

INCREASING COMMITMENT TO BREASTFEEDING THROUGH FUNDING AND IMPROVED POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES – GLOBAL BREASTFEEDING SCORECARD, 2021

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY:

INDICATOR	COLOR CODES		DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
Amount of Donor Funding for Breastfeeding	<p><i>Green:</i></p> <p><i>Yellow:</i></p> <p><i>Orange:</i></p> <p><i>Red:</i></p>	<p>At least \$5 in donor funding per birth</p> <p>\$2-5 in funding per birth</p> <p>\$1-2 in funding per birth</p> <p><\$1 in funding per birth</p>	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	<p><i>Green:</i></p> <p><i>Yellow:</i></p> <p><i>Orange:</i></p> <p><i>Red:</i></p>	<p>Substantially aligned with the Code: countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing a significant set of provisions of the Code (score of 75 - 100)</p> <p>Moderately aligned with the Code: countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing a majority of provisions of the Code (score of 50 - < 75)</p> <p>Some provisions of the Code included: countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures covering less than half of the provisions of the Code (score of < 50)</p> <p>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 2020 ²	

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INDICATOR	COLOR CODES		DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
Status of Paid Maternity Leave	<i>Green:</i>	Meets recommended provisions of Recommendation R191 (at least 18 weeks of maternity leave, 100% of previous earnings paid for by a social programme)	World Social Protection Report. Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. ³	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All updates were made based on the 2017 ILO report³ (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.
<i>Yellow:</i>	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)			
<i>Orange:</i>	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)			
<i>Red:</i>	Doesn't meet leave length requirement of Convention C183			

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Status of Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	≥ 50% of births in hospitals and maternities designated as “Baby-friendly” 20-50% of births in hospitals and maternities designated as “Baby-friendly” 0.1-20% of births in hospitals and maternities designated as “Baby-friendly” No births in hospitals and maternities designated as “Baby-friendly”	National Implementation of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative 2017 ⁴	
Percent of Primary Health Care Facilities Offering Individual IYCF Counselling	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	≥75% of primary healthcare facilities offer individual IYCF counselling 50-75% of primary healthcare facilities offer individual IYCF counselling 25-50% of primary healthcare facilities offer individual IYCF counselling <25% of primary healthcare facilities offer individual IYCF counselling	2020 UNICEF’s NutriDash Internal Database ⁵	Where 2020 data were missing, the most recent report from NutriDash 2014-2019 was used.
Percent of Districts Offering Community Breastfeeding Programmes	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	≥ 75% of districts implement community breastfeeding programmes 50-75% of districts implement community breastfeeding programmes 25-50% of districts implement community breastfeeding programmes ≤25% of districts implement community breastfeeding programmes	2020 UNICEF’s NutriDash Internal Database ⁵	Where 2020 data were missing, the most recent report from NutriDash 2014-2019 was used.

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INDICATOR	COLOR CODES		DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
Last Date of WBTi Assessment	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	Assessment conducted since 2016 Last assessment conducted between 2011 and 2015 Last assessment conducted before 2011 No assessment conducted	World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative ⁶	
Last Date of Exclusive Breastfeeding Report	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	Data collected since 2016 Data last collected between 2011 and 2015 Data last collected before 2011 No data collected	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database ⁷	
Rates of Early Initiation	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	≥ 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 <30% of infants initiate breastfeeding within the first hour	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database ⁷	Most recent estimate used.
Rates of Exclusive Breastfeeding for First Six Months	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	≥ 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 <30% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database ⁷	Most recent estimate used.
Rates of Breastfeeding at One Year	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	≥ 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 <40% of infants continue breastfeeding until one year of age	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database ⁷	Most recent estimate used.
Rates of Breastfeeding at Two Years	<i>Green:</i> <i>Yellow:</i> <i>Orange:</i> <i>Red:</i>	≥ 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 <20% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age	UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database ⁷	Most recent estimate used.

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4. WHO. (2017). *National Implementation of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative 2017*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
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