In 2014, The World Health Organization (WHO) recognized the deficit in neonatal healthcare worldwide and developed several key strategies to decrease the number of neonatal and preterm deaths by 2035. A literature review was conducted to examine the causes of the high neonatal mortality rate and the plans to reduce this number at the worldwide, national, and state levels. Since these policies have been implemented globally, the infant mortality rate has decreased from an estimated rate of 63 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 34 deaths per 1000 live births in 2013. However, this number has fallen at a much slower rate than the maternal and child health efforts. This is due in part to the lack of attention neonatal health receives politically. This study aims to show the strategies to reduce infant mortality both globally and here in Ohio to produce healthier infants.