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INFANT FEEDING STUDY
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COLLABORATING INSTITUTION PROGRESS REPORTS

ATTACHMENT A

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Javeriana University
First Progress Report
January 13 - May 31, 1981

PO. TIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD JAVERIANA
FACULTAD DE ESTUDIOS INTERDISCIPLINARIOS ←

Calle 66 No. 9-99

Bogotá, D. E.

INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES STUDY - COLOMBIA
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT.
(JANUARY 13 TO MAY 31 OF 1.981).

Bogotá, August 1.981.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

INTRODUCTION.

The "Infant Feeding Study" started in Bogotá, Colombia in January 1981, and is programmed to finish by December of 1981, following the timetable of activities shown in Table 1.

The personnel carrying out the study are:

- Lelén Varper de Paredes, nutritionist and principal investigator.
- María Eugenia Romero, senior anthropologist.
- Angela Andrade, junior anthropologist.
- Mercedes Borrero de Gueraín, junior anthropologist.
- Leonel Castillo, statistician and sampling consultant.
- Consuelo Parra, secretary.

Contract 80-0111-34 between the Population Council and Javeriana University School of Interdisciplinary Studies was discussed and formalized during January and February of 1981. Previously, during November and December of 1980, the study proposal was presented to, and favorable concepts received from the National Nutrition Plan and the Division of International Cooperation of the Colombian National Planning Department, as well as the U.S. Embassy and the Regional Office for Population Studies of the P.I.U.

Also, a base-line information and research design document was prepared and presented to the Consortium in December, prior to initiation.

This document includes: antecedents, summary of previous findings and programs in Colombia, theoretical framework, objectives, justification, research methods and techniques to be used in the Bogotá study.

* distributed at 9-10 April 1981 Panel meeting.

TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT.

A.- ETHNOGRAPHIC COMPONENT.

During February and March, a comprehensive field manual was prepared by María Eugenia Romero. This manual includes general and specific topics of inquiry and the methods and techniques to be used in the field. (Refer to English summary in Annex No 1). The manual was sent to Dr. Van Esterik for comments and clearance was received from the Consortium to proceed with this component.

Three sectors of Bogotá, were selected in accordance to the study design of December 1.980. The three sectors are the following:

1. Southeast of Bogotá: low income, labor force from the informal sector, few or nonexistant public services, good institutional presence, specially health and nutrition.
2. West of Bogotá: middle and middle-low income, labor force from the formal sector, complete public services, few close-by institutions. (Selection based on DANE 1.980 household survey)
3. Northwest of Bogotá: semi-urban low income from a small recently annexed town.

In April two juniors ethnographers were selected and trained during one week. (Refer to annex No. 2). From April 8 until May 9 they carried out the community study and did case work with 10 families residing in the peripheral, low income urban area of the Southeast of Bogotá, (Sector No. 1). Currently they are finishing the complete report for this first sector before moving on by June 8 to Sector No. 2.

Regular weekly meetings have been held with the ethnographers and the rest of the staff. Problems encountered in the fieldwork are discussed thoroughly, as well as progress made until that time. The ethnography has been providing basic information for the design of the infant feeding practices survey and the marketing components, as well as preliminary hypothesis for data analysis.

B.- INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES SURVEY.

A representative sampling frame is being designed by Leonel Castillo, the project consultant and will be ready by July 1. Based on the National Statistics Department's (DANE) most recent household survey of December 1, 1980, a sample of families will be drawn from middle and low income neighborhoods of Bogotá. DANE has classified Bogotá's neighborhoods into 6 strata, based on the following indicators: type of dwelling, state of the construction, number of people per room, access to public services (water, garbage disposal, electricity, sewage, phone and mass transportation) and family income. The sampling universe will cover 4 of the 6 strata, about 85% of Bogotá's 4.5 million inhabitants.

A tentative questionnaire is being produced, based on preliminary findings of the ethnographers; a first draft should be available by July 15 for revision by the Consortium'.

C.- MARKETING COMPONENT.

Alan Ritchie of Frost Associates was in Bogotá February 11 and 12. By mutual agreement, anthropologist Adela Morales de Iook was selected as the person to carry out this component in Colombia. She will be trained July 1-14 in the USA, given

office space and upon her return will work closely with the rest of project staff.

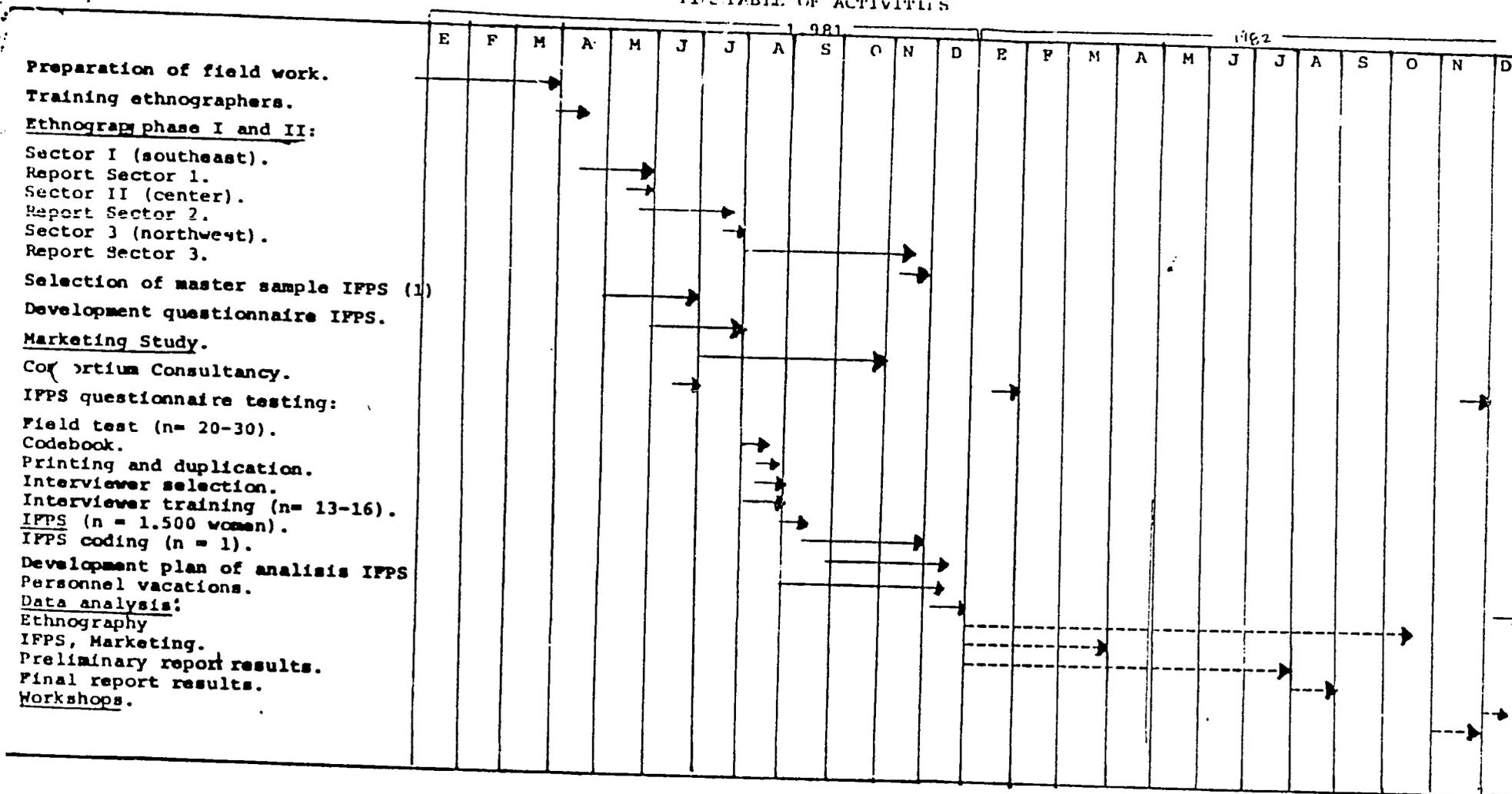
D.- OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Secondary data collection has continued for the infant feeding practices documentation center. It consists of articles, newspaper clippings, thesis and slides.

E.- TIMETABLE.

Activities have been carried out as programmed, and no major problems have been encountered up^{to} the gate. There has been one modification: to broaden the ethnography sample to include middle income families (and not just low income), in order to obtain information in advance on which to base the survey. As previously explained, this survey will include a representative sample of low and middle income families residing in Bogotá.

11/2 TABLE OF ACTIVITIES



(1). Infant Feeding Practices Survey.

→ full time.

-----→ part time.

ANNEX No 2

TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR ETHNOGRAPHERS.

DATE.	ACTIVITIES.
March.	Read documents. (1).
April 1	Presentation and discussion of project objectives and design.
April 2 - 3.	Discussion of ethnographic manual and topics of inquiry.
April 6 - 7.	Discussion of methodology and techniques, with practice in the field.
April 7.	Distribution of assignments.

(1) DOCUMENTS:

- Infant Feeding Practices study design (December of 1.980)
- Ethnographic field manual (March 1.981).
- Medrano, Diana: Female workers in flower plantations in Chia, Cajicá and Tabio. OIT Septiembre 1.980.
- García, Mery: Female work migration. OIT/81.
- Lewin, Doris: Paid work of women. ICBF/78
- Kerome, Kandell and Pelto; Nutritional Anthropology /80.

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PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD JAVERIANA
FACULTAD DE ESTUDIOS INTERDISCIPLINARIOS
Salud y Nutrición
Bogotá, D. E.

INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES STUDY

Field Manual

Ethnographic Study

(English abstract prepared for the
Consortium)

Prepared by : María Eugenia Romero M.
Anthropologist M.A.

Bogotá, March 1981

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- A. Guide for research in the neighborhoods
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INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES STUDY

The following manual intends to establish the methodology and research techniques to be used in the ethnographic study within the Infant Feeding Practices Study. The manual includes the objectives to be fulfilled within each one of the phases (I and II). It also includes the topics of research and the techniques to be used.

Phases I and II shall provide information about the community in order to prepare the infant feeding survey.

Phases I and II will basically use formal and informal interviews, participant observation, community study and research within the homes.

PHASE I : COMMUNITY STUDY

The purpose of this phase is to identify and analyze key sociocultural and economic factors related with infant feeding patterns. This phase will provide basic information about the general conditions for the overall study. This phase is very important in order to establish the relationships with the community, with the leaders of the neighborhoods and with the mothers. It will also be important to establish rapport with the representatives of the institutions of the health and nutritional sector.

A. TOPICS OF RESEARCH

1. Physical description of the neighborhood.
Geographical conditions. Electricity, water supply, sewage system, garbage disposal. Types of housing.
2. Demography. Census of the neighborhood.
3. Economic conditions in the neighborhood. Labor force and sectors to which this labor force is related. Income. Local industries. Businesses, Supermarkets and pharmacies. What is being produced in the neighborhood and what is being bought? Marketplaces. Prices of the most important foodstuffs.
4. Sociocultural dimension.
 1. Institutions related to the health and nutrition sector.
 2. Family organization : kinship. Which is the basis for family organization.
 3. Folk medicine : magic and religion, witchcraft and curing, and any other which could be related to the influence played on infant feeding patterns.

Phase I will also show which ones are the strategies to be used further in the research.

B. RESEARCH TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGY

The first site visits to the neighborhoods shall be oriented towards the identification of people and places which are important for the further development of the research. It is important to establish rapport with community organizations, parents associations and others in the neighborhood.

It will also be important to use tape recorders during the interviews. The research team will have weekly meetings in order to analyze the results of the research.

Methodology and research techniques

Topics of research

1. Physical description of the home.
 - . direct observation
 - . maps
 - . photographs
2. Demography
 - . census
 - . previous surveys
3. Economic conditions
 - . direct and participant observation

4. Institutions

- . participant observation
- . informal and formal interviews
- . site visits

The community study has a guide for interviews. These interviews are to be done with the medical doctors, nurses, people working in the health and nutrition sector, owners of pharmacies, midwives and others.

PHASE II : CASE STUDIES

The purpose of this phase is to develop an in-depth analysis of the life and problems of women who are mothers of children between 0 and 12 months of age.

This analysis will be developed through the understanding of the economic, sociocultural and biological factors which are playing any role in the infant feeding patterns. This analysis will be made in an in-depth ethnographic study within a small sample of 30 homes.

The main purpose of this ethnographic phase is to prepare the infant feeding practices survey in such a way that it will be culturally adequate for the people. This phase will also provide new hypotheses for the study.

The ethnographic study will describe the social and cultural means to address the people. It will also examine the social and physical situation of the homes as a whole and of each home in particular. The ethnographic study will show which has been the residence of the mothers, the history of the mothers, whether they have migrated or not, and the reasons for this migration, economic aspects of the home and how is the women's life every day. The main ethnographic question is how these cultural, social or economic factors, or any others, play a role in the

infant feeding patterns.

A. GENERAL TOPICS OF RESEARCH

1. Physical description of the home
2. Social and economic characteristics of the home
3. Infant feeding and upbringing patterns
4. Personal and professional influences
5. Roles of the mothers and patterns of activities
6. Consumer behavior

B. RESEARCH TECHNIQUES AND METHODS

This phase will use the traditional method of participant observation. The ethnographic study is going to be developed in 30 families from three different areas of the city.

The research methods and techniques are as follows :

1. Physical condition of the home
 - 1.1 Direct observation
2. Social and economic characteristics of the home
 - 2.1 direct observation
 - 2.2 historical reconstruction of the family, migration, kinship, life history of the mothers,

2.3 informal interviews about income, budget and money spent on foodstuffs.

3. Infant feeding and upbringing patterns

3.1 direct observation of food that is given to the child and its preparation

3.2 historical reconstruction, of the raising, feeding and growing up of the children.

3.3 direct observation and explaining the reasons for a change to be given in infant feeding patterns.

3.4 informal interviews with the mothers about :

a. Reasons for weaning; what influenced this decision

b. Reasons for using human milk substitutes.

c. Explanations given for milk insufficiency

d. How do these practices differ from the ones of their mothers?

4. Personal, professional and institutional influences

4.1 Direct observations and interviews with those people that are near the mother and the child.

4.2 Try to reconstruct advice and opinions given by the father, the grandmother, or any other kin or friends about infant feeding practices

5. Role of the mothers and patterns of activities

5.1 direct observation of laboral activities of the mothers in and out of the home; schedules

5.2 what kinds of arrangements are made by the mother when she has to work.

6. Consumer behavior

6.1 according to the feeding history of the child, try to collect all the names of commercial foodstuffs bought and given, and try to remember the content of propaganda, free samples.

The final result of the ethnographic study is as follows :

Phase I (Community Study) : a document containing all the ethnographic data collected in the neighborhoods.

Phase II : Case Studies and life histories. (30)