

## WBTi indicators and their possible source of information

### Part I: IYCF Policies and Programmes

Indicators	Possible source of Information
<b>1. National Policy, Programme and Coordination</b>	<p>Discussions on implementation of the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding can be held at national level with the National Breastfeeding Coordinator, officials from the Ministries of Health, Planning, and/or Labour, government regulatory representatives, WHO, UNICEF, and country breastfeeding promotion groups like IBFAN. Find out and get written copies of whatever national policies cover infant and young child feeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Plans of Action on Nutrition</li> <li>○ National Plan of Action for the Child as a follow up to the UN Summit for Children.</li> <li>○ National Nutrition Policy</li> <li>○ National Health Policy</li> <li>○ Terms of reference of the national breastfeeding committee</li> <li>○ Minutes of national breastfeeding committee meetings</li> <li>○ BFHI policy and programme</li> <li>○ National legislation as a follow up to the <i>International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes</i> (The Code)</li> <li>○ Reports of community based organizations on nutrition and health.</li> <li>○ Breastfeeding policy</li> </ul>
<b>2. Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative</b>	<p>Interviews can be held with the national Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) committee members in the Ministry of Health, and UNICEF and WHO officials. Find out how many hospitals that are certified BFHI have trained their staff with minimum level of skill training of 18 hours recommended or more. To find out the quality of services, interviews of mothers delivering in these hospitals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Summary reports on the status of the BFHI, numbers (and percentages) of hospitals declared Baby Friendly, if available</li> <li>○ status report on BFHI prepared by UNICEF/NY for official figures reported by the country</li> <li>○ Information on quantity and quality of BFHI, from the IBFAN/other breastfeeding groups</li> <li>○ Research published in reputed journals</li> <li>○ Breastfeeding policy</li> </ul>
<b>3. Implementation of the International Code</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “State of the Code by Country” report published periodically by International Code Documentation Centre (ICDC) of the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) <a href="http://www.ibfan.org/english/pdfs/btr04/soccountry04.pdf">www.ibfan.org/english/pdfs/btr04/soccountry04.pdf</a></li> <li>• Report of national surveys on Code compliance conducted by the local</li> </ul>

Indicators	Possible source of Information
	<p>Breastfeeding groups /IBFAN Focal Points’ office, or other groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any additional legislation such as Cable Television Act</li> <li>• National code of Breast Milk Substitute (BMS)</li> <li>• Rules and regulation of Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) code</li> <li>• Breastfeeding policy</li> </ul>
<b>4. Maternity Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews can be held with officials of the Ministry of Health, Labor, Welfare, or Women’s Affairs and staff of NGOs such as IBFAN. In here we measure this target covering all type of work including the unorganized sector.</li> <li>• Reports of ILO C 183 Maternity Protection Convention (ILO), 2000</li> <li>• Country profile on the status of Maternity Protection developed by WABA, based on recommendations by ILO <a href="http://www.waba.org.my/womenwork/mpc19nov04.pdf">www.waba.org.my/womenwork/mpc19nov04.pdf</a></li> <li>• Government legislations, orders, pay commission reports</li> <li>• MoPH (Human Resource General Directorate) and Ministry of labour and social affairs.</li> <li>• Breastfeeding policy</li> <li>• Labour Protection Law</li> <li>• <i>Regulations on Labor Protection of Female</i></li> <li>• <i>Law of Population and Family Planning</i></li> <li>• Labor Standards Act</li> <li>• Department of Public Service Management (DPSM)</li> <li>• Annual National Nutrition Council Plans</li> <li>• Employment Act CAP 268 (9.1),</li> <li>• Industrial and Labour Act CAP 269</li> <li>• Higher Population Council</li> </ul>
<b>5. Health and Nutrition Care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews can be held with Ministry of Health and Nutrition or other relevant sectors, human resource personnel, trainers in counseling on infant and young child feeding, UNICEF, WHO, donors or other projects involved in curriculum review and reform, administrators and graduates.</li> <li>• Study/Data about the contents of pre-service curricula of medical schools, nursing schools and health workers</li> <li>• Contents of public health programs on child health and nutrition</li> <li>• Rural Health Training School</li> <li>• Integrated Technical Guidelines front for frontline workers (chapters on well child sick child and Reproductive Health),</li> <li>• Food Science and Technology curriculum</li> </ul>

Indicators	Possible source of Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enrolled Nurse Curriculum</li> <li>• Registered Nursing Curriculum and Food and Nutrition Curriculum</li> </ul> <p><b>See <i>Education Checklist (Annexure-1)</i></b> for a list which can be used to judge if infant and young child feeding learning objectives and content are adequate</p>
<b>6. Community Outreach</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Published reports/articles on community outreach of services related with IYCF</li> <li>• Interviews with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Representatives of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition,</li> <li>○ Representatives of Ministry of Social Welfare,</li> <li>○ Representatives of Ministry of Women’s Affairs</li> <li>○ Representatives of any government organization involved in social welfare</li> <li>○ The National Breastfeeding (or Infant and Young Child Feeding) Coordinator</li> <li>○ Mother support groups</li> <li>○ Breastfeeding groups or representatives from NGOs, such as IBFAN involved in infant and young child feeding</li> <li>○ <i>Department of Health-National Center for the Prevention of Disease and Control</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Child Coordinating Unit Reports.</li> <li>• Integrated Technical Guidelines for Frontline workers section on the well child, sick child and reproductive health</li> </ul>
<b>7. Information Support</b>	<p>Interviews with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Representatives of national communication or information agencies, national TV and radio stations</li> <li>○ Officials of the Ministry of Health</li> <li>○ National Breastfeeding (or Infant and Young Child Feeding) Coordinator/Committees</li> <li>○ Ministry of Women and Child development /Social Welfare officials, and</li> <li>○ Representatives of UNICEF, WHO and NGOs.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing samples of electronic media spots and printed material, and observing counselling, education and community media events.</li> <li>• World Breastfeeding Week documents</li> <li>• National Nutrition Reports</li> <li>• Child Health Week Report</li> </ul>
<b>8. Infant Feeding and HIV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National AIDS Control Programme (or equivalent) and Department of Nutrition or Child Health within the Ministry of Health should be able to provide information on the availability and uptake of VCCT among pregnant</li> </ul>

Indicators	Possible source of Information
	<p>women and on the content and availability of infant feeding counseling. International recommendations related to HIV and infant feeding are available from UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO [22,23,24], WHO HIV and Infant Feeding Technical Consultation and other sources. (<i>See HIV and infant feeding recommendations</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of national HIV/AIDS control agencies</li> <li>• National guidelines on infant and young child feeding</li> <li>• National guidelines on paediatric HIV and AIDS</li> <li>• Global fund annual report</li> <li>• National AIDS Control Committee</li> <li>• IYCF course materials</li> </ul>
<b>9. Infant Feeding during Emergencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The national authorities (or equivalent) responsible for emergency preparedness and response and designated staff in national health and nutrition programmes should be contacted for information on policy and guideline development and the implementation of preparedness activities. (see <i>Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies</i>) for a detailed list of the criteria necessary to protect, promote and provide support for appropriate infant and young child feeding practices during emergencies.</li> <li>• Reports of national disaster management/ emergency response services</li> <li>• National guidelines on infant and young child feeding</li> <li>• <i>Child Health Care Guideline in Disaster</i></li> </ul>
<b>10. Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Government that conducts surveys such as the Demographic and Health Survey (or a similar national survey) can provide the information . Review any major evaluation reports that are available. Country breastfeeding groups may also have information on this aspect.</li> <li>• Interviews with officials, programme managers, and/or evaluation specialists overseeing or conducting monitoring and evaluation activities within the national infant and young child-feeding programme.</li> <li>• DHS Surveys reports</li> <li>• Interview with key decision-makers who should receive and use M &amp; E results.</li> <li>• Annual Reproductive and Child Health report</li> <li>• Health Information Management Systems (HMIS),</li> <li>• National Nutrition Surveillance System (NNSS),</li> <li>• Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC),</li> <li>• Food &amp; Nutrition Administration/MOH</li> </ul>

## Part II: Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Indicators	Possible source of Information
<b>11. Early Initiation of Breastfeeding</b>	Use a study carried out in the country in the last five years. The study should have a national scope. The study should have been conducted by some authentic source such as the government ministries or departments, UN agencies; it should have representative data from all across the country ; it should be reproducible at a regular interval.
<b>12. Exclusive Breastfeeding for first 6 months</b>	It is recognized that 24-hour recall may not capture the true breastfeeding patterns since birth. Unfortunately, reliable and valid data on the long-term patterns are not widely available yet. Find out what data is there for the period of 0-3 and 4-6 months and average could be taken for 0-6 months. Or if data is available for each month, a calculator to find out the data for 0-6 months is provided for use in MS Excel
<b>13. Median duration of Breastfeeding</b>	Sources and links
<b>14. Bottle-feeding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>DHS website at <a href="http://www.measuredhs.com">http://www.measuredhs.com</a>.</i></li> <li>○ <i>MOH website</i></li> <li>○ <i>UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) <a href="http://www.childinfo.org">www.childinfo.org</a>.</i></li> <li>○ <i>WHO Global Data Bank on Breastfeeding <a href="http://www.who.int/wormcontrol/databank/en">www.who.int/wormcontrol/databank/en</a>.</i></li> <li>○ National Nutrition, IYCF and Immunization Coverage Survey</li> <li>○ National Micronutrient Survey</li> <li>○ Health Industry Development Institute</li> <li>○ Central Statistics Office</li> <li>○ National Institute of Statistics</li> </ul>
<b>15. Complementary Feeding</b>	