



2014 - TWENTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
YEAR OF THE FAMILY

Study Update:

**Documenting Contributions of Civil Society Organisations
to the Well-Being of Families**

www.20yearsIYF.org

*To observe the Twentieth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family
2014*

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Abstract

This study update incorporates various approaches to Well-Being and Family Well-Being, by international organisations and their agencies, including the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other authors. It examines several restraining factors for well-being, such as a so-called ‘educational divide’ and a ‘digital divide’, as well as enabling factors for well-being, such as ‘common-pool resources’, various agencies of the United Nations, and Civil Society, including families-oriented civil society organisations (CSOs).

Qualitative and quantitative analyses are carried out on textual data from CSOs to observe the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (IYF) in 2014, and on textual data from CSOs ten years previously, to observe the tenth anniversary of IYF in 2004, and the results are compared with criteria from the above mentioned international organisations and agencies, and other authors, to discern as to what extent such CSOs may contribute to the well-being of families. It is the aim and task of this study update to endeavour to make explicit, what is implicit, by empirical evidence, in the activities and services of the CSO actors included in this empirical research, as well as to further establish civil society as a resource entity, as well as a discourse entity, by creating a ‘cyber street’ of knowledge resources.

Finally the analysed textual data of the CSOs is compared with the three focus themes, chosen by the United Nations to observe the twentieth anniversary of the international year of the family in 2014, of confronting family poverty and social exclusion, ensuring work-family balance and advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity within families and communities.

Background to the Study-Update

“The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family at the United Nations Office Vienna was founded in 1985 as a platform for exchange of information on family issues with the support of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, to offer coordination and facilitation and promotion of the activities of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) represented at the United Nations, who are interested in questions relating to the Family, and to convene meetings, and facilitate liaison with United Nations agencies, governments, other NGOs, research institutions etc.”

www.viennafamilycommittee.org

Based on the original study, ‘Documenting of Contributions of Civil Society Organisations to the Well-Being of Families’, at: www.10yearsIYF.org, published in 2004 by the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, to observe the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (IYF) in 2004, an update was planned for the observance of the 20th Anniversary of IYF in 2014. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) which define themselves in whole or in part as families-oriented, and are e.g. members of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, as well as organisations from a ‘Directory of Civil Society Organizations’ (CSOs) having established steady working relationships with the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), of the United Nations, as well as a list of organisations supplied by the United Nations Focal Point on the Family, and a mailing list of the quarterly bulletin ‘Families International’ of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, were invited to join the this study update. (cf. Letter of Invitation, appendix p.69)

An Internet platform was set up at www.20yearsIYF.org where organisations could answer a semi-structured questionnaire, and describe up to three projects carried out since the tenth anniversary of IYF+10 in 2004.

The original study emanated from the Fourth Consultative Meeting on 11th Feb. 2002 convened by the then Family Unit, of the United Nations Department of Social Policy and Development Division, of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), to deliberate on observing the 10th anniversary of IYF in 2004. The Chairperson of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family submitted the draft of a study. This proposal was subsequently accepted and was reported on in the Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission for Social Development in 2003:

“The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (DESA) have agreed to set up an Interactive-Internet-Forum, at www.10yearsIYF.org with the support of international NGOs, which regard themselves as family-oriented, in all or in parts of their aims, and which are in consultative status with ECOSOC. The goal is to prepare a report on (a) past and present projects carried out for families since 1994 by each international NGO: and (b) plans of each international NGO to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004.” (cf. Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the 41st session of the Commission for Social Development).

Following on the Cardoso Report of the panel of eminent persons on the relationship of the United Nations to Civil Society, which was proposed by the General Assembly in

Resolution 57/300 in 2002, it was decided to document what CSOs actually do, and not solely to concentrate on any presupposed mission. It was conceived that this bottom-up approach could also strengthen a further element which emerged from the Cardoso Report, namely of partnership of stakeholders, in the international community, without neglecting important functions of CSOs such as awareness building or monitoring, and thus to focus on, and document in a study, CSOs as a resource of well-being for families.

As the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated in 2009, "Our times demand a new definition of leadership - global leadership. They demand a new constellation of international cooperation - governments, civil society and the private sector, working together for a collective global good."

The Report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the 68th Session of the General Assembly in November 2012, with the focus on the preparations for and observance of the 20th anniversary of the International Year of the Family (IYF) in 2014, also mentioned the present up-date: "The Vienna Committee is currently carrying out a study on the contributions of civil society organizations to the well-being of families, aimed at gathering and analysing data from family-oriented civil society organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council." [A/68/61-E/2013/3] This up-date was also mentioned in the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the 69th Session of the General Assembly in December 2013, and stated that: "The Vienna Committee has further committed itself to carry out the update of a study on documenting contributions of civil society organizations to the well-being of families. The present stage of the process is the analysis of the data submitted by participating organizations and creating a further knowledge resource for family issues. The documentation and the results of the analysis will be published in time for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014." [A/69/61-E/2014/4]

2. The Three United Nations Themes chosen to observe the 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014

The United Nations Focal Point on the Family (2014) states:

"Owing to rapid socio-economic and demographic transformations, families find it more and more difficult to fulfill their numerous responsibilities. Many struggle to overcome poverty and adequately provide for the younger and older family members. It is also more and more difficult for them to reconcile work

and family responsibilities and maintain the intergenerational bonds that sustained them in the past.

In response to these trends, the preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the IYF will focus on exploring family-oriented policies and strategies aiming mainly at confronting family poverty; ensuring work-family balance and advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity. The preparatory process is to accelerate progress in family policy development; demonstrate its relevance for overall development efforts and draw attention to the role of different stakeholders in achieving these goals.” United Nations, 2014

The empirical results of this study update will be examined with regard to three focus themes, of confronting family poverty and social exclusion, ensuring work-family balance and advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity within families and communities.

Well-Being & Family Well-Being

In the original study to observe IYF+10 in 2004 Mitts wrote: “Families are units where values are learned, culture is transmitted, and children learn relationship skills. But what is family well-being and how is it defined? There are surely national, cultural, religious and socio-economic differences, as to what constitutes family well-being, and it might range from “good communications” to “having enough to eat”. While each family might define family well-being differently, in general one might argue that love, health, education, economic security, and social development are the basic requirements for healthy families. Issues of reconciliation of work and family life, access of family members to employment, promotion of women’s rights, support for family and social cohesion, attention to the rights and responsibilities of parents and action to strengthen the role of families and family values are of special interest to family CSOs [...]

One of the greatest challenges to family well-being is poverty. *The [United Nations] Declaration of Human Rights [1948]* states in Article 25 that:

“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”

Mitts (2004) continues:

“Issues of poverty must be addressed before people can meet the responsibilities to their families and enjoy their rights as citizens. Extreme poverty gravely affects the most vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and groups, who are thus hindered in the exercise of their human rights and their fundamental freedoms. It affects all further issues that may hinder a stable family unit. Homelessness, addiction, or even inadequate housing may separate children from their parents and disturb the family unit. Poverty impacts children’s development, robbing them of necessary food, clothing, and shelter, and adversely affecting their health and education.”
(Mitts, 2004, p. 13)

Sixty five years after the Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, The United Nations General Assembly publication A 67/697, 2013 entitled ‘Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development. Note by the Secretary-General’, reiterates the importance of the concept of Well-Being, when it states: “Over the past decades, increasing concerns have been raised about the inadequacy of indicators of economic performance, such as GDP figures, as measures of social and economic well-being. As noted by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress:

“The time is ripe for our measurement system to *shift emphasis from measuring economic production to measuring people’s well-being*. And measures of wellbeing should be put in a context of sustainability [...] emphasising well-being is important because there appears to be an increasing gap between the information contained in aggregate GDP data and what counts for common people’s well-being.¹ (cf. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Amartya Sen and Jean-Paul Fitoussi, “Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress”, available from: <http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/en/index.htm>

The Note from the Secretary-General continues:

“Furthermore, there are lingering doubts about taking happiness seriously, as the prevalence, in many places, of hardship, poverty, disease, war and crime, may make focusing on happiness seem a luxury.² Therefore, the fulfilment of basic needs is often seen as a prerequisite to general well-being. [...] In the face of persistent, extreme poverty and global warming generated by current production systems, focusing on other measures of well-being beyond rising

incomes can only be worthwhile. [...] The dimensions of well-being most often taken into account are: income (consumption, wealth, material well-being), health (mortality, morbidity), education (literacy, educational attainment), democratic participation (elections, freedom of expression) and psychological experience (depression, enjoyment, etc.). [...] The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) emphasized that food security, clean water, basic energy, health-care services, housing, sanitation, green transport and education were indispensable to human well-being, and noted that GDP growth alone did not ensure greater equality, less poverty, or food security. [...] The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) believed that social inclusion, equity, work and education were especially important for human well-being and happiness. [...] Although the benefits of economic growth and modernization have helped to raise living standards, rising incomes, beyond ensuring the fulfillment of essential needs, do not necessarily increase well-being much further. [...] Surveys have indicated that an overall sense of security, including job security, strong family and friendship networks, as well as freedom of expression and other factors, have a strong impact on people's well-being.”

The same United Nations publication (A 67/697, 2013, p.3) draws our attention to Maslow's needs theory: “According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, the most basic level of needs (such as food and water) must be met before the individual will strongly desire (or focus motivation upon) the secondary or higher level needs, such as the needs of security: employment, property and then friendship and family (love and belonging) leading to self-esteem and achievement. The highest level of self-actualization is achieving one's full potential.”

Maslow (1943) created a pyramid of human needs based on both deficiency needs and development needs. Each step of the pyramid must be fulfilled before the next step can be achieved and personal needs fulfilled, starting with basic physiological needs through emotional needs apexing in the realm of self actualisation or a state of reaching one's potential.



McLeod, S. A. (2007)

Figure I: Maslow’s Pyramid of Human Needs

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): “Well-being is much more than GDP (Gross Domestic Product). In 2011, the OECD developed a new framework for measuring it. This framework features eleven key dimensions which are essential to paint a broad picture of people’s lives.”



Figure 2: OECD 2013 11 dimensions to define Well-Being

The OECD in its report ‘Doing Better for Families’, in focusing on child well-being, underlines the importance of material well-being, health and education and states:

“Child well-being is a multidimensional concept. However, for the purposes of this report we focus on three commonly-agreed dimensions only: material well-being, education and health (OECD, 2009a)⁴ and also discuss subjective well-being among children. This selection of indicators also aims to

cover outcomes for children at different stages of childhood: with material well-being representing the whole of childhood, health indicators covering the early years, and educational outcomes reflecting experiences in the later years.” (OECD, 2011).

Zimmerman (2013, p.10) notes that:

“Well-being has been defined in several ways. Webster’s dictionary defines it as “the state of being healthy and free from want.” The family and sociological literature operationalize it similarly, based on indicators such as income, employment, health status, housing, and so forth, as well as psychological and interpersonal measures that include satisfaction, self-esteem, affect balance, and so forth.”

Zimmermann also points out that:

“Griffin (1986), like Webster, defines well-being in terms of basic needs and the degree to which they are met, basic needs referring to that which is essential for survival, health and avoidance of harm and proper functioning. Sen (1980, 1985) says the primary feature of well-being can be seen in terms of how a person “functions in the broadest sense” which here extends to families - how families function in the broadest sense.” Zimmermann continues: “From a system’s perspective, then, and according to Sen (1980, 1985) family well-being can be conceptualized as the capacity of families to perform their various functions.”

Sen was the Nobel laureate in Economics in 1998, for his contributions to social choice, welfare distributions and poverty. Clark (2005) states:

“A recurring theme in Sen’s writings is the promotion of human well-being and development. What sets Sen apart from most other economists however, is the fact that he has played a significant role in moving the economics and development studies paradigms away from the exaggerated emphasis on growth and towards issues of personal well-being, agency and freedom. [...] Sen has written extensively about concepts of human well-being and development. His contribution basically consists of a critique of traditional notions of development (which conflate well-being with opulence or utility) and the development of an alternative framework for thinking about wellbeing, which concentrates on the human capabilities or substantive freedoms people have reason to value.” (Clark, 2005, p.2)

Sen sees development and well-being as a cluster of freedoms and emphasizes five types (1999, p.10) and states;

“Five distinct types of freedom, seen in an “instrumental” perspective, are particularly investigated in the empirical studies that follow. These include (1) political freedoms, (2), economic facilities, (3) social opportunities, (4) transparency guarantees and (5) protective security. Each of these distinct types of rights and opportunities helps to advance the general capability of a person.”

Sen maintains that these freedoms are not only the primary end of development but also among its principal means and points out the interdependency of these freedoms.

The capability approach asks whether society has created an environment for healthy living both physically, such as clean water, sanitation, and food supply as well as culturally by access to education, including knowledge about personal health issues and political participation. This approach endeavours to encompass as many dimensions of human well-being as possible and hence includes necessary input on the macro and micro levels of society. Great attention is paid to the interconnection between material, mental and social well being. (cf. Robeyns 2005).

Sen, (1999) related poverty to ‘capability deprivation’, i.e. being deprived of one’s fundamental freedoms, which would bring one “closer to the informational demands of social justice.” (Sen, 1999, 90). Gomes (2012, p 2.) states that:

“Amartya Sen defines development as liberty and poverty as capability deprivation. Social justice implies that income affects people’s capabilities in education, health, survival, work, etc. Poverty is lack of income, but also is lack of capacity, since income level is not the only generator of capacities.”

It is perhaps important to make clear that when one refers to the acquirement of capabilities, this applies to all countries world-wide, in a life-long process. In an endeavour to freely adapt an aspect of the approach of the OECD to well-being, as the fulfilment of various needs at various phases of one’s life, with an approach of Sen’s, about the freedoms to acquire capabilities, one could perhaps regard well-being as the freedom, life long, to develop one’s capabilities, which also could vary, change and develop over time.

3.1 Restraining Factors for Well-Being

Capabilities are essentially about the ability to make discernible choices for one's well-being, which demands and presupposes access to education. Based on above mentioned criteria for well-being, such as, inter alia, education and health issues, the following issues are seen as a number of restraining factors of well-being:

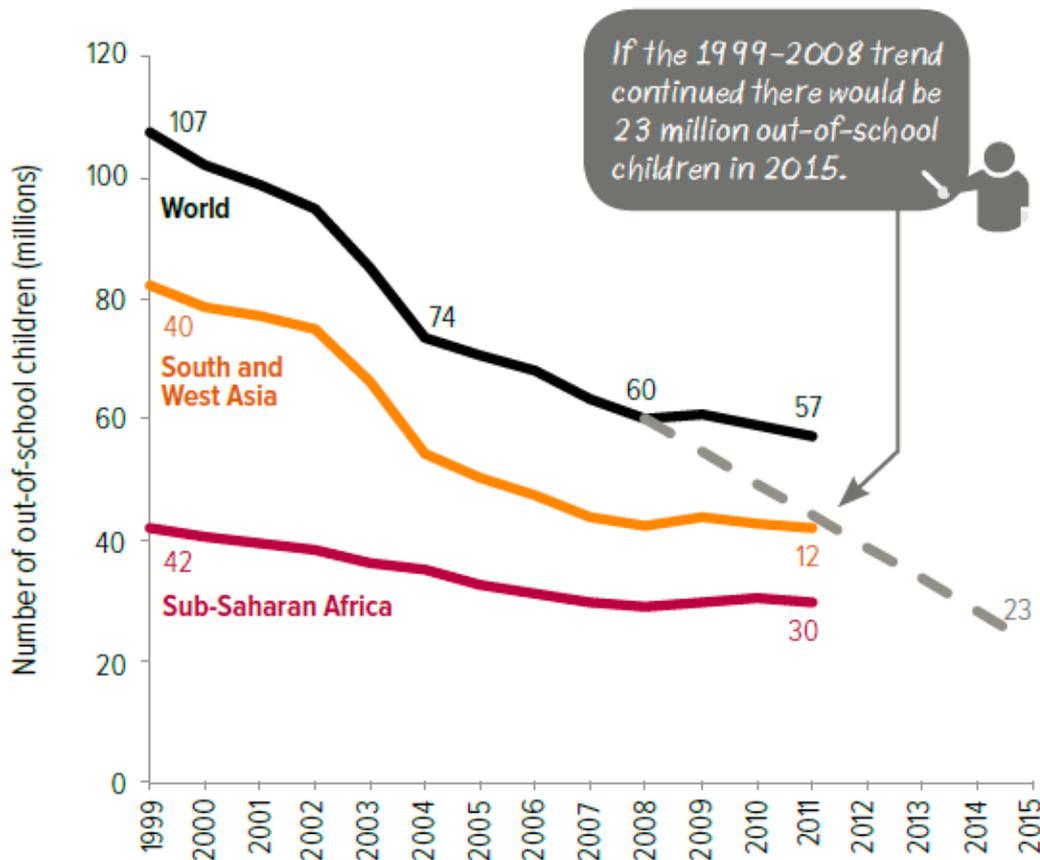
3.1.1 The Educational Divide

The UNESCO Report (2014) 'Teaching and Learning – achieving Quality for All', states:

'Teaching and Learning – achieving quality for all' points out that "Fifty-seven million children are still failing to learn, simply because they are not in school. [...] As this Report shows, equality in access and learning must stand at the heart of future education goals. We must ensure that all children and young people are learning the basics and that they have the opportunity to acquire the transferable skills needed to become global citizens. [...] As we advance towards 2015 and set a new agenda to follow, all governments must invest in education as an accelerator of inclusive development." [...] The foundations set in the first thousand days of a child's life, from conception to the second birthday, are critical for future well-being. It is therefore vital that families have access to adequate health care, along with support to make the right choices for mothers and babies. In addition, access to good nutrition holds the key to developing children's immune systems and the cognitive abilities they need in order to learn. [...] The links between early childhood care and education are strong and mutually reinforcing. Early childhood care and education services help build skills at a time when children's brains are developing, with long-term benefits for children from disadvantaged backgrounds." (UNESCO, 2014, p. 1–8)

The report also points out that there is a "wide gap in enrollment" in primary education between the richest and poorest countries as the following figure 3 shows:

Figure 3: Millions of children remain out of school in 2011
 Number of primary school age children out of school, by region, 1999–2011



Note: The dotted line from 2008 to 2015 is based on the average annual absolute reduction in the number of out-of-school children between 1999 and 2008.
Sources: UIS database; EFA Global Monitoring Report team calculations (2013).

Figure 3: Children out of School by Region – 2011 (UNESCO, 2014)

The report adds that: “Around half the world’s out-of-school population lives in conflict-affected countries, up from 42% in 2008. Of the 28.5 million primary school age children out of school in conflict-affected countries, 95% live in low and lower middle income countries. Girls, who make up 55% of the total, are the worst affected.”

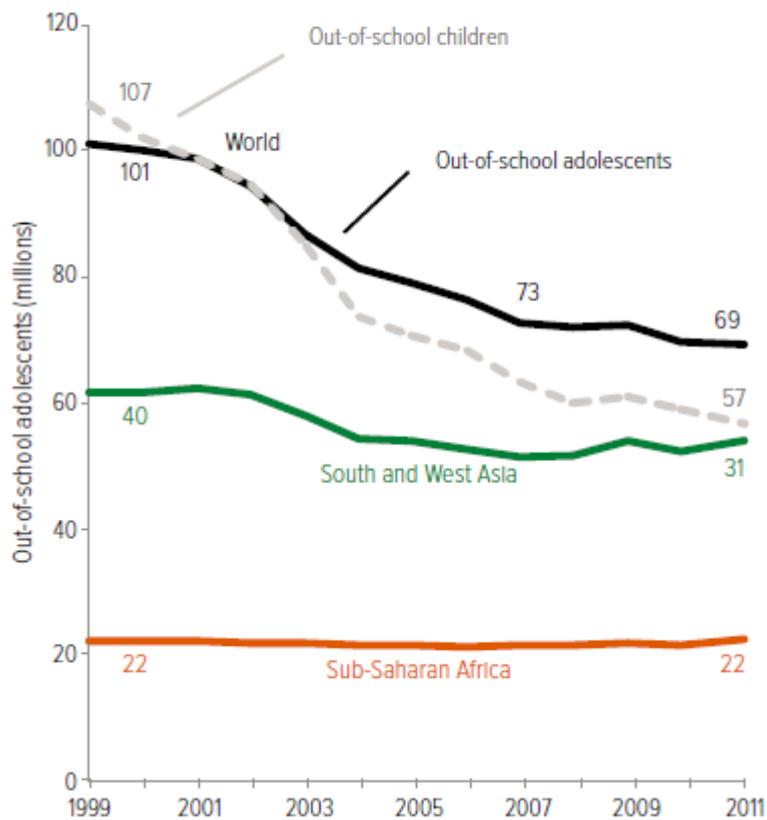
The following statistics from the same report underline and substantiate the claim that there is still an ‘educational-divide’ in our world: “Universal participation in primary school is likely to remain elusive in many countries by 2015. Of 122 countries, the proportion reaching universal primary enrolment rose from 30% in 1999 to 50% in 2011. Looking ahead to 2015,

it is projected that 56% of countries will reach the target. In 2015, 12% of countries will still have fewer than 8 in 10 enrolled, including two-thirds of countries in sub-Saharan Africa.”

When one looks at the statistics in the report for adolescents and adults out of school they are no more encouraging, as the following two figures 4 & 5 show:

Figure 4: The number of adolescents out of school has hardly fallen since 2007

Out-of-school adolescents, by region, 1999 to 2011



UNESCO, 2014

Figure 4: The Numbers of Adolescents out of School 1999 - 2011

Figure 5: 10 countries account for 72% of the global population of illiterate adults
 Number of illiterate adults, 10 countries with highest populations of illiterate adults, 1985–1994 and 2005–2011

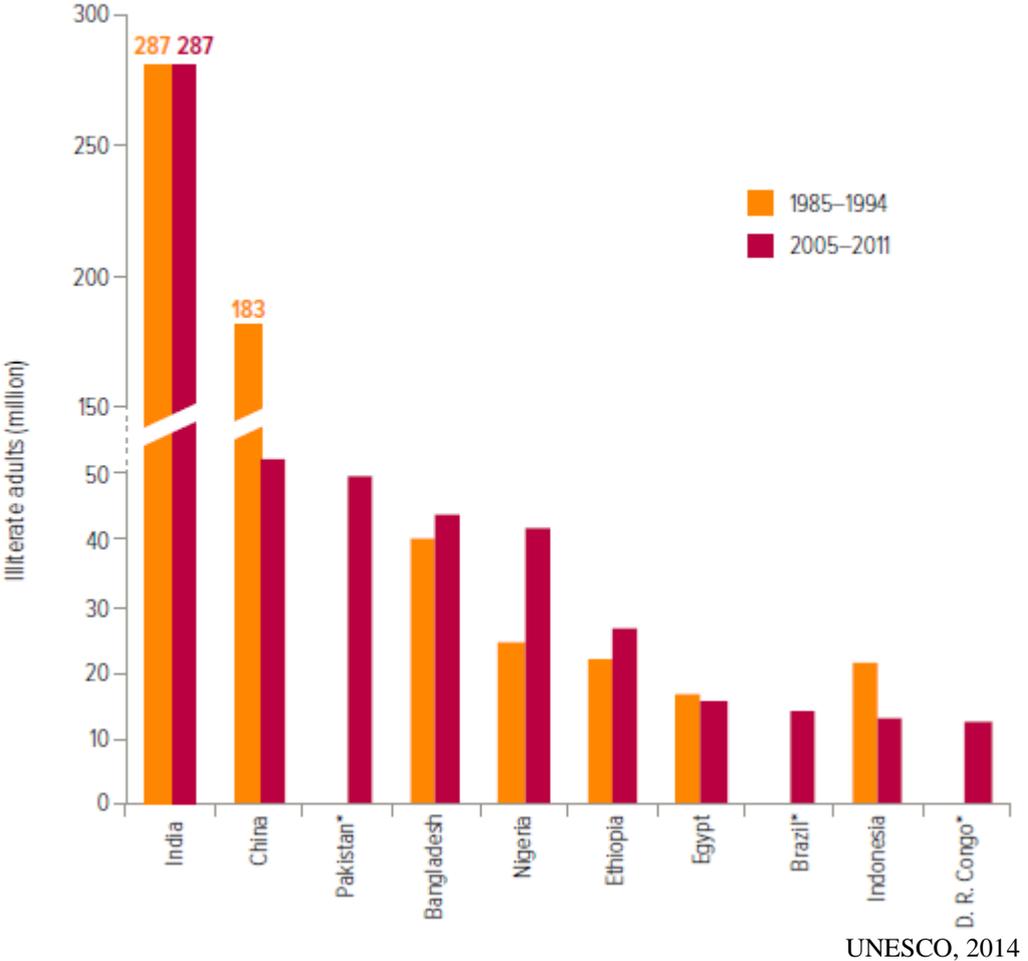
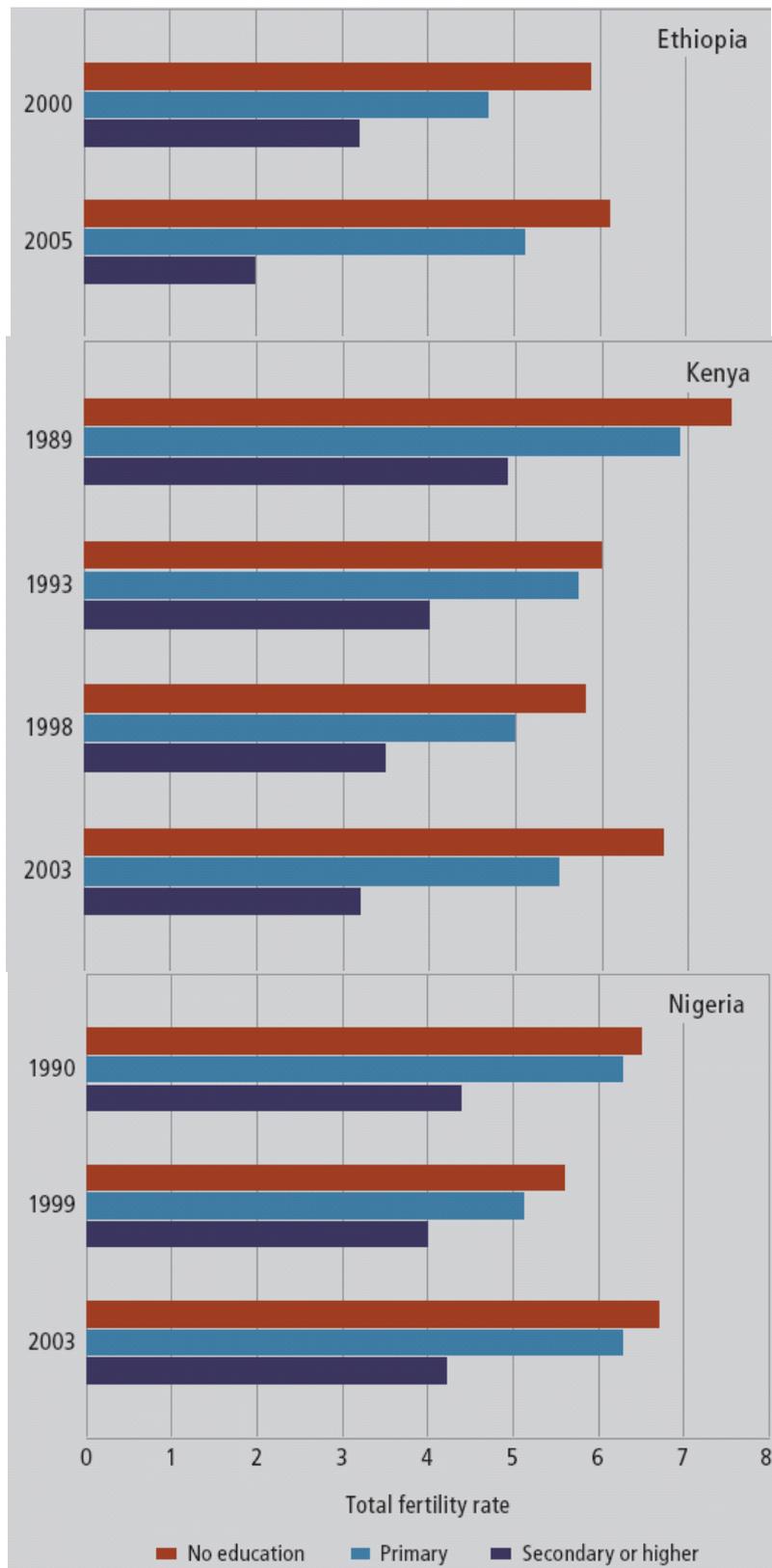


Figure 5: Numbers of Illiterate Adults

On the other hand Sen (2005, 37) refers to various empirical studies which have demonstrated how education impacts our daily lives, and that e.g. the expansion of female education can also “help to cut down fertility rates”. The following figure 6 below underlines the wide impact education has on our lives and the connection between fertility rates & education:



IIASA, 2008

Figure 6: Total Fertility Rate & Education
Ethiopia Kenya & Nigeria

The above data in Figure 6 from the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), in Laxenburg near Vienna, back up Sen in stressing the importance of the role of education in development. A Policy Brief entitled; ‘Economic Growth in Developing Countries: Education Proves Key’ in 2008, stated that; “Recently published IIASA research proves unambiguously: education is a fundamental determinant not only of health, demographic trends, and individual income, but also of a country’s aggregate level of economic growth. This gives policymakers a new perspective on international education goals and the most promising routes towards sustainable development. [...] Education, particularly women’s education, has the potential to play a key role in the achievement of more sustainable development in Africa. [...]

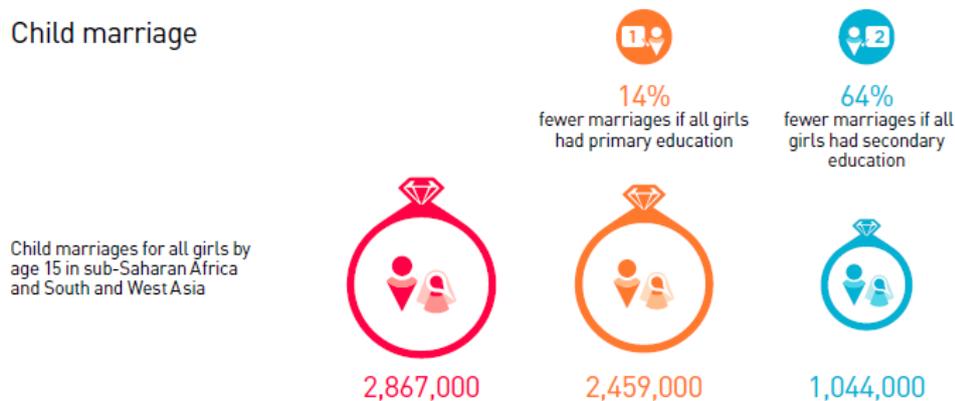
Women with higher levels of educational attainment almost universally have fewer children than women with lower levels of education. Figure 2 [Figure 6 above] illustrates this point. The effect of education on fertility is shown for three African countries with a large population: Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria. [...] Education, it seems, is the key factor in this process. [...] Better education also results in better health for mothers and children because of better access to crucial information and health care. [...] In essence, being educated has significant health advantages for both adults and children.” (IIASA, 2008, 4)

If we look at the following figures 7 & 8 we see further evidence of the wide impact education has on so many aspects of our lives:

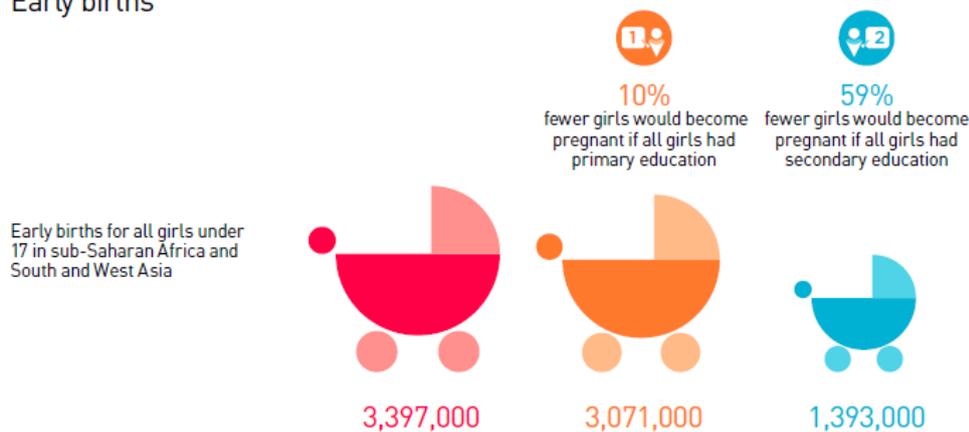
LEARNING LESSENS EARLY MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS

Women with higher levels of education are less likely to get married or have children at an early age

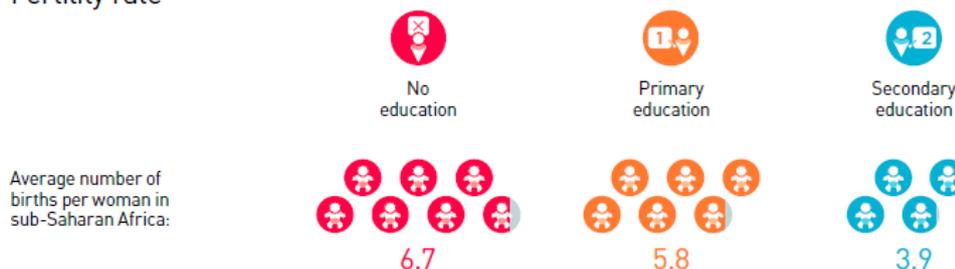
Child marriage



Early births



Fertility rate*



*Fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime

UNESCO, 2013

Figure 7: Learning Lessens Early Marriages and Births

EDUCATED MOTHERS, HEALTHY CHILDREN

Higher levels of education for mothers lead to improved child survival rates

Diarrhoea

Reduction in diarrhoea in low and lower middle income countries if all mothers had primary education:



Reduction in diarrhoea if all mothers had secondary education:



Educated mothers are more likely to:

- 1 properly purify water
- 2 seek care from a health provider when a child has diarrhoea
- 3 administer rehydration solutions, increase fluids, and continue feeding

Malaria

In areas of high transmission, the odds of children carrying malaria parasites is **22% lower** if their mothers have primary education than if their mothers have no education

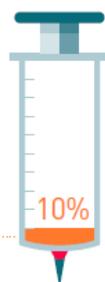


In areas of high transmission, the odds of children carrying malaria parasites is **36% lower** if their mothers have secondary education than if their mothers have no education



Immunization

Increase in vaccination for diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough (DTP3) in low and lower middle income countries if all mothers had primary education:



Increase in DTP3 vaccination if all mothers had secondary education:



UNESCO, 2013

Figure 8: Educated Mothers, Healthy Children

Mansell (2001, p.3) regards the Internet as “electronic spaces where people can acquire new abilities that can assist them in managing their daily lives” and the “freedom to achieve the lifestyles they want.” and, that “capabilities to read and write are important, as are the capabilities for being well informed and able to participate freely in society.” (Mansell, 2001, 3).

Especially in developing countries, the lack of access to information in educational and health matters, through a dearth of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and their necessary infra-structures, can further hamper the acquirement of the freedoms and capabilities referred to by Sen above. When this access is restricted it is a further restraining factor. Hence the so-called ‘digital divide’, as outlined below, can also be regarded as a restraining factor for well-being.

3.1.2 ‘Digital Divide’

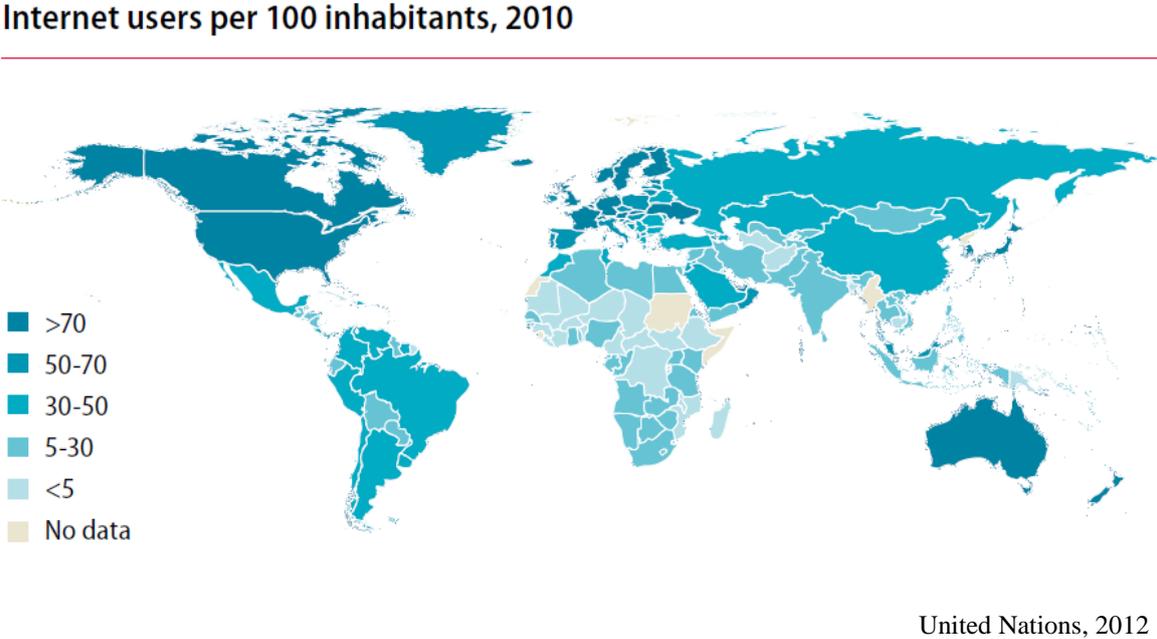


Figure 9: Internet Users per 100 Inhabitants World-Wide 2010

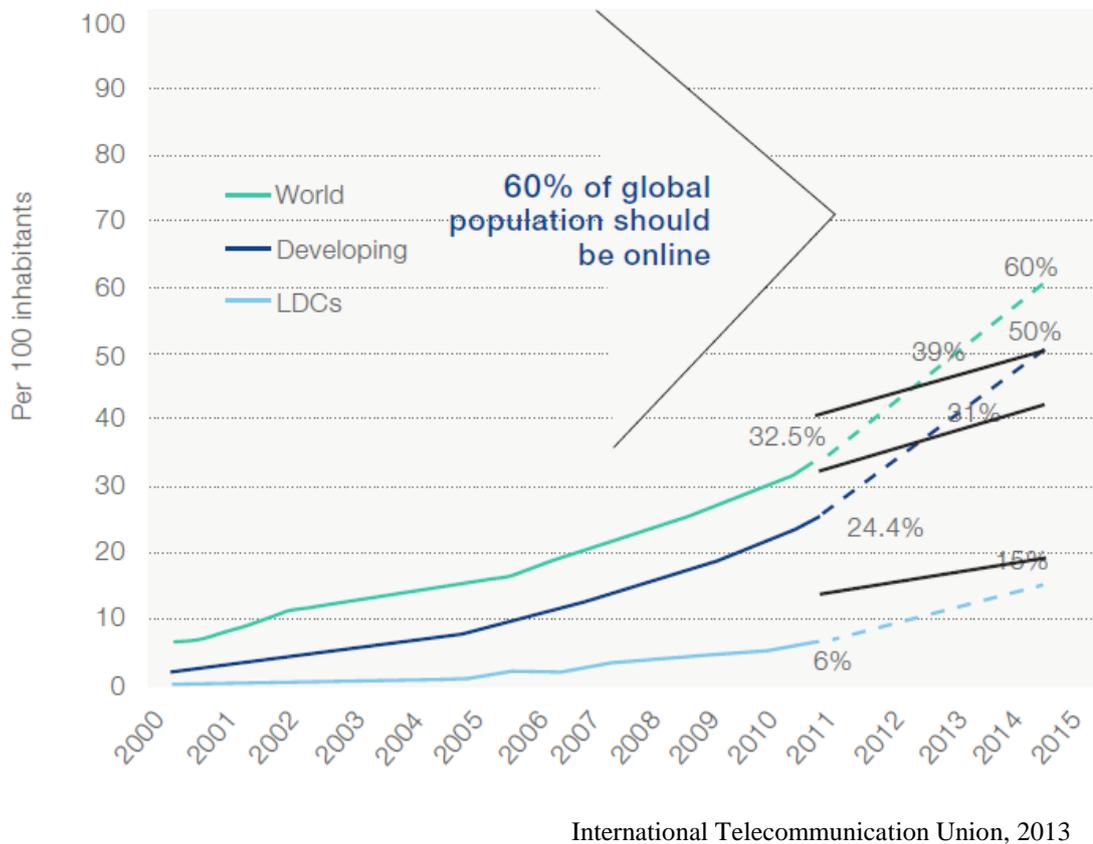


Figure 10: Internet User Penetration 2000 - 2015

The global penetration rate for 2013 was estimated at 39% and in the developing world the rate was 31%. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), an agency of the United Nations based in Geneva, (2013, p. 50), estimates that internet user penetration should reach 60% world-wide in 2015, but only 50% in developing countries and 15% in the forty eight least developed countries, which make up 24.8% of the one hundred and ninety three member states of the United Nations (United Nations, 2011). Even if these estimates come to fruition, these figures show that in 2015, 40% of the world population will still not have internet penetration, closing them out of access to information that is important to one's health and education.

These statistics, not only in least developed countries, underline the importance of reducing the 'digital divide' as a key factor for well-being.

Figure 11 below demonstrates the uneven distribution of electricity access. The greatest deficits are observable in Sub-Saharan Africa and in South Asia. The electric grid was developed and available in 1832, which, in 2014, is 182 years ago, and yet almost 25% of

the world’s population still has no access to the electric grid and hence is dependent on the self production of energy.

**Table
Electricity access in 2005**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total population (in millions)</i>	<i>Population without electricity (in millions)</i>	<i>Electrification rate (percentage)</i>
Africa	891	554	37.8
North Africa	153	7	95.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	738	547	25.9
Developing countries in Asia	3 418	930	72.8
China and East Asia	1 951	224	88.5
South Asia	1 467	706	51.8
Latin America	449	45	90.0
Middle East	186	41	78.1
Developing countries	4 943	1 569	68.3
Economies in transition and OECD countries	1 510	8	99.5
World	6 452	1 577	75.6

Source: International Energy Agency, *World Energy Outlook 2006* (Paris: 2006), p. 567.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Figure 11: Electricity Access World-Wide 2005

The question remains as to whether Internet penetration will go beyond the ‘Electric Grid’ penetration, which has still left ca. 25% of mankind literally ‘in the dark’ and eventually connect the 40% world-wide, referred to in figure 10, without access to the world wide web? The term world-wide gets a different connotation with these statistics.



Jonathan Shapiro (Zapiro) South Africa. United Nations, 2008
60th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights

Figure 12: An Unbalanced World

3.2 Enabling Factors for Well-Being

The following aspects, as outlined below, are regarded as a set of enabling factors for well-being.

3.2.1 Common-Pool-Resources:

In order to understand what common-pool resources are, it may be necessary first of all to look at the concept of the 'Commons'.

What briefly is the 'Commons'?

“The commons is a general term for shared resources in which each stakeholder has an equal interest. Studies on the commons include the information commons with issues about public knowledge, the public domain,

open science, and the free exchange of ideas -- all issues at the core of a direct democracy.” (Hess, 2006)

Hess and Ostrom (2003, p. 114) point out that Litman equates the commons with the public domain:

“The concept of the public domain is another import from the realm of real property. In the intellectual property context, the term describes a true commons comprising elements of intellectual property that are ineligible for private ownership. The contents of the public domain may be mined by any member of the public.”

What briefly are Common-Pool Resources?

According to Hess and Ostrom (2003, p. 121-135):

“Examples of typical common-pool resource systems include lakes, rivers, irrigation systems, groundwater basins, forests, fishery stocks, and grazing areas. Common-pool resources may also be facilities that are constructed for joint use, such as mainframe computers and the Internet. [...] Prior to thirty years ago, the primary information facilities for scholarly information were public and academic libraries. [...] Since 1995, the development of distributed digital information through network browsers has radically changed many of the traditional institutions of scholarly communication.”

(Bernbom, G. 2000, p.1-3) states:

"The term 'Internet' is used broadly to describe a global collection of multiple, inter-related resource facilities, each of which may be analyzed as a common pool resource (CPR). The Internet is comprised of a physical network infrastructure (network commons), a vast and distributed collection of information resources (information commons) that are accessible using this infrastructure, and a global communications forum (social commons) that is created and supported by the Internet. [...] The term "Internet" is used broadly to describe a global collection of multiple, inter-related resource facilities, each of which may be analyzed as a common pool resource (CPR). [...] The Internet refers as well to the **information resources** (information commons) – the web-pages, text files, documents, images, databases, audio and video files, indexes, catalogs, and digital libraries that are accessible using this physical

network infrastructure. Finally, the Internet also describes a **global communication forum** (social commons) -- the e-mail messages, list-servers, news groups, discussion groups, chat rooms, and other facilities to enable communication between individuals and among groups, using the physical network infrastructure to send, receive, and store messages. These resources are separate but interdependent.”

The recently created Open Knowledge Repository of the World Bank is an excellent example of a Common-Pool Resource by making their documents available to be downloaded.

World Bank Open Knowledge Repository

“The World Bank is the largest single source of development knowledge. The World Bank Open Knowledge Repository (OKR) is The World Bank’s official open access repository for its research outputs and knowledge products. Through the OKR, The World Bank collects, disseminates, and permanently preserves its intellectual output in digital form. [...] The World Bank’s new Open Access Policy (effective July 1, 2012) and the OKR both improve access for those who regularly use World Bank research outputs and knowledge products. They also increase the range of people who can discover and access Bank content—from governments and civil society organizations (CSOs), to students and the general public.

By extending and improving access to World Bank research, the World Bank aims to encourage innovation and allow anyone in the world to use Bank knowledge to develop solutions to development problems that will help improve the lives of those living in poverty. [...] The majority of content in the OKR is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported license \(CC BY\)](#). [...] Creative Commons is a Massachusetts-chartered 501(c) (3) tax-exempt charitable corporation dedicated to the idea of universal access to research, education, and culture via the Internet. Creative Commons provides a set of copyright licenses that facilitate open access to research content. [...] Open access (OA) means that content is available online, is free to access, and is free of most restrictions on re-use. Nonetheless, an open access publisher retains the copyright to the content (i.e., open access is not the same as placing content in the public domain). (World Bank, 2014 np)

UNESCO, as a further actor in the field of Open Knowledge Repositories (OKR), states that:

“Building peaceful, democratic and inclusive knowledge societies across the world is at the heart of UNESCO’s mandate. Universal access to information is one of the fundamental conditions to achieve global knowledge societies. This condition is not a reality in all regions of the world.

In order to help reduce the gap between industrialized countries and those in the emerging economy, UNESCO has decided to adopt an [Open Access Policy](#) for its publications by making use of a new dimension of knowledge sharing - Open Access.

Open Access means free access to scientific information and unrestricted use of electronic data for everyone. With Open Access, expensive prices and copyrights will no longer be obstacles to the dissemination of knowledge. Everyone is free to add information, modify contents, translate texts into other languages, and disseminate an entire electronic publication.

For UNESCO, adopting an Open Access Policy means to make thousands of its publications freely available to the public. Furthermore, Open Access is also a way to provide the public with an insight into the work of the Organization so that everyone is able to discover and share what UNESCO is doing.” (UNESCO, 2014 np)

Could Civil Society Organisations also play a role, in redressing the above outlined imbalances, and be an enabling factor of well-being?

3.2.2 Civil Society

The definition of Civil Society (CS) offered by The Centre for Civil Society at the London School of Economics (2009) underlines the basic, intrinsically self organising character, of CS:

‘Civil society refers to the arena of un-coerced collective action around shared interests, purposes and values. In theory, its institutional forms are distinct from those of the state, family and market, though in practice, the boundaries between state, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. Civil society commonly embraces a diversity of spaces, actors and

institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power. Civil societies are often populated by organisations such as registered charities, development non-governmental organisations, community groups, women's organisations, faith-based organisations, professional associations, trade unions, self-help groups, social movements, business associations, coalitions and advocacy groups.”

This definition underlines the fact that Civil Society is far more than merely NGOs. It is only in the last ten years that this distinction is emerging in the public consciousness and increased reference is being made to CSOs.

Frost (2004) indicates that in CS there is no normative concept thereof, no law making, law implementing or judicial institutions, no core, or no one essential nature, and that one becomes a member of Global Civil Society, by learning to speak the language of human rights. These aspects stress the self-organising character of CS.

3.2.3 The United Nations and Civil Society

As the then United Nations Secretary-General stated at the Millennium Forum in May 2000, convened to reflect on the relationship between civil society organisations, governments and the United Nations: “Communications technology has enabled you (NGOs) to connect and interact across almost all frontiers. You have understood that problems without passports require blueprints without borders.[...] You can help us bridge the digital divide, which at present is excluding whole regions from the benefits of information technology. [...] By making the connection between the local and the global, you will make a difference more widely.” These words of the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, were, inter alia, an inspiration to carry out the original study for IYF+10 in 2004 in which Mitts (2004, p.12) stated:

“Primarily, CSOs are dedicated to improving their communities and societies. Such collective endeavours have always existed in some form or another in every society owing to the endurance of civil minded individuals, but have fortunately gained strength and visibility through UN conferences, starting with the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, but also through others such as the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna and the 1995 Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women. Family NGOs have been facilitated through all of these UN efforts, but also through specific conferences and programmes geared

toward the family, such as the “International Year of the Family” in 1994 and subsequent annual “International Day of Families”.

The impact of CSOs within the United Nations stretching back to 1992 in Rio up to the present day has strengthened the status of civil society in the global community. The High Level Panel on CS, mentioned above, which the United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan constituted in 2003, under the chairmanship of the former president of Brazil, Fernando Enrique Cardoso, underlines the increasing importance of CS institutions. The legitimacy of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) derives from what they actually do and not from what they represent or from an external mandate, if one interprets Cardoso correctly. CS, empowered by ICTs, is an important cooperative stakeholder, in a synergetic approach of globalised society, to deal with the challenges it has created for itself. The fact that CS has no mission, and has to continually reflect on, reinvent and recreate itself, reaffirms the importance of the self-organisation of CS.

A major change has also taken place in the attitude and approach of Governments and International Organisations such as the United Nations and the European Union towards CSOs, which are signalling a participating-partnership approach in the search for sustainable development.

“A healthy partnership needs to be maintained between Governments and concerned organizations of civil society (including NGOs, academia, professional societies and institutions, trade unions, employers federations, chambers of commerce and industry, the legal and medical professions, and other stake holders), especially through their participation in the national coordination mechanism.[...] Civil society is a strategic partner to both the United Nation and Governments.” (United Nations Consultative Meeting, New York 2003, p.3). The text of the consultative meeting went on to describe civil society organisations as “a resource of the self-organization of society.”

As Olson (United Nations, 2006, p. 5) states; “The United Nations takes the notion of partnership with civil society very seriously.[...] This has evolved greatly over the years into a two-way partnership with civil society, [...] making civil society a major contributing factor to the international debates, as well as helping to increase the understanding of governments and the United Nations system. This has been a tremendous advance.”

This theme of partnership between civil society and the United Nations is further underlined by the following: “The United Nations is both a participant in and a witness to an increasingly global civil society. More and more, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society organizations (CSOs) are UN system partners and valuable UN links to

civil society. CSOs play a key role at major United Nations Conferences and are indispensable partners for UN efforts at the country level. NGOs are consulted on UN policy and programme matters. The UN organizes and hosts, on a regular basis, briefings, meetings and conferences for NGO representatives who are accredited to UN offices, programmes and agencies.” United Nations (2014, np)

Giddens (2009, p.121) states that: “NGOs are not only pressure groups, but also play a significant role in coordinating scientific information and bringing it to the notice of decision-makers and the public. The two workshops set up in the late 1980s which led to the emergence of the IPCC [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change] were organized by NGOs. NGOs have also been closely involved in the setting of climate change policy in many countries, where they have tried to prompt governments to act, and have then pushed for their actions to be far-reaching.”

The European Union states in its 7th Research Framework Programme, ‘Science in Society’ (2006): “The ‘Programme should contribute to looking at civil society not as a constraint but as a driver and locus for innovation and therefore an active player in building a democratic knowledge society.”

These factors would seem to have, over time, converged to influence and act as accelerating triggers in the rapid redevelopment of CS. The commitment of individual humans, or organised groups in CS, to redressing the above outlined challenges to well-being, could be regarded as a desire to take their fate into their own hands, in a bottom up approach and not just to wait for a top down approach from governments. This however must not mean that CS actors reject collaboration or partnership with government agencies.

The following Figure 13 could sum up various factors associated with Civil Society, including enabling as well as restraining factors, and emphasising Civil Society not only as a public sphere of discourse (cf. Habermas, 1991) but also as a public sphere of resources.



Crowley, P. 2014

Figure 13: Civil Society as a Discourse and Resource Entity
Enabling and Restraining Factors for Civil Society

Having outlined above various approaches to Well-Being and Family Well-Being, and looking at several restraining factors of well-being such as a so-called 'educational divide' and a 'digital divide', as well as enabling factors for well-being, such as 'common-pool resources, various agencies of the United Nations, and Civil Society, including civil society organisations (CSOs) the approach to endeavour to measure contributions of CSOs to the well-being of families is mapped out below.

4. The Research Approach to the study update

A website was set up at: www.20yearsIYF.org to gather the data and a letter of invitation (cf. appendix, p.69) was sent out in May 2013 to 637 CSOs with some unavoidable overlapping in the different mailing lists, which are outlined above (cf. p.6).

The International Year of the Family + 20

The General Assembly of the United Nations, in its resolution 44/82 of December 8th 1989, proclaimed 1994 as The International Year of the Family (IYF) and the 10th anniversary of IYF was observed in 2004. The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family carried out a study with families-oriented (in whole or in part) Civil Society Organisations entitled: 'Documenting Contributions of Civil Society Organisations to the Well-Being of Families' to observe IYF+10 in 2004 and the results were posted on the Website www.10yearsIYF.org and in book form with the financial support of the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities, and submitted to members of the special session of the 59th General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 6th 2004, to officially observe the 10th anniversary of IYF. The United Nations Secretary-General also referred to this publication in his Report to the 59th Session of the General Assembly (A/59/176, 2004)



Information about the study

The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family has committed itself to carry out an update of the afore mentioned study to observe the 20th anniversary of IYF in 2014 at: www.20yearsIYF.org in cooperation with the Focal Point on the Family, Social Policy and Development Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). If your organisation wishes to participate in the study, free of cost, we would kindly request you to indicate your intention to do so, preferably by E-Mail, to contact@20yearsIYF.org

Download of the invitation: [PDF](#)
Download of the guidelines: [PDF](#)

The extended deadline for entry of data elapsed on August 31st 2013. Appreciation is extended to all civil society organisations, which kindly participated in the study-update. The subsequent stage of the study-update is the process of the analysis of the data entered. The documentation and the results of the analysis will be published in due course to observe the 20th anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014.

Participating - Webmask

Very little time is needed to briefly enter, a one page description, if possible, of each of, and no more than, three activities or projects carried out since IYF+10 in 2004. Each organisation, has further the opportunity to briefly outline activities and projects planned to observe and highlight IYF+20 in 2014, if any. Data can be entered by clicking on to the appropriate button below on this website www.20yearsIYF.org and following the few simple steps outlined. We would kindly request you to please enter your data not later than: **Saturday, August 31st 2013** (extended deadline)

For further information please do not hesitate to contact us:
contact@20yearsIYF.org

Figure 14: Screenshot of the Homepage: www.20years.IYF.org

In the original study for IYF+10 in 2004 at www.10yearsIYF.org the analysis was purely qualitative, in the form of descriptive analysis. For this study update a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods was applied. Text analysis of the data was carried out, laying out categories and synonyms thereof. Frequencies and joint frequencies of categories were discerned in each case, and where more than two categories were involved, cluster analysis, and multidimensional scaling smallest space analysis was carried out, as a process of methodological triangulation to further validate the results.

4.1 Software Application for Text Analysis

A computer software application for text analysis was searched for and the following software application was chosen, entitled: Quantitative Analysis of Textual Data with HAMLET II 3.0 A Multidimensional Scaling Approach to Quantitative Textual Analysis by Dr. Alan Brier, associate member of the National Centre for Research Methods, Southampton, England, and Bruno Hopp, Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Cologne, Germany (cf. Brier & Hopp, 1998 - 2014). This particular application was chosen because it deals with quantitative methods and especially because it offers a programme for Multidimensional scaling, as well as a Cluster Analysis programme, which allows a methodological triangulation approach (cf. below) to add weight to the results and structures which emerge.

4.2 Qualitative Analysis & Coding

After a vocabulary list was quantitatively established from the data base, the next step, which is qualitative, was to discern and define categories, and to identify synonyms for these categories, which requires a coding process. Qualitative Analysis methods according to Payne & Payne (2004, 176) “set out to encounter social phenomena as they naturally occur (observing what happens rather than making it happen).” (cf. Silverman, 1993).

The list of synonyms chosen is the choice and responsibility of the author of this research, having discussed the issue with the authors of the text analysis application Hamlet. It should also be made clear that while the synonyms are basically single words, they represent a context in a full sentence and hence also refer to the sentences from which the synonyms were taken. A list of categories was formed out of a list of words used in the texts under research which occurred more than ten times in sentences in the texts involved.

Bryman (2008, p.291) states that: “It is almost impossible to devise coding manuals that do not entail some interpretation on the part of coders.” It could be argued that another author [coder], or group of coders, would identify further or other categories and synonyms from the data base, but it can also be argued that if the results are so definitive, clear and unambiguous, that the results would not be falsified, but at the most, modified.

4.3 Methodological Triangulation

Triangulation means using more than one approach to the investigation of a research question in order to strengthen confidence in the results found. This study-update will use Frequencies, Joint Frequencies, Cluster Analysis, and the Michigan-Nijmegen Smallest Space Analysis – [Three dimensional Euclidian Relational Similarity Space] MINISSA analysis of the Data.

Cluster analysis is a multivariate statistical procedure (Borg & Groenen, 2005). According to Aldenderfer & Blashfield (1984, 33); “The primary reason for the use of cluster analysis is to find groups of similar entities in a sample of data.” Hierarchical agglomerative methods have emerged as the most widely used, using Jaccard’s coefficient searches for the two most similar entities in the data matrix. The results can be shown with the aid of a so called ‘dendrogram’ or tree diagram. The hierarchical agglomerative clustering method will be applied in this study-update.

To further validate the results in the sense of a process of methodological triangulation, Multidimensional Scaling, some Michigan-Nijmegen Smallest Space Analysis

or Relational Similarity Space Analysis [MINISSA] (Borg & Groenen, 2005, Schiffman et al 1979) will be carried out. MINISSA is a three dimensional graphic of euclidean space. The use of this technique of Multidimensional Scaling, which is also referred to, as smallest space analysis, has become available in computer programmes such as HAMLET II. “Smallest space analysis is generally claimed to produce more easily interpreted geometric solutions in fewer dimensions than metric procedures like factor analysis, as well as being more versatile in detecting ordered structures in the data.” (Brier, 2007)(cf. Coxon, 1982).

4.4 The Data Base

Over 500 Pages, with more than 100.000 words of textual Data from 188 families-oriented CSOs in four networks was analysed for this study update:

Network I: Twenty eight families-oriented CSOs from seventeen countries in four continents participated in this online study-update for IYF+20 2014 and entered their textual data between May 15th and August 31st 2013 at: www.20yearsIYF.org where the complete information texts entered by the organisations can be accessed.

To facilitate the entry of the textual data online by the organisations, at www.20yearsIYF.org a ‘web-mask’ was offered, with a set of guidelines (cf. appendix, p. 70) to facilitate a uniform mode of input of the information. Hence the web-mask can be regarded as a semi-standardised questionnaire.

Network II: Textual data downloaded in October 2013 from one hundred and thirty nine families-oriented CSOs in seventeen countries in two continents at www.civilsocietynetworks.org.

Network III: Textual data taken from the original study, ‘Documenting Contributions of Civil Society Organisations to the Well-Being of Families’ carried out by the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family to observe IYF+10 in 2004 at: www.10yearsIYF.org with twenty seven CSOs from eighteen countries, on five continents. Available digital data, from twenty four CSOs, included in the original qualitative descriptive study, was archived in 2004 and included in the study update.

Network IV: Prior to 2004 the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family had already built up two networks of 45 families-oriented CSOs in Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) and 86 in Eastern African Countries (EAC) and the textual data of these 131 CSOs

was also included in the original study. Subsequently to the original study in 2004 the CEEC and EAC networks were integrated into www.civilsocietynetworks.org which is open to families-oriented CSOs world-wide.

These samples of CSOs do not claim to be representative of CSOs in general and reflect contributions of those families-oriented, in whole or in part, CSOs which are included in the study update.

5. Empirical Results

Eight categories were discerned and coded: Words in full sentences were chosen for categorisation which occurred at least ten times in the data base

Children; Economic-Financial; Education; Gender; Health Issues; Organisation; Parents and Subsistence-Services. The following synonyms for these categories are:

1. Children: Synonyms for this category include words in full sentences such as: adolescent, boy, child, children, girl, etc. [For a complete list of synonyms cf. Appendix, p. 71]
2. Economic-Financial: aid, assistance, beneficiaries, credit, economic, employment, farming, financial, livelihood, poverty, savings, welfare etc.
3. Education: Courses, educate, education, handbook, journal, knowledge, language, learn, lecture, literacy, pupil, schools, seminar, studies, study, training, workshops etc.
4. Gender: empowerment, equality, female, her, men's, partner, partnership, sex, women etc.
5. Health Issues: abuse, addicted, Aids, care, disease, handicapped, health, HIV, medical, nutrition, prevention, psychologist, reproductive, sanitation, treatment etc.
6. Organisation: affiliates, agencies, association, campaign, centre, collaboration, commission, distribution, group, institution, meetings, networking, organisation, planning, project, strategies, structure, system, website etc.

7. Parents: generation, grandchildren, intergenerational, mother, parent, parenting, etc

8. Subsistence-Services: clothes, domestic, facilities, food, gas, homes, house, needs, protect, provision, security, service, shelter, water etc

The following results for frequencies of synonyms for the eight above listed categories were found for the CSOs, which entered textual data in the study-update at www.20yearsIYF.org and which will be referred to as Network I (cf. above)

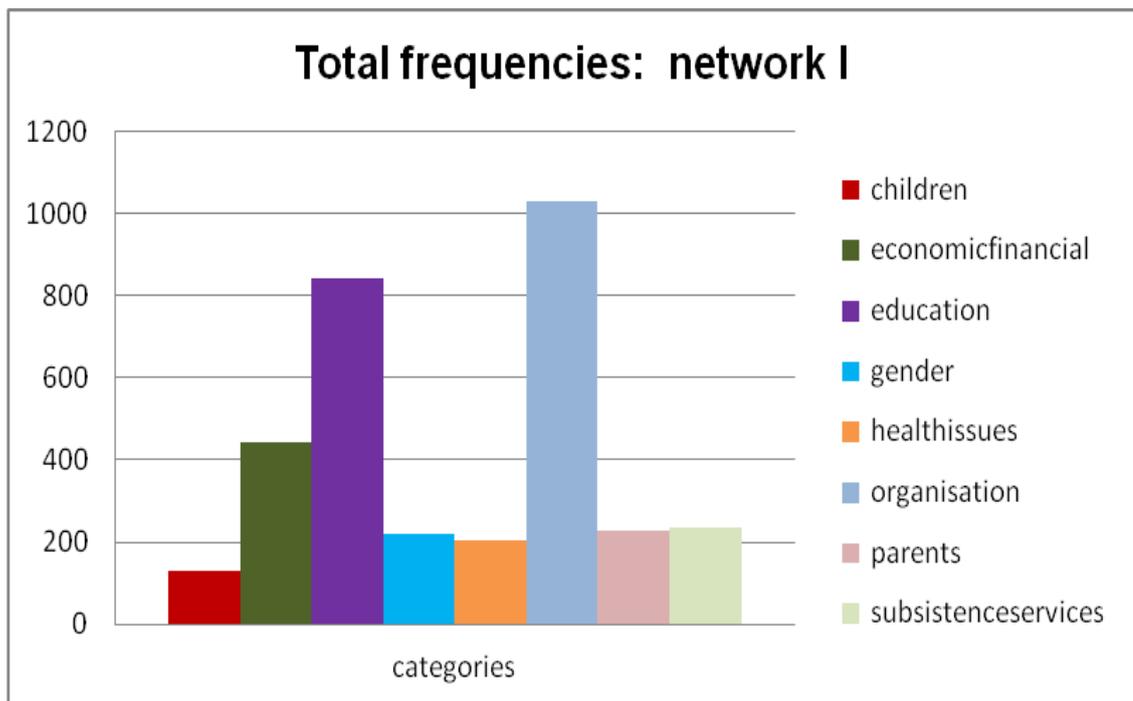


Figure 15: Frequencies of Synonyms for Network I

CATEGORY/WORD COUNTS FOR NETWORK I.....

VOC.LST.	FREQUENCY	% VOC.LST.
children	131	3.93
economicfinancial	441	13.24
education	842	25.27
gender	222	6.66
healthissues	207	6.21
organisation	1029	30.88
parents	226	6.78
subsistenceservices	234	7.02

25660 words were read from the text file.
3332 entries were found in the search list, and
1221 context-units were identified, of which
899 contained at least one item in the search list.

It is immediately evident that the most frequencies occur in the categories dealing with organisation and education. Together they occur 1871 times, and make up 56.15% of the vocabulary list, taken from the textual data, entered by the twenty eight CSOs in the study-update. There were 441 frequencies found for the category economic-financial or 13.24% of the vocabulary list. The 2312 frequencies for these three categories alone, make up for 69.39% of the frequencies. These can be considered as high frequencies, given the number of CSOs in the study-update.

It could be further remarked that the CSOs, which define themselves as family-oriented organisations, in whole or in part, have discerned a pressing need to offer resources in these fields, and hence subsequently have self organised their endeavours to be a resource in the various fields of the categories listed, but most especially in the field of education.

If the joint frequencies are taken into account as in the data from the Jaccard coefficient (cf. appendix, p.77) we further observe the closest proximity between the CSOs that deal with organisation and education.

The results of the cluster dendrogram in the Hamlet application below in figure 16 confirm the basic structure, observed in the joint frequencies analyses of Network I, of the closest proximity between organisation and education, with economic-financial as the category most closely related to them in turn, as well as the relative proximity between children and parents.

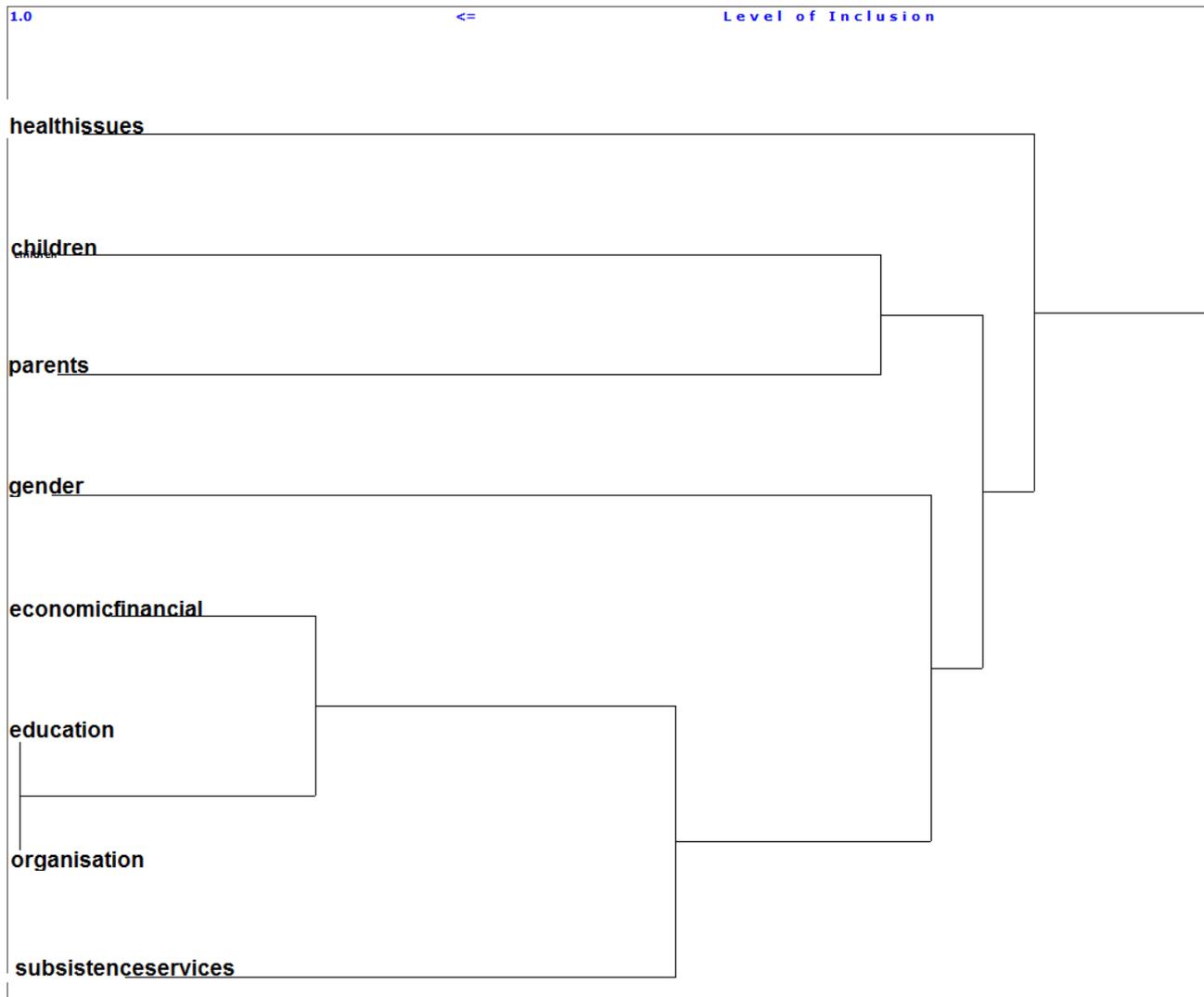


Figure 16: Cluster Dendrogram (Connectedness)
Network I

The smallest space analysis in figure 17 below, again reiterates the basic structures found in the joint frequencies analysis and cluster analysis, that the categories organization and education are central, with economic-financial, as the category most related to them, whereas the category gender is more peripheral, in comparison with the categories parents and children.

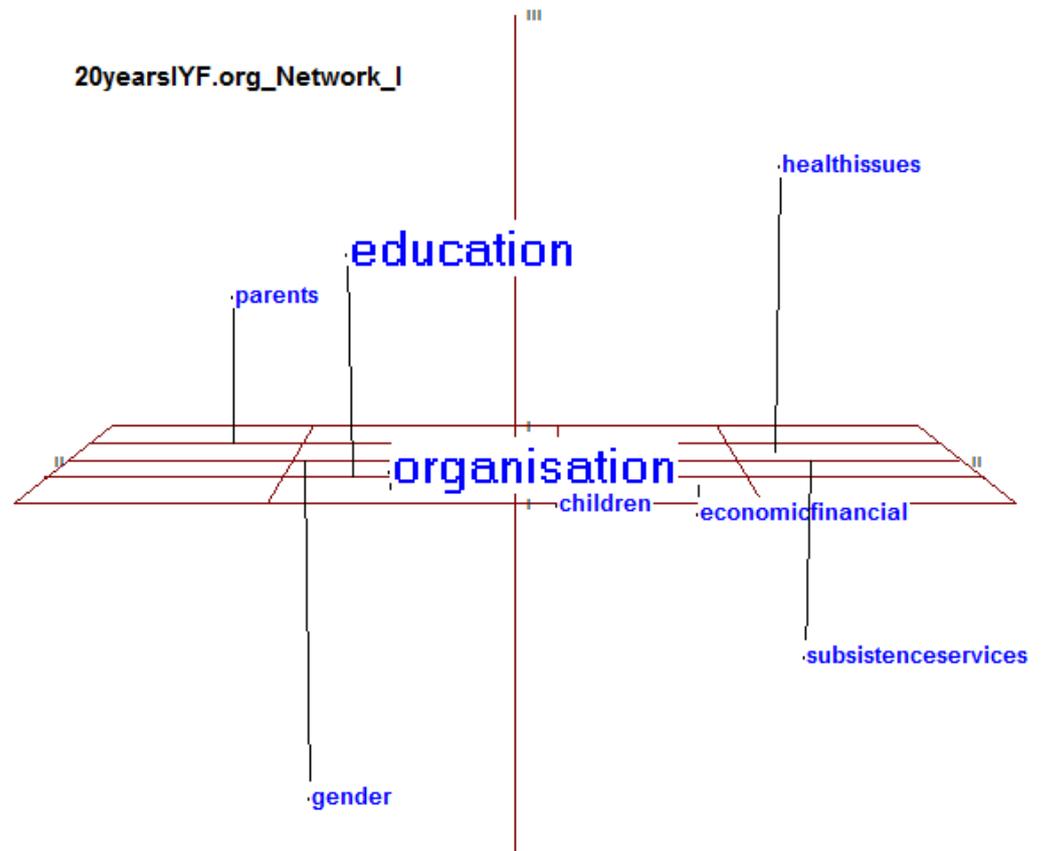


Figure 17: Smallest Space Analysis (MINISSA)
Network I

A so called “cloud analysis” of the data of Network I below in figure 18 further underlines the importance, and emphasis, on the categories organisation and education and their proximity to one another as practised by the CSOs in Network I.

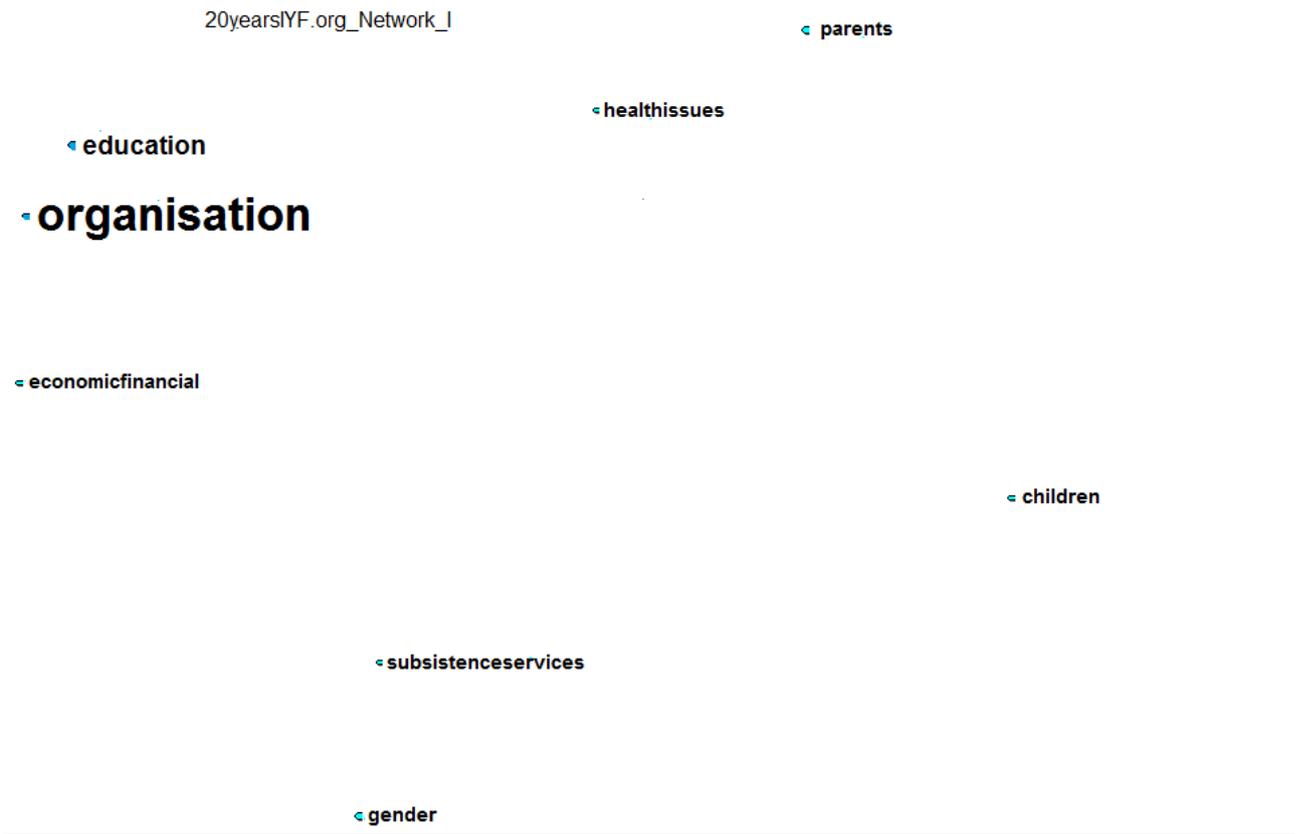


Figure 18: Cloud Analysis
Network I

This triangulation approach, as outlined above, through the various analyses, was carried out to strengthen confidence in the results found, as well as with regard to the validity of the data.

It may come as a surprise that the CSOs in this Network I are so involved in the category ‘organisation’. Perhaps however it may be important to consider the following: Civil society organisations often emerge from social movements, which are not seldom focussed around a ‘charismatic individual’ with no formal organisational structure and, more often, only become a stable and effective entity, by developing a formal self-organising and organisational structure.

The organisational issues the CSOs in this research, are involved in, is most related to education, as evidenced by the aforementioned cluster dendrogram. On the one hand we know that organisational skills require education, and on the other hand, that education requires organisational skills, as well as organisational structures. Hence it could be postulated that education and organisation are intricately interwoven and interdependent.

It would seem that the CSOs in this research have discerned the “pressing needs” of those they serve, especially in the field of education, which in turn necessitates organisational skills and organisational structures to facilitate the educational services provided by CSOs. It goes without saying, that organisational, as well as educational skills, are necessary to provide services in the further six above discerned and outlined categories.

We have further observed that the CSOs actors in Network I are also, very much involved in the fields of economic-financial services, and to a lesser, but not insignificant extent, if one considers the frequencies occurring and the number of CSOs, with the issues of gender, health and parents, and subsistence-services, and to a lesser extent again to children’s issues. There are of course many other CSOs which deal specifically with children’s issues. This study update was focused on CSOs which define themselves in whole or in part, as families-oriented. It could be mentioned here that the CSOs, which took part in the study update, could also be involved, to a lesser extent, in other issues as well, which are not listed here, as only synonyms which occurred at least ten times, in the complete vocabulary list, were taken into account.

Taking cognisance of the wide range of issues and services the CSOs in Network I are involved in, we could remind ourselves of the approaches to well-being outlined above by the United Nations, the OECD and various authors. The United Nations, as we have seen above, places an emphasis on the fulfilment of basic needs, as a prerequisite to well-being, while avoiding an over concentration on rising incomes. It also emphasises requirements from its agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), amongst others, that e.g. food security, clean water, health-care services, housing, sanitation, and education were indispensable to human well-being. UNESCO emphasised that social inclusion, equity, work and education were especially important for human well-being and happiness. Griffin (1986) above defined well-being in terms of basic needs and the degree to which they are met. Basic needs refer to that which is essential for survival, health and avoidance of harm and proper functioning. Zimmermann (2013) reminds us that Sen (1980, 1985) regarded the primary feature of well-being in terms of how a person “functions in the broadest sense” and intimates that according to Sen (1980, 1985) family well-being can be conceptualized as the capacity of families to perform their various functions. The OECD (2011) in its report ‘Doing better for Families’ emphasised the importance of material well-being, health and education and includes amongst its eleven dimensions to define well-being, issues such as housing, education and skills, as well as health status.

Based on this brief outline of the approaches to well-being, dealt with in more detail above, it would seem evident, from the quantitative analyses of the data in Network I, that the CSOs, which participated in the study update, cover a wide range of aspects of these issues and hence, it can be maintained, are making a significant contribution to the well-being of families.

Results for Network II

As outlined above Network II is the data from the website maintained by the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family at www.civilsocietynetworks.org which originally incorporated the CSOs from Central and Eastern European Countries as well as Eastern African Countries, which were included in the original study and subsequently incorporated into the world-wide network set up at www.civilsocietynetworks.org At the time of the download of data in October 2013 for this study update, there were 139 CSOs in the network.

The network is constantly expanding and since October 2013 a further CSO has joined the network, but its data is not included here.

The following results for frequencies of synonyms for the eight above listed categories were found for the CSOs, which had entered data in at www.civilsocietynetworks.org which will be referred to as Network II (cf. above)

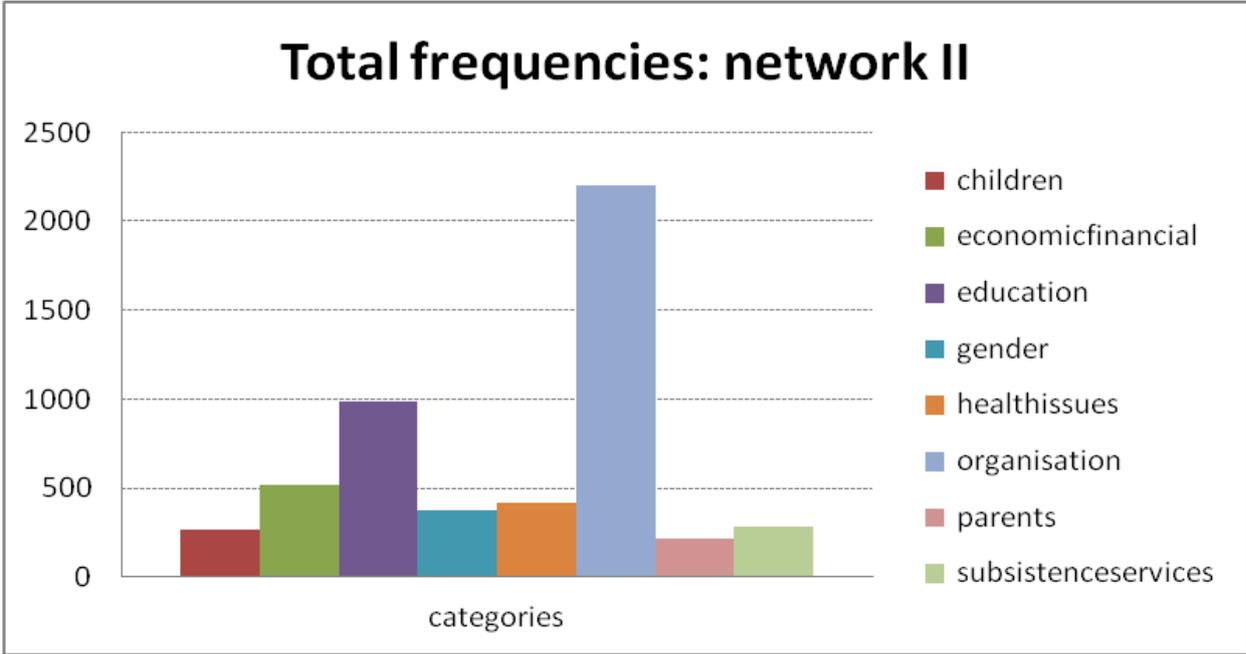


Figure 19: Frequencies of Synonyms for Network II

CATEGORY/WORD COUNTS FOR NETWORK II.....

VOC.LST.	FREQUENCY	% VOC.LST.
children	266	5.04
economicfinancial	520	9.85
education	993	18.81
gender	379	7.18
healthissues	421	7.97
organisation	2201	41.69
parents	217	4.11
subsistenceservices	283	5.36

27172 words were read from the text file.

5280 entries were found in the search list, and

1139 context-units were identified, of which

950 contained at least one item in the search list.

It is again evident that the most frequent synonyms occur in the categories dealing with organisation and education. Together they occur 3194 times, and make up 60.5% of the vocabulary list, of the one hundred and thirty nine CSOs in Network II of the study-update. There were 520 frequencies for the category economic-financial or 9.85%. These three categories, organisation, education and economic-financial, combined, make up for 70.35% of the frequencies, which is almost identical to the 69.39%, in Network I, for the same categories.

If the joint frequencies are taken into account, as in the data from the Jaccard coefficient for Network II (cf. appendix, p.77), we further observe the closest proximity between the CSOs that deal with organisation and education.

The results of the cluster dendogram in the Hamlet software application in figure 20 below, confirms the basic structure, observed in the frequencies and joint frequencies analyses of Network II, of the closest proximity between organisation and education as well as the relative proximity between the categories children and parents.

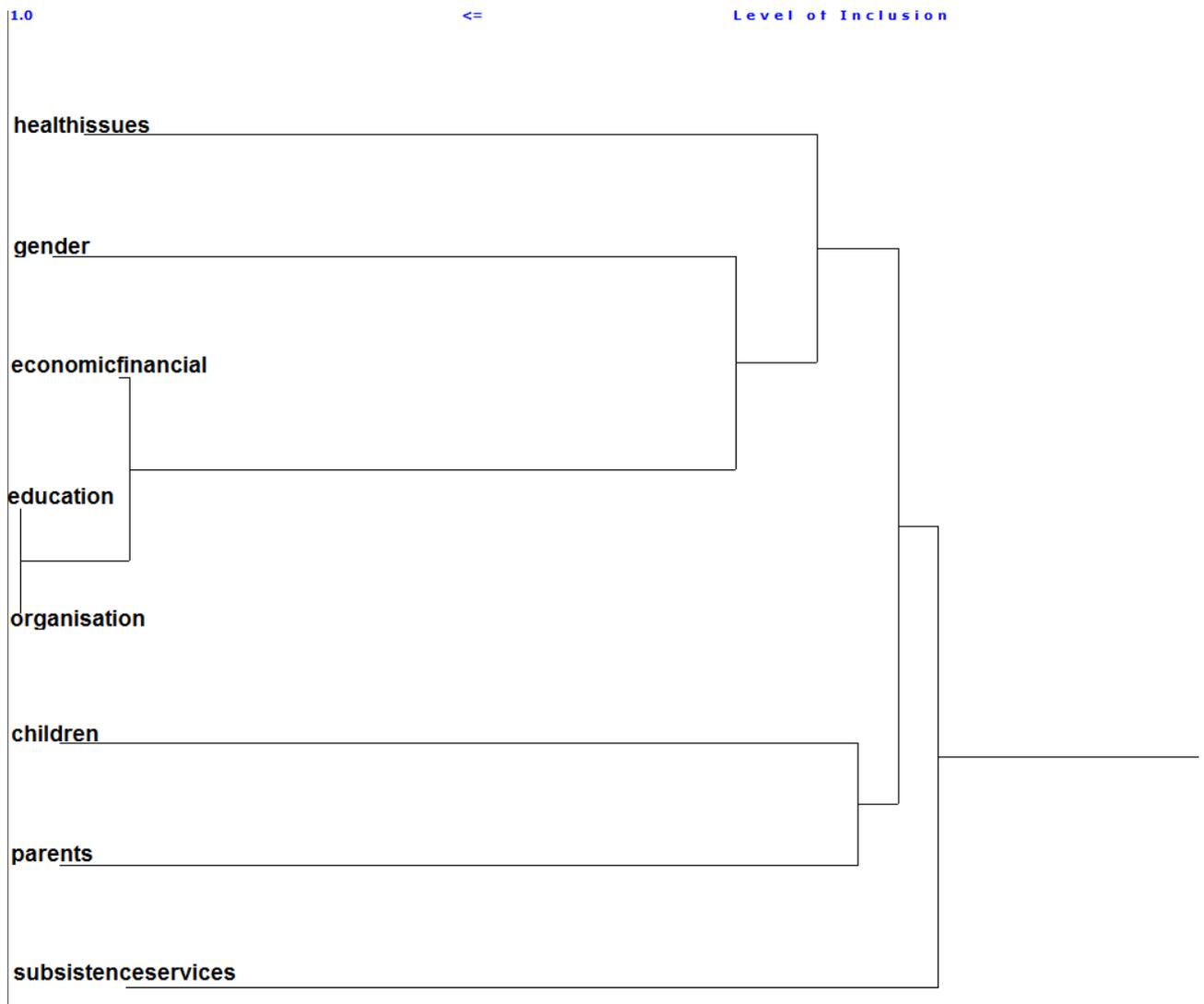


Figure 20: Cluster Dendrogram (Connectedness)
Network II

The smallest space analysis for Network II in figure 21 below, again reiterates the basic structures found in the joint frequencies analysis and cluster analysis, namely, that the categories organization and education are central, as in Network I, but that in this Network, that subsistence services is more peripheral and that gender and health issues have a greater proximity than in Network I.

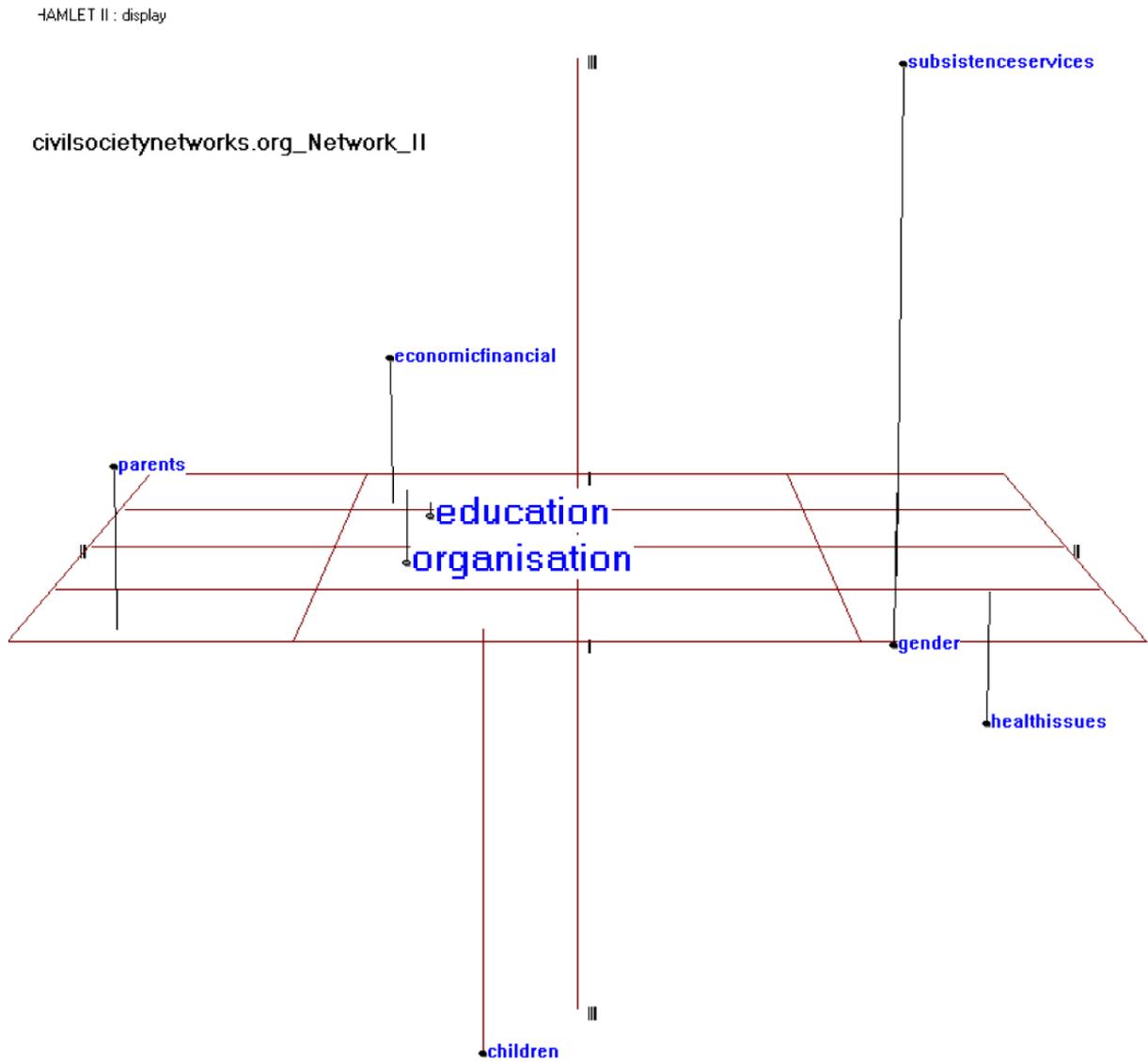


Figure 21: Smallest Space Analysis (MINISSA)
Network II

The “cloud analysis” of the data of Network II in figure 22 below, further underlines the importance and centrality of the categories organisation and education and their proximity to one another.

civilsocietynetworks.org_Network_II

• parents

• economicfinancial

• education

•organisation

•healthissues

• gender

• children

Figure 22: Cloud Analysis

Network II

It could be remarked again that the CSOs in Network II, have seen a pressing need to offer resources in these fields, and hence subsequently have self-organised their endeavours to be a resource in the various fields of the categories listed, but most especially in the field of education.

While the category organisation is more pronounced in Network II, the proximity which emerged between the categories organisation and education is a reflection of the results found in Network I.

As in Network I above, it would seem evident, that the CSOs, in Network II also cover a wide range of aspects of the well-being issues referred to above, and hence, it can be maintained, are also making a significant contribution to the well-being of the families.

Results for Network III

Network III comprises data taken from the original study at www.10yearsIYF.org maintained by the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family. The website, which had over twenty five thousand visitors in 2013, is regarded as an archive of the tenth anniversary IYF+10 in 2004

The following results for frequencies of synonyms for the eight above listed categories were found from data entered by CSOs in 2003 at www.10yearsIYF.org which will be referred to as Network III (cf. above)

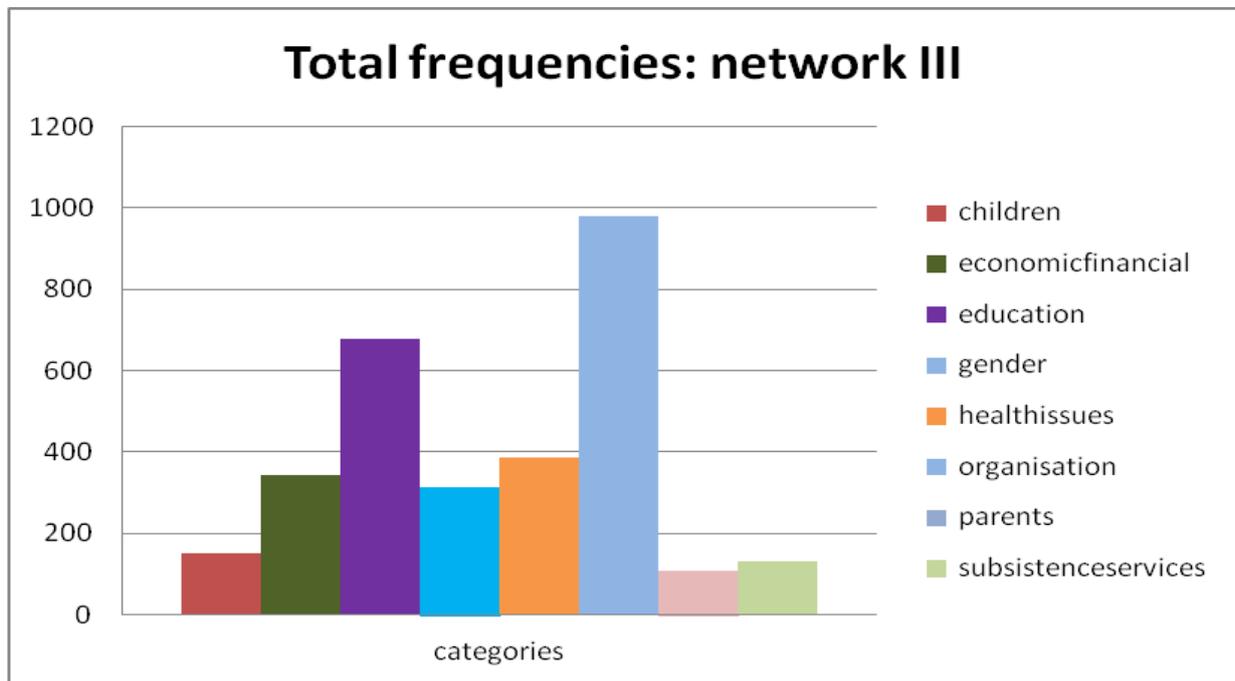


Figure 23: Frequencies of Synonyms Network III

CATEGORY/WORD COUNTS FOR NETWORK III.....

VOC.LST.	FREQUENCY	% VOC.LST.
children	153	4.90
economicfinancial	341	10.93
education	681	21.82
gender	316	10.12
healthissues	387	12.40
organisation	1005	32.20
parents	107	3.43
subsistenceservices	131	4.20

18351 words were read from the text file.
3121 entries were found in the search list, and
768 context-units were identified, of which
608 contained at least one item in the search list.

It can again be observed that the most frequent synonyms occur in the categories dealing with organisation and education. Together they occur 1686 times, and make up 54.02% of the vocabulary list of data from CSOs in Network III, in the original study for 2004.

There were 341 frequencies for economic-financial or 10.93%. These three categories combined make up for 64.41% of the frequencies. When the 12.40% of the frequencies for health issues are added these four issues together cover 76.81% of the vocabulary list for Network III. These also can be considered as high frequencies, given the number of CSOs in the study-update.

In comparison to Network I, where there was a frequency for the category gender of 222 or 6.6% of the vocabulary list, in this Network III, there is a frequency for gender of 316 or 10.12% of the vocabulary list. This would seem to indicate that for the CSOs in the original study in 2004, gender was more an issue. A similar shift in focus seems to have taken place with the category parents. In Network III there are 107 frequencies or 3.43% of the vocabulary list, whereas in Network I in 2014 there are 226 or 6.78% of the vocabulary list.

A reduction in the frequencies of health issues has also occurred in Network I as against Network III, from 307 or 12.40% to 207 or 6.21%. The fact that 'health issues' are more prominent in Network III than economic-financial, may be due to the fact that HIV/Aids was more a priority issue 10 years ago, while the category economical-financial may be more relevant in recent years. The emphasis on Education has also grown in Network I for 2014 in comparison to this Network III for 2004, from a frequency of 681 and 21.82% to 842 and 25.27% for 2014.

These observations, with regard to the change of emphases between 2004 and 2014, can be taken at face value, without any claim to statistical significance. The main empirical evidence remains however in this Network, as with the previous Networks, on organisation and education, as the dominant categories.

If the joint frequencies are taken into account as in the data from the Jaccard coefficient for Network III (cf. appendix, p.77) we further observe the closest proximity between the CSOs that deal with organisation and education and then with economic-financial and then with health issues.

The results of the cluster dendrogram for Network III in the Hamlet software application below in figure 24, confirms the basic structure, observed in the frequencies and joint frequencies analyses of Networks I and II, of the closest proximity between organisation and education.

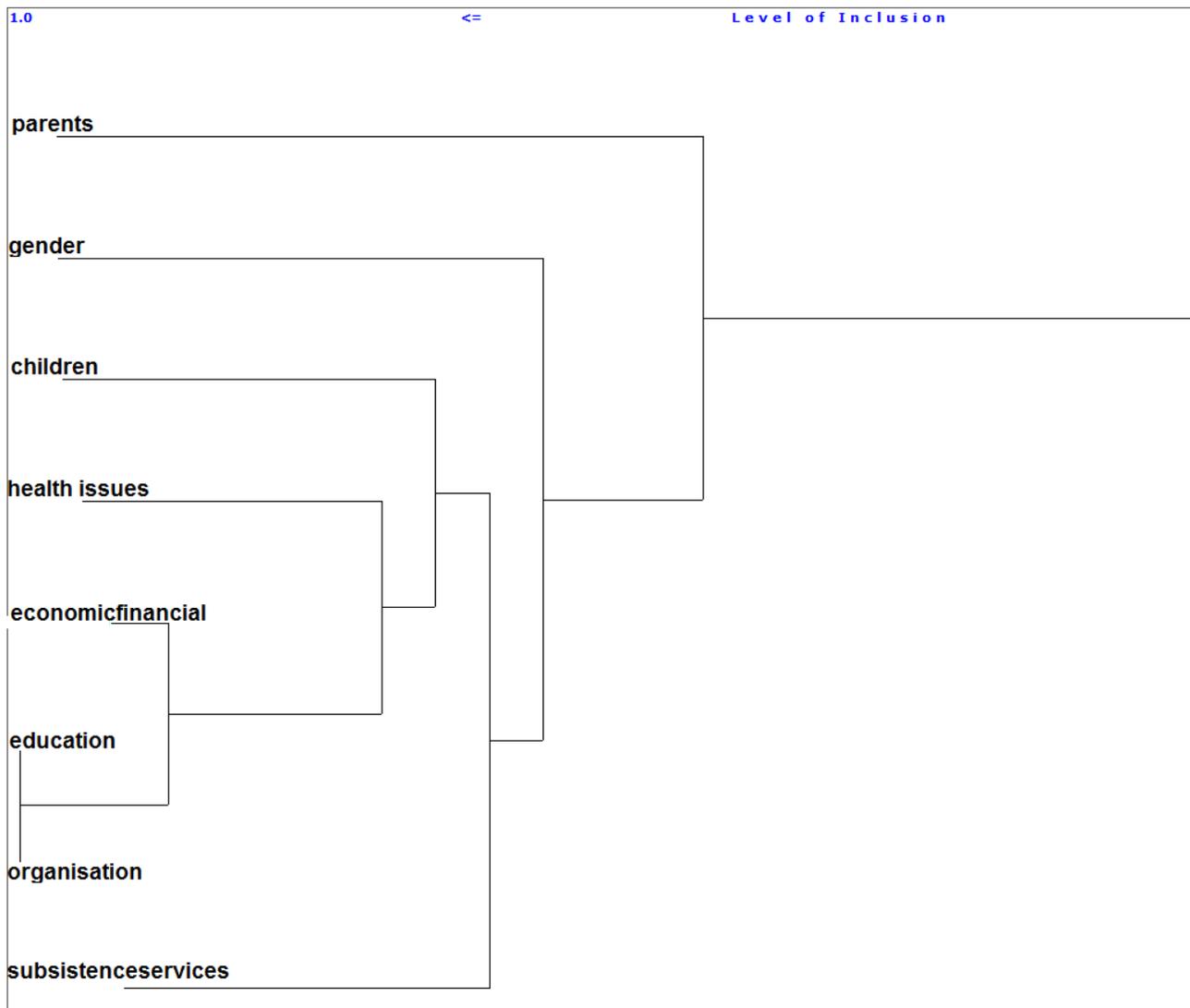


Figure 24: Cluster Dendrogram (Connectedness)

Network III

The smallest space analysis for Network III in figure 25 below, again confirms the basic structures found in the joint frequencies analysis and cluster analysis, that the categories, organization and education are central, as in Network I and II, and that in this Network III, the category gender has a more central role than the category parents, as mentioned above.

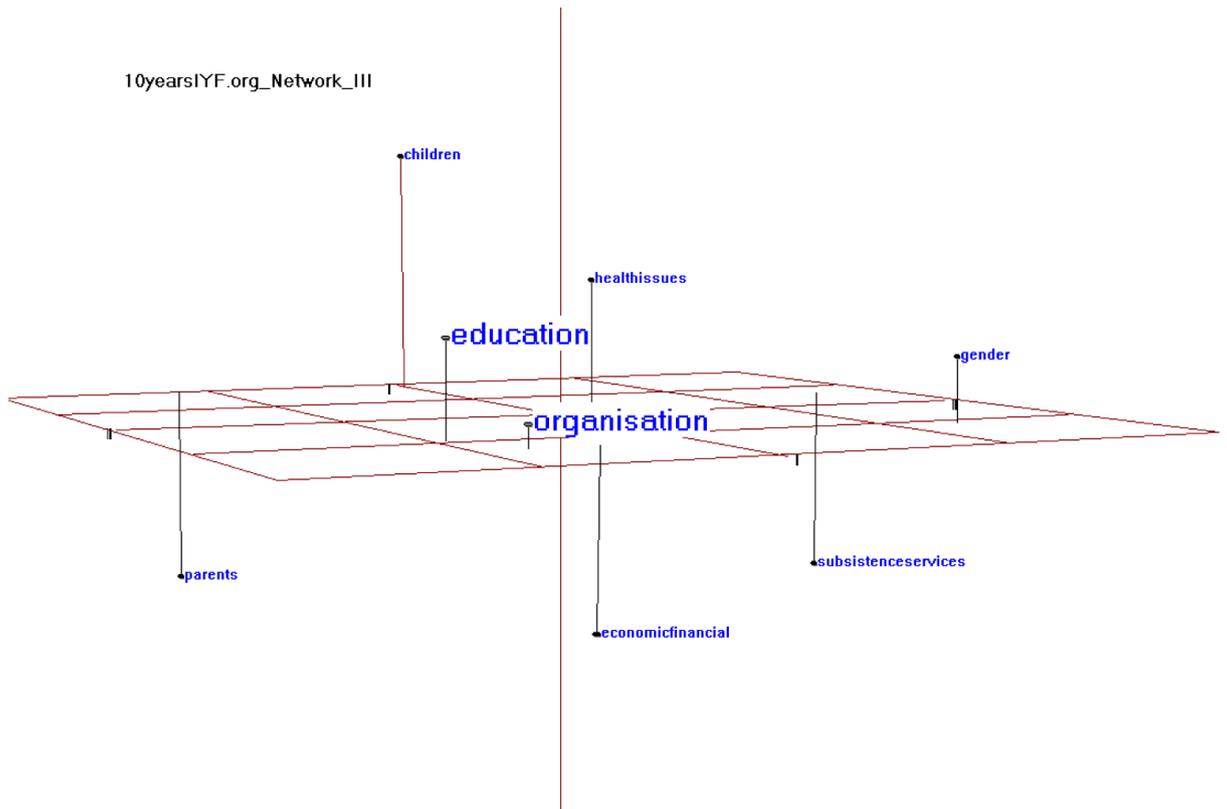


Figure 25: Smallest Space Analysis (MINISSA)
Network III

The “cloud analysis” of the data from Network III in figure 26 below, again confirms the importance and centrality of the categories organisation and education, and their proximity to each another, and that in 2004, the category gender, was a more central issue for CSOs which took part in the original study, than the category parents, which was more peripheral in comparison to Network I in 2014.

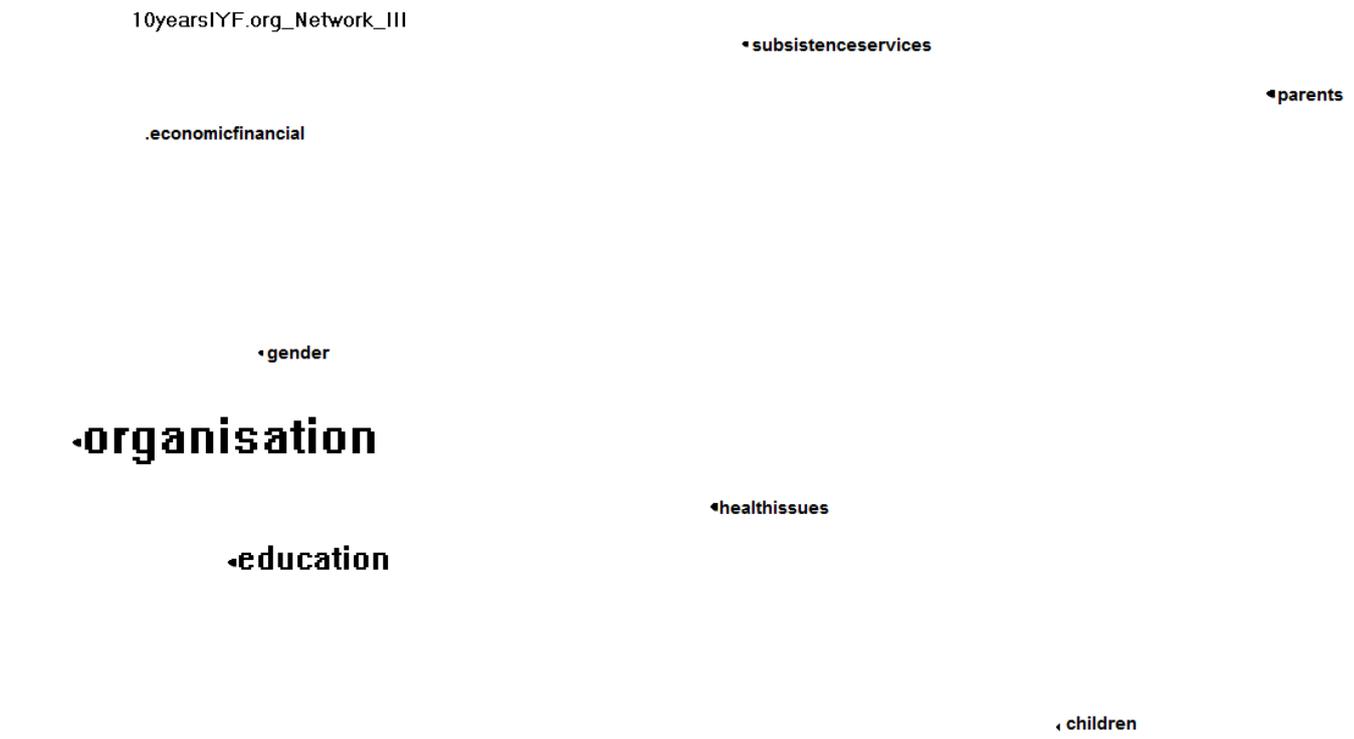


Figure 26: Cloud Analysis
Network III

As in Network I and II above, it would seem evident, that CSOs, in Network III also cover a wide range of aspects of the well-being issues referred to above, and hence also were making a significant contribution to the well-being of the families they catered for.

Results for Network IV

As outlined above Network IV comprises the data from the original study at www.10yearsIYF.org of the CSOs in the Central and Eastern European and Eastern African Networks maintained by the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family and which were subsequently incorporated into www.civilsocietynetworks.org in 2004.

The following results for frequencies of synonyms for the eight above listed categories were found in the data entered by the CSOs up to 2003.

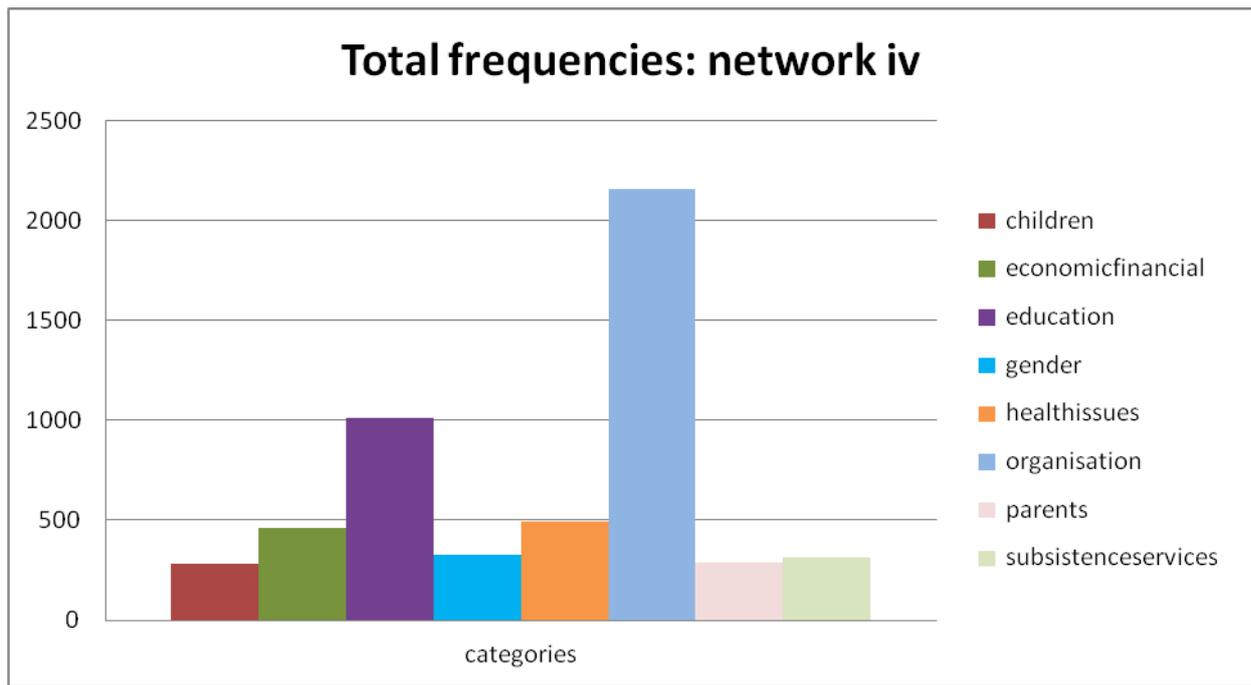


Figure 27: Frequencies for Synonyms Network IV

CATEGORY/WORD COUNTS FOR NETWORK IV.....

VOC.LST.	FREQUENCY	% VOC.LST.
children	281	5.26
economicfinancial	461	8.64
education	1009	18.90
gender	329	6.16
healthissues	496	9.29
organisation	2158	40.43
parents	288	5.40
subsistenceservices	316	5.92

26744 words were read from the text file.

5338 entries were found in the search list, and

1244 context-units were identified, of which

1027 contained at least one item in the search list

Again the most frequent synonyms occur in the categories dealing with organisation and education. Together they occur 3167 times, and make up 59.33% of the vocabulary list of the

CSOs in Network IV. Added to the 461 frequencies for economic-financial they comprise 3628 or 67.97% of the vocabulary list, almost identical with Networks I and II.

The category organisation has remained constant in both Networks II and IV making up 41.69% and 40.43% respectively. In comparison Networks I and III had 30.88% and 32.20% respectively.

If the joint frequencies are taken into account as in the data from the Jaccard coefficient for Network IV (cf. appendix, p.77), we further observe the closest proximity between the CSOs that deal with organisation and education followed by economic-financial.

The results of the cluster dendrogram in the Hamlet programme below confirms the basic structure, observed in the frequencies and joint frequencies analyses of Network IV, of the closest proximity between organisation and education followed by economic-financial.

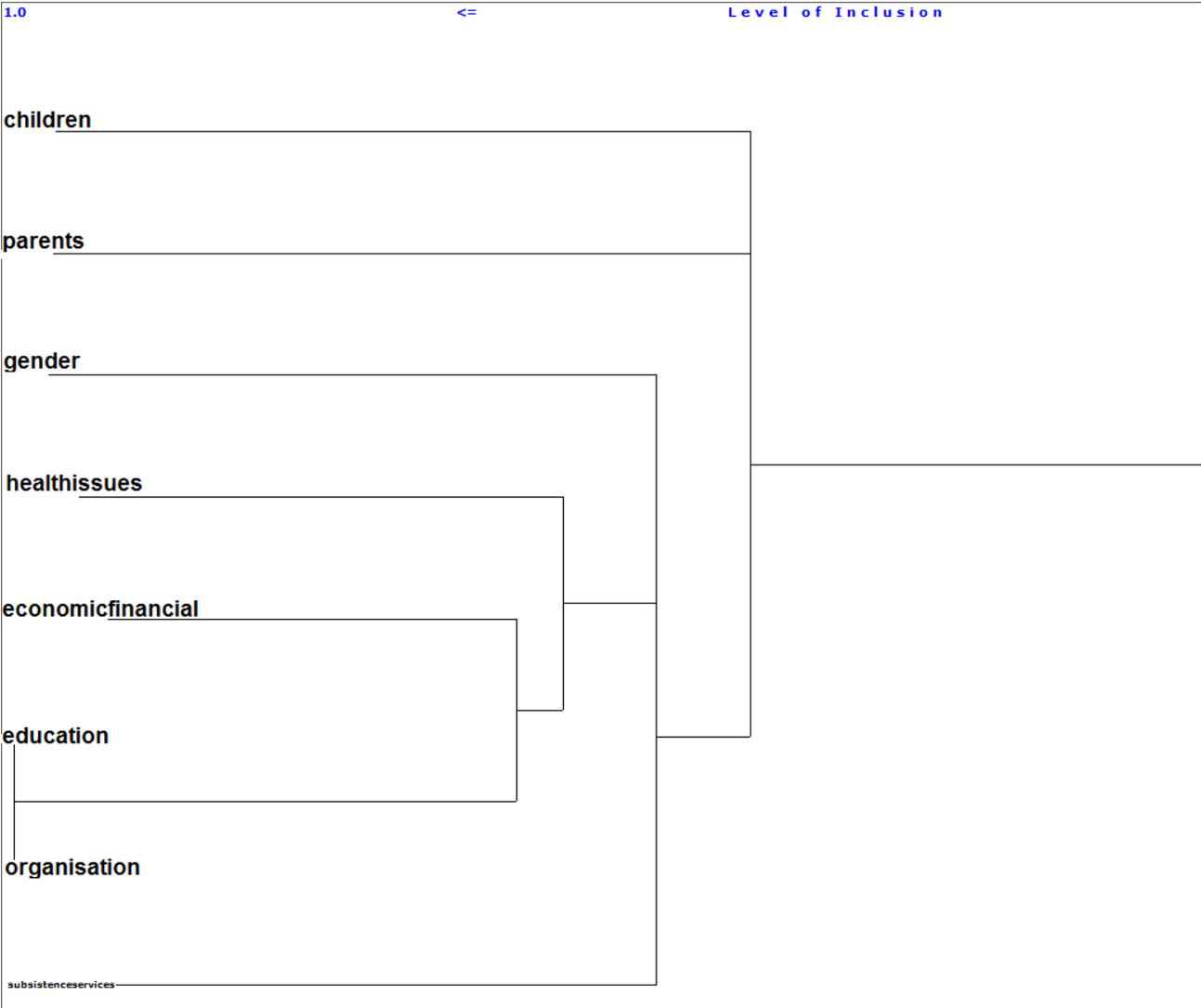


Figure 28: Cluster Dendrogram (Connectedness)

Network IV

The smallest space analysis for Network IV in figure 29 below, again confirms the basic structures found in the joint frequencies analysis and cluster analysis, that the categories organization and education are central, as in all other three Networks. It also further evidence, as mentioned above, of the importance of the category health-issues in this Network IV.

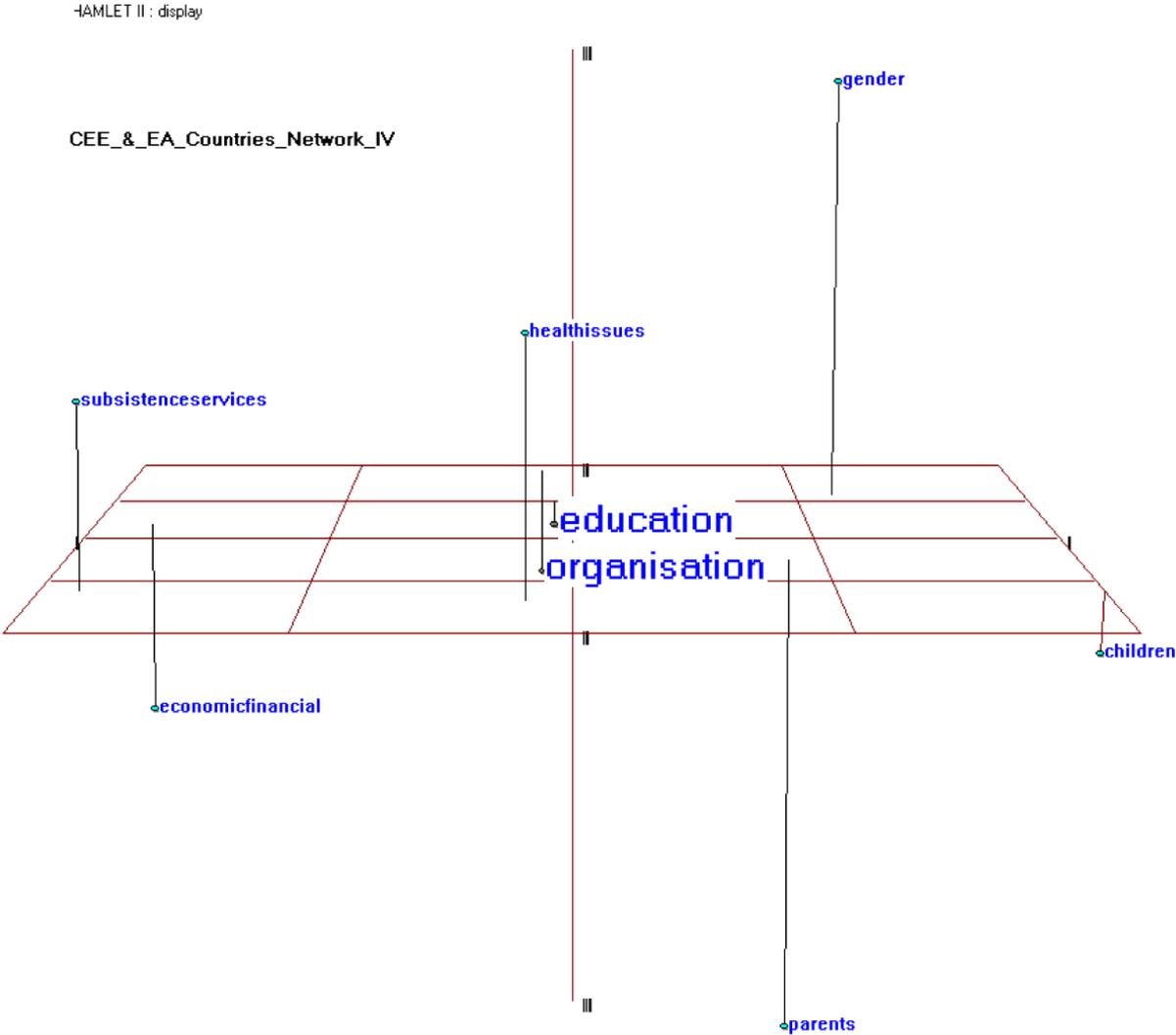


Figure 29: Smallest Space Analysis (MINISSA)
Network IV

The “cloud analysis” of the data of Network IV in figure 30 below, again confirms the importance and centrality of the categories organisation and education, followed by health-issues, and their proximity to one another as outlined above.

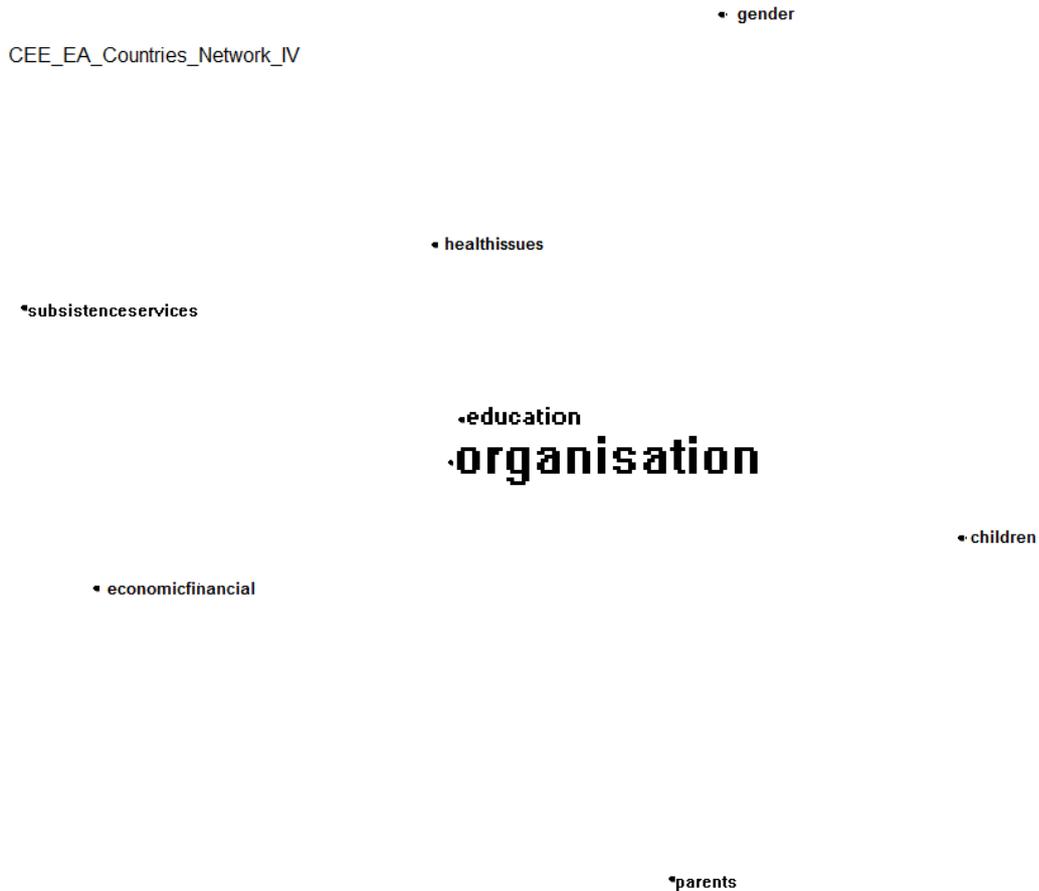


Figure 30: Cloud Analysis
Network IV

‘Health issues’ are also more prominent in Network IV for 2004 than in Network II for 2004 which may be for the same reasons as mentioned above, of the prevalence of HIV/Aids in 2004 and the prevalence of economical concerns in the more recent past.

As in the previous three Networks, it would seem evident, that the CSOs, in Network IV also cater to a wide range of aspects of the well-being, as laid out above, and hence it can again be maintained that the CSOs in Network IV were making significant contributions to the well-being of the families they were catering for.

Results for Networks I and II combined for 2014

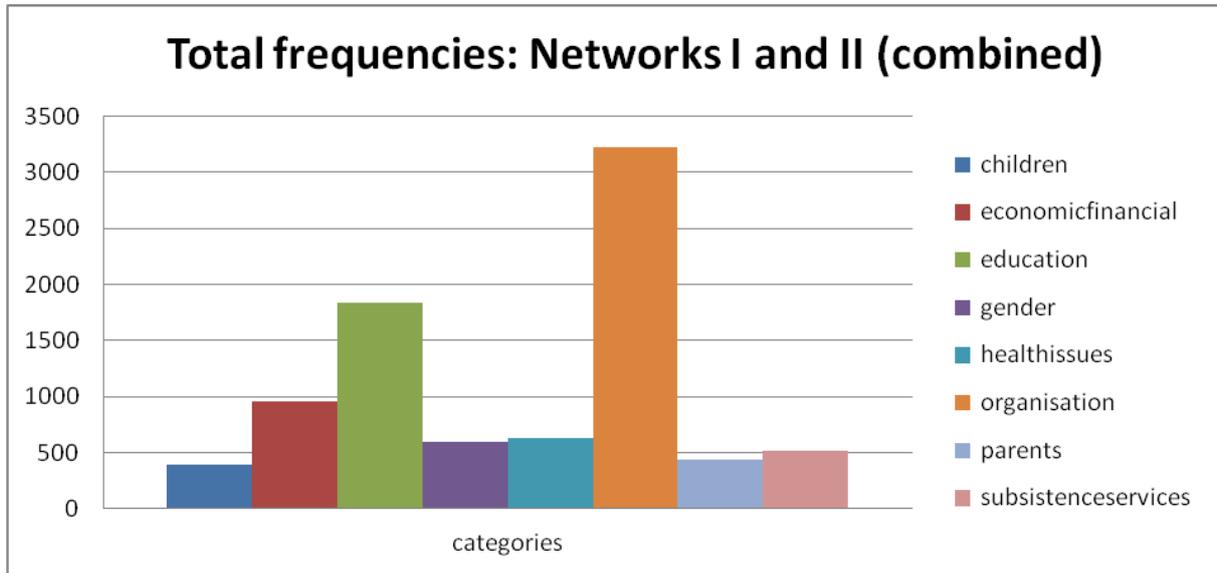


Figure 31: Frequencies for Synonyms
Networks I and II combined for 2014

Results for Networks III and IV combined for 2004

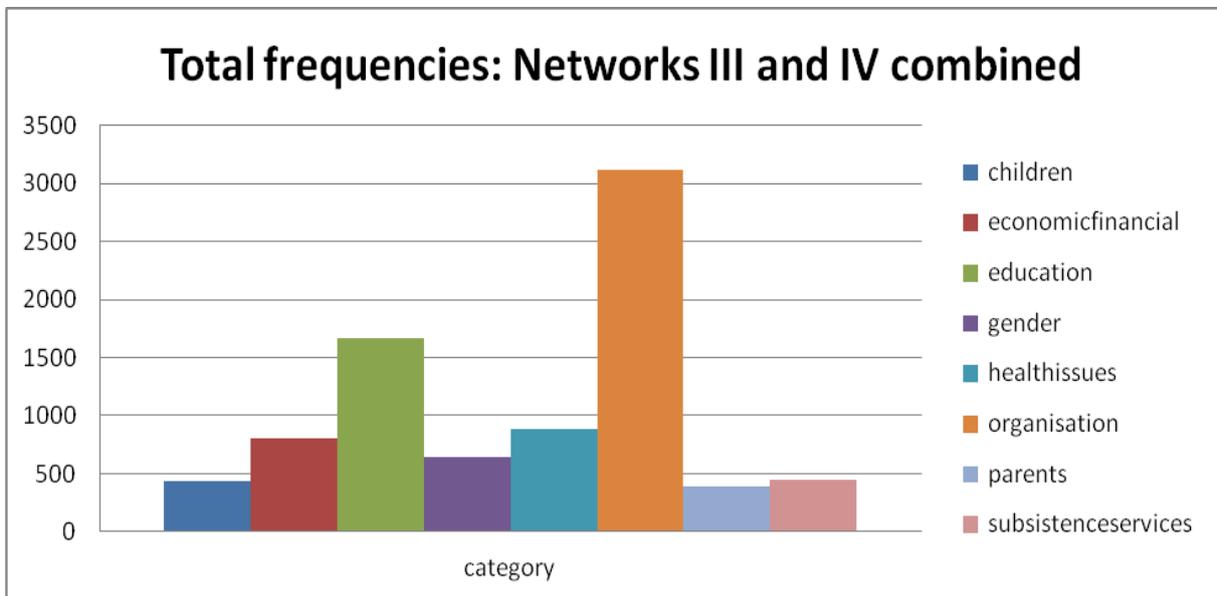


Figure 32: Frequencies for Synonyms
Networks III and IV combined for 2004

CATEGORY/WORD COUNTS FOR NETWORKS I & II.....

VOC.LST.	FREQUENCY	% VOC.LST.
children	395	4.59
economicfinancial	961	11.17
education	1834	21.32
gender	596	6.92
healthissues	627	7.28
organisation	3228	37.53
parents	443	5.15
subsistenceservices	517	6.01

CATEGORY/WORD COUNTS FOR NETWORKS III & IV.....

VOC.LST.	FREQUENCY	% VOC.LST.
children	431	5.14
economicfinancial	800	9.55
education	1670	19.94
gender	643	7.68
healthissues	881	10.52
organisation	3115	37.20
parents	387	4.62
subsistenceservices	445	5.31

If we look at the combination of networks I and II for 2014 and compare them with the combination of Networks III and IV for 2004 we observe the same pattern as above, when we examined the individual Networks, with the highest frequencies for organisation and education.

In comparison to Networks I and II for 2014, where health issues combined, have a frequency of 628 or 14.18%, in Networks III and IV for 2004, we find a combined frequency for the category health issues of 883 or 21.69% of the vocabulary list. This, as already pointed out above, would seem to indicate that for CSOs in the original study for 2004, health issues were more important than in the study update for 2014, with economic-financial concerns perhaps more important in the last number of years.

In Networks I and II combined, the combination of the categories, organisation, and education with economic-financial make up 70.02% of the frequencies and in Networks III and IV combined they account for 66.69%.

Results for Networks I, II, III and IV combined

To conclude the quantitative empirical analyses, an integration of the four Networks was carried out on the basis of the MINISSA smallest space analysis and the following Figure 33 confirms the central theme of organisation and education followed by both economic-financial and health issues, as was repeatedly outlined above.

Integration of Networks_I-IV

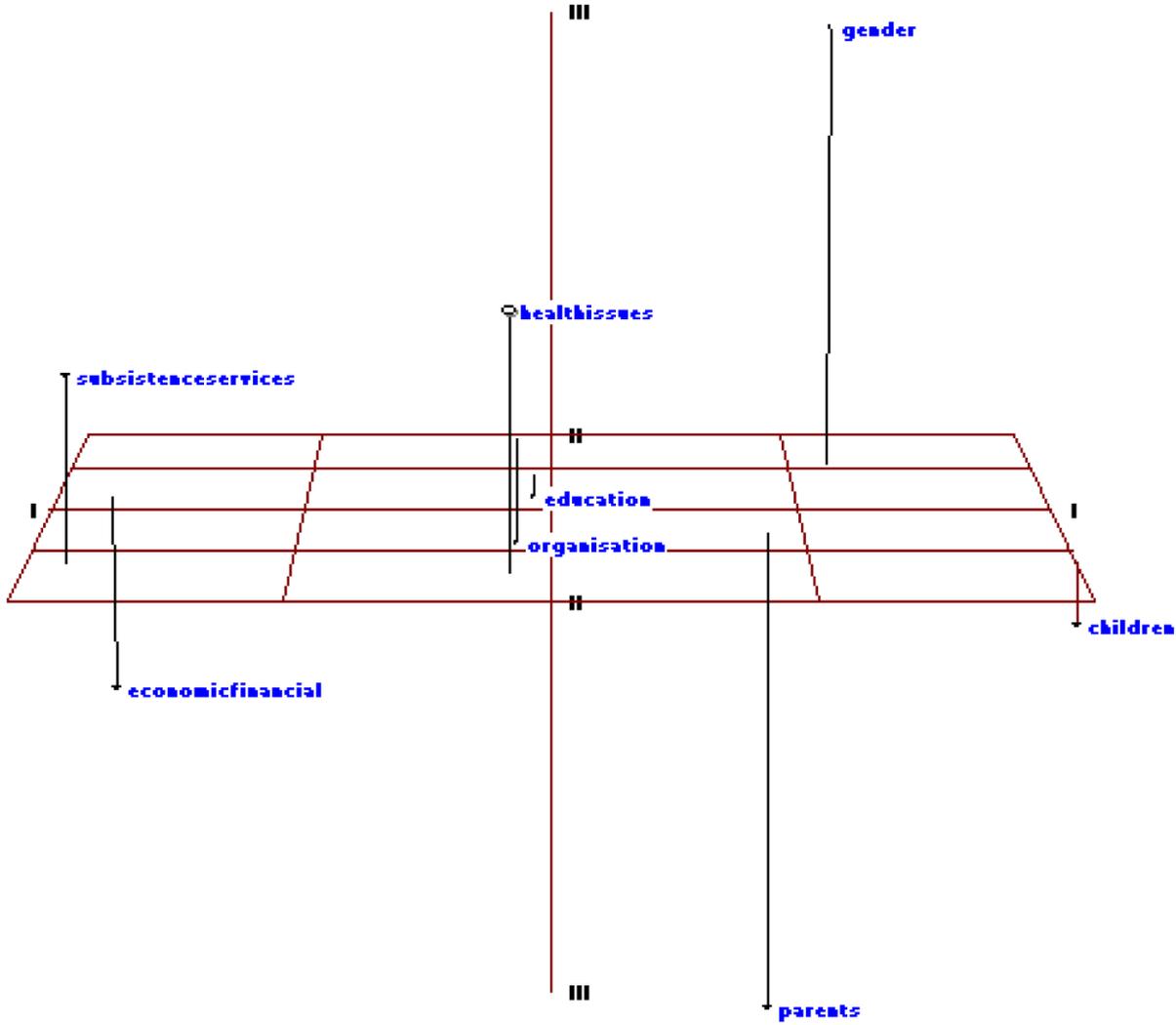


Figure 33: Smallest Space Analysis (MINISSA)
Integration of Networks_I-IV

The Three Focus Themes of the United Nations for the Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014.

The study update set out, in a bottom-up approach, to discern the contributions of CSOs to the well-being of families and by inference discern the pressing needs of the families they cater for. CSOs were left as much freedom as possible to describe up to three projects they carried out for families, since the tenth anniversary of IYF in 2004. A set of guidelines (cf. appendix, p.70) was included with the invitation to join the project to “facilitate a uniform mode of input, when describing activities and projects carried out by your organisation since the tenth anniversary of The International Year of the Family (IYF) in 2004.” In order better to be able to compare the data from 2004, with the data for the study update, no particular mention was made, a priori, of the above three focus themes chosen by the United Nations of:

1. Confronting family poverty and social exclusion
2. Ensuring work-family balance
3. Advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity within families and communities.

It was intended instead to compare the results of the study update, with the three above mentioned themes.

The eight categories that emerged from the data of the CSOs, and the synonyms thereof, which occurred at least ten times in full sentences in the data, were as follows, as seen above:

1. Children: adolescent, boy, child, children, girl, etc.
2. Economic-financial: aid, assistance, beneficiaries, credit, economic, employment, farming, financial, livelihood, poverty, savings, welfare etc.
3. Education: Courses, educate, education, handbook, journal, knowledge, language, learn, lecture, literacy, pupil, schools, seminar, studies, study, training, workshops etc.
4. Gender: empowerment, equality, female, her, men’s, partner, partnership, sex, women etc.
5. Health issues: abuse, addicted, Aids, care, disease, handicapped, health, HIV, medical, nutrition, prevention, psychologist, reproductive, sanitation, treatment etc.
6. Organisation: affiliates, agencies, association, campaign, centre, collaboration, commission, distribution, group, institution, meetings, networking, organisation, planning, project, strategies, structure, system, website etc.
7. Parents: generation, grandchildren, intergenerational, mother, parent, parenting, etc

8. Subsistence services: clothes, domestic, facilities, food, gas, homes, house, needs, protect, provision, security, service, shelter, water etc,

It is evident from the empirical results that the category economic-financial, was most closely related to the categories organisation and education, followed by the category subsistence-services. These categories can, without doubt, be regarded as confronting and alleviating family poverty in the sense of one of the focus points of the United Nations for IYF+20 in 2014.

If we look at the combination of frequencies, for economic-financial and subsistence-services, in Network I for 2014 we find 675 frequencies or 20% of the total. This can be interpreted that at least one in every five of the CSOs involved in Network I is confronting poverty. In Network II, also for 2014, we find a combined total of 803 or 15.21%. In Network III, for 2004, the combined frequency was 472 or 15.13. In Network IV, also for 2004, the combined frequency was 777 or 14.56% of Network IV.

If one further takes cognisance of both, what UNESCO states about education and its impact on so many aspects of our lives, including leading to the alleviation of poverty, as well as the acquirement of capacities and freedoms, as outlined by Sen above, who described poverty as the deprivation of capabilities, which to a great extent, are achieved through education, it would seem appropriate to recognise the committed endeavours of the CSOs, included in this documentation, in confronting family poverty and their support of a major goal of the United Nations in the observance of the twentieth anniversary of IYF in 2014.

As Kaczmarek (2011), Focal Point on the Family, Social Policy and Development Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), in a statement submitted to an International Forum, organised by the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, on the occasion of the International Day of Families, on May 15th 2011, with the theme 'Confronting Family Poverty and Social Exclusion' stated: "It is important to keep in mind that poverty should not be equated with a lack of income alone but is often due to the lack of access to basic social services, including health care and education. Families living in poverty not only are unable to adequately provide for their children. They are often living on the margins of societies, excluded and without a voice."

Education plays an important role in the realisation of social integration and the avoidance of social exclusion. The fact that, education was a central category with the CSOs, which were included in this research, is further evidence that these families-oriented CSOs are indeed supporting the realisation of the goal of confronting family poverty and social

exclusion. The other services provided by the CSOs in this research in addition to education, in the fields of health issues and subsistence services can also be regarded as further contributions of these CSOs to confronting family poverty and social exclusion.

The second issue of focus of the United Nations, with regard to 2014, is work-family balance. This is a difficult issue to measure within the context of civil society and the activities of CSOs, and would seem to be more an issue for the business community and private sector, with the support of government policies. Civil society could of course play a vital role in, e.g., the advocacy for such families-friendly work environments and lend support to their realisation.

The bottom-up approach of this research, in a semi-structured questionnaire, where this issue was not specified, would go beyond the scope of this documentation to discern the role of the CSOs involved to foster and support a work-family balance.

With regard to the third issue of focus of the United Nations for IYF+20 in 2014 of advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity within families and communities, we have seen above that the frequencies for the category parents, with synonyms including; generation, grandchildren, intergenerational, parenting, etc that for 2014, in Networks I and II, there are 443 combined frequencies, or 10.89% of the vocabulary list. In Networks III and IV, for 2004 the combined frequency was 397 or 7.54%. On face value, this would seem like an increase in 2014 in intergenerational and parenting issues in the last ten years, with these CSOs, without any claim to statistical significance.

So in at least two of the three focus areas chosen by the United Nations for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of International Year of the Family in 2014, it can be stated that the CSOs included in this research are making valuable contributions to their realisation, with perhaps a greater emphasis by the CSOs on the avoidance of family poverty and social exclusion.

Conclusion

In conclusion it can be stated that the CSOs included in this study update, have made, and are making, positive documented contributions to the well-being of families world-wide, when one compares the multitude of results of the data from this study update, with the various approaches to, and criteria for Well-Being and Family Well-Being, as laid out by international organisations and their agencies, including the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and various other authors.

Textual material collected over more than ten years was empirically analysed with the aid of the HAMLET software application, applying concepts of multidimensional scaling and cluster analyses.

The above empirical analyses explicitly draw out what is implicit (cf. Hofkirchner, 2006, p.1) in the activities and services of the CSOs included in this study update. This could perhaps reflect the ‘pressing needs’ of families, discerned by the CSOs in the eight different categories; children, economic-financial, education, gender, health issues, organisation, subsistence-services and parents, and their interaction, with the most prominent categories being organisation and education.

As was pointed out above, the organisational issues the CSOs in this research, are involved in, is most related to education. On the one hand we know that organisational skills require education, and on the other hand, that education requires organisational skills, as well as organisational structures. Hence it could be postulated that education and organisation are intricately interwoven and interdependent. It goes without saying, as pointed out above, that organisational, as well as educational skills are necessary to provide services in the further six above discerned and outlined categories.

Do the results of this empirical research indeed beg the question, as to whether the pressing needs, these families-oriented CSOs have perhaps discerned, and the services they as a result, offer to families, in effect reflect the needs and wishes families themselves have, for their own well-being, and their children’s well-being, especially with regard to education?

It can be further stated, based on the empirical results of this study update, that the CSOs in Networks I and II for 2014, are making documented contributions, within their means, to the achievement of at least two of the three goals being focused on by the United Nations to observe the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014, namely those, of confronting family poverty and social exclusion, and advancing social integration and intergenerational support within families and communities.

In conclusion it can be stated that this study update shows that Civil Society, as represented by the families-oriented CSOs included in this research, can be a reliable and sustainable partner of the United Nations, and governments of Member States, in our common endeavours to facilitate the achievement of well-being for families, their members, and for society in general.

Outlook to the Future: A Permanent Contribution of CSOs beyond IYF+20 in 2014

It is aimed to make the wealth of knowledge of the twenty eight families-oriented CSOs from Network I, which contributed data online to the study update for 2014, available

to interested parties, by including them in a so-called ‘cyber street’ of knowledge resources, (cf. Crowley, 2010, p.139) where other CSOs and interested parties can contact the participating CSOs, by clicking a button, with one of the eight categories, to contact CSOs, which deal with that specific category. This could lead to making knowledge resources available as a permanent contribution to the well-being of families beyond IYF+20 in 2014. It could also perhaps further the discourse of Civil Society with regard to issues of families. The study update could perhaps further establish civil society as a resource, as well as a discourse entity.

A Permanent Contribution beyond IYF+20 with a ‘Cyber Street’ of Knowledge Resources

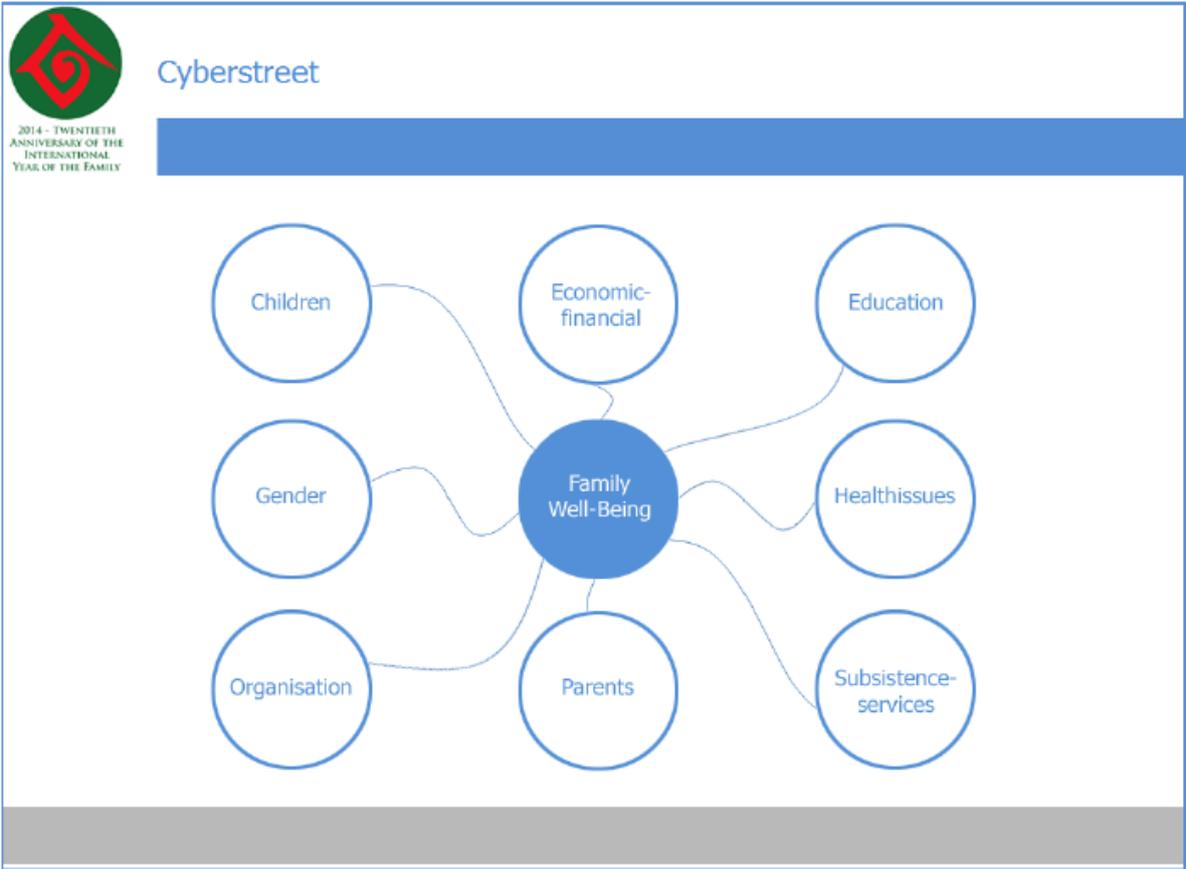


Figure 34: Cyber Street of Knowledge Resources

The CSOs in Network I can be contacted at www.20yearsIYF.org The CSOs in Network II can be contacted through: www.civilsocietynetworks.org as a further ‘cyber street’ of knowledge resources. The full text of the original study entitled: ‘Documenting Contributions of Civil Society Organisations to the Well-Being of Families – Interactive-Internet-Forum’, can be downloaded from www.10yearsIYF.org .

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Appendix

Text of Letter of Invitation to participate in the study update:

Vienna NGO Committee on the Family

contact@20yearsiyf.org

Study Update to observe the International Year of the Family + 20

VIENNA NGO COMMITTEE ON THE FAMILY

www.viennafamilycommittee.org

www.civilsocietynetworks.org

www.10yearsIYF.org

www.20yearsiyf.org

E-Mail: contact@viennafamilycommittee.org

07.05.2013

Dear Colleagues,

The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family originally carried out a study with families-oriented [in whole or in part] CSOs entitled: 'Documenting Contributions of Civil Society Organisations to the Well-Being of Families' to observe the International Year of the Family(IYF) +10 in 2004 and the results were posted on the Website www.10yearsIYF.org and also published in book form with the financial support of the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities.

Our Committee has committed itself to carry out an update of the afore mentioned study to observe the 20th anniversary of IYF in 2014 at: www.20yearsIYF.org in cooperation with the Focal Point on the Family, Social Policy and Development Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).

Please find in the pdf attachment a letter of invitation to participate in a study update to observe the twentieth anniversary of IYF in 2014. All relevant information is available at www.20yearsiyf.org

Organisations which have full membership in the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, and are accredited with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), should please use the appropriate button on the Webmask of www.20yeariyf.org to enter their data.

If your organisation decides to participate in the study update, free of cost, we would kindly request you to indicate your intention to do so, preferably by E-Mail to: contact@20yearsiyf.org

Due to partial overlapping of E-Mail lists being used for this study update, it may happen that you receive a further similar E-Mail, as Committee Member Organisations may be on a number of lists. We regret any inconvenience caused, if this occurs.

May we also take this opportunity to draw your attention to the upcoming observance of the United Nations International Day of Families on May 15th 2013.

For further information cf.:

<http://social.un.org/index/Family/InternationalObservances/InternationalDayofFamilies/2013.aspx>

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Peter Crowley Ph.D.

Secretary
Vienna NGO Committee on the Family

E-Mail: contact@20yearsiyf.org

Text of Guidelines:

Update of Study to observe the 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family

Contributions of Civil Society Organisations to the Well-Being of Families since the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (IYF) in 2004

GUIDELINES FOR DESCRIPTION OF 3 ACTIVITIES OR PROJECTS

Please, if possible, take account of the following **12 points** to facilitate a uniform mode of input, when describing activities and projects carried out by your organisation since the tenth anniversary of The International Year of the Family (IYF) in 2004

1. Please describe, if possible, up to, and not more than the, **3 most important activities or projects** of your organisation which were realised with and for families since 2004.
2. Please include the **objectives and purpose** of each activity or project
3. Please mention who were the **beneficiaries and target groups**? e.g.
 - (i) Families
 - (ii) family members
 - (iii) communities
 - (iv) educators
 - (v) journalists
 - (vi) media editors
 - (vii) legislators
 - (viii) local organisations
 - (ix) national organisations
 - (x) international organisations
 - (xi) others (please state)
4. **Duration** of the Project
5. **Funding** strategies (optional)
6. **Co-operation partners** such as other NGOs, government bodies, international organisations, network partners or strategic alliance partners
7. **Monitoring** steps during the activity or project (if any)
8. **Evaluation** procedures (if any)
9. **Outcome and Results** of the activity or project
10. **Written reports**
11. **Published reports**
12. Please limit your reply to the above questions to **one page per activity or project**.

The Vienna NGO Committee on the Family would like to thank you for your co-operation and participation in this study update to document contributions of civil society organisations to the well-being of families since the tenth anniversary of IYF in 2004.

For any enquiries please contact:

Peter Crowley Ph.D.
Secretary,
Vienna NGO Committee on the Family

E-Mail: contact@viennafamilycommittee.org

Complete List of Synonyms for the 8 Categories

There are 8 main entries in the search list.

The following synonyms / related items have been applied :

NOTE - Some items have been assigned to more than one main entry !

children :-

adolescent*
boy*
CHILD
Child
CHILDREN
children's
children*
girl*
Girl*

economicfinancial :-

Aid
aid
assistance
Beneficiaries
beneficiaries
BENEFICIARIES
Business
business
companies
cost
credit
donors
economic
Economic
economically

Economics
employ*
evaluat*
farming
financed
financial
Foundation
fund*
FUNDING
FUNDRAISING
job*
LIVELIHOOD
loan*
opportunities
poor
poorest
poverty
production
provided
resource
resources
savings
security
share
sponsor*
supporting
vocational
welfare
Welfare
WORK
work
Work
worker*

education :-

*raining
advice
awareness
book*
booklet*
Conference
conference*
Congress
content
Council
Counselling
counselling
course
courses
creative
Culture
culture

data
drop-out*
educat*
education
EDUCATION
expert*
guidance
guide*
handbook
inform
information
journal*
know
KNOWLEDGE
knowledge
language*
learn*
lecture*
literacy
magazine
media
newsletter
press
professional*
professionals
PUBLICATIO*
publications
published
pupil
report*
Report*
Research
researcher*
rights
SCHOOL
school
schools
scientific
Seminar
seminar*
skill*
SKILLS
student
students
studies
Study
study*
survey
teach*
trained
TRAINING
understanding

university*
Workshop
workshops

gender :-

empower
empowering
empowerment
equality
female
her
mens
Partner*
partnership*
relationship*
sex
sexual
woman
WOMEN
women*

healthissues :-

abuse
addicted
Aids
AIDS
care
Care
disease*
doctor*
drug
drugs
Eradication
handicapped
HEALTH
Health
health*
HIV
live
Medic*
medic*
medical
mental
Nutrition
Prevention
PREVENTION
psychologist*
rehabilitation
reproductive
sanitation
specialist*
therapy

treatment*
victims
violence
WHO

organisation :-

action
activity
advoca*
Advocacy
affiliates
agence*
ASSOCIATION
association*
Board
building
campaign*
center*
Centre
centre
chair lady
chairperson
club
CLUB
co-operation*
collaboration
Commission
communication
contact*
cooperation
DEVELOPMENT
director
discussion*
distribution
e-mail
elavuation*
establish
establishment
Evalua*
Federation
group*
initiative*
institution*
institutional
law
leadership
lobbying
management
meeting
meetings
membership*
monitoring

network
networking
non-governmental
organi*
organisation
plan
planning
plans
program
PROGRAMME
project*
promoting
RURAL
rural
self-help
societies
solution*
STAFF
strategies
structure*
system
Telefax
telephone
urban
volunteer*
website

parents :-

generation*
grandchildren
grandparents
intergenerational
marriage
married
mother*
ORPHAN*
orphan*
parent*
parenting
Parenting
partners
partnership*
teenage*
YOUNG
Young
youth

subsistenceservices :-

clothe*
domestic
elderly
facilities

food
 gas
 helped
 home
 HOME
 homes
 house
 House
 material*
 need*
 nutrition
 poviding
 protect
 protection
 provision*
 Security
 Service*
 service*
 shelter*
 water

Joint Frequencies

HAMLET - Computer-assisted Text Analysis

=====

STANDARDISED JOINT INDEX VALUES FOR NETWORK I

Jaccard coefficient - ignores joint non-occurrence

	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		+-----						
children	1							
economicfinancial	2	0.10						
education	3	0.10	0.24					
gender	4	0.13	0.14	0.17				
healthissues	5	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.12			
organisation	6	0.09	0.29	0.35	0.17	0.14		

parents	7	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.13	
subsistenceservices	8	0.15	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.13

STANDARDISED JOINT INDEX VALUES FOR NETWORK II.....

Jaccard coefficient - ignores joint non-occurrence

	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		+-----						
children	1							
economicfinancial	2	0.17						
education	3	0.19	0.42					
gender	4	0.19	0.24	0.27				
healthissues	5	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.20			
organisation	6	0.17	0.34	0.45	0.25	0.20		
parents	7	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.16	
subsistenceservices	8	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.17	0.18

STANDARDISED JOINT INDEX VALUES FOR NETWORK III

Jaccard coefficient - ignores joint non-occurrence

	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		+-----						
children	1							
economicfinancial	2	0.15						
education	3	0.17	0.28					
gender	4	0.16	0.22	0.20				
healthissues	5	0.26	0.20	0.27	0.23			
organisation	6	0.15	0.31	0.34	0.24	0.20		
parents	7	0.21	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.14	

subsistenceservices 8 | 0.18 0.19 0.15 0.21 0.25 0.15 0.15

STANDARDISED JOINT INDEX VALUES NETWORK IV

Jaccard coefficient - ignores joint non-occurrence

	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		+-----						
children	1							
economicfinancial	2	0.16						
education	3	0.23	0.28					
gender	4	0.17	0.16	0.25				
healthissues	5	0.20	0.21	0.27	0.18			
organisation	6	0.17	0.24	0.39	0.19	0.18		
parents	7	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.19	
subsistenceservices	8	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.16	0.25	0.16	0.17

Acknowledgements

This study update is dedicated to my daughters Jennifer and Joanna and to the Member Organisations of the Vienna Committee on the Family and their representatives, who have supported this research from the outset, but most especially to the families-oriented Civil Society Organisations which, despite limited time resources, have contributed textual material online for this study update, as well as to those CSOs, who expressed interest in participating in the research, but whose time resources precluded their active participation. Appreciation is further extended to all the families-oriented CSOs of the Networks included in this research.

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All these lines of appreciation would of course be superfluous, were it not for the contributions of our generous fellow human beings, active in civil society, making measureable, and immeasurable contributions, to our common well-being, and in particular to the well-being of families, and to whom we extend appreciation and respect.