

## Example of criteria for mother-friendly care<sup>1</sup>

### *A woman in labour, regardless of birth setting, should have:*

- Access to care that is sensitive and responsive to the specific beliefs, values, and customs of the mother's culture, ethnicity and religion.
- Access to birth companions of her choice who provide emotional and physical support throughout labour and delivery.
- Freedom to walk, move about, and assume the positions of her choice during labour and birth (unless restriction is specifically required to correct a complication). The use of the lithotomy position (flat on back with legs elevated) is discouraged.
- Care that minimizes routine practices and procedures that are not supported by scientific evidence (e.g. withholding nourishment; early rupture of membranes; IVs (intravenous drip); routine electronic fetal monitoring; enemas; shaving).
- Care that minimizes invasive procedures (such as rupture of membranes or episiotomies) and involves no unnecessary acceleration or induction of labour, and no medically unnecessary caesarean sections or instrumental deliveries.
- Care by staff trained in non-drug methods of pain relief and who do not promote the use of analgesic or anaesthetic drugs unless required by a medical condition.

### *A health facility that provides delivery services should have:*

- Supportive policies that encourage mothers and families, including those with sick or premature newborns or infants with congenital problems, to touch, hold, breastfeed, and care for their babies to the extent compatible with their conditions.
- Clearly-defined policies and procedures for collaborating and consulting throughout the perinatal period with other maternity services, including communicating with the original caregiver when transfer from one birth site to another is necessary; and linking the mother and baby to appropriate community resources, including prenatal and post-discharge followup and breastfeeding support.
- A policy on mother-baby-friendly services (as outlined above) and staff who are trained to understand that the health and well-being of the mother, her fetus, her newborn, and the successful initiation of breastfeeding, are all part of a continuum of care.

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<sup>1</sup> WHO's "Infant and Young Child Feeding-A tool for assessing national practices, policies and programmes". Available at <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2003/9241562544.pdf>