

**Global Criteria - Step Two***(continued from previous page)*

- how to minimize the likelihood that breastfeeding mothers will be influenced to use formula.

The type and percentage of staff receiving this training is adequate, given the facility's needs

Out of the randomly selected clinical staff members\*:

- At least 80% confirm that they have received the described training or, if they have been working in the maternity services less than 6 months, have, at minimum, received orientation on the policy and their roles in implementing it.
- At least 80% are able to answer 4 out of 5 questions on breastfeeding support and promotion correctly.
- At least 80% can describe two issues that should be discussed with a pregnant woman if she indicates that she is considering giving her baby something other than breast milk.

Out of the randomly selected non-clinical staff members\*\*:

- At least 70% confirm that they have received orientation and/or training concerning the promotion and support of breastfeeding since they started working at the facility.
- At least 70% are able to describe at least one reason why breastfeeding is important.
- At least 70% are able to mention one possible practice in maternity services that would support breastfeeding.
- At least 70% are able to mention at least one thing they can do to support women so they can feed their babies well.

*\*These include staff members providing clinical care for pregnant women, mothers and their babies.*

*\*\* These include staff members providing non-clinical care for pregnant women, mother and their babies or having contact with them in some aspect of their work.*

### **STEP 3. Inform all pregnant women about the benefits and management of breastfeeding.**

**Global Criteria - Step Three**

If the hospital has an affiliated antenatal clinic or an in-patient antenatal ward:

A written description of the minimum content of the breastfeeding information and any printed materials provided to all pregnant women is available.

The antenatal discussion covers the importance of breastfeeding, the importance of immediate and sustained skin-to-skin contact, early initiation of breastfeeding, rooming-in on a 24 hour basis, feeding on cue or baby-led feeding, frequent feeding to help assure enough milk, good positioning and attachment, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months, the risks of giving formula or other breast-milk substitutes, and the fact that breastfeeding continues to be important after 6 months when other foods are given.

Out of the randomly selected pregnant women in their third trimester who have come for at least two antenatal visits:

- At least 70% confirm that a staff member has talked with them individually or offered a group talk that includes information on breastfeeding.
- At least 70% are able to adequately describe what was discussed about two of the following topics: importance of skin-to-skin contact, rooming-in, and risks of supplements while breastfeeding in the first 6 months.