### INCREASING COMMITMENT TO BREASTFEEDING THROUGH FUNDING AND IMPROVED POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES – GLOBAL BREASTFEEDING SCORECARD, 2019

#### NOTES ON METHODOLOGY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>COLOR CODES</th>
<th>DATA SOURCE</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Amount of Donor Funding for Breastfeeding**  | **Green:** At least $5 in donor funding per birth  
**Yellow:** $2-5 in funding per birth  
**Orange:** $1-2 in funding per birth  
**Red:** <$1 in funding per birth | Invest in Nutrition[^1]                                                      | 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** | **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  
**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  
**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  
**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) | Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes: National Implementation of the International Code: Status Report 2018[^2] |                                                                                                                                                                           |
### INCREASING COMMITMENT TO BREASTFEEDING THROUGH FUNDING AND IMPROVED POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES – GLOBAL BREASTFEEDING SCORECARD, 2019

#### INDICATOR  |  COLOR CODES  |  DATA SOURCE  |  COMMENTS
---|---|---|---
Status of Paid Maternity Leave  | Green: Meets recommended provisions of Recommendation R191 (at least 18 weeks of maternity leave, 100% of previous earnings paid for by a social programme)  |
Yellow: Meets basic provisions of Convention C183 (at least 14 weeks of maternity leave, at least 66.7% of previous earnings paid for by a social programme)  |
Orange: Meets leave length requirement of Convention C183 (14 weeks) but not all other indicators OR data unclear (this includes countries with a ceiling on the amount of previous earnings paid or with variable amounts paid)  |
Red: Doesn’t meet leave length requirement of Convention C183  |


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.  
- All updates were made based on the 2017 ILO report (Table B.5), using footnotes to clarify coverage of paid leave.  
- Duration in days and months as stated in the national legislation were converted into weeks, based on a seven-day week and a 30-day month. Where legislation was in terms of “working days,” conversion was based on a five-day week.  
- Parental leave was counted as maternity leave unless it was explicitly mandated to be taken by the father.  
- Paid leave prior to delivery was excluded from the length of paid maternity leave.  
- Where legislation specified a payment of 100% of salary up to a ceiling, payment was noted as “could not be assessed” and the R191 standards not met since many mothers would not receive 100%. However, where a lower percentage was specified up to a ceiling, the stated percentage was used.
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| 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>4</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 | 2017 UNICEF’s NutriDash Internal Database<sup>3</sup> | Where 2017 data were missing, the most recent report from NutriDash 2015-2017 was used.            |
| 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       | 2017 UNICEF’s NutriDash Internal Database<sup>3</sup> | Where 2017 data were missing, the most recent report from NutriDash 2015-2017 was used.            |
| Last Date of WBTi Assessment                                             | Green: Assessment conducted since 2014  
Yellow: Last assessment conducted between 2009 and 2013  
Orange: Last assessment conducted before 2009  
Red: No assessment conducted                                           | World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative<sup>6</sup> |                                                                                                     |
| Last Date of Exclusive Breastfeeding Report                               | Green: Data collected since 2014  
Yellow: Data last collected between 2009 and 2013  
Orange: Data last collected before 2009  
Red: No data collected                                                   | UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database<sup>7</sup> |                                                                                                     |
# Increasing Commitment to Breastfeeding through Funding and Improved Policies and Programmes – Global Breastfeeding Scorecard, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates of Early Initiation</td>
<td>Green: ≥ 70% of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour 50-70% of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour 30-50% of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour &lt;30% of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour</td>
<td>UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database⁷</td>
<td>Most recent estimate used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates of Exclusive Breastfeeding for First Six Months</td>
<td>Green: ≥ 70% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months 50-70% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months 30-50% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months &lt;30% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months</td>
<td>UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database⁷</td>
<td>Most recent estimate used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates of Breastfeeding at One Year</td>
<td>Green: ≥ 80% of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age 60%-80% of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age 40-60% of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age &lt;40% of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age</td>
<td>UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database⁷</td>
<td>Most recent estimate used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates of Breastfeeding at Two Years</td>
<td>Green: ≥ 60% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age 40-60% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age 20-40% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age &lt;20% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age</td>
<td>UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database⁷</td>
<td>Most recent estimate used.</td>
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REFERENCES:

5. 2017 UNICEF’s NutriDash Internal Database