The Non-Formal, Unorganised Sector & The Home Front: Most global and national responses to maternal protection have been policy-based, with limited engagement or support for the non-formal, unorganised sector. Women and their families are left with no economic support, whether from the state or form their own self-help groups. This can lead to a lack of support for women’s own health or that of their children.

Since 1995, WABA has worked to include women in workplace and community settings. We believe that women need to be involved in all aspects of their communities, not just in the formal sector.

COUNTRY CASES

Countryside, India, has been a beacon of women’s awareness and activism. Women in Countryside have been working for gender equality and women’s rights for the past 20 years. Their efforts have been in the areas of health, education, and empowerment. They have been successful in raising awareness and providing support to women and girls in their own communities.

In the Philippines, the Alliance of Women of the Mindanao Economy (AWEM) has been working for the rights of women and girls in the Mindanao region. They have been successful in raising awareness about women’s rights and providing support to women and girls in the region.

In Bangladesh, the Women’s Memorial Foundation (WOMEN) has been working for the rights of women and girls in the country. They have been successful in raising awareness about women’s rights and providing support to women and girls in the country.

In Guatemala, the Women’s Movement Network (WOMEN) has been working for the rights of women and girls in the country. They have been successful in raising awareness about women’s rights and providing support to women and girls in the country.

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A World Breastfeeding Week 2015

World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA)

World Breastfeeding Week 2015 celebrates the role of breastfeeding in promoting healthy mothers, healthy babies, and healthy families. It is a global event that recognizes the importance of breastfeeding and raises awareness about the benefits of breastfeeding.

Why breastfeeding?

Breastfeeding is the most natural and healthy way for a baby to get nourishment. It provides essential nutrients that are necessary for a baby’s growth and development. Breastfeeding also provides protection against infections and illnesses.

Breastfeeding has many benefits for both the mother and the baby. It helps the mother to recover from childbirth and provides a natural source of nutrition for the baby. Breastfeeding also helps to prevent breast cancer and other health problems later in life.

Breastfeeding is a crucial part of global health and nutrition. It is one of the most effective ways to improve the health and well-being of women and children.

What is World Breastfeeding Week?

World Breastfeeding Week is an annual campaign led by the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA). It is held every year in August and is a global celebration of breastfeeding.

WHO substrate the importance of breastfeeding

Breastfeeding is supported by numerous international organizations and governments. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set global targets for breastfeeding rates, and several countries have passed laws to support breastfeeding.

How can you get involved?

There are many ways to get involved in World Breastfeeding Week. You can:

- Promote breastfeeding in your community
- Support breastfeeding education and resources
- Advocacy for breastfeeding rights
- Celebrate World Breastfeeding Week

Additional Resources

- World Health Organization (WHO)
- UNICEF
- International Breastfeeding Association (IBA)
- The Lancet

Acknowledgments

This document was prepared by the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA) and its partners. The text was reviewed by experts in the field of breastfeeding and nutrition.

Join Us & Take Action NOW!

WABA - World Breastfeeding Week 2015 - 1-7 August 2015

Support maternity protection and work-family policies that promote equality, provide family-friendly benefits, and allow paid time off for new parents to care for their children.

Promote breastfeeding-friendly workplaces and support breastfeeding mothers and fathers at home, at work, and in the community.

Ensure that the right to breastfeeding is recognized and protected in national and international laws.

World Breastfeeding Week 2015

World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA)
The formal organisation sector

Strikes Of Maternity Protection (MPL) Globally

We often think of MPL being in terms of maternity leave, but it is much more than that. MPL includes the seven areas of maternity protection: (i) health care; (ii) social protection; (iii) paid leave; (iv) workplace protection; (v) national representation and accountability; (vi) international promotion and solidarity; and (vii) paid benefits and financial support.

As of 2015, the countries in the world who did not have MPL laws, paid benefits and financial support are:

- WB/1: Maternity Protection Chart
- ILO: Maternal Health Index
- WHO: Maternal Mortality
- UNFPA: Maternal Mortality
- UNFPA: Maternal Mortality
- UNFPA: Maternal Mortality
- UNFPA: Maternal Mortality
- UNFPA: Maternal Mortality

Advocacy for better maternity protection through legislations

How can you find out the status of Maternity Protection in your country?

A country’s maternity protection status according to the seven areas mentioned above can vary widely and may not always be in line with the country’s actual situation. Here are some tips on how to find out:

1. Maternal Mortality
2. Maternal Health
3. Maternal Mortality
4. Maternal Mortality
5. Maternal Mortality
6. Maternal Mortality
7. Maternal Mortality

Workplace solutions to support women combining breastfeeding and paid employment

Breastfeeding and Family-Friendly Workplaces

In many countries, women have to choose between work or breastfeeding. However, there are solutions that can help to combine both.

1. Maternal health
2. Maternal health
3. Maternal health
4. Maternal health
5. Maternal health
6. Maternal health
7. Maternal health

In Australia, a new Labour Law for Women’s employment status of 20-25 years, adding to the number of paid and unpaid part-time workers in the work force. In contrast, the number of married women has been steadily declining. The country’s female workforce participation rate in the 15-24 years age group is now 42%, compared to 56% in the same age group. In the 25-34 years age group, the female workforce participation rate is 40%, compared to 45% in the same age group. In the 35-44 years age group, the female workforce participation rate is 35%, compared to 40% in the same age group. In the 45-54 years age group, the female workforce participation rate is 30%, compared to 35% in the same age group. In the 55-64 years age group, the female workforce participation rate is 25%, compared to 30% in the same age group. In the 65-74 years age group, the female workforce participation rate is 20%, compared to 25% in the same age group. In the 75-84 years age group, the female workforce participation rate is 15%, compared to 20% in the same age group. In the 85+ years age group, the female workforce participation rate is 10%, compared to 15% in the same age group.

In the Philippines, women have been given the opportunity to combine both part-time work and breastfeeding. They are allowed to work from home and also have the option of working in a childcare facility. However, there is a lack of enforcement of these policies. Women workers are often subjected to harassment and bullying from their employers and the government.

In Switzerland, the law is based on the EU Directive 2009/83/EC on the right to breastfeeding, which has been implemented in the federal laws. Women have the right to breastfeed in public places and workplaces. The law also provides for the reimbursement of expenses for childcare and parental leave.

In Brazil, the breastfeeding support services (SAS) are provided by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights. The SASs are located in maternity hospitals, health centers, and community health centers. The SASs provide support for breastfeeding mothers, including guidance, education, and counseling. The Ministry also provides financial assistance to breastfeeding mothers, including breastfeeding kits and breastfeeding equipment.