INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FAMILY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

ACHIEVING THE EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

LAGOS, 28 JUNE 2017
Article 16
1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
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<th>Past</th>
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<td>Family</td>
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<td>Children</td>
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<td>Minorities</td>
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**HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM**

- MDGs 2000
- 2015
- IYF+2020
- 2014

**DEVELOPMENT**
7. The recent Millennium Development Summit outcome document (General Assembly resolution 65/1) does not mention the family, except in the context of family planning. Yet, the majority of the Millennium Development targets, especially those relating to the reduction of poverty, education of children and reduction in maternal mortality, are difficult to attain unless the strategies to achieve them focus on the family.

9. Notwithstanding national efforts, at the international level the family is appreciated but not prioritized in development efforts. The very contribution of families to the achievement of development goals continues to be largely overlooked, while there seems to be a consensus on the fact that, so far, the stability and cohesiveness of communities and societies largely rest on the strength of the family.

11. The upcoming anniversary of the International Year of the Family offers an opportunity to add a family focus to development efforts with the objective of strengthening them as agents of development for the benefit of the society at large.
MDGs
2000
2015

DEVELOPMENT

United Nations
General Assembly
Economic and Social Council

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
Report of the Secretary-General

7. The recent Millennium Development Summit outcome document (General Assembly resolution 65/1) does not mention the family, except in the context of family planning. Yet, the majority of the Millennium Development targets, especially those related to the reduction of poverty, education, and the promotion of children and reduction in maternal mortality, are difficult to attain unless the strategies to achieve them focus on the family.

9. The contributions of the family in the MDGs for the family are not being adequately recognized or utilized in development efforts. The very contribution of families in the context of development efforts is considered to be largely overlooked, while there seems to be a consensus on the fact that, so far, the stability and cohesiveness of families have contributed significantly to the achievement of the MDGs.

11. The MDG Summit on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family offers an opportunity to add a family focus to development efforts with the objective of strengthening them as agents of development for the benefit of the society at large.
7. The recent Millennium Development Summit outcome document (General Assembly resolution 65/1) does not mention the family, except in the context of family planning. Yet, the majority of the Millennium Development targets, especially those related to education, promotion of children and reduction in maternal mortality, are difficult to attain unless the strategies to achieve them focus on the family.

9. Nonetheless, the role of the family at the international level the family is appreciated but not prioritized in development efforts. The very contribution of families, and the potential of family-based interventions continues to be largely overlooked, while there seems to be a consensus on the fact that, so far, the stability and cohesion of families are at the core of the strength of the family.

11. The year 2014, International Year of the Family offers an opportunity to add a family focus to development efforts with the objective of strengthening them as agents of development for the benefit of the society at large.
YF offers an opportunity to strengthening them as agents of development for the benefit of the society at large.
Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

Report of the Secretary-General

3. As basic and essential building blocks of societies, families have a crucial role in social development. They bear the primary responsibility for the education and socialization of children as well as instilling values of citizenship and belonging in the society. Families provide material and non-material care and support to its members, from children to older persons or those suffering from illness, sheltering them from hardship to the maximum possible extent.

10. In effect, the very achievement of development goals depends on how well families are empowered to contribute to the achievement of those goals. Thus, policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development. Such policies should not only help families to cope with their numerous responsibilities and shelter them from vulnerability; they should aim at supporting a variety of family functions rather than replacing them and treating families as collections of individuals, who independently need support.
As basic and essential building blocks of societies, families have a crucial role in social development. They bear the primary responsibility for the education and socialization of children, the transmission of culture and tradition, the enforcement of citizenship and belonging in the society, the provision of primary health care and support to their members. They also protect those suffering from illness, sheltering them from the elements of life. Thus, policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development. This is because families are the units of human development and sustainability; they should aim at supporting a variety of family functions rather than replacing them and treating families as collections of individuals, who independently need support.
Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

Report of the Secretary-General

3. As basic and essential building blocks of societies, families have a crucial role in social development. They bear the primary responsibility for the education and socialization of the young, while also promoting values of citizenship and belonging in the society. Families also provide vital non-material care and support to its members, from children to older persons or those suffering from illness, sheltering them in times of crisis.

10. In effect, the very achievement of development goals depends on how well families are able to fulfill their roles in the achievement of those goals. Thus, policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development. These policies should not only help families to cope with their numerous needs, but also shield them from vulnerability; they should aim at supporting a variety of family functions rather than replacing them and treating families as collections of individuals, who independently need support.
3. As basic and essential building blocks of societies, families have a crucial role in social development. They bear the primary responsibility for the education and socialization of children, playing a key role in promoting social inclusion and belonging in the society. Through their capacity for provision, practical care and support, families guide members from childhood to old age, in times of illness, sheltering them and preserving their dignity.

10. In effect, the very achievement of development goals depends on how well families succeed in the achievement and enforcement of those goals. Thus, policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development. Family welfare policies should be aimed at helping families to cope with their numerous responsibilities for their own well-being; they should aim at supporting a variety of family functions rather than replacing them and treating families as collections of individuals, who independently need support.
Policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development.
They should aim at supporting a variety of family functions rather than replacing them.
HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

MDGs 2000 2015

IYF+20 2014

SDGs 2016 2030

NEXT STEPS

DEVELOPMENT
1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

SDGs
2016
2030

DEVELOPMENT
ROLE OF PARENTS

Parenting is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, financial, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. The cognitive potential, social skills, and behavioral functioning a child acquires during the early years are fundamentally dependent on the quality of their interactions with their parents.

DEVELOPMENT

SDGs 2016 2030
PARENTAL EDUCATION

Most neglectful parents are not uninvolved on purpose. Many are often raised by uninvolved parents themselves, which leads to the perpetuation of the style. Additionally, some parents may be uninvolved because they are dealing with overwhelming problems like depression or exhaustion from overworking and do not see how hands-off they've become with their children.
‘FLEXICURITY’

‘Synergies’ between the work and family worlds are now considered more important, and ‘win-win’ solutions are starting to be identified. The countries with the highest fertility rates are those where a high percentage of women perform paid work. Pro-family policies seem to strike a balance that is favorable to both women’s employment and fertility, but not necessarily to children education.
SHARED RESPONSABILITY

The principle of ‘shared responsibility’ is directly linked to the real participation of the father in the distribution of duties. It implies ‘gender equality’, but equality means equal opportunities, not just 50%. There is discrimination of women when they are forced to accept a labour market designed by men for men, under the ‘old’ concept of men who don’t participate in the household tasks.
ROLE OF SCHOOLS

Formal education cannot do everything and educational systems recognize the importance of parents and co-operation with them as one of the responsibilities of the school. But regular and organized communication has remained meagre in most countries, generally restricted to superficial personal contacts, an occasional ‘open day’ or parents’ meeting and a school report at the end of the term.

SDGs 2016-2030
ROLE OF THE STATE

The growth of governmental responsibility in education has been unbalanced. The state has appropriately financed general education for citizenship, but in the process it has been led also to administer most of the schools that provide such education. This is neither required by the financing of education, nor justifiable in its own right in a predominantly free enterprise society.
HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

MDGs 2000 2015

IYF+20 2014

SDGs 2016 2030

NEXT STEPS

DEVELOPMENT
STEP 1

Consider SDG4 as the best investment for the future of the country and act consequently.

NEXT STEPS

DEVELOPMENT
STEP 2

Implement work-family policies to promote gender equality and prevent time poverty.
STEP 3
Support inclusive parental education programmes, to allow parents fulfill their role.
STEP 4

Develop adequate conditions for teachers to work in an equitable school system.
STEP 5

Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development.
STEP 6

Build education facilities that provide safe, nonviolent and effective learning for all.