

### BA WABA CAMPAIGNS & TOOLS TO ENSURE GREATER FATHER & COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN CARE & BREASTFEEDING

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### INTRODUCTION

- •Breastfeeding is a **team effort.**
- •It also requires evidence-based unbiased information and a warm chain of support to create an enabling environment that empowers mothers to breastfeed optimally.
- •Although breastfeeding is the mother's domain, with close support from fathers,
- •partners, families, workplaces and communities, breastfeeding improves.
- •A gender-equitable parental social protection that includes measures such as paid leave and workplace support can help create the enabling environment for breastfeeding in the context of both formal and informal work sectors.





## WARM CHAIN CAMPAIGN



The Warm Chain campaign places the mother-baby dyad at the core. It strives to link different actors across the health, community and workplace sectors to provide a continuum of care during the first 1000 days.

Paid leave for parents workplace support





## **EMPOWERING PARENTS CAMPAIGN (EPC)**

The **Empowering Parents Campaign** promotes social protection that will facilitate the integration of parents' productive and reproductive work in both formal and informal settings.

Parental social protection (PSP) includes public-funded paid leave policies, legislation, and parent-friendly or family-friendly workplaces.

To empower parents and ensure their rights, we advocate for :

(a) parental social protection policies and legislation,

(b) parent-friendly workplaces in both formal and informal sectors,

(c) parent-friendly values and gender-equitable social norms.

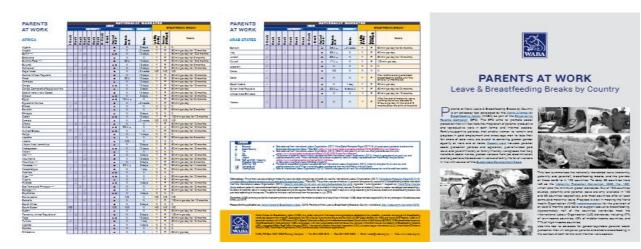




### **CAMPAIGN TOOLS**

#### **Parents At Work Advocacy Tool**

This tool summarises the nationally mandated leave (maternity, paternity and parental), breastfeeding breaks, and the provider of these benefits in 195 countries



### Warm Chain Information cards

Use the cards to work together with different stakeholders and coordinate efforts at all levels to care for the mother-baby dyad



#### **Social media**

Join our Fathers' Support for Breastfeeding Facebook group Group by World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action - WABA

Fathers' support for breastfeeding





## SNAPSHOT OF LEAVE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

Tuvalu Vanuatu Viet Nam

PARENTS											NATION	ALLY MA	NDAT	ED		
AT WORK	LEAVE												BREASTFEEDING BREAKS			
AT WORK		_		M	ATE	RNI	TY •	-	_		PARENTAL *	PATERNITY 5				
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	1-11 weeks	12 weeks	13 weeks	14 weeks	15 weeks	16 weeks	17 weeks	18 - 25 weeks	≥ 26 weeks	Provider of benefits *	Duration in weeks	Duration	Availability (Yes/No)	Financing (Paid/Unpaid)	Details	
Afghanistan			1							٠	N	<2 weeks	Y	Р	60 min per day	
Australia									×	0	52 P A	14 days U	N	N	N	
Bangladesh						1				٠	N	10 days	N	N	N	
Bhutan	MD									MD	MD	<2 weeks	Y	N/S	New mothers are guaranteed breastfeeding breaks until the child is 2.9 months old	
Brunei Darussalam	~									٠	N	N	N	N	N	
Cambodia			1							+0	N	10 days	Y	Р	60 min per day for 12 months	

Korea, Republic of			1						•	52 P A	3 days U	Y	Р	60 min per day for 12 months
Lao People's Democratic Republic					~				+0	N	N	Y	Р	60 min per day for 12 months
Malaysia	~								٠	N	N	N	N	N
Maldives	MD								MD	MD	<2 weeks	Y	Р	New mothers are guaranteed breastfeeding breaks until the child is 12 months old
Marshall Islands	MD								MD	MD	N	N	N	N
Micronesia, Federated States of	MD								MD	MD	N	N	N	N
Mongolia						•	1		•	156 A	N	Y	Р	120 min per day for 6 months
Myanmar				1					0	N	6 days	N	N	N
Nauru	MD								MD	MD	N	N	N	N
Nepal	~								٠	4 U	N	AY	Р	New mothers are guaranteed breastfeeding breaks with no explici limit on the age of the child
New Zealand							~		•	52 U A	14 days U	Y	U	New mothers are guaranteed breastfeeding breaks with no explicit limit on the age of the child
Niue	MD							T	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD
Pakistan		1							•	N	N	N	N	N

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Pakistan		1						-	•	N	N	N	N	N
	-	-			_	-	-	-						
Palau	MD								MD	MD	N	N	N	N
Papua New Guinea	~								U	N	N	Y	Р	60 min per day
Philippines	~								0	N	7 days	Y	Р	40 min per day 🔺
Samoa	~								•	MD	<2 weeks	¥	Р	New mothers are guaranteed breastfeeding breaks with no explicit limit on the age of the child
Singapore						~			•	N	7 days	N	N	N
Solomon Islands		~							•	N	N	Y	Р	60 min per day
Sri Lanka		1							٠	N	N	Y	Р	60 min per day for 12 months
Taiwan	MD								_				-	
									MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD
Thailand			~		+	+	+		MD + O	MD N	MD N	MD N	MD N	MD N
Thailand Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of		~	~				-							
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic	MD	~	~						+0	N	N	N	N	N New mothers are guaranteed breastfeeding breaks until the child





### EXAMPLES

- An initiative that reflects the concept of a warm chain is the "Making Penang Breastfeeding Friendly" (MPBF). The Breastfeeding Friendly Workplace (BFW) Accreditation spearheaded by the MPBF ensures that the space, time and support is in place for all employees to successfully combine breastfeeding and work.
- The Warm Chain seed grant projects created awareness and linked various stakeholders. In Mauritius, more male and in-laws involvement. Slight increase in the rate of early initiation to breast and good progress in exclusive breastfeeding observed.
- The Parent-Friendly Workplace (PFW) seed grant projects galvanised actions at country level in Africa, Asia, and Latin America Caribbean. In India, sustainable partnership was developed to ensure exclusive breastfeeding for the children of working women engaged as construction labourers.





### **KEY MESSAGES**

- A warm chain of support for breastfeeding by linking community peer groups and healthcare providers will provide unbiased, consistent breastfeeding information and support throughout the 1000 days.
- Improved national laws that cover maternity and parental social protection will support optimal breastfeeding.
- Workplace support on issues such as breastfeeding facilities, paid breastfeeding breaks, and flexible working arrangements is critical to ensure that breastfeeding continues when parents resume work.
- Various tool for engaging parents (e.g. a resource website, PAW chart, warm chain cards) can be adapted and used globally in breastfeeding programmes.





# CONCLUSION

An enabling environment for breastfeeding requires an essential package of interventions: maternity/parental protection as recommended in ILO C183 and **R191, training** of health professionals and community workers, the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (**BFHI**), access to **breastfeeding counselling** as well as **implementation** and **monitoring** of the **International Code of Marketing** of Breastmilk Substitutes and relevant World Health Assembly (WHA) resolutions.

