## NOTES ON METHODOLOGY:

### Amount of Donor Funding for Breastfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Color Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
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</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<sup>1</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

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<tr>
<td>Status of Code Implementation in Legislation</td>
<td><strong>Green:</strong> 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)</td>
<td>Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes: National Implementation of the International Code: Status Report 2020&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td><strong>Yellow:</strong> 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 - &lt; 75)</td>
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<td><strong>Orange:</strong> 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 &lt; 50)</td>
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<td><strong>Red:</strong> 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).</td>
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### Increasing Commitment through Funding and Improved Policies and Programmes – Global Breastfeeding Scorecard, 2020

**Indicator**: Status of Paid Maternity Leave  
**Color Codes**
- **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

**Data Source**: World Social Protection Report. Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.  

**Comments**: 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.
INCREASING COMMITMENT TO BREASTFEEDING THROUGH FUNDING AND IMPROVED POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES – GLOBAL BREASTFEEDING SCORECARD, 2020

| Status of Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding | Green:  
Yellow:  
Orange:  
Red:  |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| ≥ 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 2017² |

| Percent of Primary Health Care Facilities Offering Individual IYCF Counselling | Green:  
Yellow:  
Orange:  
Red:  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ≥ 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  |
| 2017 UNICEF’s NutriDash Internal Database³  
Where 2017 data were missing, the most recent report from NutriDash 2015-2017 was used. |

| Percent of Districts Offering Community Breastfeeding Programmes | Green:  
Yellow:  
Orange:  
Red:  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| ≥ 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  |
| 2017 UNICEF’s NutriDash Internal Database³  
Where 2017 data were missing, the most recent report from NutriDash 2015-2017 was used. |
### Increasing Commitment through Funding and Improved Policies and Programmes – Global Breastfeeding Scorecard, 2020

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| 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\(^6\) |                                    |
| 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\(^7\) |                                    |
| Rates of Early Initiation                           | Green: ≥ 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\(^7\) | Most recent estimate used. |
| Rates of Exclusive Breastfeeding for First Six Months | Green: ≥ 70% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months  
Yellow: 50-70% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months  
Orange: 30-50% of infants are exclusively breastfed for six months  
Red: <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                  | Green: ≥ 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\(^7\) | Most recent estimate used. |
| Rates of Breastfeeding at Two Years                 | Green: ≥ 60% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age  
Yellow: 40-60% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age  
Orange: 20-40% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age  
Red: <20% of infants continue breastfeeding until two years of age | UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database\(^7\) | Most recent estimate used. |
REFERENCES:

5. 2018 UNICEF’s NutriDash Internal Database