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Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
Division for Social Policy and Development

Aide Mémoire

United Nations Expert Group Meeting,
New York
12 – 13 May 2016
Conference room 12

“Family policies & 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda”

I. BACKGROUND

Family policies at the United Nations forum

The Focal Point on the Family in the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) is organizing an Expert Group Meeting on “Family policies and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda” to be held 12-13 May 2016 at UN Headquarters in New York.

The meeting is held in response to several General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, in line with the overall objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes¹ and aims to emphasize the importance of family-oriented policies for the achievement of several sustainable development goals and targets.

The General Assembly recognized the importance of giving due consideration to advancing the development of family policy in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. Governments have also been encouraged to continue to make efforts to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family (IYF) and its follow-up processes and to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family issues.² The IYF objectives have also been recognized as a useful guide for national and international efforts to improve family well-being worldwide and address emerging issues that impact the family.³

¹ The list of objectives of the IYF and its follow-up processes is contained in Annex I

² A/RES/69/144 of 18 December 2014

³ E/RES/2014/8 of 12 June 2014

Among the objectives of the IYF was to stimulate local, national and international actions as part of a long term efforts to strengthen national institutions to formulate, implement and monitor policies in respect of families and stimulate efforts to respond to problems affecting, and affected by the situation of families. In turn, the objectives of the twentieth anniversary of the IYF, 2014 focused on family policy development and implementation in the areas of poverty and social exclusion, work-family balance and social integration.

The Economic and Social Council recognized that the family can contribute to eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.⁴ These issues form part of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goals 1 to 5.

ECOSOC also noted the active role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation in family-related issues, particularly in the areas of research and information, including the compilation, analysis and dissemination of data. In addition, the role of civil society, including research and academic institutions was acknowledged as having a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking and, as appropriate, policy evaluation, in respect of family policy development and capacity-building.⁵

In response to the resolutions noted above, the Expert Group Meeting will focus on a number of family policies and their contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1 to 4. The meeting will also discuss several cross cutting issues pertinent to SDG5.⁶

Family policies and 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda⁷

Governments enact a broad range of family policies and programmes relating to different facets of the life of families and individual family members, including couples, parents, children and older persons. Such policies have an often untapped potential to contribute to the achievement of many national development goals.

The very design, development, implementation and monitoring of family-oriented policies and programmes are essential for the success in achieving several goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, such as ending poverty in all its forms and ensuring food security and improved nutrition. Family policies can contribute to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Family-oriented policies also play

⁴ E/RES/2014/8

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Please note that SDG5 issues: gender equality, discrimination and violence against women were addressed by two Expert Group Meetings, organized by DSPD/DESA in 2015.

⁷ The list of Sustainable Development Goals and targets (1-5) are contained in Annex II

an important role in ensuring better education outcomes for children. For instance programmes promoting positive parenting have a potential to boost child and youth school success and lifelong learning.⁸

Ending poverty and hunger and ensuring food security and improved nutrition (SDG1-2)

Eradication of extreme poverty for all and reducing by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages in living in poverty in all its dimensions are the primary targets of SDG1.

The long term success of poverty and hunger reduction policies depends in large measure on policies aiming at doing away with the intergenerational transmission of poverty. A range of family-oriented policies and programmes play a vital role in achieving several targets of SDGs 1 and 2. Policies attempting to influence children's health, development and nutrition, be it directly or by targeting families' financial resources and behaviours indirectly all play a role here.

Among such policies, income subsidies for vulnerable families, cash or in-kind transfers, child allowances and tax credits for families with children all contribute to poverty and hunger reduction. Social protection systems and measures, including floors play an important role here as well but still remain a right unfulfilled for most children and families.⁹ Scaling up of such policies and programmes, ensuring their financial sustainability and targeting vulnerable families has a further potential to accelerate progress towards the elimination of poverty in all its dimensions and achievement of several SDG1&2 targets.

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages (SDG3)

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Member States have committed to promote physical and mental health and well-being for all at all ages, but specific targets are mostly related to children. Reducing new-born, child and maternal mortality by ending preventable deaths before 2030 is a priority here, and so is the universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. Another area of importance includes fighting malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases.¹⁰ A holistic approach focusing on families and their needs in all the areas above is indispensable for achieving these SDG3 targets.

In addition, a number of policies and programmes can assist parents in ensuring proper care and thus better health outcomes of their children. Parents can improve children's health outcomes, ranging from providing emotional support to ensuring

⁸ Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes, 19 November 2015 (A/71/61-E/2016/7)

⁹ International Labour Organization "World Social Protection Report 2014/15", Geneva, International Labour Office, 2014)

¹⁰ "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/RES/70/1), para.26

periodical health visits, timely immunizations and proper treatment in times of illness. As the level of parental availability impacts the level of preventive care children receive ¹¹, “policies promoting children’s health must involve families as primary caregivers responsible for their development. Such policies should promote safe and stable family environments and positive parenting.” ¹²

Family policies for work-family balance impact health outcomes of all family members, especially the new-borns. For instance, maternity leave enables mothers initiate and sustain breastfeeding, which results in lower risk of a number of illnesses for infants and mothers themselves.

Several family-oriented policies and programmes have been found to promote children’s physical and mental well-being. They include: paid parental leaves, for mothers and fathers; breast-feeding breaks; leave for children with health needs; leave and flexible working arrangements for parents of children’s with developmental and educational needs; as well as a number of other programmes boosting parent’s capacity to ensure positive health outcomes of their children.

Importantly “policies and programmes that increase family financial resources or improve caregiving behaviours have the potential to positively influence child health and wellbeing, particularly for disadvantaged families...Thus, cash or in-kind transfers, whether public or private (for example child support), are one promising approach to promoting child health.”¹³

Appropriate policies are also needed to help families care for older adults, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable family members to ensure advancing several targets of SDG3. Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all ages requires improvements in care provisions for older persons, be it at home or in care facilities, in line with older adults’ preferences. “It also calls for extending parental care leave to include care for older relatives and those with disabilities. This is an aspect of care responsibilities still largely ignored by policymakers, which will only grow in importance.”¹⁴

Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong opportunities for all (SDG4)

In the Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member States commit to “strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their

¹¹ A. Earle, Z. Mokomane, and J. Heymann “*International Perspective on Work-Family Policies: Lessons from the World’s Most Competitive Economies*” www.futureofchildren.org.

¹² A/71/61-E/2016/7

¹³ L. M. Berger and S. A. Font “*The Role of Family and Family-Centered Programs and Policies*”, www.futureofchildren.org

¹⁴ Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes”, 19 November 2015 (A/71/61-E/2016/7)

rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend, including through safe schools and cohesive communities and families.”¹⁵

Stable, supportive and well-functioning families are primary educators for young children and indispensable to their emotional well-being impacting their educational achievement.

Parental involvement improves educational outcomes for children and has been linked to children’s improved test scores, fewer emotional and behavioural problems, lower dropout rates and better transition into adulthood. Facilitating parenting involvement thus has an often untapped potential to the achievement of SDG4. As noted above, working conditions of parents affect their ability to play an active role in their children’s education. Better policies in this area are urgently needed to improve educational outcomes of children.

The achievement of SDG1-4 requires a gender perspective as “realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets...The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.”¹⁶ Undeniably, gender equality and empowerment of women starts in families, when girls and boys are treated equally and parents share care and household responsibilities. Policies encouraging equal treatment of boys and girls in law and in family life and encouraging sharing of family responsibilities and recognizing the unpaid work mostly done by women have a further potential to contribute to the achievement of several sustainable development goals and targets.

Family research & role of civil society

Sound family policies must be based on adequate research and analysis. Family policy monitoring and evaluation is also indispensable to advance policy development; continue policies that work and discontinue those that have proven ineffective.

Large-scale research, such as Families and Societies project in the European Union aiming at investigating the diversity of family forms, relationships and life courses in Europe, contribute to the advancement of family policy development. The project, inter alia, investigates compatibility of existing policies with family changes. More projects of this nature are needed to advance family policy development.

Importantly, the very development of national family policies and programmes necessitates engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, academics and families themselves. The role of civil society in research support and overall family policy implementation also requires further attention.

¹⁵ Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (A/RES/70/1), para.25

¹⁶ “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (A/RES/70/1), para.20.

Governments, in partnership with relevant stakeholders should be encouraged to support data collection and research on family issues and their impact of public policy on families and invest in family-oriented policy and programme design, implementation and evaluation.¹⁷

II. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The primary objective of the Meeting is to provide Member States and other stakeholders with expert analysis regarding a number of issues impacting recent family policy developments. The participants will offer expert opinion on the contribution of family policies and programmes to the achievement of several targets under Sustainable Development Goals 1-4.

The meeting will conclude with recommendations for advancing several family policy areas relating to SDGs 1-4, such as ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages; ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and enacting family policies with a gender perspective.

A minimum of twelve experts will participate in the Expert Group Meeting. Experts will include academics and practitioners from the fields of family policy, family poverty, health and education. Experts will be invited from a broad geographical distribution to participate in the meeting in their personal capacities.

Experts will be asked to provide a paper, make a short presentation, participate in group discussions and give their expert opinion and policy recommendations on family policy development, monitoring and implementation in the areas mentioned above. The experts are also expected to provide specific examples of good practices in family policy making and offer detailed recommendations on further development of policies, programmes and strategies supporting families in the areas noted above.

The expected outcomes of the Meeting are:

- a) Background papers (7-10 page, single-spaced, excluding references and statistical tables) prepared by each expert on issues in the annotated agenda and including policy recommendations.
- b) Report containing the summary of discussion and policy recommendations prepared by the Focal Point on the Family.

Papers by experts will focus on issues identified in the agenda below, explain their relevance, provide quantitative and qualitative evidence, analyse the roles of social institutions, give examples of good practices, summarize conclusions and provide policy recommendations. In as much as possible, an emphasis will be placed on policy actions

¹⁷ Report of the Secretary-General on the Celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2-14 (A/70/61-E/2015/3, para. 70)

and good practices at the local, national, regional and international levels. The report, recommendations and experts' papers will be posted on the website of the division for Social Policy and Development/Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The final report of the expert group meeting as well as expert papers may be used as inputs to future Reports of the Secretary-General on family issues, to be submitted to the General Assembly.

III. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The expert group meeting will be convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 12 to 13 May, 2016 in conference room 12.

Participants are expected to arrive on 11 May and stay through the duration of the meeting, through the end of the day on 13 May.

Experts will be required to provide a short presentations based on their written papers (not exceeding 15 minutes). The preparatory process, including advance preparation of written inputs by the experts is seen as very important. The participants should submit their papers to the UN Secretariat by **30 April 2016**. The list of issues to explore is given below, it should be read in conjunction with the annotated agenda provided to all participants, where experts are identified as moderators and presenters of introductory remarks.

The participants will meet in several working sessions

- Each session will have brief introductory remarks or presentation/s (power point is acceptable but not required) by expert/s which will introduce the topic and provide context for ensuing discussion
- A moderator for each session will lead the group discussion and will be responsible for compiling the recommendations from each session
- Discussions and brainstorming will be the preferred method of work and no formal conference style presentations are envisioned, except session II devoted to the official observance of the International Day of Families.
- The working language of the meeting will be English. There will be no interpretation provided. All submissions should be made available to the Secretariat in English.

IV. PROPOSED AGENDA

Thursday, 12 May

Opening Session

Objectives and expected outcomes of the meeting

Session I

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The role of family policies in achieving SDG3:

Reduction in global maternal mortality (Target 3.1)

Access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes (Target 3.7)

Gender equality and fertility

Session II

SDG3 & beyond: Observance of the 2016 International Day of Families:

Families, healthy lives and sustainable future

Families & Children's well-being and Sustainable Development Goals

Safe and supportive family environments and children's well-being

Work-family balance and health consequences for family members

Families, parents and youth well-being

Fathers in families

Families and well-being of older persons

Session III

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (continued)

Family policy & HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases prevention and treatment (Target 3.3)

Family policy and mental well-being (Target 3.4)

13 May

Session IV

Family policies for poverty and hunger eradication: focus on developing countries and countries in transition

The role of family policies in achieving SDG1 & 2

Reduction of poverty in all its dimensions (Targets 1.2)

Social protection systems and measures (Target 1.3)

Access to basic services (Target 1.4)

Creating sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies (Target 1b)

Family-oriented policies for ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition (Target 2.2)

Session V

Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all

Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education (Target 4.2)

Ensure that all youth ...achieve literacy and numeracy (target 4.6)

The role of family in education for sustainable future

The role of parents and grandparents in promoting children's and youth's education and learning opportunities

The importance of early childhood education

Session VI

Cross-cutting issues affecting families and family policy development (SDGs 1-5)

Gender equality perspective in achieving SDGs 1-4

Session VI

Anchoring family policy in the 2030 Agenda through relevant family research and indicators

Overview of current research and recommendations for future family policy research areas

Type of research to help in promoting of family-oriented policies for the achievement of SDGs 1-5

Families and Societies large scale research

Family indicators

Civil society and research support & dissemination

Experience from research institutions

V. OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

Passports, visas and travel arrangements

Participants will be expected to make necessary arrangements to have up-to-date passports. An official invitation letter should be used to obtain visa. An information note will be sent out to participants to assist with travel arrangement to New York.

The United Nations assumes that experts invited to participate in meetings are in good health, and that they will inform the Organization of illness or disability that could prevent travel to or participation in the meeting.

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ANNEX I

The Objectives of the International Year of the Family & its Follow up Processes

The Objectives of the International Year of the Family (IYF), 1994

“The objectives of the ‘International Family Year’ are to stimulate local, national and international actions as part of a sustained long-term effort to:

- (a) Increase awareness of family issues among Governments as well as in the private sector; the international year would serve to highlight the importance of families, increase a better understanding of their functions and problems, promote knowledge of the economic, social and demographic processes affecting families and their members, and focus attention upon the rights and responsibilities of all family members;
- (b) Strengthen national institutions to formulate, implement and monitor policies in respect of families;
- (c) Stimulate efforts to respond to problems affecting, and affected by, the situation of families;
- (d) Enhance the effectiveness of local, regional and national efforts to carry out specific programmes concerning families by generating new activities and strengthening existing ones;
- (e) Improve collaboration among national and international non-governmental organizations in support of multi-sectoral activities;
- (f) Build upon the results of international activities concerning women, children, youth, the aged and the disabled.”ⁱ

The Objectives of the tenth anniversary of the IYF, 2004

- (a) “Increase awareness of family issues among Governments as well as in the private sector;
- (b) Strengthen the capacity of national institutions to formulate, implement and monitor policies in respect of families;
- (c) Stimulate efforts to respond to problems affecting, and affected by, the situation of families;
- (d) Undertake at all levels reviews and assessments of the situation and needs of families, identifying specific issues and problems;
- (e) Improve collaboration among national and international non-governmental organizations in support of families.”ⁱⁱ

The Objectives of the twentieth anniversary of the IYF, 2014

To make concrete efforts to improve family well-being through the implementation of effective national policies, strategies and programmes, especially in the areas guiding the preparations for the IYF+20:

- (a) Poverty eradication: confronting family poverty and social exclusion;
- (b) Full employment and decent work: ensuring work-family balance;
- (c) Social integration: advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity.ⁱⁱⁱ

ⁱ Report of the Secretary General, “Preparation for an observance of an international family year” of 23 August 1989 - A/44/407; GA resolution 46/92 “approved for implementation the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report”

ⁱⁱ Contained in the Report of the Secretary-General on the “Follow-up of the International Year of the Family”, of 4 January 2000 -CN.5/2001/4; A/RES/56/113 took note of the report and the recommendations contained therein.

ⁱⁱⁱ The themes were recommended by the Secretary-General’s report on the “Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond, of 29 November 2010 - A/66/62-E/2011/4. ECOSOC resolution 2011/29 requested the Commission for Social Development to consider those themes to guide the preparations for the IYF+20. Subsequent GA and ECOSOC resolutions recommended specific family-oriented policies and programmes related to those 3 themes.

ANNEX II

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets (1-5)

(A/RES/70/1, in bold – relevant targets for family policy)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing

countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access

to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in

developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in

developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels