develop. Their tiny minds need nutrition to function currently but of course every child's situation is different. Some get more nutrition than others and some don't get the needed nutrients at all.

Abstract / Description

Outline

- **The proposed outline will consist of relevant data and have a up to date references**
 - o Indicator name
 - o Short name
 - o Data Type
 - o Indicator id
 - o Topics at hand
- **The data sources outlined:**
 - o World health organization
 - o White paper archives
 - o Customer relevant data sources
 - o Sales
 - o Products used in this assignment
 - o Certain tech that helps keep children nourished
 - o Events that happen in the world health organization
 - o Possible influencers at conferences or key events

There are so much that goes into an infant's life when it's their first year they need the nutrition to keep their young lives growing. Their little brains need the milk from mother that are rich in nutrients like vitamins, calcium, and iron. This will also help with their immune systems that are not even developed yet to combat outside diseases and viruses that could harm them in their early years of development. The first five years of a child's life is crucial that they get the help needed from their mothers. But there are some children out there that do not have the adequate needs to help support themselves as they grow towards becoming an infant. So, each country is different in the way they handle this on-going problem about children's nutrition. There are many ways companies and other can help in solving this issue worldwide.

The current state of the industry comes in many forms with regards to climate, country, and technology used to combat this problem. Each country is different there are mothers who are working and don't have the time to feed their children naturally and depend on formula's. There are stay at home moms who only use formula's because their child does not want to feed from that tap essentially. There are countless factors that go into this situation we just need to narrow down the problem.

The current trends will change over time as the infant population will continue to grow throughout the 2020s. Also, the middle-class households will increase in other parts of the world making formula production more efficient in the long run for their nutrition needs.

- **The Factors initial documentation 2012:**

Breastfeeding helps in the aide against future cardiovascular diseases, and blood cholesterol for a newborn. Compared to formula's that have not gotten the right consistency to natural breast milk provides. *"There is a growing recognition of the need for a life course approach to understanding the a etiology of adult disease, and there is now a significant evidence base that links patterns of infant feeding to differences in health outcomes, both in the short and longer term"* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3448076/>. This does consider the amount of studies that have been concluded since this 2012 study. (Fall, 2012)

Another that comes to mind as mentioned is the difference between breastfeeding and formula feeding.

- **Details / Factors:**

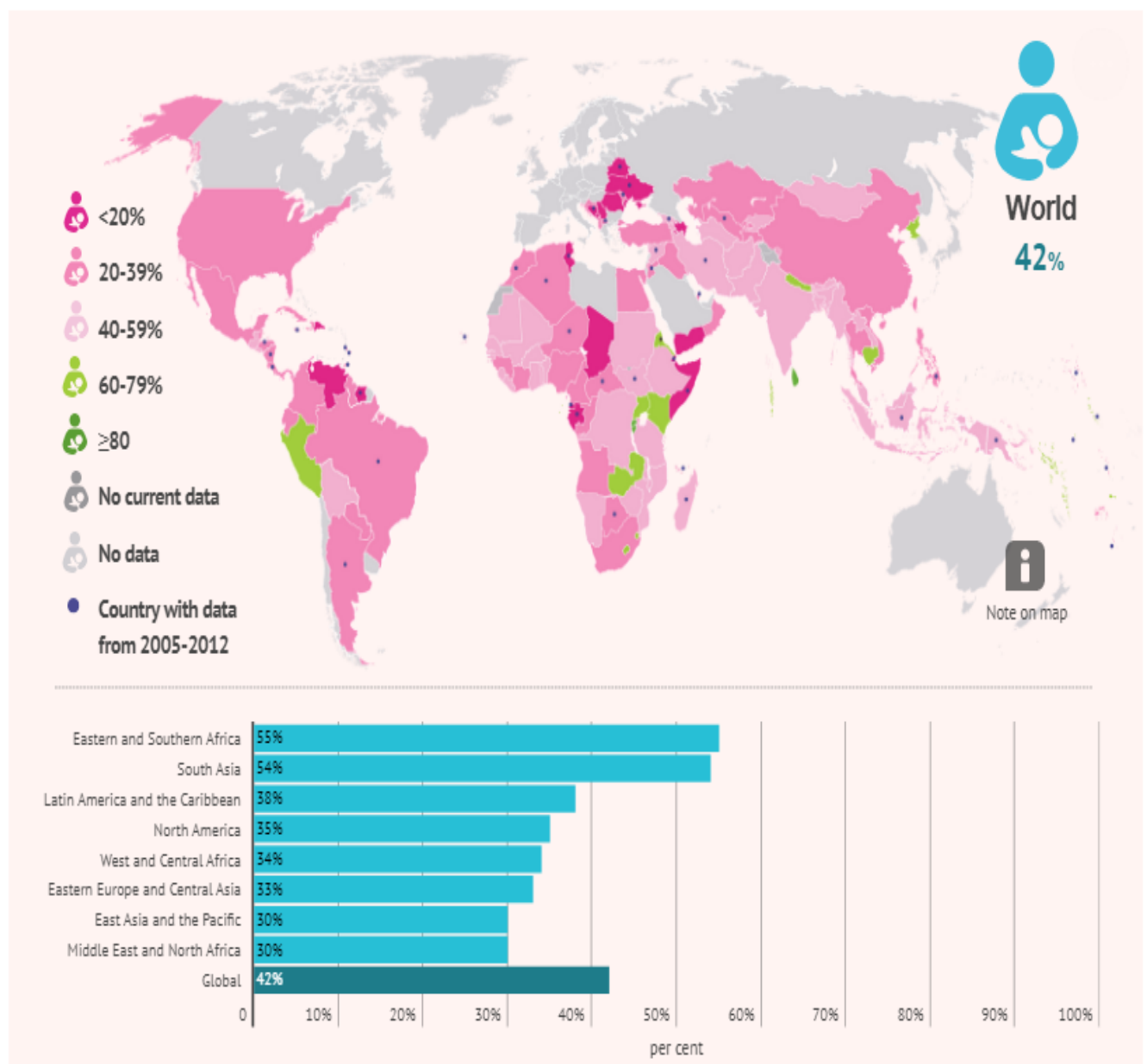
The description of the data shows that there are different ways to measure if a child is getting the nutrition. There is the amount of velocity and fluids to help this vulnerable life continue to grow as they age into toddler hood. It's challenging since government policies have changed since 2012 and what infants need for their development in the first year of their life. It seems that breastfeeding defeats any form of formula out there on the market currently. No matter how advanced the formula seems to be they can't replicate the natural breast milk from a mother since all moms are different. The chemicals of some formula's have so many different variables that simply don't match up to natural breast milk. There are some formula's out there that are specialized for certain types of newborns since not all newborns are the same when they are born. Some newborns are born with disabilities and need other means of nutrition other than breast milk from their own mothers. In addition, the matters of children in certain countries that don't even have any mothers to help them get the nutrition they need to begin with especially in third world countries. Not everyone has the same means but with so many unknowns make that challenge more difficult to predict. There is evidence where breast feeding does provide more possibilities for children to be more successful in school etc. Breast milk has so much more proteins, fats, calories, vitamins A, B, and C that you just can't have when it comes to artificial formulas. That is the difference between natural and artificial.

- **Current Data latest**

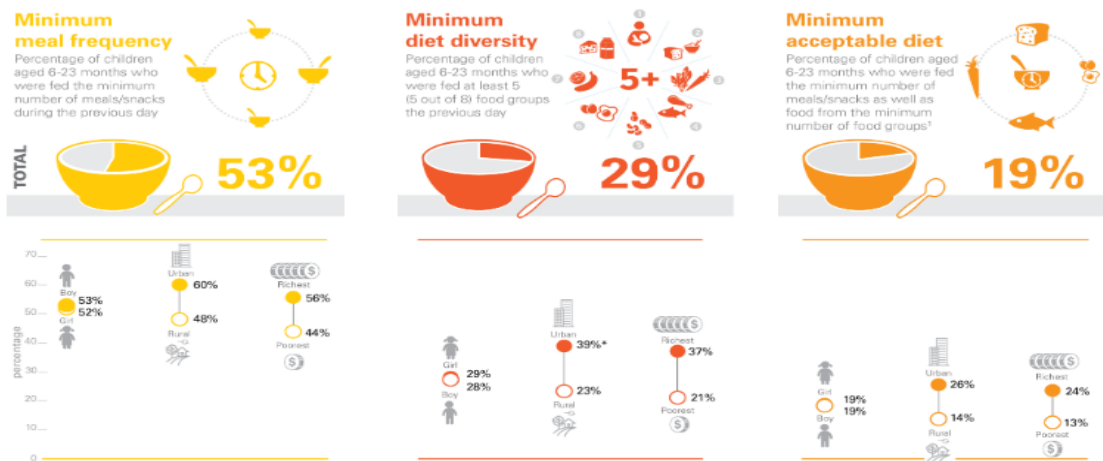
1. **Source:** (Unicef.org, 2019)

<https://infogram.com/1pjz1jkren39erb6zdlxjny30vime7q6d5d>

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival. It can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Ideally, infants should be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond. Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.



Less than one in five children receive a minimum acceptable diet in low- and lower-middle-income countries



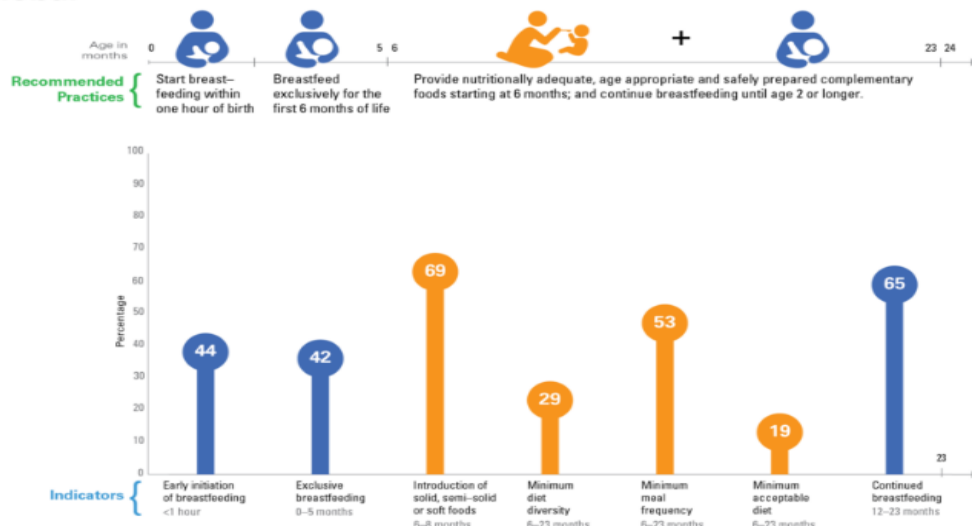
Percentage of children aged 6–23 months in low- and lower-middle-income countries fed with a minimum meal frequency, minimum diet diversity and minimum acceptable diet, 2018

1. In addition, MAD requires non-breastfed children to have received the minimum number of milk feeds in the previous day.

Source: UNICEF Global databases 2019, based on MICS, DHS and other national surveys

Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 74 countries with comparable data for each of the 3 indicators from 2012–2018, comprising 74 per cent of the global population.

Global



Per cent of children: put to the breast within one hour of birth, exclusively breastfed (0–5 months); introduced to solids (6–8 months), with a minimum meal frequency, minimum diet diversity and minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months) and continued breastfeeding (12–23 months), 2018.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2019, based on MICS, DHS and other nationally representative sources. **Note:** Data included in these global averages are the most recent for each country between 2013–2018.

There are so many insights to this data and shows the areas of the world that are improving and some that are not improving. Each country shows the relevant data of each country and what technology they used to help support their efforts for children. Each demographic has different scenarios where they don't even have clean water and would need to boil their own water to drink and survive. There are many types of ways to get more resources to areas with little means

- **Final Ideas: Operation Nourish**

From what I gathered in these insights, and highlights about the nutrition of newborns. There are so many companies out there that are trying to mimic the nutrients like:

- Protein
- Vitamins
- Calcium
- Healthy fats
- Healthy cholesterol

These care foundation for most of us, but this is especially important for a newborn for them to grow up healthy with their families. Ultimately it comes to the parents who want to put their child's health above their own. No amount of technology or industry could help in this situation and it all depends on what the newborns needs are at that point.

Most parents have the means to supply a newborn with adequate breast milk, its mostly in third world nations where the problems start to happen. Its where most newborns are starving and don't have that luxury since most of the mothers in those areas are on the thinner side and don't have enough fat on them to supply nutrient breast milk.

The best bet would send nurses and drs to these areas that don't have the resources to help with this problem. Nurses that are trained in pediatrics where they can aide nursing mothers who are on less fortunate side. There is going to be no magic pill or solution that will solve all the newborns problems throughout the world.

- **Sun driven breast pumps:**

All we can do is be there will the needed technology like more efficient breast pumps that are shaped to fit all women. Regardless of their stature all women breastfeed the same way, so universal breast pump that don't need batteries or plugs but that run on sunlight where a woman can put the pump near some sunlight and it will work better than some that are using some form of electricity. As I mentioned before there should be a new way when it comes to breast pumps a smaller more compactable design. Where a mom can take anywhere, and it can be done with out unwanted noise or the public watching her while she gets milk for her child. This could aide the battle against hunger for newborns.