

familyperspectiveorg



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FAMILY
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

ACHIEVING THE EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

LAGOS, 28 JUNE 2017



Since 1978
IFFD
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
FOR FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN
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DECLARATION UNIVERSELLE DES **D**roits DE L'**H**omme

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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UDHR

Family

Past

Women

Children

Minorities

Future

Families

Men
Women
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Relatives
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A/66/62-E/2011/4



General Assembly Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
29 November 2010

Original: English

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 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.

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9. Notwithstanding national efforts, at the international level the family is appreciated but not prioritized in development efforts. The very contribution of families to development has tended to be largely overlooked, while there seems to be a consensus on the fact that, so far, the stability and cohesion of the family are among the most important factors for the strength of the family.
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9. Notwithstanding national efforts, at the international level the family is appreciated but not prioritized in development efforts. The very contribution of families to national development continues to be largely overlooked, while there seems to be a consensus on the fact that, so far, the stability and cohesiveness of the family are essential to 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.

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9. Notwithstanding national efforts, at the international level the family is appreciated but not prioritized in development efforts. The very contribution of families to development has been largely overlooked, while there seems to be a consensus on the fact that, so far, the stability and cohesion of the family are crucial to the success of the development 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.

**IYF offers an opportunity to
strengthening them as agents
of development for the
benefit of the society at large.**

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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.

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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 shelter, care and material care and support to its members, from children to older persons or those suffering from illness, sheltering them from violence and natural disasters.
10. In effect, the very achievement of development goals depends on how well families function. Policies that support families and their development goals. Thus, policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development. Families are the primary support system for 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
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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 inculcating values of citizenship and belonging in the society. Families also provide material and non-material care and support to its members, from children to older persons or those suffering from illness, sheltering them from vulnerability and supporting their well-being.
10. In effect, the very achievement of development goals depends on how well families are able to ensure the achievement of those goals. Thus, policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development. States 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.

Families provide
material and non-material
care and support to its
members.

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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 financial and emotional care and support to its members, from children to older persons or those suffering from illness, sheltering them from natural disasters.
10. In effect, the very achievement of development goals depends on how well families are empowered. Thus, policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development. Policies that enable 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.

The very achievement
of development goals
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families are empowered.

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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 in instilling values of citizenship and belonging in the society. Families provide emotional and material care and support to its members, from children to older persons or those suffering from illness, sheltering them from violence and other forms of abuse.

**Policies focusing on
improving the well-being
of families are certain to
benefit development.**

10. In effect, the very achievement of development goals depends on how well families are able to cope with the demands of those goals. Thus, policies focusing on improving the well-being of families are certain to benefit development. Policies that 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.

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They should aim at supporting a variety of family functions rather than replacing them.

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4 QUALITY EDUCATION

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

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

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NEXT STEPS



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.

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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.

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DEVELOPMENT



'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.

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SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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NEXT STEPS

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STEP 3

Support inclusive parental education programmes, to allow parents fulfill their role.

**NEXT
STEPS**

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STEP 4

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

NEXT STEPS

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STEP 5

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

NEXT STEPS

DEVELOPMENT



STEP 6

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

**NEXT
STEPS**

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