

Table 7. Family Environment Considerations and Approaches

Elements	Family as a Support	Family as a Barrier	Illustrative Activity Design Options to Build Barriers
<b>Access to and control of financial assets</b>	Families can offer support with managing finances, supporting financial literacy, and modeling positive financial management behavior. Some families are able to lend youth small amounts of money and/or act as a guarantor for loans.	Senior members of the family (e.g., parents, in-laws, spouse/partner, older siblings) often demand access to or control over financial or physical assets earned by youth from livelihoods activities. This loss of financial control can discourage youth from participating in the economic activity. In some instances, youth conduct income generating activities in secret from their families in order to maintain control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build youth's skills to interact with family, negotiate access and control of resources and finances</li> <li>• Engage with families to shift norms and practices related to control over financial and physical assets</li> <li>• Develop family's ability to be a support mechanism</li> <li>• Support enabling environment to strengthen youth's ability to own and control financial assets</li> </ul>
<b>Access to income generating activities</b>	Supportive family members sometimes play an advisory and encouraging role in a young person's entrepreneurial and employment ventures. This can be helpful, particularly to younger youth, as family members offer technical support and mentorship and guard against risk or loss.	Family members may withhold permission to enter economic activities in part or altogether. Without the family's approval, young people, particularly younger youth and females, lack the ability to take the first steps towards income generation. Doing so without approval risks repercussions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support parental engagement activities that target youth</li> <li>• Involve youth in value chain activities that consider (and/or work to transform) family/kinship structure as well as prevailing gender norms</li> <li>• Where possible, work with community elders and families to raise awareness of the benefit of young women's participation in income generation activities and specific value chains</li> </ul>
<b>Models of Agriculture</b>	Families model food systems activity, including agriculture, as a business. As a young person's first perception of agriculture, hopefully the experience models a positive image.	Families may model less attractive food systems activities such as subsistence farming, discouraging youth from engaging in food systems as they equate it with "drudgery".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage family members in development/delivery of activity interventions</li> <li>• Support families to model positive agriculture practices</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Resources</b>	While most young people do not own land or other resources, many of their families do. Family members with plots of land are sometimes willing to allocate a portion to youth for their own use or allow youth to utilize resources (automobile, etc.)	Families' inability or unwillingness to share land and resources with youth can result in household-based conflict or tension and/or limit youth's involvement in agriculture production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build youth's skills to interact with family and negotiate access to resources and land</li> <li>• Support equitable land use and inheritance policies</li> <li>• Support access to finance for land and resource purchases/rentals</li> </ul>

