BABY FRIENDLY COMMUNITY INITIATIVE-OPPORTUNITY FOR INTEGRATING CARE FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT

BETTY SAMBURU



Baby Friendly Community Initiative

Implementation Guidelines

May 2016

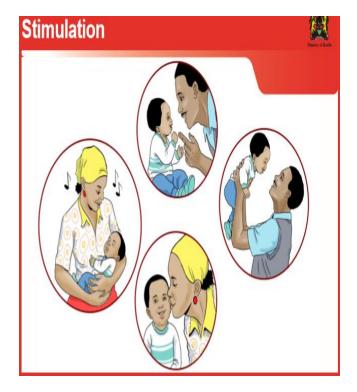


Programme Manager Research

in Nutrition

MINISTRY OF HEALTH





Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFCI)

- A community-based intervention to promote, protect and support, breast feeding, optimal complementary feeding and maternal nutrition
- •It also includes sanitation and hygiene, early childhood stimulation, referral to MCH, HIV services among others
- Works through
 - 1. Formation and training community mother support groups (CMSG), mother to mother support groups (M2MSG) and close links to Health Centers and local authorities.
 - 2. Home visitation
 - 3. Community campaigns for MIYCN
- Developed to expand the 10th step of baby friendly hospital Initiative (BFHI)
- Focuses on support for MIYCN at community level

WHO Recommendations for Breastfeeding & Early Feeding

Immediate initiation of Breastfeeding

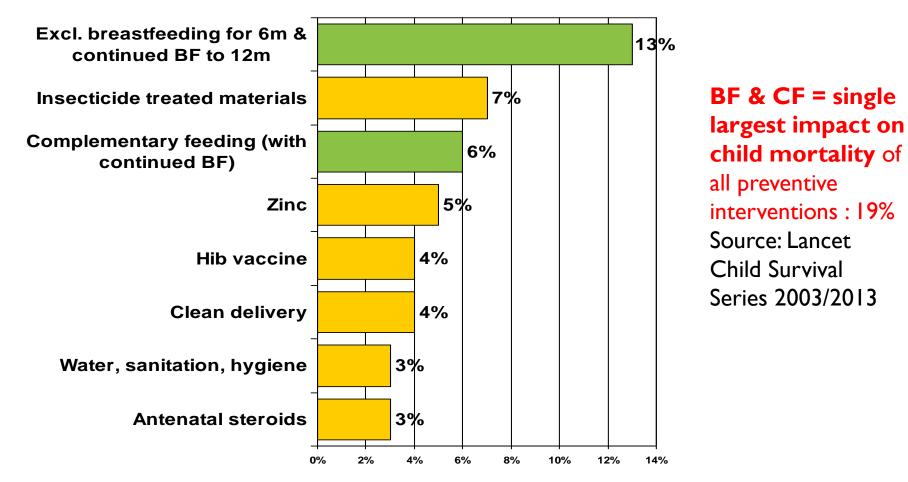
Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months

Sustained breastfeeding for 2 years or beyond

alongside appropriate, adequate and safe complementary feeding from 6 months

Optimal maternal nutrition, social and community support

Importance of IYCF (BF & CF) in child survival



New Lancet 2016- BF annually save about 823,000 children under 5 years of age
✓ Prevent > 54% of all diarrhea episodes and 72% of all admissions for diarrhea
✓ Prevent against 57% of all admissions for respiratory infections
✓ prevents against cancers 20,000 cases of breast cancer among women

Exclusive Breastfeeding and Child Mortality in Kenya-KDHS

KDHS	Exclusive Breast feeding rates	Neonatal mortality trends	Child mortality (<5)
2003	13%	33/1000lb	115/1000lb
2008	32%	31/1000lb	74/1000lb
2014	61%	22/1000lb	52/1000lb

As EBF rates increase, there is reduction in child mortality

The economic case for investing in breastfeeding

Economic gains: US\$302 billion/year

Due to increased productivity associated with higher intelligence

Estimated health benefits: Reduced annual healthcare costs totaling nearly \$400 million in the U.S., UK, Brazil and urban China



Innocent declaration 1990

Recognizing the importance of breastfeeding

> Convinced of importance of Exclusive BF for 6 months and extended duration of breastfeeding

Declared that: All women should be enabled to practice exclusive breastfeeding for upto 6 months and continued breastfeeding for up to two years or beyond.

WHO AND UNICEF (2002) Global strategy

WHO & UNICEF developed the global strategy with 9 operational targets/Actions which countries were to implement with the aim of improving child survival

In cognizance for continued support at community level

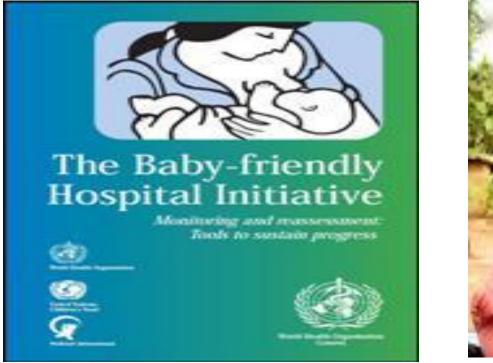
(ACTION 2, 6,7)

Action 2: Ensure that every maternity practice the ten steps to successful breastfeeding (Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative -BFHI)

Action 6: Ensure H/C systems and other relevant sectors promote, protect and support EBF and continued BF for upto 2yrs or beyond while providing women with support they require to achieve this goal in the family, community and workplace

Action 7: Promote timely, adequate, appropriate and safe complementary feeding with continued breast feeding upto 2 years and beyond

Kenya Adoption of the Global Strategies for Breastfeeding Promotion

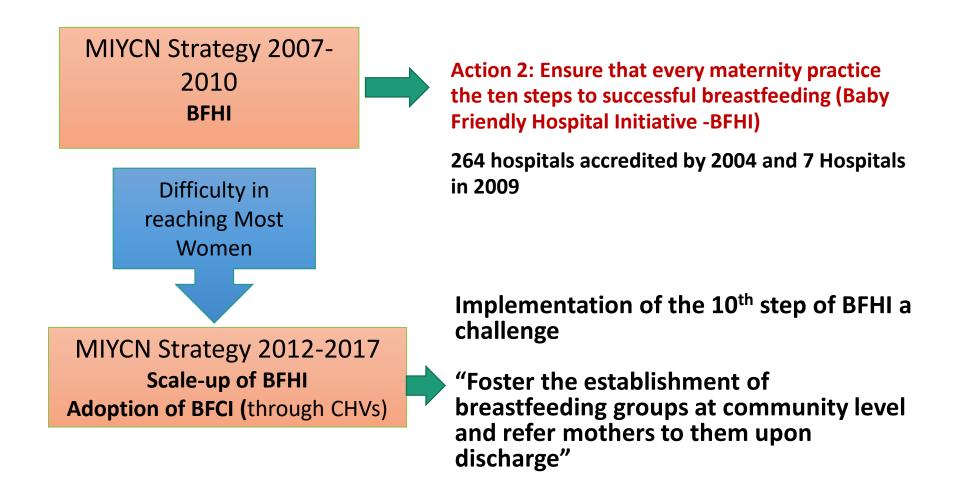


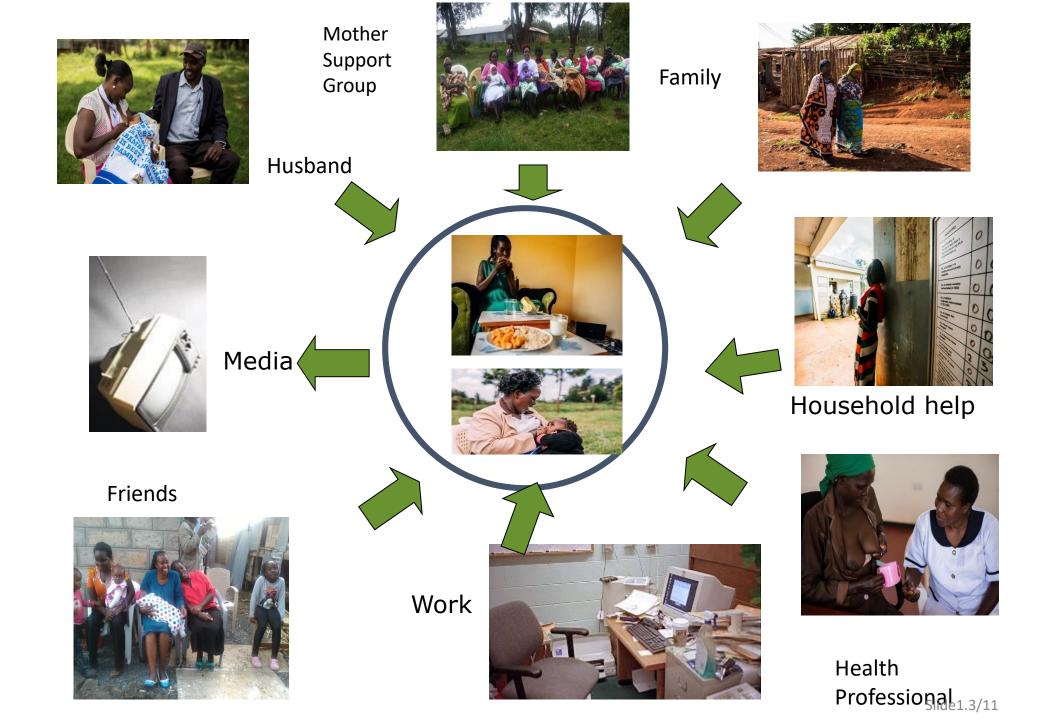
Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI)



Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFCI)

Strategies in Kenya





Friendly Community Initiative

Going From Evidence→Policy



phased study

at did we set out to find out?

vative, public-informed approaches of community engagement in the baby friendly nunity initiative

How did we do it?

Participatory Action Research

Focus group discussions Key informant interviews In-depth Interviews Community Dialogues Case Studies



About the Study

Where did we go?

- Nairobi (slums residents and middle income), Kajiado, Machakos, Kiambu, Vihiga, Kwale
- Case Study: Cambodia

Whom did we talk to?

- Mothers, fathers, grandmothers, community leaders, TBAs, CHWs, health professionals
- 54 interviews; 267 participants



BFCI in Cambodia Samlot Chheuteal HC

- BFCI volunteers.
- Village Health Support Group (VHSG) members,
- Women volunteers (model mothers),
- Traditional birth attendants (TBAs),
- Village chief,
- Religious leaders, and/or other members of the community who can be trained to provide information, education, and counseling to mothers on breastfeeding and complementary feeding



Five Keys To BFCI Success

A MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACH

PROACH

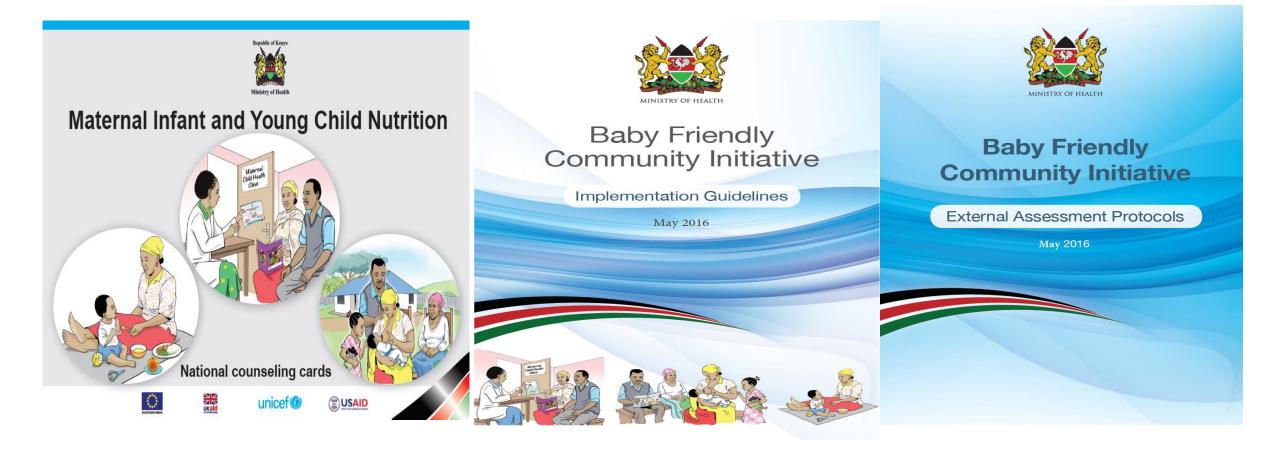
ADEQUATE NATIONAL AND COUNTY LEVEL BUDGETS STRENGTHENING EXISTING STRUCTURES

GOOD HUSBANDS AND COMMUNIC GRANDMOTHERS ATION



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Baby Friendly Community Initiative implementation guidelines



Launch of BFCI package during the WBW 2016

Launch of BFCI Package during the WBW by honarable members of parliament- Honarable Mule, Honarable Ore, UNICEF, WHO and our DMS Dr. Kioko











Steps in establishment of BFCI

- 1. Orientation of the National policy and decision makers
- 2. Orientation of County and Sub-county HMT together with key stakeholders
- 3. Training of TOTs on BFCI
- 4. Training CHEWs and Health Care Workers
- 5. Orientation of CHC, PHCF Committee, and other community leaders
- 6. Mapping of households
 - i. Selection and training of CHVs for mapping
 - ii. Mapping of households
- 7. Establishment of Community Mother Support Groups
- 8. Training of CHVs and community mother support group (CMSG) on BFCI
- 9. Establishment of (M2MSG)

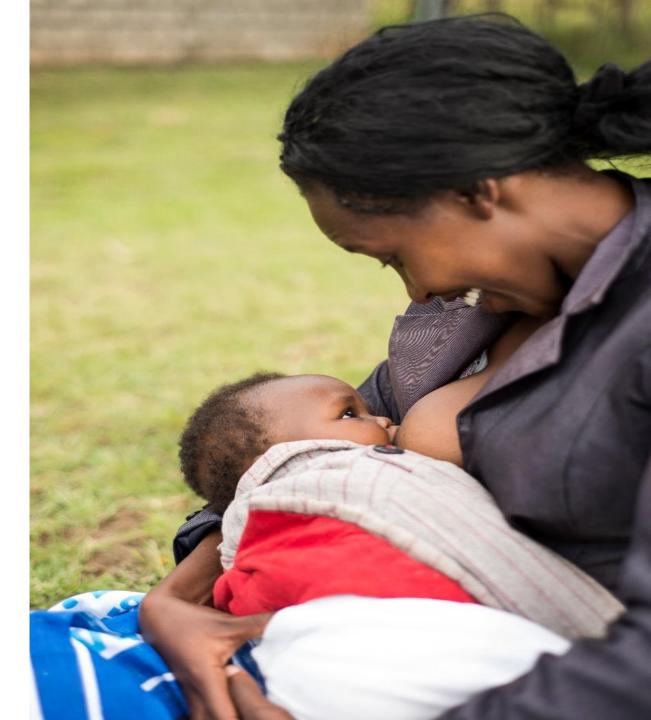
BFCI intervention

- Trainings on BFCI
- Targeted home visits
- Bi Monthly Baby friendly community gatherings
- Education sessions for mothers at Maternal Neonatal Child Welfare Clinic (MNCWC) & documentation
- Bi-monthly CMSG meetings –community gatherings
- Monthly M2MSG meetings
- Monthly CHVs meetings
- Mentorship and supportive supervision
- Establishment of Mother and Baby Friendly Resource Centre
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of BFCI activities
- Periodic BFCI assessments- self & external assessment
- Community mobilization-chiefs barazas, churches e.t.c

MONITORING, MENTORSHIP AND SUPPORTIVE SUPERVISION A STRONG COMPONENT OF BFCI

- Mentorship and supportive supervision by CHMT/SCHMT
- Monitoring by CHEW/CHA
- Monitoring by CHV
- Outcome indicators
- Accreditation of CU as baby friendly

BFCI Project in Koibatek



Study Objectives

Goal

 To determine feasibility and effectiveness with regards to child nutritional and health status

Specific objectives

- To determine the effectiveness of BFCI on IYCN knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) on MIYCN;
- To determine effectiveness of BFCI on nutritional and health status among 0-6 months;
- To determine the enabling factors/barriers associated with the implementation of BCFI and how to address them.

Structure of Intervention

Intervention group	Control group		
a) Distribution of MIYCN educational materials	a) Provided as for intervention group		
b) Supportive Supervision	b) Provided as for intervention group		
c) CHW motivation package (seed money and training for income generating activities)	c) Provided as for intervention group		
d) Information, communication and educational materials	d)Provided as for intervention group		
e) Counselling tools including aids			
f) Orientation of the health workers, community health volunteers and extension workers in BFCI	Not provided		
f) Community mother support and mother to mother support groups formed for mothers of infants and young children in the communities			

Key mother & child health & nutritional indicators

Indicator	Findings	Interventio	Control	Total	р
		n			
Birth weight	<2.5kg	2.3%	3.5%	3.0%	0.450
Initiation to breastfeeding	Immediate initiation to				
	breastfeeding	89.5%	80.8%	84.6%	0.007
Exclusive breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding for				
among children 0-2	children below 2 months.	94.9%	86.2%	90.1%	0.003
months					
Proportion reported to be	Exclusive breastfeeding for				
exclusively breastfed for 6	6 months	88%	44%	63.0%	<0.001
months					

• KEY TO SUCCESS OF BFCI AND LESSONS LEARNT

Integration within the already established system (community health strategy)

Community strategy (Community Health Committee (CHCs) Use of CHVs, mother to mother support groups

Community Health strategy focal person and the nutritionist as the lead



Sub county community health strategy focal person holding a jug of yoghurt made by the CHVs during a visit to Toniok CU



Kneeling in-front is the sub county nutritionist and community health strategy focal person with MIYCN manager during a visit to Simotwet CU





A breastfeeding champion at Esageri CU giving her success story

Involving nutrition sensitive sectors

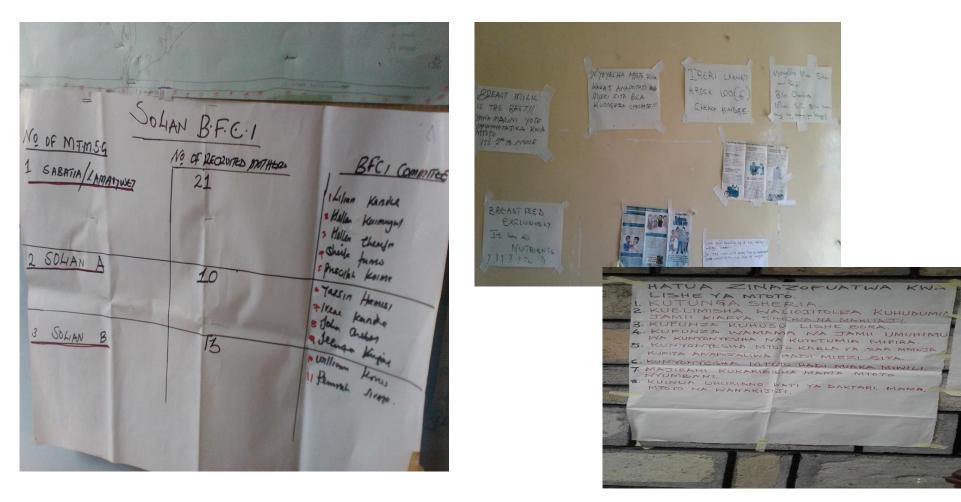




Workplace support for mothers working at the flower farms Karen Roses- Simotwet CU



Data collection and documentation for community level activities





Chairperson of CHV Solian showing a map of how they have mapped the area of coverage by CHVs for all households within the CU

• ACHIEVEMENTS

Learning site-visit by Kericho, Nandi, Kisumu, Garissa Counties, MOH & UNICEF

MOH HQ, Nandi, Kericho, Kisumu together with UNICEF Nairobi, Kisumu and Garissa and WV delegation with the Minister of Health (CEC)Baringo during a BFCI study tour



Success stories of breastfeeding champions



Breastfeeding Champion mothers at Solian CU

Over 100 breastfeeding champion mothers



Solian CU welcoming delegation with a song



Breastfeeding Champion mothers at Solian CU



CHVs demonstrating a song on importance of breastfeeding during a BFCI meeting (Toniok CU)

Attitude change: Success stories of TBA conversion to birth companions and breastfeeding champions







A TBA Accompanying the mother to the facility

A converted TBA at Esageri CU leading a song with community members on the dangers of mixed feeding

Converted TBA in Toniok addressing the mothers

Improved health services and community demand for services



The chairman Kiptuno giving a testimony on how services have improved

"Since we started BFCI, mothers coming to clinic 1 trimester has improved from 2 to 6 mothers and those who are HIV positive start ARV early unlike when they could come to clinic late in the 3rd trimester. The maternity is now functional as before we used to get 3 mothers in a month but now we get 7 to 8 mothers (Health worker Kiptuno Community unit)"

"Mother now come to demand for Vitamin A once the child reaches 6 months or one year, they also bring their one year children for growth monitoring" (HW in Solian)

Scale up to other counties while drawing lessons from the study



BFCI Training H/W module in Kisumu & Migori County



BFCI Training H/W module in Kisumu County



BFCI Training H/W module in Wajir County

Community scale up to new sites - an example in Kisumu county



Kajimbo community mother support groups (CMSG) members Health talks at MCH using counselling cards

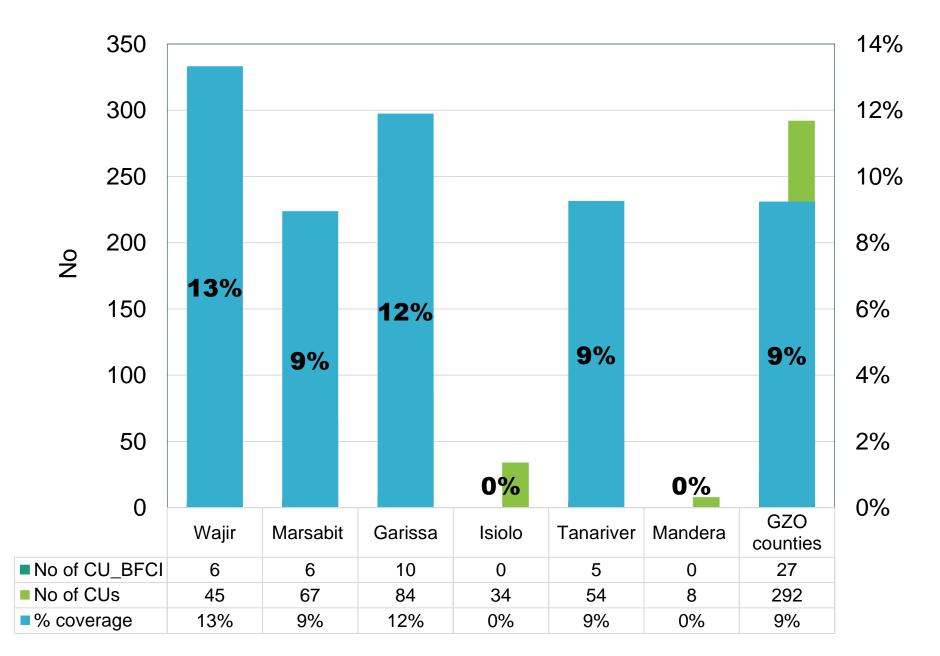


Meeting during establishment of new mother to mother support group at Saema Village, lower Kajimbo



Kawere mother to mother support group in their joint kitchen garden at the community

A sample of BFCI coverage



Implementation status

Ongoing	Planned	
3		
4		
15		
15		
7		
7		
1		
10		
1		
1		
7		
71		
	3 4 15 15 7 7 1 10 10 1 1 7	

NHP

- Kitui
- Busia
- Migori
- Kisumu

Lessons Learned

- Integration within already established system
- Mentorship and supervision is a powerful tool in implementation and success of BFCI
- Support of CHVs by the CHEW is very critical
- Drives a community's accountability for their own health i.e. demand for services at Health Facilities
- Team work in the facility and with SCHMT-Communication and feedback mechanism
- Support from the national level during supervision is key in the initial stages to understand fully the concept of BFCI
- Quarterly meetings by implementers and the SCHMT is critical in identification of gaps
- Continued intense supervision to continue i.e monthly like for the first 6 months

Opportunity for integration of CCD

- Adopted as a national strategy for improving MIYCN practices
- BFCI training include modules on care for child development (MIYCN Counselling cards)
- Existing structures in place
 - Targeted home visits
 - Mother to mother support groups (MTMSG),
 - Community mother support groups (CMSG)
 - Bi monthly baby friendly gatherings
 - Community sensitization
- Strong buy in from GOK and partners

Cash investment

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CENTRAL BANK OF

LEGAL TENDER FOR ONE TH

15 JARY 2010

B. MP STATE AP

A. L. L. Kalin

16" JULY 2010

