

Sri Lanka

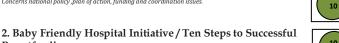
Report Card: 2018

The State of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

Policies and Programmes (Indicator 1-10)

Score Out of 10

1. National Policy, Governance and Funding





3. Implementation of the International Code of Marketing of **Breastmilk Substitutes**

Concerns implementation of the Code as law, monitored and enforced

4. Maternity Protection

Concerns paid maternity leave, paid breastfeeding breaks, national legislation encouraging work site accommodation for breastfeeding and/or childcare and ratification of ILO MPC No 183.

5. Health and Nutrition Care Systems (in support of breastfeeding & IYCF)

Concerns health provider schools and pre-service education programmes, standards and guidelines for mother-friendly childbirth procedures, in-service training programmes.

6. Counselling Services for the Pregnant and Breastfeeding Mothers

 $Concerns\ skilled\ counseling\ services\ on\ infant\ and\ young\ child\ feeding,\ and\ its\ access\ to\ all\ women\ (During\ pregnancy\ and\ after\ birth)$

7. Accurate and Unbiased Information Support

Concerns national IEC strategy for improving infant and young child feedi . actively implemented at local

8. Infant Feeding and HIV

Concerns policy and programmes to address infant feeding and HIV issue and on-going monitoring of the effects of interventions on infant feeding practices and health outcomes for mothers and infants.

9. Infant and Young Child Feeding during Emergencies

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

nement and information system (MIS) as part of the planning and Concerns monitoring, n management process.

Practices (Indicator 11-15)



Indicator 11: **Early Initiation of Breastfeeding**



Indicator 12: **Exclusive Breastfeeding for** the first 6 months

30 Months

Indicator 13: Median Duration of breastfeeding



Indicator 14: **Bottle-feeding**



Indicator 15: **Complementary Feeding**

Total Score (Indicator 1-10): 91/100

- Key to scoring, colour- rating, grading and ranking:
 The level of achievement of infant feeding practices is taken in 'percentage' except median duration, which is an absolute number of months.
 For indicators 1 to 10, there is a sub set of questions leading to key achievement, indicating how a country is doing in a particular area. Each indicator has a maximum of 10.
 The WBTT Guidelines for rating individual indicators 1 to 10 are as 0 3.5 is rated Red, 4 6.5 is rated Yellow, 7 9 is rated Blue and more than 9 is rated Green.
 Total score of policy and programmes indicators 1 to 10 is calculated out of 100.
- In the case of indicators 11 to 5 on practices, key to rating is used from the WHO's "Infant and Young Child Feeding: A tool for assessing national practices, policies and programmes". Colour-rating are provided according to WBTi

 - ideline.

 The WBTi Guidelines for indicator 11 are as: 0.1 29% is rated Red, 29.1 49% is rated Yellow, 49.1 89% is rated Blue and 89.1-100% is rated Green.

 The WBTi Guidelines for indicator 12 are as: 0.1–11% is rated Red, 11.1 49% is rated Yellow, 49.1 89% is rated Blue and 89.1-100% is rated Green.

 The WBTi Guidelines for indicator 13 are as: 0.1–18 months is rated Red, 18.1 20 months is rated Yellow, 20.1 22 months is rated Blue and 22.1-24 months is rated Green.

 The WBTi Guidelines for indicator 14 are as: 29.1–10% is rated Red, 4.1 29% is rated Yellow, 21.1 4% is rated Blue and 0.1-2% is rated Green.

 The WBTi Guidelines for indicator 15 are as: 0.1–59% is rated Red, 59.1 79% is rated Yellow, 79.1 94% is rated Blue and 94.1-100% is rated Green.

Key Gaps

- 1. Despite the recent amendments to the legislation of maternity benefits for private sector, a few discrepancies in maternity benefits exist among the government sector, private sector, formal sector and informal sector
- 2. Law enforcement for violations of Breastfeeding Code are not executed
- 3. External assessment of BFHI status of hospitals is not fully implemented
- 4. IEC material on breastfeeding are not adequately targeted (eg: Working
- The programme has been unable to bring about a behaviour change in reducing use of bottle feeding

Key Recommendations

- 1. The remaining discrepancies in maternity benefits among the government sector, private sector, formal sector and informal sector has to be addressed and rectified
- 2. Law enforcement of breastfeeding code to be strengthened
- 3. Develop IEC materials of all suitable forms on breastfeeding, based on the requirements of the clientele
- 4. BFHI assessment and accreditation to be incorporated into the hospital accreditation system and to scale up the system nationally
- 5. Implement targeted programmes to reduce the use of bottle feeding after further analysis of available data of DHS 2016



Country Assessment

The Family Health Bureau of the Ministry of Health as the national focal point for IYCF in Sri Lanka conducted the country assessment and prepared this report, following a request by the Sarvodaya Women's Movement. All the policy documents (Nutrition policy, MCH policy), strategic plans (MNH strategic plan, IYCF strategy), annual plans (of the MoH, FHB, Nutrtion Divisions), current relevant surveys (EmONC survey, Demographic Health Survey, Nurtion month information, Routine MIS of the Family Health Bureau) were reviewed prior to preparation of the report. Furthermore, the minutes of the Technical Advisory Committee on Newborn and Child Health, Maternal and Child Nutriton Subcommittee, Nutrition Steering Committee, Breastfeeding Code Monitoring Committee were perused where relevant.

Partner Organisations

- Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine
 - Family Health Bureau
 - Health Promotion Bureau
 - Nutrition Division
 Estate and Urban Health
 Unit
 - Department of Nutrition,
 MRI
- World Health Organization
- UNICEF
- Sarvodaya Women's Movement

Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC)

CRC Commitment

- Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified in Sri Lanka in 1991.
- Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2016.
- Legislative, institutional and policy measures such as
 National Plan of Action for Children of Sri Lanka (2016-2020),
 the plan of action on social protection for children 92016 2019) and the Policy Framework and National Plan of Action
 to address Sexual and Gender-based Violence were adopted
 to implement the Convention.
- Reconciliation efforts made by the government and the progress made in reducing child and maternal mortality

Recommendations of the CRC Committee

- Transpose the Convention into its national legislation to ensure that all the principles and provisions of the Convention can be applied by the judicial and administrative authorities
- Increase its efforts to implement the National Plan of Action for Children of Sri Lanka (2016–2020) and allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources
- Dissemination and awareness-raising in all languages to ensure that understanding of the importance of children's rights and their implementation and all the principles and provisions of the Convention among adults and children training of relevant categories
- increase the minimum age of marriage for all to 18 years of age for all communities

Global Commitments on Infant and Young Child Feeding

- Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding 2002
 http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-bealth/New-Publications/NUTRITION/os-iycf.pdf
- Innocenti Decharation on the Protection, Promotion and Support of Breastfeeding 1990:
 http://www.unicef.org/programme/breastfeeding/innocenti.htm
 Innocenti Decharation 2005 on Infant and Young Child Feeding:
- International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
- http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/9241541601.pdf
 WHO/UNICEF's: Global Breastfeeding Collective
- https://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/global-breastfeeding-collective/es
- Declaration of WBC 1 (2012) & WBC 2 (2016) and call to action
 WHA targets for 2030 to increase by 50% globally
- States to implement policies and programmes to improve infant nutrition. The recent resolution adopted on May 27,2006 calls on Member States to implement Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding and multilateral and bilateral donor arrangements and international financial institutions to direct financial resources for Member States to carry out these efforts. Resolutions 49.15, 58.32, 61.20 call upon member states to avoid conflicts of interests in programmes of child health. http://www.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA58/WHA58_32_en.pdf

World Health Assembly Resolutions: call upon Member

- ttp://www.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/A61/A61_R20-en.pdf
- WHO HIV and Infant Feeding Technical Consultation Consensus Statement,
- http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/Infantfeedingconsensusstatement.pf.pdf.
 Millennium Development Goals: www.un.org/millenniumgoals/
- Maternity Protection Convention: <u>http://www.ilo.org/</u>

For detailed report please contact



Family Health Bureau

231, De Saram Place, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka Phone: +94112681309

E-mail: info@fhb.health.gov.lk Website: www.fhb.health.gov.lk

WBTi Coordinating Office





WBTi Global Secretariat

Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India (BPNI)

BP-33, Pitampura, Delhi-110034, India Phone: 91-11-27312705, 42683059 E-mail: wbtigs@gmail.com

Website: www.worldbreastfeedingtrends.org