

# TRACKING PROGRESS FOR BREASTFEEDING POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES— GLOBAL BREASTFEEDING SCORECARD, 2017

## NOTES ON METHODOLOGY:

INDICATOR	COLOUR CODES	DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
Amount of Donor Funding for Breastfeeding	<p>Green: At least \$5 in donor funding per birth</p> <p>Yellow: \$2–5 in funding per birth</p> <p>Orange: \$1–2 in funding per birth</p> <p>Red: &lt; \$1 in funding per birth</p>	Investment case for breastfeeding <sup>7</sup>	This indicator was calculated by dividing the amount of donor funding earmarked for exclusive breastfeeding by the number of live births in a country. All numbers are in USD.
Status of Code Implementation in Legislation	<p>Green: Full provisions in law: countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing all or nearly all provisions of the Code and subsequent WHA resolutions</p> <p>Yellow: Many provisions in law: countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing many provisions of the Code and subsequent WHA resolutions</p> <p>Orange: Few provisions in law: countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, directives, decrees or other legally binding measures covering few of the provisions of the Code or subsequent WHA resolutions</p> <p>Red: No legal measures: countries have taken no action or have implemented the Code only through voluntary agreements or other non-legal measures (includes countries that have drafted legislation but not enacted it)</p>	Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes: National Implementation of the International Code: Status Report 2016 <sup>10</sup>	
Status of Paid Maternity Leave	<p>Green: Meets recommended provisions of Recommendation 191 (at least 18 weeks of maternity leave, 100% of previous earnings paid for by a social programme)</p> <p>Yellow: Meets basic provisions of Convention 183 (at least 14 weeks of maternity leave, at least 66.7% of previous earnings paid for by a social programme)</p> <p>Orange: Meets leave length requirement of Convention 183 (14 weeks) but not all other indicators OR data unclear (this includes countries with ceiling on the amount of previous earnings paid or with variable amounts paid)</p> <p>Red: Doesn't meet leave length requirement of Convention 183</p>	Maternity and paternity at work: Law and practice across the world <sup>13</sup>	This indicator was calculated based on three aspects of C183 and R191: length of maternity leave, amount of previous earnings paid during leave, and source of funding.

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INDICATOR	COLOUR CODES	DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
Status of Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding	Green: ≥ 50% of births in hospitals and maternities designated as “Baby-friendly” Yellow: 20–50% of births in hospitals and maternities designated as “Baby-friendly” Orange: 0.1–20% of births in hospitals and maternities designated as “Baby-friendly” Red: No births in hospitals and maternities designated as “Baby-friendly”	National Implementation of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative 2017 <sup>15</sup>	
Percent of Primary Health Care Facilities Offering Individual IYCF Counselling	Green: ≥ 75% of primary healthcare facilities offer individual IYCF counselling Yellow: 50–75% of primary healthcare facilities offer individual IYCF counselling Orange: 25–50% of primary healthcare facilities offer individual IYCF counselling Red: < 25% of primary healthcare facilities offer individual IYCF counselling	Nutridash 2013: Global Report on the Pilot Year <sup>17</sup>	
Percent of Districts Offering Community Breastfeeding Programmes	Green: ≥ 75% of districts implement community breastfeeding programmes Yellow: 50–75% of districts implement community breastfeeding programmes Orange: 25–50% of districts implement community breastfeeding programmes Red: ≤ 25% of districts implement community breastfeeding programmes	Nutridash 2013: Global Report on the Pilot Year <sup>17</sup>	
Last Date of WBTi Assessment	Green: Assessment conducted since 2012 Yellow: Last assessment conducted between 2007 and 2012 Orange: Last assessment conducted before 2007 Red: No assessment conducted	World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative <sup>18</sup>	
Last Date of Exclusive Breastfeeding Report	Green: Data collected since 2012 Yellow: Data last collected between 2007 and 2012 Orange: Data last collected before 2007 Red: No data collected	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database <sup>19</sup>	

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INDICATOR	COLOUR CODES	DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
Rates of Early Initiation	Green: $\geq 70\%$ of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour Yellow: 50–70% of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour Orange: 30–50% of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour Red: $< 30\%$ of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database <sup>19</sup>	
Rates of Exclusive Breastfeeding for First Six Months	Green: $\geq 60\%$ of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months Yellow: 40–60% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months Orange: 20–40% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months Red: $< 20\%$ of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database <sup>19</sup>	
Rates of Breastfeeding at One Year	Green: $\geq 80\%$ of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age Yellow: 60%–80% of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age Orange: 40–60% of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age Red: $< 40\%$ of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database <sup>19</sup>	
Rates of Breastfeeding at Two Years	Green: $\geq 80\%$ of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age Yellow: 60–80% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age Orange: 40–60% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age Red: $< 40\%$ of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database <sup>19</sup>	

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**For more information, visit [www.unicef.org/breastfeeding](http://www.unicef.org/breastfeeding)**