FAMILY-ORIENTED PRIORITIES, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES
IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS REPORTED IN THE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS OF
2016, 2017, 2018 AND 2019

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD)

Focal Point on the Family

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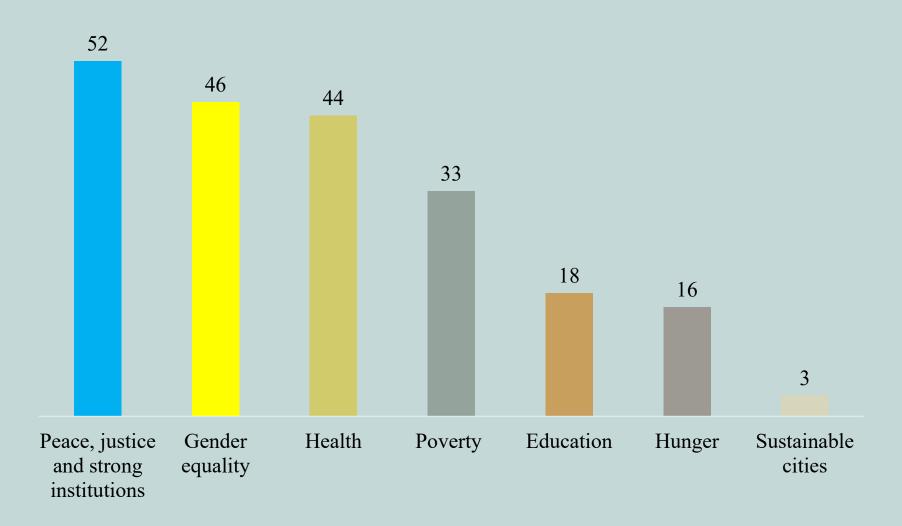
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Introduction

- Analysis of 127 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted by 114 countries.
- Close to 90% of Member States made specific references to family.
- Governments consider family policies useful for these goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,11 & 16.

Member States reporting family-oriented policies



SDG 1: NO POVERTY

Out of the 95 Member States reporting on poverty, 33 are developing sound family-oriented policies to combat it.



Two contexts:

- With robust institutional WS: families regarded as active agents
- In challenging institutional contexts: families provided on ad hoc basis

Programmes:

- Work closely with targeted families
- Working with families as co-managers
- Involve parents



SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER



- 1.- Family farming programmes in two contexts:
- In developed WS, as a tool to reinforce big chains of production-consumption to boost agriculture and integrate vulnerable families.
- In countries with major institutional challenges and resulting from hunger, primarily to support vulnerable families
- 2.- Few MS have developed educational and health efforts aimed at changing parental behaviours to improve children's nutrition

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING



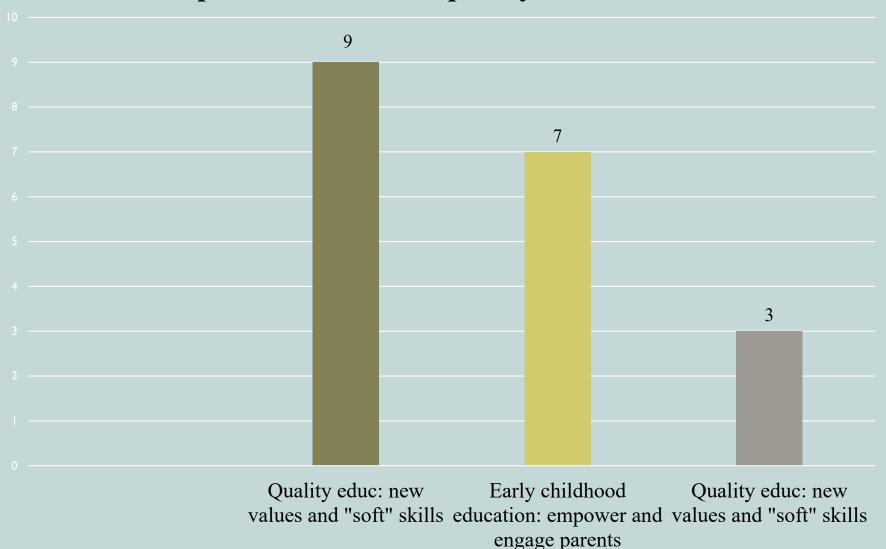
- Progress in maternal, neonatal and infant mortality rates is addressed primarily through a medical and clinical lens, but insufficient to achieve targets.
- Adolescent pregnancy and the use of contraceptive methods are underreported or a cause of concern.
 Family policies fall behind
- Gender-bias values are an important obstacle.

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION



- 1.- Several countries have early childhood education.
- Only 11 have programmes engaging parents and families as collaborative agents.
- Some MS extend this to primary education.
- 2.- New values and soft skills are introduced into the curricula by a few MS, but families not as intergenerational agents.

Member States implementing family-oriented policies to ensure quality education



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY



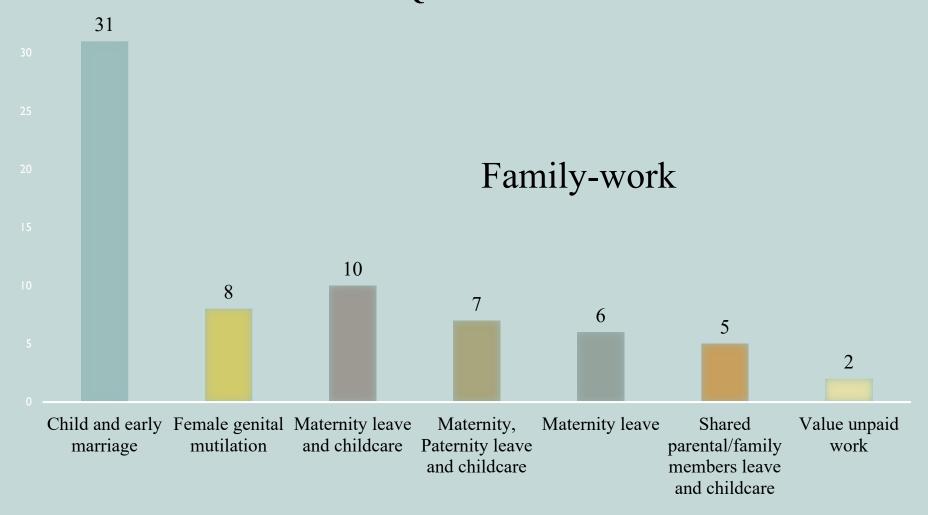
Gender inequality is a great concern.

1.- All MS incorporate Gender Equality concerns through legislation.

But deep sociocultural barriers grounded in prevailing traditional gender values.

- 2.- Family work balance programmes are the most effective family policies.
- 12 MS implementing different, coordinated and comprehensive schemes to improve it.
 - Different schemes of leave, flexible work, childcare facilities

MEMBER STATES REPORTING ON FAMILY-ORIENTED POLICIES TO ENSURE GENDER EQUALITY



SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



24 MS reported progress with respect to inclusive and accessible green and open public areas.

Only 3 involve families, through legislations or programmes,

Example:

Residents deciding where new homes, green spaces and other facilities should go

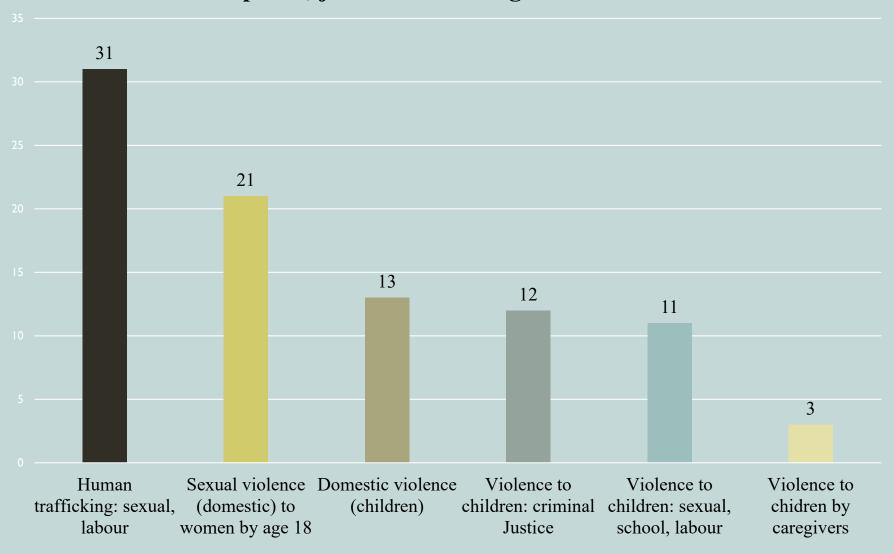


SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



- 1.- Violence against children and women are serious challenges in several MS
- Strategies focus on victim support and legislative measures.
- Comprehensive, family-oriented policies are either lacking or fragile.
- 2.- Violence against children by caregivers
- Reported as a result of domestic violence, rather than harsh parenting practices.
- Only three MS implement positive parenting programmes.
- 3.- Violence against women (by age 18)
- Exerted primarily by intimate partners
- Noted as an issue of domestic rather than gender- based violence.

Member States reporting on family-oriented policies to ensure peace, justice and strong institutions



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- To accelerate progress towards SDGs, family-oriented policies should be integrated into overall socio-economic policymaking
- Multidimensional perspectives in policy design, including the role of families, must be reinforced
- Health policies must work at the sociocultural level and in coordination with medical programmes to extend the reach of family-oriented policies
- It is necessary to go beyond legislative measures and address socio-cultural barriers to tackle violence against women and children, adolescent pregnancy, child and early marriage and other relevant issues

KEY MESSAGES

- Family-oriented policies and priorities are still absent in most national plans and sustainable development strategies.
- Several Member States address families as beneficiaries but the potential of families as agents of development remains underutilized.
- The integrative nature of the 2030 Agenda demands multisectoral and comprehensive actions and the recognition of spill-over effects between SDGs.
- Many VNRs show a transitional trend towards assuming such approaches but a few Governments have undertaken a family lens approach to combat poverty, hunger; overcome education and healthcare challenges as well as gender inequality and violence against children and women.

Thank you;