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Agenda 2030 & the New SDG's

"The new goals cut across all the development lines, such as hunger poverty, health ... Governments will have to take on board a holistic framework of the challenges and of the economic, social and environmental objectives that underpin the sustainable qoals" (Jeffrey Sachs, Columbia Univ. 2015)

Goal 3: Ensuring Healthy Lives And Promoting Wellbeing For All At All Ages

- Impossible to achieve THIS Goal AND Goals 1, 2 & 4 specifically without commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women
- Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- "Provide women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large."

Gender is Embedded in Culturally Determined Family Relationships

Family centred analyses, programs and policies are key

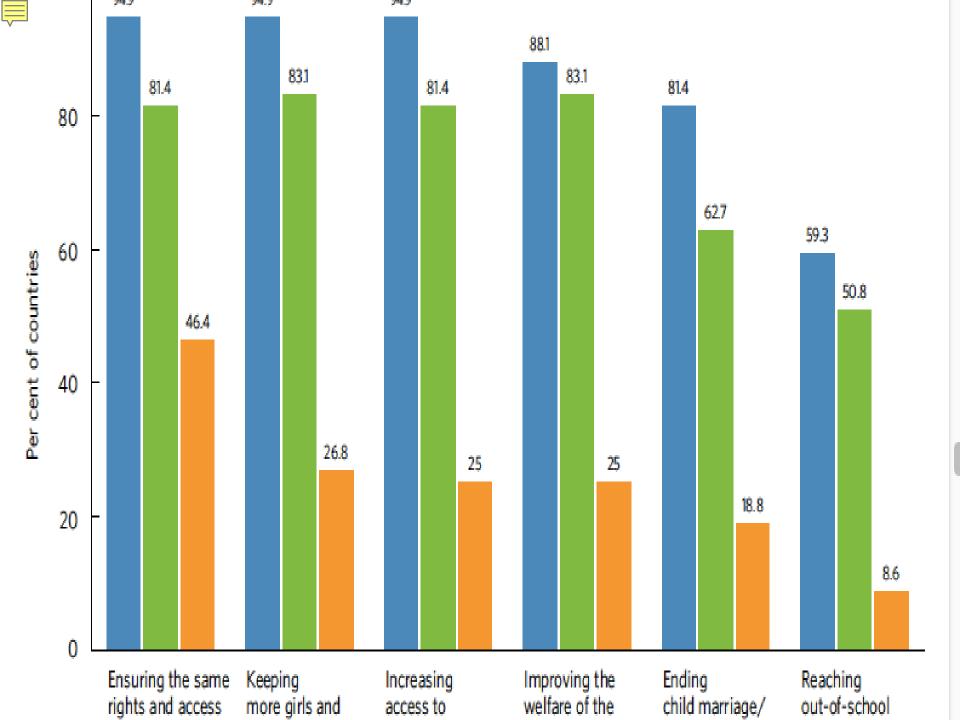
Access to resources

■ Key to social change

Why Has the Millennium Goal of Gender Equality and Empowerment Not Been Realized?

- A primary focus of MDG's
- 795% of states have instituted policies and programs
- 25% acknowledge limited success
- ™Why?
 - Gender inequality, i.e. the unequal relationship between men and women, remains entrenched in cultural ideals and social relationships

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Why Has the Millennium Goal of Gender Equality and Empowerment Not Been Realized?

- In many cultural contexts, boys are still privileged over girls with respect to nutrition, access to opportunities, and freedom of movement
- Gender equality and empowerment initiatives need to be understood as embedded in these widely disparate economic and cultural contexts, and the success of the new SDG's is dependent on incorporating gender issues into their implementation

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives And Promote Well-Being For All At All Ages

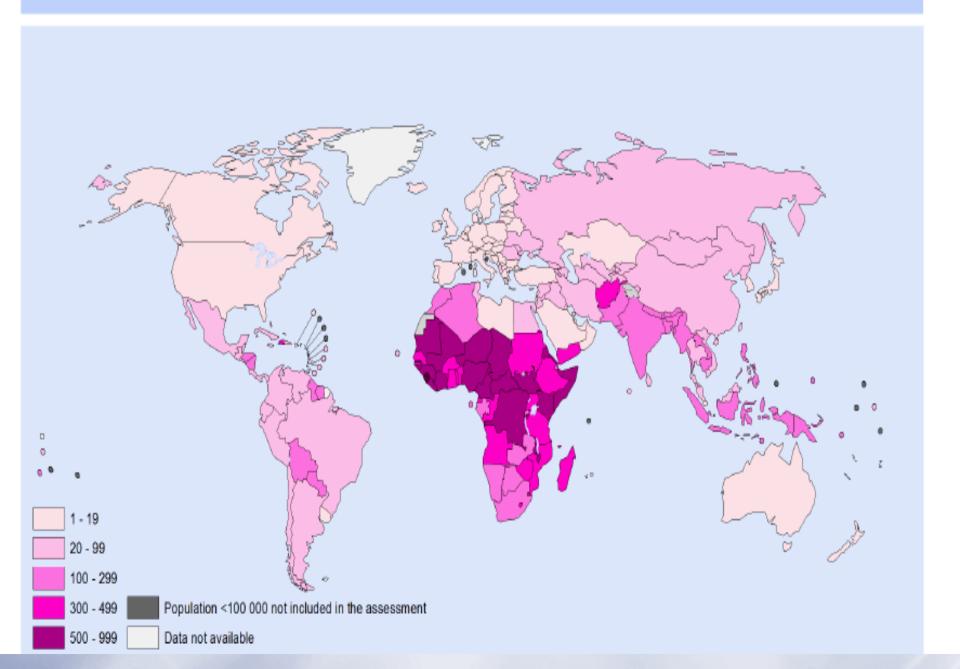
- □ World Health Organization (1948) defines health as a state of physical, mental and social well-being, and health is dependent and affected by a wide variety of factors that include nutrition, economic and work conditions, cultural norms, and educational opportunities

Positive Developments With Respect to Health

- Maternal mortality ratio (MMR, number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births) has decreased by approximately 44% over the past 25 years in all regions of the world

 - □ Global lifetime risk of maternal mortality of about 1 in 180
 - □ 66%: sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Southern Asia
 - □ 1 in 41 in low-income countries; this contrasts
 with 1 in 3300 in high-income countries (wно,
 2015)

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births), 2015



LIFE EXPECTANCY (on average for women)

High-Income Countries Low-Income Countries





What Works With Respect to Health?

- □ Focus in development agendas
- Investments by donor organizations
- Improvements at the health care and provider levels
- Initiatives that lessen social and structural barriers
- Human rights framework:
 - High quality health care available to women & children who need it

Specific Female Health Concerns

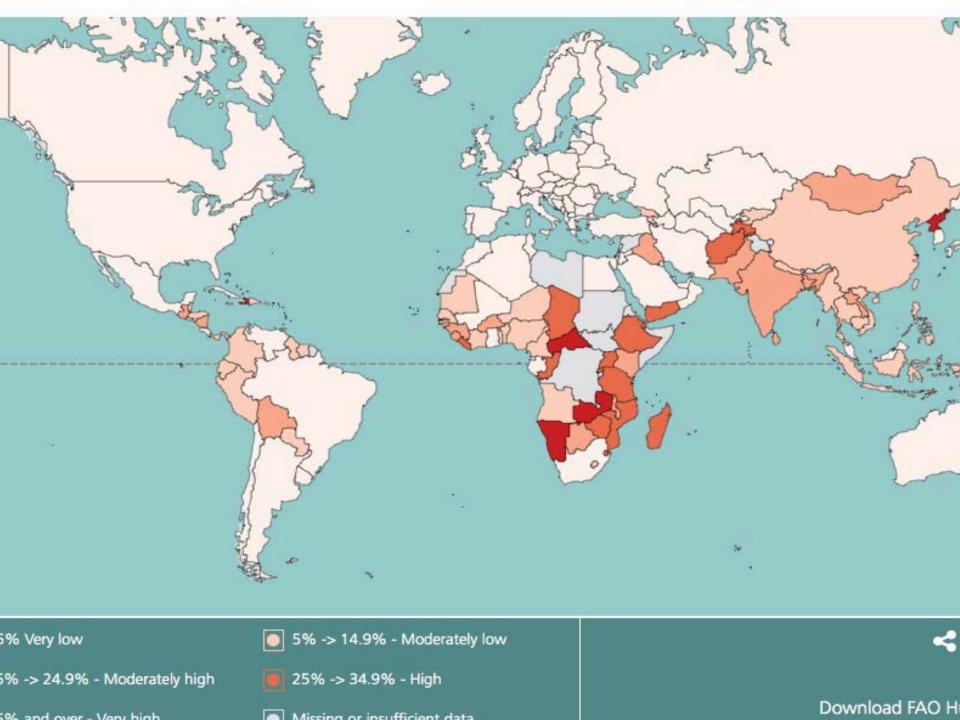
- 16 million women are living with HIV
 - According to the World Health Organization, HIV/AIDS is the primary cause of death in developing countries among women of reproductive age
 - 2013, almost 60 percent of all new infections occurred among adolescent girls and women, with the highest percentage (58 percent) found among girls and women in Sub-Saharan Africa (UN Women, 2015)
 - Intimate partner violence / power inequities in relationships
- mutilation despite a section in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which commits governments to "take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolish traditional practices prejudicial to the health of the child." (UNICEF, 2013)
 - □ 98 percent of women in Somalia; 96 percent in Guinea

Gender Based & Sexual Violence

- Globally: one third of women worldwide have experienced a type of sexual or physical violence at some point in their lives
- Less than 10 per cent of women report violence
- Major WHO multi-country study concluded that the prevalence of physical and sexual violence experienced by girls and women between the ages of 15 49 ranged from 15 percent in Japan to 71 percent in Ethiopia (UNFPA, 2015)
- - 24 percent of rural women in Peru
 - □ 30 percent of women in rural Bangladesh
- ☐ Girls and women who live in conflict-affected countries at particular risk of gender-based violence, forced prostitution, and exploitation
- Boys can be at risk: Conflict areas; issues around homosexuality

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security And Improved Nutrition And Promote Sustainable Agriculture

- 795 million people or one in nine around the world are currently undernourished
- Globally, the proportion of underweight children under the age of 5 has declined from 25% in 1990 to 14% in 2014, a 44% reduction with the smallest relative decrease in Africa
- □ Half of underweight children live in Southern Asia (about 51 million out of the global estimate of 95 million in 2014 (GHI, 2014)
- Statistics do not highlight that women and girls are disproportionately affected



Micronutrient Deficiencies in Girls and Women

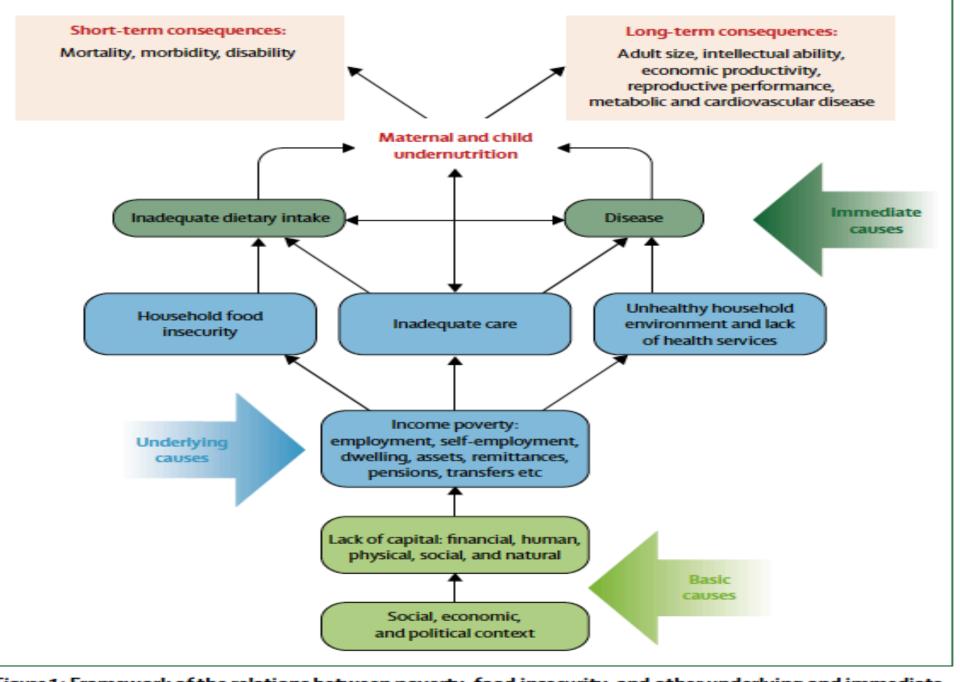
- Result of a poor diet
- Certain nutritional needs during specific life stages
- A woman's nutritional status at the time of conception and during pregnancy has long-term effects on her baby
 - □ 18 million babies world-wide are born with brain damage every year due to iodine deficiencies

TABLE 3.1 SELECTED MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES AND THEIR EFFECTS

Micronutrient deficiency	Effects include	Number of people affected
lodine	Brain damage in newborns, reduced mental capacity, goiter	~1.8 billion
Iron	Anemia, impaired motor and cognitive development, increased risk of maternal mortality, premature births, low birthweight, low energy	~1.6 billion
Vitamin A	Severe visual impairment, blindness, increased risk of severe illness and death from common infections such as diarrhea and measles in preschool age children; (in pregnant women) night blindness, increased risk of death	190 million preschool age children; 19 million preg- nant women
Zinc	Weakened immune system, more frequent infections, stunting	1.2 billion

Sources: Allen (2001); Andersson, Karumbunathan, and Zimmermann (2012); de Benoist et al. (2008); Micronutrient Initiative (2009); Wessels and Brown (2012); and WHO (2009; 2014a).

Addressing the Challenge of Hidden Hunger I Chapter 03 I 2014 Global Hunger Index



igure 1: Framework of the relations between poverty, food insecurity, and other underlying and immediate auses to maternal and child undernutrition and its short-term and long-term consequences

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive And Equitable Quality Education And Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities For All

☐ Since 2000:

- For every 100 boys, number of girls has increased from 92 to 97 in primary education and from 91 to 97 in secondary education
- Countries that have achieved gender parity: Gone up from 36 to 62
- Less than half of all countries have achieved the Education for All Goal in primary and secondary education
- No country in sub-Saharan Africa has achieved this objective
- Proportion of women who cannot read or write has not changed
- □ Two-thirds of adults who do not have fundamental literacy skills are women

¤ (UNGEI, 2015)

Gender parity index, primary education, by region, 1990–2012

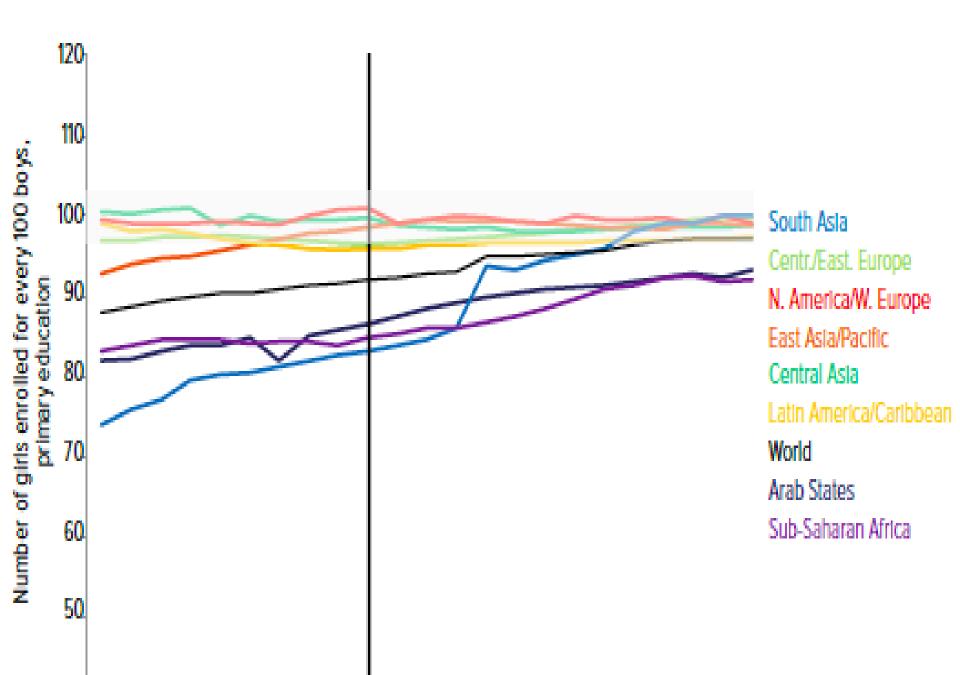
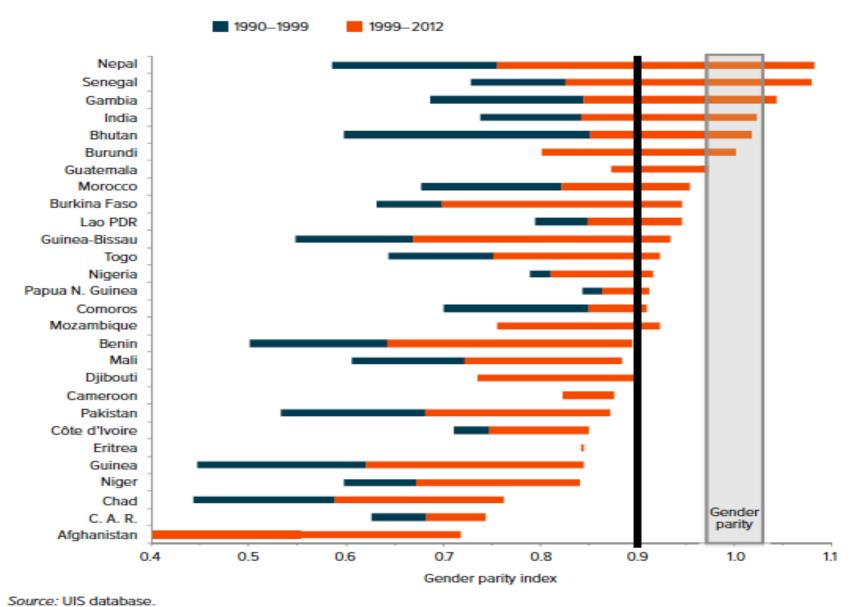


Figure 5: Despite progress in reducing severe gender disparity, girls still face difficulty enrolling in primary school in several countries

Gender parity index of the primary gross enrolment ratio, countries with GPIs below 0.90 in 1999, 1990–1999 and 1999–2012



GIRLS NOT IN SCHOOL

Per cent of adolescent girls not in lower secondary school

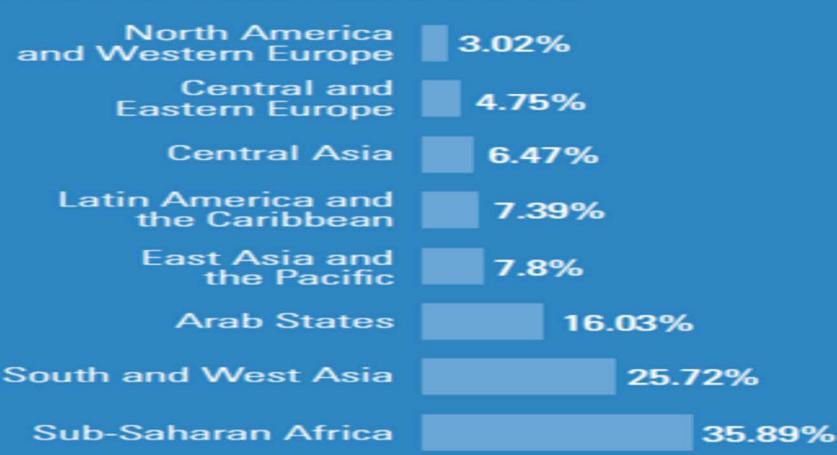
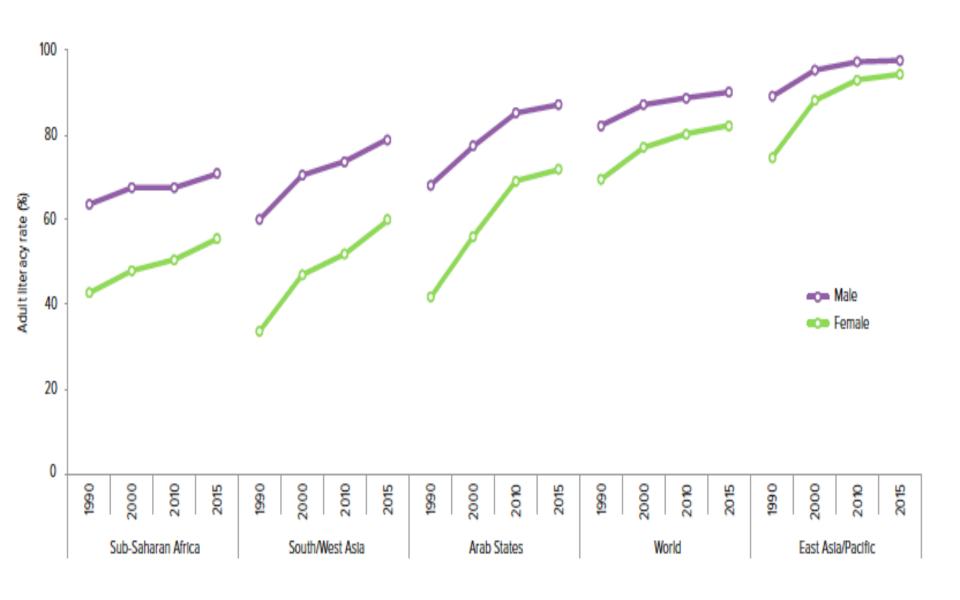


Figure 16: Women's literacy continues to lag behind that of men

Adult literacy rate by gender, world and selected regions, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2015 (projection)



Note: Literacy data are not collected annually. Regional and global data therefore refer to census decades. 1990 refers to data from the 1985–1994 census decade; 2000 to 1995–2004, and 2010 to data from the period 2005–2012.

Source: UIS census.

Gender Issues Dominate Around Education

- Early marriage and early motherhood
- Cultural favoring of boys in families' educational investments
- ☐ Gendered division of household labor
- Socialization of girls into strict gender roles
- Gender disparities often the widest among the poorest families
- High risk of gender violence in schools
 - Sierra Leone: 30 % of teachers perpetrated violence
 - □ Ecuador: 37% of teachers perpetrated violence
 - Thailand: 56% of students who identified a LGBTQ were bullied
 - □ U.S.: 80% of girls had been sexually harassed
 - □ New Zealand & Japan cyberbullying is on the rise
 - Boys at risk of violence due to perception that they need to be 'disciplined' (
 - See main paper for references to the various studies)



Women in the Global Paid Labor Force

- Approximately 39.9 per cent of the total labor force of 3.3 billion (ILO, 2012)
- 1.3 billion women

 □ 1.3 billion women
- CECD (2013) countries about 65%
- In developing world range from 21 percent in the Middle East and North Africa to 71 percent in East Asia and the Pacific

Family Formation Plays a Role

- Gender employment and wage gaps are related to family formation
- Industrialized countries: Employment rates similar for men and women in their 20's
- Patterns diverge with the birth of children
 - Men work the same hours OR more (Australia, UK)
 - □ Women's employment participation drops when young children are in the household (OECD, 2013)

Gender Still Matters at Home

- Despite labor force participation rates
 - Women continue to bear most of home responsibilities
 - Caring for children / elderly / disabled/ ill
 - In all areas of the world, women spend AT LEAST twice as much time as men on unpaid, domestic work
 - □ OECD (2013) countries: women spend 2 hours more on unpaid domestic work
 - Women provide physical personal childcare and housework
 - Men provide educational / recreational children's activities

Unpaid Work Examined Through a Gender Lens

- □ Burden of unpaid work contributes to gender inequality
- Families with and without children, women spend a substantial amount of time on care work
 - Mexico (no children): women 25-44:8% of their time vs. men at 3%
 - Mexico: 43% employment rate of women; they spend more than 6 hours a day on unpaid work

Gender Remains Crucial Component

□ On public level:

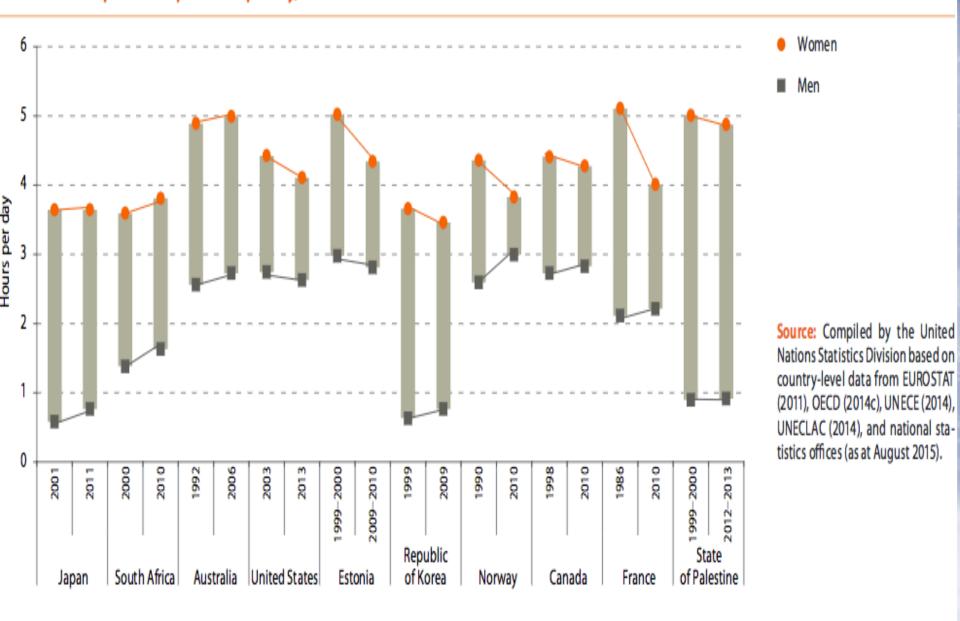
Women's unpaid care contributions not accounted for in governmental and transnational analyses of labor markets and employment situations

In private realm of the family:

Men's financial contributions linked to greater power around decision-making

■ Women's <u>unpaid labor and care</u> is produced for <u>use</u> and NOT for <u>exchange</u>

Figure 4.23
Trends in time spent on unpaid work per day, selected countries



Globalization and the Crisis in Care

□ Developing world:

- Increasingly young people follow jobs
- Leave elderly without social support network
 - Example: China one child policy detrimental to care issues
- □ Older, unemployed women or women with extensive caretaking responsibilities increasingly vulnerable
- "Invisibility" of the elderly and their ascription to the 'family' realm has kept them out of the public arena with respect to policies, programming and financial support

2030 Agenda

Requirements for implementation:

More holistic, coherent and integrated approach at the national, regional and global levels

Inter-linkages within the social sector

Contemporary Situation

- The UN MDG's and the UN Conferences have been responsible in large part for turning the attention of governments to issues related to social (instead of just economic) developments
- □ Benefits:
 - Rights of women / children on the increase
- - □ Role of families increasingly obscured /ignored
 - □ Through globalization, work-family negotiation global issue closely related to health and gender

SDG's 1- 5 and Social Development

Global opportunity to incorporate the family perspective into the analysis and implementation of policies and programs that will lead to greater gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women

Integrating Family, Gender and Work

- Academic and increasing political / policy perspectives to separate women from families is extremely problematic
 - □ Has led to an international focus on gender and gender equality but with mixed results
 - □ Has led to programs and policies that deal with gender not reaching all target groups or even failing
 - Family perspective / cultural context missing
 - Research from non-Western countries highlights the fact that families remain as dominant as always: ex. India

Family Focus Needs to be Expanded

- □ Global focus on families with young children
 - ECE programming on rise
 - □ Quality child care
- Slow shift in coping with aging societies
 - Affects families savings, employment, productivity

 - Raising grandkids U.S. / Sub-Saharan Africa
- Families with ill members or disabled
- □ Dual working couples / One person households

Example: Family Life Still Matters to the Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes of Children (Health)

- Parental employment critical to reducing poverty, but time constraints to personal care provided by mothers and fathers at too early an age can hamper child development and family functioning (OECD 2013)
- Evidence points to importance of 6 months period with child after birth
- Maternal employment is ONE factor that influences child development:
 - □ Evidence is mixed
 - In high income families, children have more to lose when parents go back to work cuz of stimulating activities
 - □ Opposite may be true for children from less advantaged backgrounds

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 - □ Parenting activities matter for child outcomes

Recommendations

- □ Eliminating discriminatory laws and practices and discriminatory attitudes and norms (UNGEI, 2015)
 - Unequal power relations disadvantage girls and women and restrict them from equal access to information and resources
 - Affects health, well-being and life chances
- States need to be assisted in their capacities to systematically collect and analyze gender statistics (OECD, 2015)
 - Academics need to be involved
 - Tracking of changes in social norms
- □ All global development programs, and especially those focused on health, need to prioritize gender analysis

Recommendations

- Caregiving and unpaid work in families needs to be recognized and supported
- Increase in cash transfer and targeted scholarships:
 - These have already been proven to be effective in increasing gender equality and empowerment
- Institution of universal protection systems

 - Families that live in disaster / conflict zones often not accounted for
- Increase awareness and interaction among stakeholders: policy makers, transnational NGO's, academics that address the linkages among the SDG's specifically around health, poverty, hunger, education and gender equality and empowerment

Concluding Thoughts

- We need to *recognize and support* the family as the unit which is still a central if not *the* central feature of most people's lives both in other parts of the world and the West
- We need to acknowledge the primary role that families play in girls' and women's lives, and states and transnational and local organizations need to focus on creating policies and programs that elevate the well-being of the family group
- Policy and programmatic success can only be achieved by taking into account family relationships within very different cultural contexts; social class, regionality, social exclusion, crisis matter;
- Through this approach we can specifically focus on the status of girls and women and empower them, increase their earning potential, and contribute directly to lifting them out of poverty and ending hunger
- By embarking on a family centred path we can achieve the goal of health and well-being for all

