



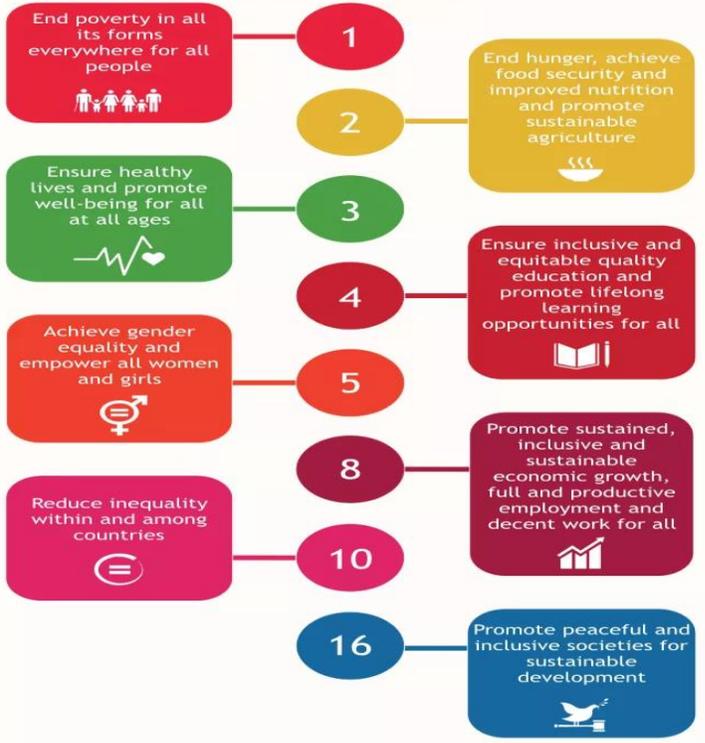
Integrating a family perspective in development: International experiences

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Families
&
2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development

Families and family policies are key for a sustainable future!
Especially when aiming to:





- How do you solve the problem of **poverty and hunger** (*SDG 1*) without considering the role of the family in meeting temporal needs and providing sustenance to its members?
- How do you achieve **education** of all the world's children (*SDG 4*) without considering the day-to-day involvement and efforts of parents?
- How do you reduce **maternal and child mortality** (*SDG 3*) without recognizing the role of mothers, fathers and families and what is occurring in the home?
- How do you combat **HIV/AIDS and other diseases** (*SDG 3*) without the day-to-day involvement, teaching and caring of committed parents and family members?

Marcia Barlow (2015:3)

SDG	Relation to the family/family members	Suggested interventions
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation	Improving access to safe water and sanitation facilities leads to healthier families and communities (UNICEF, 2016)	Integrating water purification methods into the homes of developing countries provides greater health to the family. (Wixom & Wixom, 2016)
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	Inefficient cooking fuels and technologies produce high levels of household air pollution with a range of health-damaging pollutants. Exposure is particularly high among women and young children, who spend the most time near the domestic hearth (Wixom & Wixom, 2016)	Integrating more efficient cooking methods into homes lowers health hazards, conserves energy for the planet, protects the environment and saves time families spend in gathering fuel (Wixom & Wixom, 2016)
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Each family unit empowered by an adequate infrastructure (the basic physical systems and structures essential to the operation of a society or enterprise) can use their combined family capital to provide a greater contribution toward achieving all of the SDGs (Obadiah, 2016).	Provide the necessary infrastructure for the family to utilize their resources, talent and energy to become self-sufficient, and contribute to the community (Obadiah, 2016).

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SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	The concept of sustainability arises at the family level where children are taught fundamental values and ethics that will guide them later in life as producers, consumers and good stewards of the environment (Santoro, 2016)	Through creativity and innovation in production and consumption families will continue to play a role in sustainability.
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Families can be vulnerable to the impact of climate-change related disasters. Young children and older adults are especially sensitive to disease and malnutrition. If emergency supplies are not available during the recovery from the disaster, then children and seniors may be affected before other healthy adults (Birrell, 2016)	When a disaster strikes, people naturally want to connect with family and friends. An emergency plan can help people make those connections. Deciding in advance where to go, who to talk to and what to do, will help them to reunite with loved ones (Birrell, 2016).
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Oceans provide livelihoods and tourism benefits, as well as subsistence and income for many families (Mutanga, 2016)	The SGDs must be broken down to the family unit, making sense to those who survive from the proceeds of the waters and aquatic environment:

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<p>SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	<p>The problems of focus in this SDG have an impact on almost every aspect of the family livelihoods especially in developing countries that rely mostly on the agricultural sector</p>	<p>With programmes to provide the proper education and support, these problems can be halted and turned around to make the land sustainable for families and communities (Roylance, 2016)</p>
<p>SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p>	<p>Efforts to attain this goal include significantly reducing all forms of violence and related deaths as well as ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children (Pineda et al, 2016)</p>	<p>There is no better training ground for the development of these essential values and characteristics than at home with a family (Pineda et al, 2016)</p>
<p>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Partnerships of various kinds did more to bring people out of poverty and enhance development during the MDG period</p>	<p>This is a re-work and expansion of MDG 8 on Global partnerships</p>



Family issues are crosscutting

However, most family policies:

- Individual -focused (children, older persons, people with disabilities)
- Theme-focused (Poverty, work-family policies)



INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES





Family impact lens (*Bogenschneider et al, 2012*)



Family Policy: A Family Impact Lens

- Family policy involves all the procedures, regulations and goals of programs and agencies that affect families.
- The **family impact lens** perspective advocates for thinking about public policies in terms of how they affect whole family units.

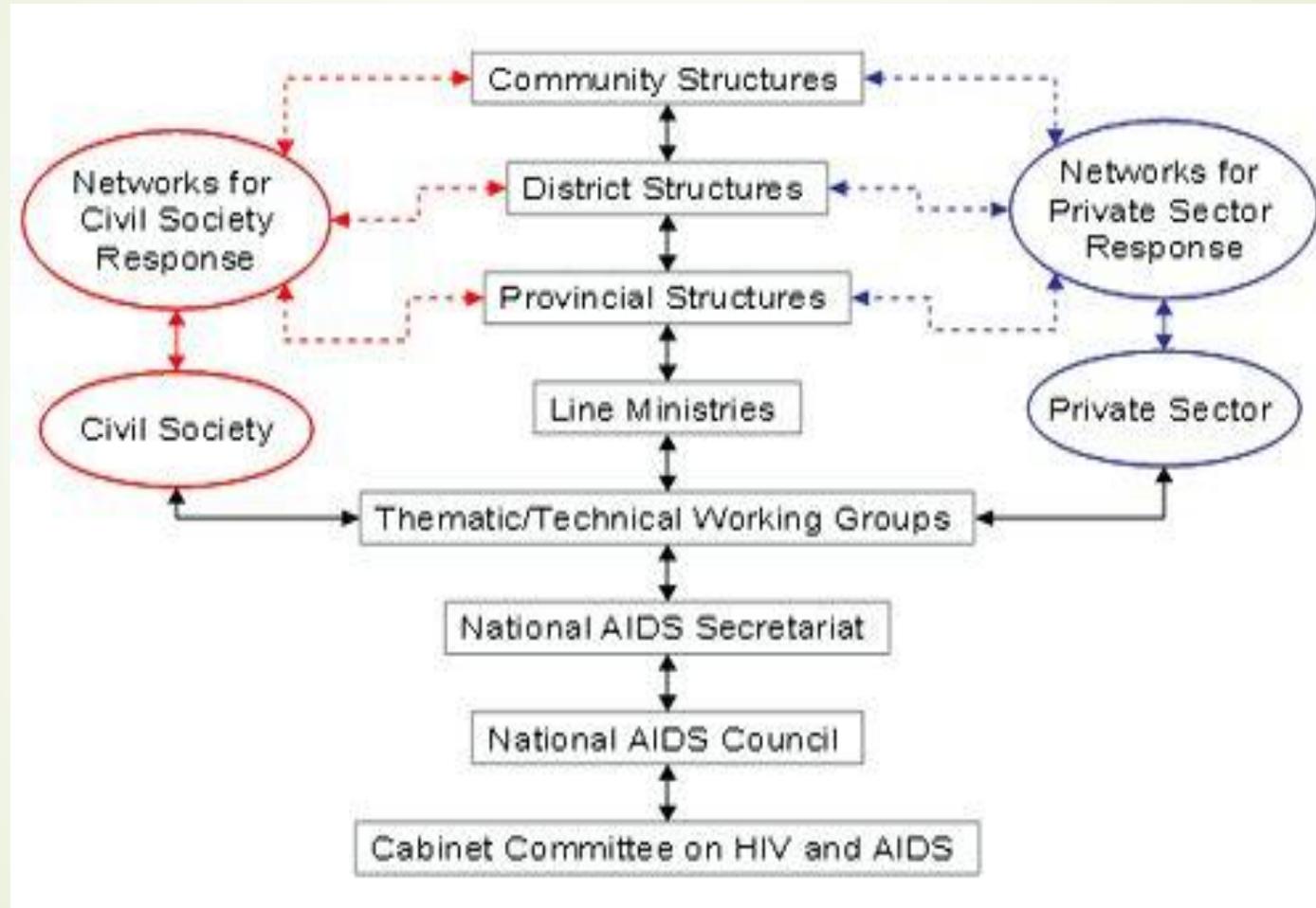
Principles

- **1 Family responsibility**
- **2 Family stability**
- **3 Family relationships**
- **4 Family diversity**
- **5 Family engagement**

Family Impact statements



National/district/ministerial coordination





All in all:

Mainstreaming is not about adding a "[family component]" ... into an existing activity. It goes beyond increasing families' participation; it means bringing the experience, knowledge, and interests of [family members] to bear on the development agenda