

Main Streaming of Breast Feeding Activities, Sudan

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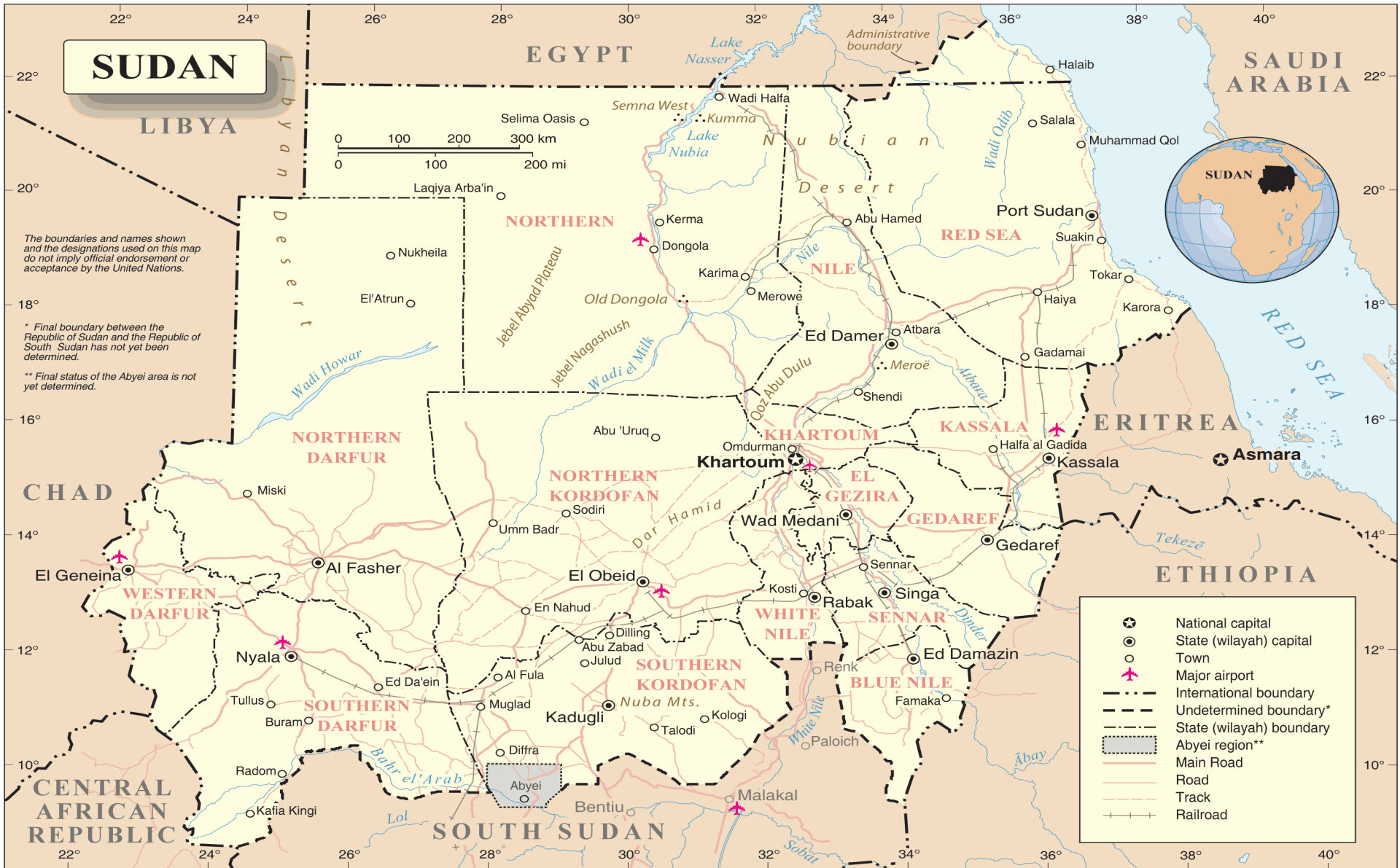
Introduction:

- ❑ The Republic of Sudan is one of the largest countries in Africa .
- ❑ The borders encompass over 1.8 million square kilometers of land , including desert, semi-desert, tropical, urban and rural areas.
- ❑ The huge variety of local languages, livelihood strategies, cultures and beliefs represented by the approximately 31 million population,

Introduction Cont.:

- ❑ Wide variation in availability of basic services including health and education .
- ❑ Nutritional situation of the people differs greatly from place to place and season to season (particularly among internally displaced populations).

Sudan map



Indicators

SHHS 2010

Indicator	Value
Neonatal mortality rate	33
Infant Mortality Rate	57
Under five Mortality rate	78
Maternal Mortality Rate	216

Nutrition Service Coverage:

No	STATE	Total	Coverage	%
1	NORTHERN	253	48	19
2	RIVER NILE	294	104	35
3	KHARTOUM	586	519	89
4	WHITE NILE	258	59	23
5	RED SEA	266	133	50
6	KASSALA	304	213	70
7	GADARIF	336	98	29
8	GEZIRA	851	235	28
9	SINNAR	216	79	37
10	BLUE NILE	151	39	26
11	N KORDOFAN	667	187	28
12	S KORDOFAN	287	65	23
13	N DARFUR	282	79	28
14	S DARFUR	375	64	17
15	W DARFUR	87	35	40
16	East darfur	60	18	30
17	Centeral darfur	69	21	30
SUDAN		5342	1996	37

Nutrition Indicators (SHHS)

Indicator	2006	2010
Wasting prevalence (% below – 2 SD)	14.8 % *	16.4 % **
Wasting prevalence (% below – 3 SD)	3.5 % *	5.3 % **
Stunting prevalence (% below – 3 SD)	15.2 % *	15.7 % **
Underweight prevalence (% below – 3 SD)	9.4 % *	12.6 % **
Exclusive breastfeeding rate (0-6 months)	33.7 %	41.0%
Continued breastfeeding (12-15 months)	83.6%	87.6 %
Continued breastfeeding up to two years	35.1%	40.1%
Timely complementary feeding rate	55.8%	-
Starting Complementary feeding (7-11 months)	36.1%	-

1. National nutrition policy

- Article 24 (e) include promotion and support of breastfeeding.

2. Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI)

- Established since 1992.
- Coverage 24%.
- Challenges: turn over of trained medical staff.

3- The code:

The code is prepared and submitted to the national counsel but not yet endorsed. Some articles are already implemented such as:

- inhibition of formula promotion in the media.**
- Use and distribution of bottles and pacifiers is not permitted in the health facilities.**

- No samples or reduced price formula distribution in health facilities.**

Constraints and challenges:

- Lack of advocacy for policy makers and health personnel due to rapid turn over among high ranking officials.**
- lack of funding for training for advocates of the code.**

4- Maternity protection:

Convention of maternity protection.

- Maternity protection law was drafted.
- submitted to the Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs in 2007.

The gains:

- Maternity leave :-**
 - instead of 56days after delivery (1979).
 - One year leave with basic salary once during working life was added for formal sectors.

5- In pre-service Training:

- ❖ Infant and young child feeding program
included in all faculties of medicine in Sudan.**
- ❖ Included in the curriculum of health academic
institutes in Sudan.**
- ❖ Included in the curriculum of Primary and
Secondary Schools in Sudan.**

Strategies

A. Infant and young child feeding (IYCF):

- BFHI.
- Complementary feeding at seven months.
- CMAM (community based management of acute malnutrition).

B. Growth Monitoring and Counseling

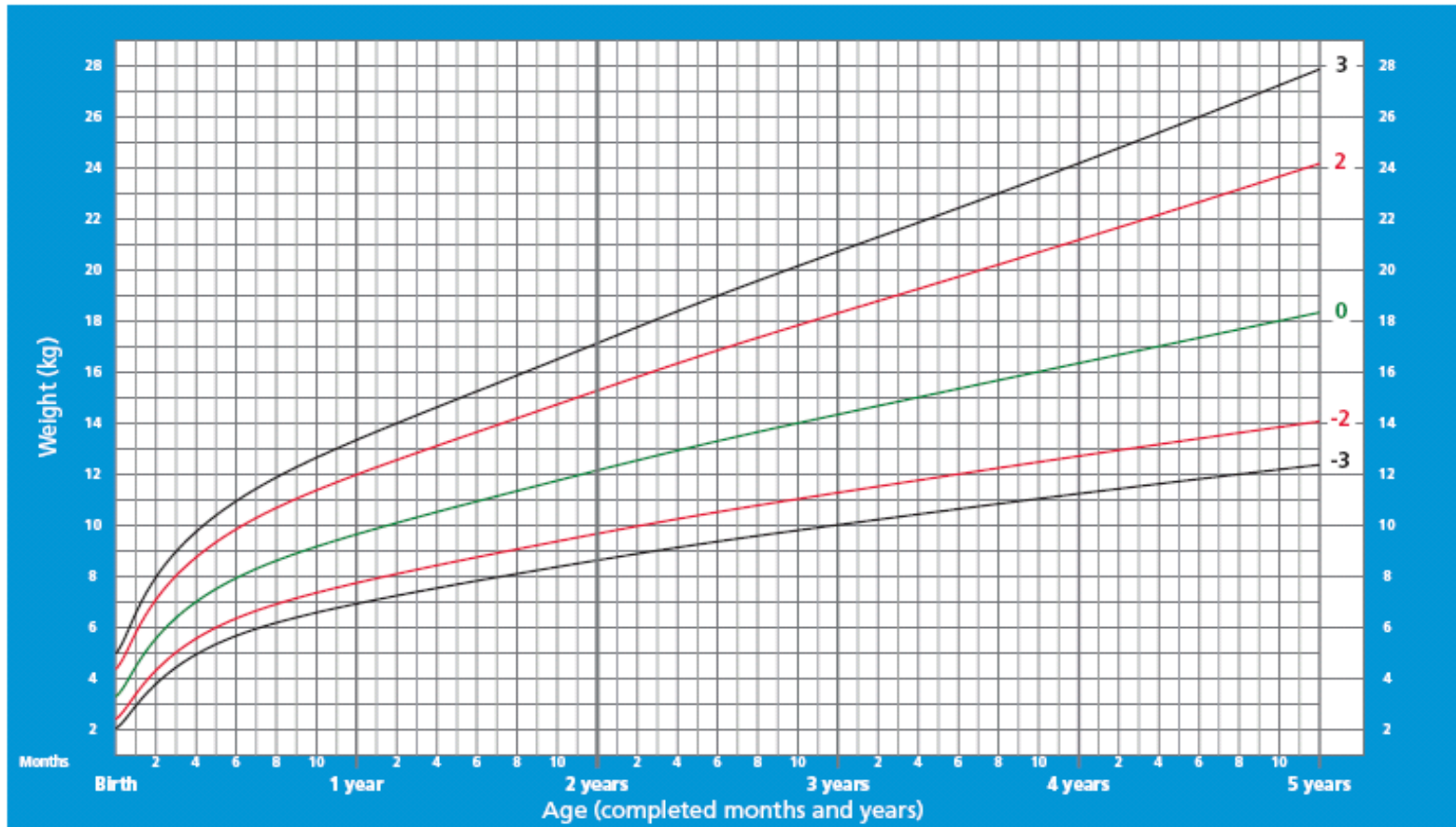
- Ministry of Health adopted WHO new standards since 2007.
- Main indicators:
 - 1) $Wt/ht \rightarrow$ wasting.
 - 2) $Wt/age \rightarrow$ underweight.
 - 3) $Ht/age \rightarrow$ stunting.

Training session



Weight-for-age BOYS

Birth to 5 years (z-scores)



WHO Child Growth Standards

C. Community Awareness

1- Collaboration with NGOs

Sudanese Association for Breastfeeding Action (SABA).

Activities:

- A. Breastfeeding campaign in 8 States.
- B. Initiation of Mothers Support Group (MSG) in 134 communities (training of Social Development and BF Promoters).
- C. Establishment of Men Support Group in South Kordufan State and Khartoum State

MSGs Trained in:

- A. Infant and young child feeding (IYCF).
- B. Women empowerment.

Activities:

- Home visits.
- group discussion.
- Social activities.
- Training of other groups.

2. Involvement of Midwives:

To insure three issues:

- ✓ early initiation of breastfeeding.
- ✓ Importance of Colostrums.
- ✓ Importance of exclusive breastfeeding.

3- Involvement of Community Based Organizations (CBOs):

Activities:

- Community mobilization in IYCF.
- Raising awareness.
- Screening of under five children for malnutrition and referral.
- Peer counseling and education.

Breast feeding week:

- Celebration every year in all states.
- In collaboration with UNICEF and other NGOs.

Activities:

- ✓ Celebration.
- ✓ Campaign.
- ✓ Home visits.

- ✓ **Training.**
- ✓ **Breastfeeding competition (BF-Cup).**
- ✓ **Full involvement of health facilities.**



Home visit



Demonstration



Peer – education



Training



MSG

Opportunities:

- ✓ Youth organizations.
- ✓ Women Union and their associations.
- ✓ Schools.

Challenges :

- Inadequate funding
- Policy makers' awareness and political commitment.
- Human resource gaps (quality and quantity).
- Low capacity to manage, plan and monitor
- Inadequate supplies and logistics.

Recommendations :

- ✓ Capacity building and integrated system approach.
- ✓ BFHI strengthening and expansion.
- ✓ Promote Access to a minimum package of services including community services.
- ✓ Empowerment of midwives and nurse
- ✓ Get use of all NGOs working in social development and CBI approach.
- ✓ Involvement of International Agencies & NGOs.

Thousand Days Initiative

THANK YOU