Infant and Young Child Feeding

INNOCENTI DECLARATION 2005
In the 15 years since the adoption of the original Innocenti Declaration in 1990, remarkable progress has been made in improving infant and young child nutrition. The universal recognition of the right of every child to early and adequate nutrition has significantly contributed to the reduction of infant and young child mortality worldwide. However, many children are still not receiving the optimal nutrition they need for healthy growth and development.

Breastfeeding is the ideal way to provide essential nutrients and immunity to infants. It is the natural and healthy way to feed an infant, and it is essential for optimal growth and development. However, in many countries, breastfeeding rates are low, and alternative feeding practices, such as the use of formula milk, are widespread. This is a major concern, as exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a baby’s life is recommended by the World Health Organization and other international organizations.

To address this issue, the Innocenti Declaration calls for the establishment of a global framework for the promotion of breastfeeding and the reduction of infant and young child mortality. This includes the provision of comprehensive support for breastfeeding, the elimination of barriers to breastfeeding, and the promotion of policies that support breastfeeding.

The Declaration also recognizes the role of parents, caregivers, and communities in promoting breastfeeding. It calls for the provision of breastfeeding support and education, as well as the creation of a supportive environment for breastfeeding.

In conclusion, the adoption of the Innocenti Declaration has been a significant step in the promotion of breastfeeding and the reduction of infant and young child mortality. However, there is still much work to be done to ensure that all children have access to the nutrition they need for healthy growth and development.
We therefore issue this Call for Action.

Challenges remain: poverty, the HIV pandemic, natural and human-made emergencies, globalisation, environmental degradation, inequality, the rights of present and future generations.


We are assembled in Florence, Italy on this Twenty-second Day of

22 November 2005, Florence, Italy.
All parties

• Empower women in their own right, and as mothers and providers of breastfeeding support and information...

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...optimal breastfeeding and complement...

• Ensure that appropriate guidelines and skill acquisition are included...

...in the non-formal sector...

...women and caregivers of young children...

...and non-compliance...

...at the national level...

...in the health sector...

...and health...
• Ensure that all food products are of high quality and safe for consumption.

Public Interest non-Governmental Organizations

• Monitor and report on breaches of the International Code.

• Ensure that all processed foods for infants and young children are safe and nutritious.

• Ensure full compliance with all provisions of the International Code.

• Promote progress in implementing the rights of the child, including the participation of children in decision-making processes.

• Young child feeding

• Actions called for in the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding, including

• National and subnational strategies to promote, protect, and support breastfeeding, from national to community levels.

• Take measures to protect populations, especially vulnerable groups, from environmental contamination.

• Encourage the media to provide positive images of optimal feeding practices.

• Provide nutrition education and training for health professionals.

• Build and maintain a database of infant and young child feeding practices and experiences.

• Establish sustainable systems for monitoring infant and young child feeding practices.

• Ensure that all mothers are aware of their rights and have access to support and counseling in emergencies.

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On Infant and Young Child Feeding
Multilateral and bilateral organisations and ... imaginative legislation protecting the breastfeeding
rights of working women and establish means for its
enforcement.

1. Ensure that every health provider is trained in
supporting breastfeeding and breastfeeding promotion services.

2. Implement the provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and
subsequent relevant health Assembly resolutions in their
entirety.

3. Give effect to the principles and aim of the Iept
recommendations of the World Health Assembly
and relevant resolutions of the World Conference of
Medical Associations and health professional associations
from region to region. Legislation, national and supranational policies and strategies should be
adapted to the needs of the region and the culture
in which they are implemented.

4. Encourage the inclusion of programmes to improve
infant and young child feeding

5. Support operational research to fill information gaps and
increasing breastfeeding and improve
infant and young child feeding

6. Economic and social development

Multilateral and bilateral organisations and inter-
national financial institutions

FURTHER OPERATIONAL TARG

The Global Strategy for Infant and Young

Child Feeding

Institute of Nutrition and Health Sector Development Plans

Imprecise and comprehensive feeding in poverty

Encourage the inclusion of programmes to improve

Support operational research to fill information gaps and

Includes monitoring and evaluation of their policies and

Identify and budget for sufficient financial resources

Economic and social development

Multilateral and bilateral organisations and inter-

national financial institutions
5. Develop additional operational targets

The Innocenti Declaration was adopted by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition on 27 May 2006.

For more information, please visit the Innocenti Centre website: www.unicef.org/innocenti

The Call for Action made in this Declaration was welcomed by the wider nutrition community as an important step towards the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Further information can be obtained from:

Innocenti Research Centre
UNICEF
The Call for Action made in this Declaration was welcomed by the wider nutrition community as an important step towards the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals.
Get more information on breastfeeding by visiting
http://www.unicef.org/maternity/index-breastfeeding.html


10

o women who are breastfeeding should have regular check-ups to ensure their health and the health of their baby. Breastfeeding is essential for the first year or beyond.

5

Bottle-feeding can lead to illness and death.

4

Breastfeeding helps protect babies and mothers.

3

Breastfeeding causes more milk to be produced. Almost every mother can produce enough milk to breastfeed.

2

Newborn babies should be kept close to their mothers and begun breastfeeding within one hour of birth. They should continue through the child's second year.

1

Breastfeeding alone is the only food and drink a baby needs for the first six months. No

exclusive breastfeeding can give a woman


Lactation, mother's milk, and nutrition. (52 c.) 1964. (Health education series. No. 4.)

Bottles, Feeding bottles and teats.

Are the promotion of all breastmilk substitutes providing the necessary protection by providing the International Code of

zf

Breastfeeding, women, and infants. A guideline for low-income countries, for the prevention, promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding.

There is no risk to a woman's health with HVD.

Any other food or drink, or a bottle of water, or

A woman employed away from her home, can continue to breastfeed her child if she

nursing, is feeding bottles and teats.

If a woman cannot breastfeed, she needs a

il

A variety of additional foods, but breastfeeding,

n

Breastfeeding helps prevent babies and

breastfeeding successfull;

is also creates a special bond between

Your childrent are protected from dangerous illnesses.

4.3

1.3

1.6

1.5

1.4

1.2

1.1