

2021.3.20 Parallel Event for the NGO CSW65 Virtual Forum  
Japan Women's network for Disaster Risk Reduction  
Key Note Speech for 'Feminist Decision-making for Risk  
Governance and Resilience Building'

# Challenges of Global Inclusion, for amid-COVID-19 Societies, focusing on poverty and gender equality

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# What is Global Inclusion?

Below ecological ceiling  
for the Earth system

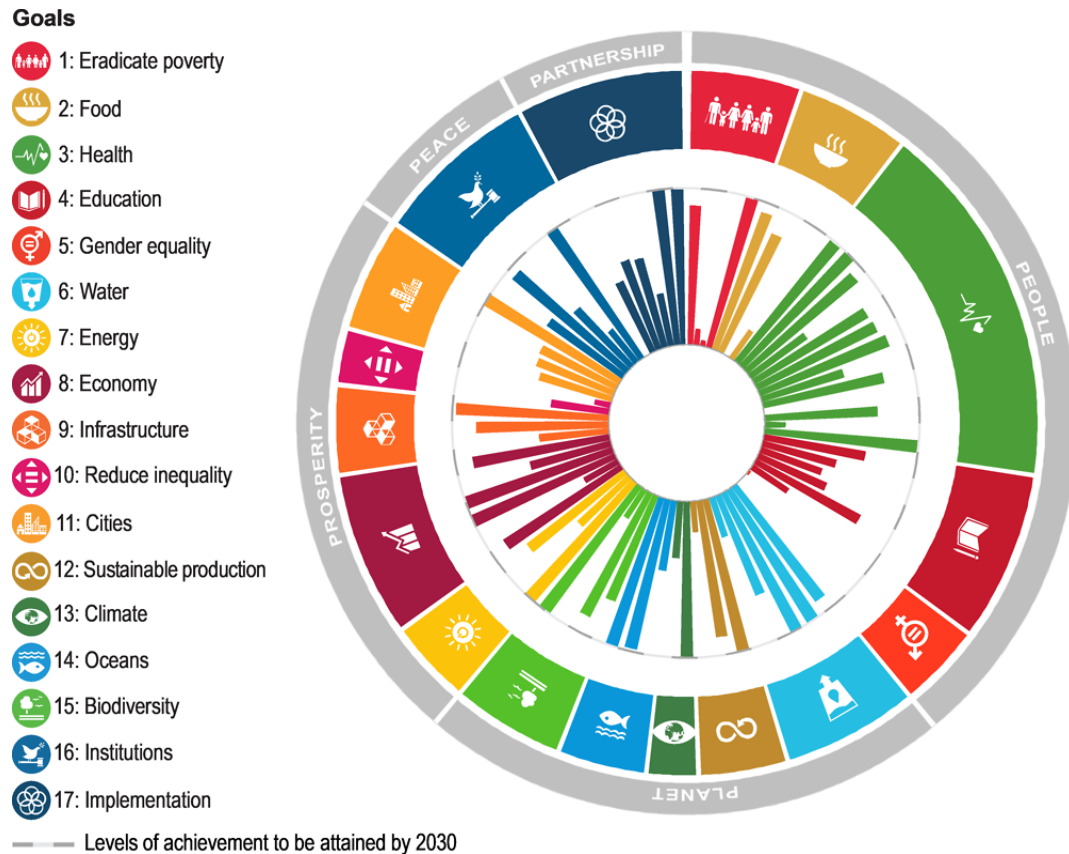
Above social foundation  
for human beings

Source: Raworth (2017)



# Japan's distance from achieving 97 SDG targets

Note: The chart shows current level of achievement on each available target. The longer the bar, the shorter the distance still to be travelled to reach 2030 target (dotted circle). Source: OECD (2019): Fig. 2.35.



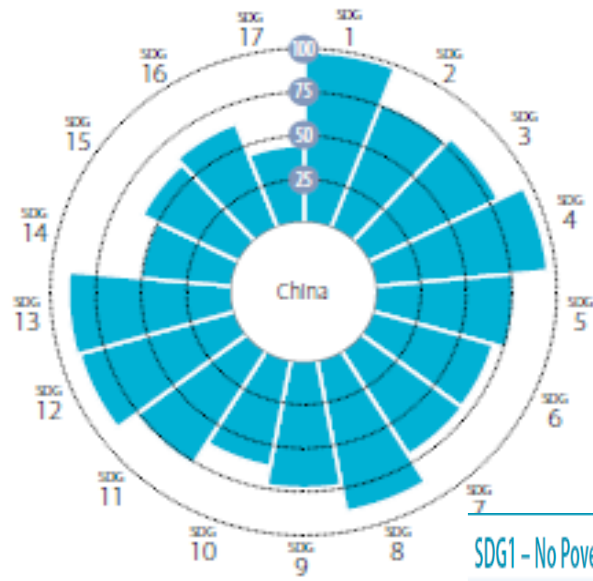
1-2 (harving the rate of relative poverty)  
 1-3 (take-up rate of minimum income benefits)  
 1-5 (disaster risk reduction strategy)

3 (Health) In targets, weak on CDs.

5-1 (legal frameworks)  
 5-2 (incidence of violence against women and girls by intimate partners)  
 5-4 (gender gap in unpaid work time)  
 5-5,6 (% of women in parliament and managerial positions)

10-1 (relative growth rate of income of the bottom 40%)  
 10-2 (relative poverty)  
 10-3 (employees compensation as % of GDP)

# From *Sustainable Development Report 2020* (Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN))



## ▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE

### SDG1 – No Poverty

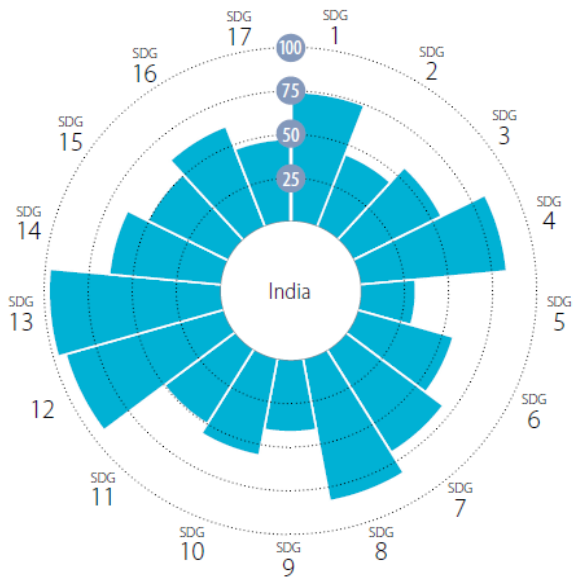
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)

Value Year Rating Trend

0.2 2020 ● ↑

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)

2.0 2020 ● ↑



## ▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

### SDG1 – No Poverty

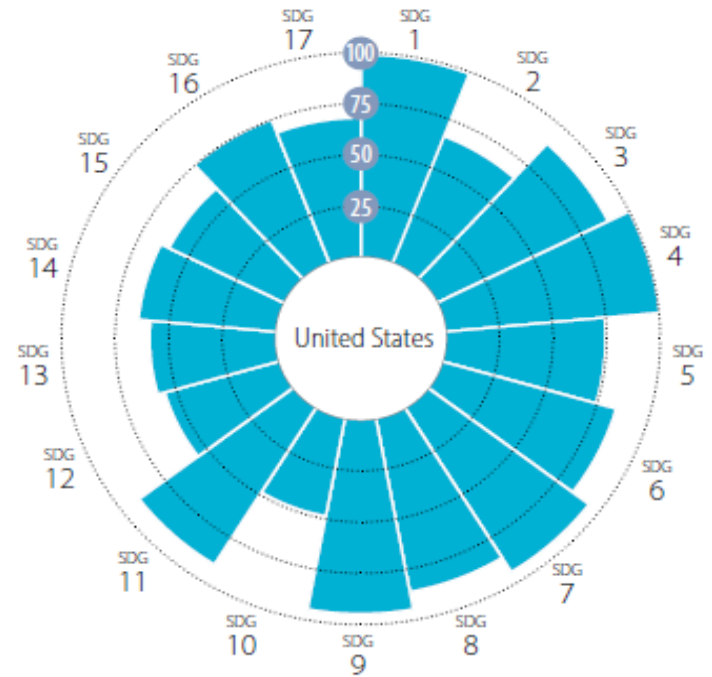
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)

Value Year Rating Trend

2.3 2020 ● ↑

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)

24.6 2020 ● ↑



## ▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

### SDG1 – No Poverty

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)

Value Year Rating Trend

0.5 2020 ● ↑

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)

0.7 2020 ● ↑

Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)

17.8 2017 ● ↓

# SDGs 1 and “Geography of Global Poverty”

- Goal 1: Poverty Eradication = “the greatest global challenge”  
By 2030;

Target 1.1: eradication of **extreme poverty** (\$1.25/day→\$1.9)

Target 1.2: at least halving poverty rate in national definition

Target 1.5: building resilience of the poor and the vulnerable  
to economic, social and environmental shocks and  
disasters

Target 1.b: the sound policy for poverty eradication should be  
based on “pro- poor and gender sensitive” strategies

- Who are the poor, and where are they?

**Extreme poverty** (Target 1.1): more than 700 million people,  
majority live in sub-Saharan Africa. Poverty rates are high in small,  
fragile and conflict-affected countries. Among aged 25-34, 122  
women for every 100 men; 1 out of 5 children

(<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>)

# Facts about Absolute Global Poverty (Sumner 2016)

**Absolute poverty:** living on less than ppp\$2.5/day, or by multidimensional poverty index (education, health and living standard)

in 2012, 1.45 billion people, 70% live in middle-income countries (MICs),

150 million in **China** and 480 million in **India**,  
25% (or less) in low-income countries

Substantial economic growth of new MICs since the end of the cold war has not reduced poverty, due to widened inequality

Reducing absolute poverty is **affordable** for many MICs, but only through inclusive growth with redistributive social policies, and appropriate development aids.

How affordable? → Slide 14

# Note: SDG 3 (Health): weak on Emerging Infectious Diseases

- 3.1: maternal mortality rate
- 3.2: under-5 and neonatal mortality rate
- 3.3: end epidemics (focusing on “AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases; hepatitis, water borne diseases and other communicable disease”)
- 3.4~3.9: non-communicable disease, mental health, drugs, traffic accidents, pollution, healthcare services
- 3.a strengthen WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco control
- 3.b “Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries”



# Rethinking Target 1.5 (Resilience Building to shocks and disasters)

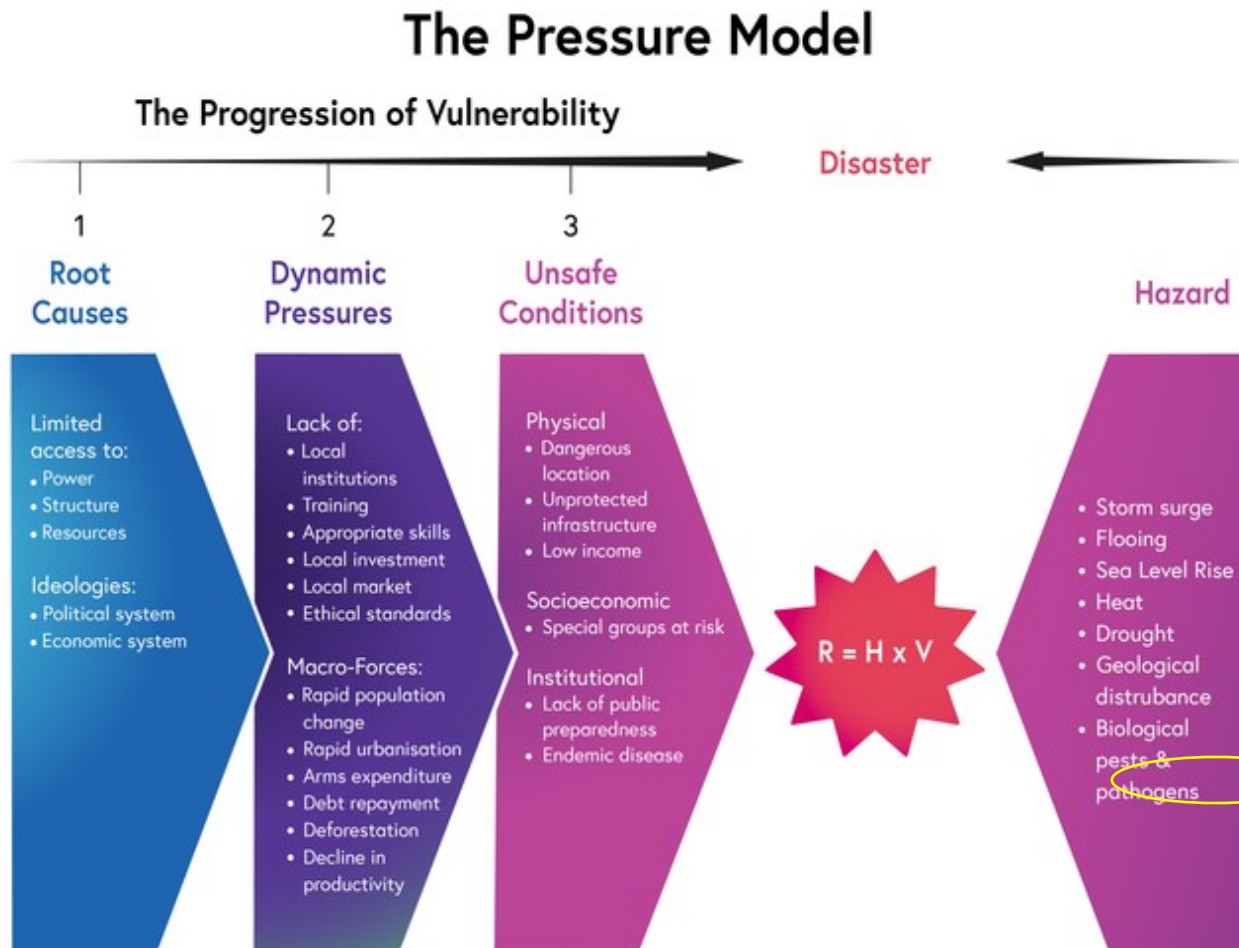
The disaster pressure and release model

Sources: Wisner *et al.* 2004

→ Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, para. 3

“Disaster risk arises when hazards interact with physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities.”

Hazards include pathogens.





# Rethinking Target 1.5 (Resilience Building to shocks and disasters)

- No less than economic, social and environmental shocks, **natural disasters are not egalitarian** in terms of gender, class and other social attributes. They “kill more women than men or kill women at an earlier age than men”, “the stronger the disaster, the stronger this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy”, and “the higher **women’s socio-economic status**, the weaker this effect on this gender gap” (Neumayer and Plümper 2007)
- Neumayer and Plümper 2007 (referred in latest UN documents on the issue): analyzed 4605 natural disasters in 141 countries between 1981-2002 in EM-DAT\* (Emergency Disaster Data Base).

As for **women’s status**, based on human rights database (**CIRIDB**) of Cingranelli and Richards Human Rights Dataset ← US State Department *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*.

Japan’s scores are (1) for both economic rights and social rights in most years, while G4 and Italy have at least (2), and frequently (3).

CIRI2014  
women's  
rights  
(in law as well as  
in practice)  
coded (0) to (3)

Economic

Social  
(Discontinued as of  
2005/2007)

- Equal pay for equal work
- Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent
- The right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent
- Equality in hiring and promotion practices
- Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc...)
- Non-discrimination by employers
- The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace
- The right to work at night
- The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous
- The right to work in the military and the police force
- The right to equal inheritance
- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men
- The right to travel abroad
- The right to obtain a passport
- The right to confer citizenship to children or a husband
- The right to initiate a divorce
- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage
- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities
- The right to an education
- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile
- Freedom from female genital mutilation of children and of adults without their consent
- Freedom from forced sterilization

# \* Other disaster database

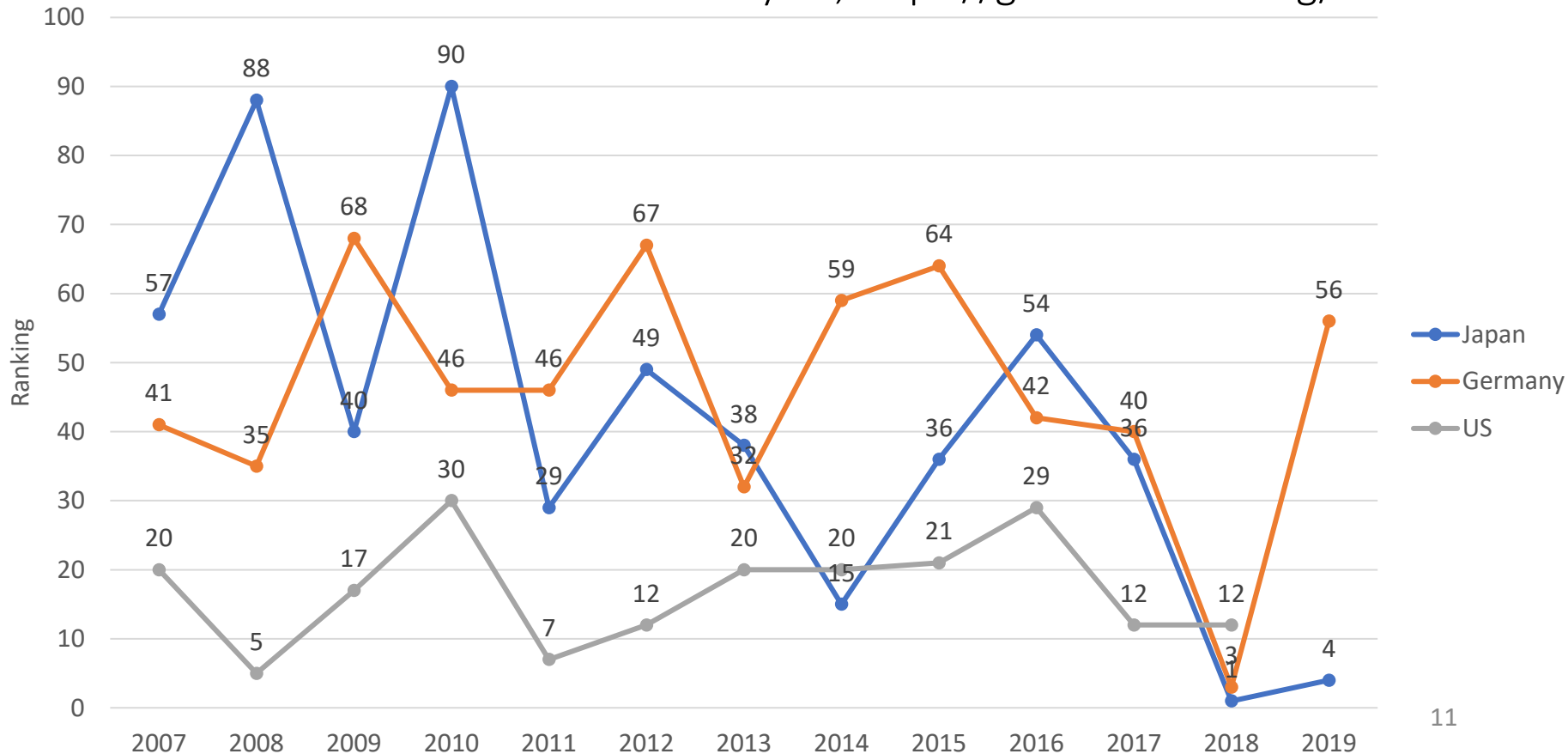
e.g. NatCatSERVICE of Munich Re → Global Climate Risk Index

(CRI: Who Suffers Most) of Germanwatch. Japan was doubly 'crowned' at COP 25 in Madrid (Fossil Award and the Top in CRI for 2018)

Figure 1. CRI 2007-2019

Note: CRI for 2019 does not include the US.

Source: created from CRI in each year, <https://germanwatch.org/es>



# Critical Role of Social Capital, in disaster/resilience

- Aldrich (2011): For 4 major disasters in 3 countries, captured social capital of individuals and communities, → correlation with population recovery

Figure: post Kanto Great Earthquake, the voting rate and population growth rate

- Aldrich and Sawada (2015): For 133 municipalities hit by 3.11 Tsunami in 2011, tsunami height, stocks of social capital (captured by number of crimes per 1000 residents) influenced mortality rates.
- Social trust as a key indicator of social capital (Putnam 2000)

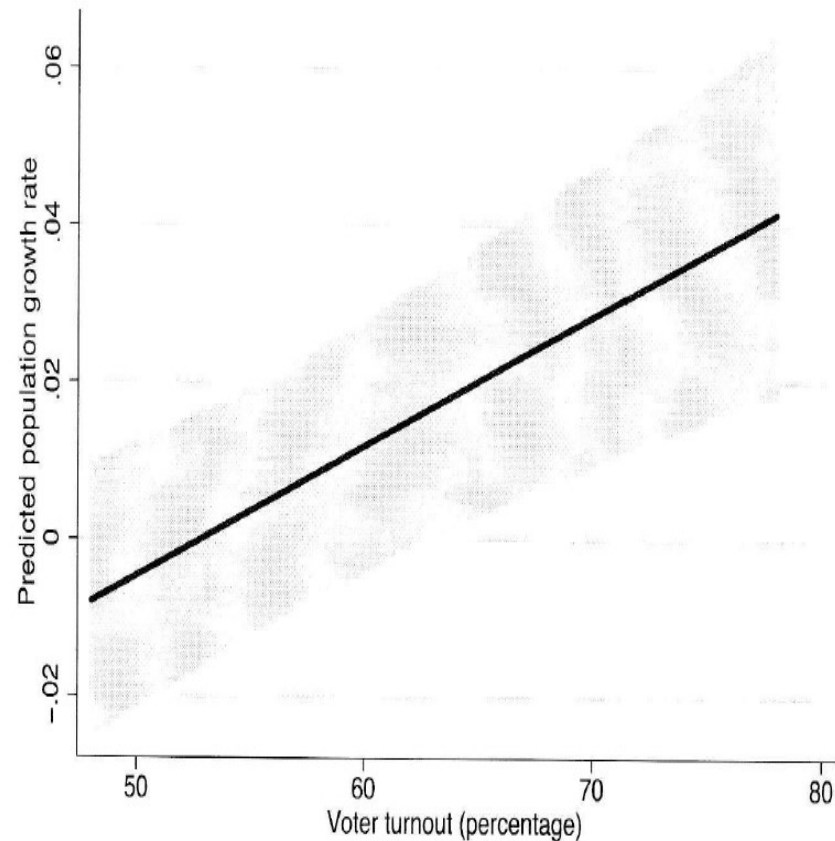
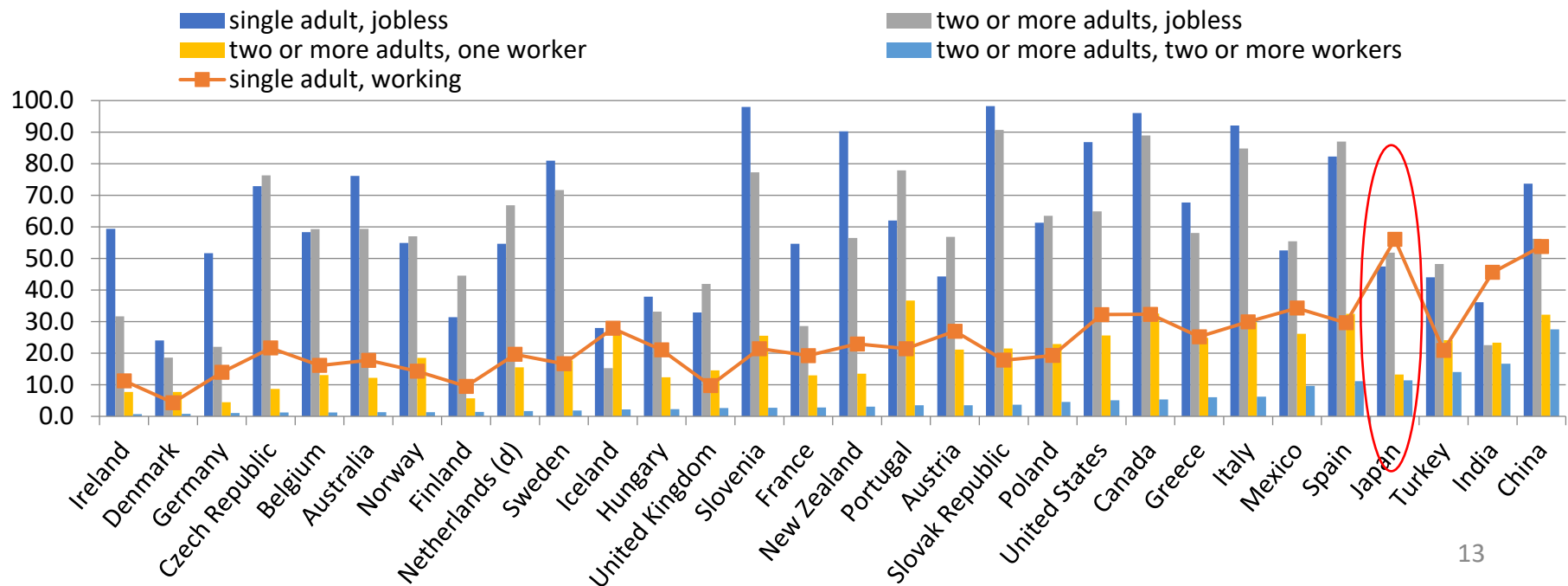


FIGURE 5. Predicted population growth rate per Tokyo precinct based on voter turnout. Figure based on time series cross-sectional panel-corrected standard errors; all dependent variables (area of the precinct [square km], crime damage [in yen] per capita, factory workers per capita, number of commercial cars and trucks per capita, pawnbroker lending per capita, percentage of residents killed in the quake, number of political gatherings, and Shitamachi dummy variable) held at their means except for voter turnout. The gray band indicates the 95 percent confidence interval for these predicted values.

# Poverty Rates in National Definition (Target 1.2)

For OECD member countries, **Relative poverty**: 50% of median equivalent disposable income. Figure 2. Poverty rates in households with children and a working age-head, by household type and employment status, 2014 Source: created from OECD Family Database: CO2.2

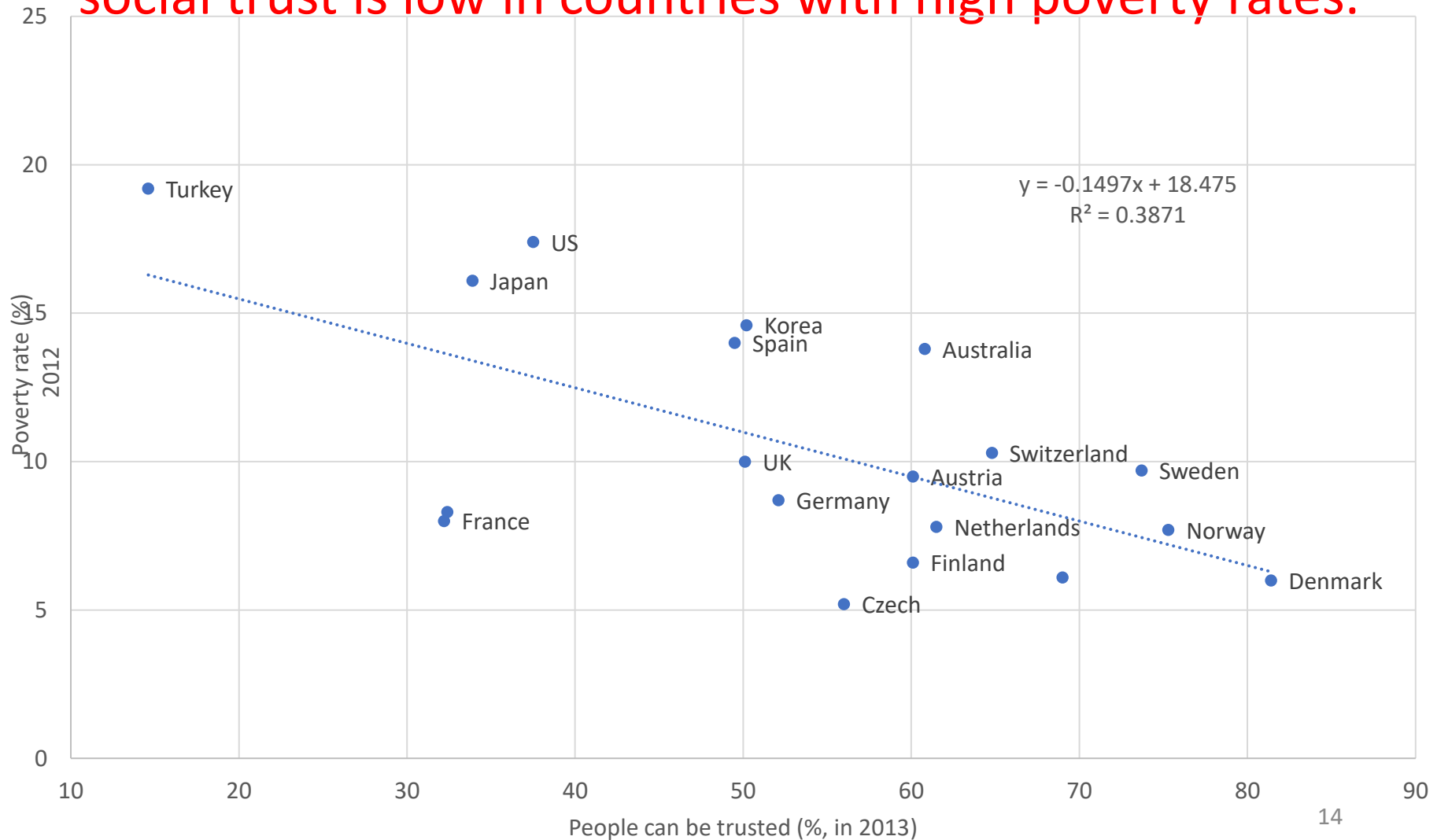
Japanese working single mothers are the poorest in OECD+India&China, the second earner can't reduce poverty risk in Japan. In the US, poverty rates of jobless mothers and fathers are much higher than in India/China.



# Figure 3. Social trust and poverty rates in 2013

Note: “people can be trusted” shows % of respondents who answered “almost always” or “usually” to Q. 48 of ISSP ‘Citizenship’ 2014. Poverty rates are for whole population from OECD.Stat.

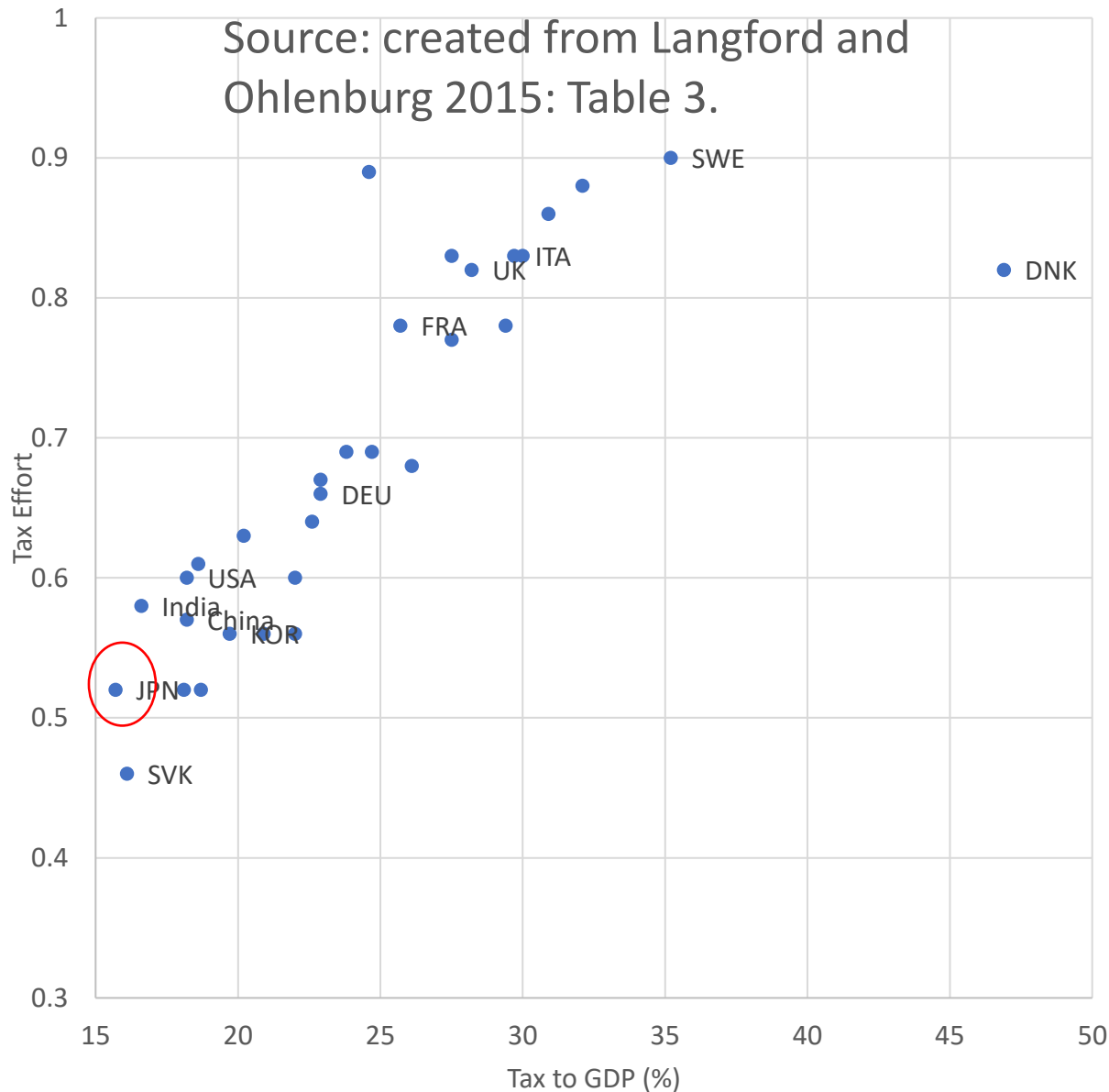
social trust is low in countries with high poverty rates.





## Figure 4. Tax Effort and Tax Revenue, 2009

Source: created from Langford and Ohlenburg 2015: Table 3.



How affordable is poverty reduction for some poverty-prone countries (US, India, China and Japan)?

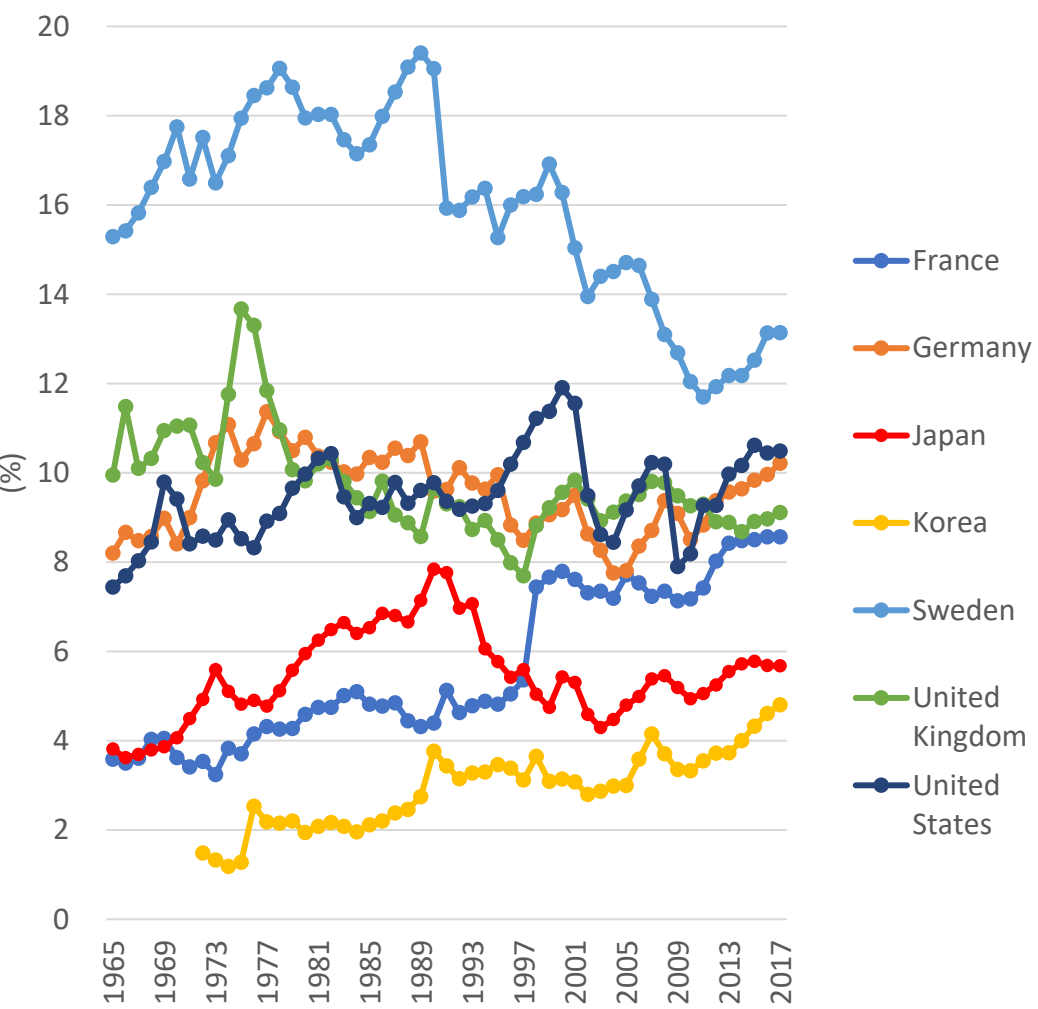
**Tax Effort:** the extent to which actual tax revenue reaches estimated Tax

Potential

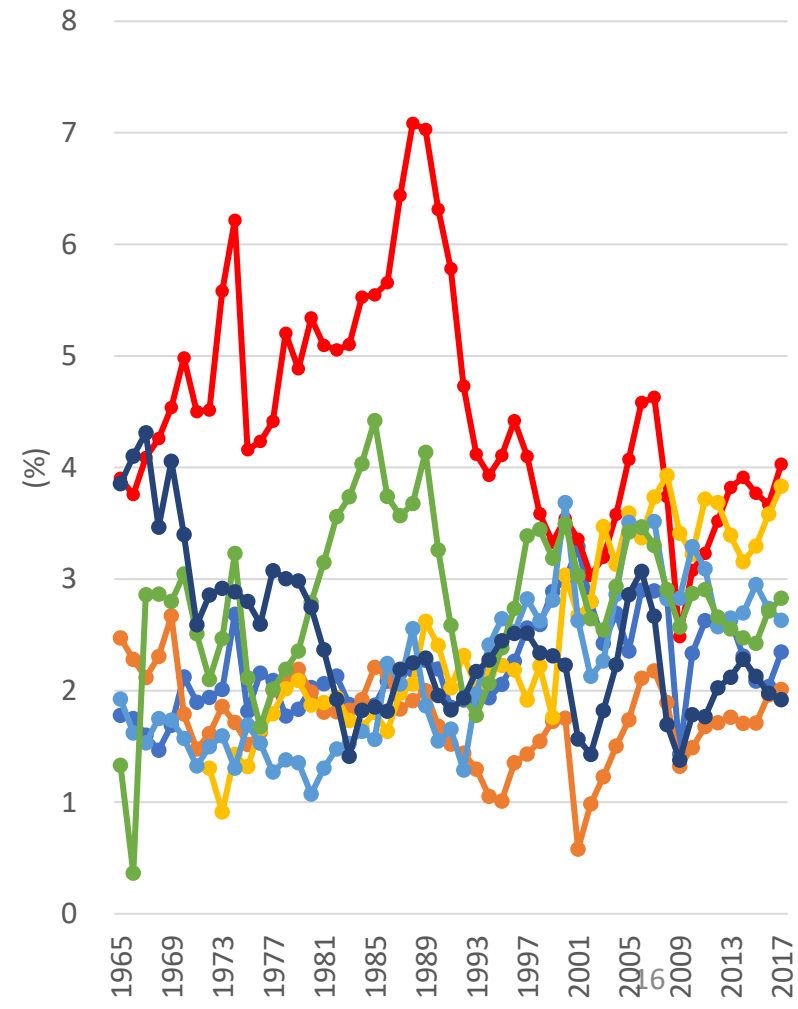
**Tax Potential** (capacity): the maximum amount of tax revenue a country could reasonably raise, estimated through stochastic frontier analysis

Figure 5 Revenue from taxes on income, profits and capital gains, as % of GDP Source : created from OECD.Stat (revenue statistics)

5-1 Of individuals taxation with progressivity, very weak in Japan in the US

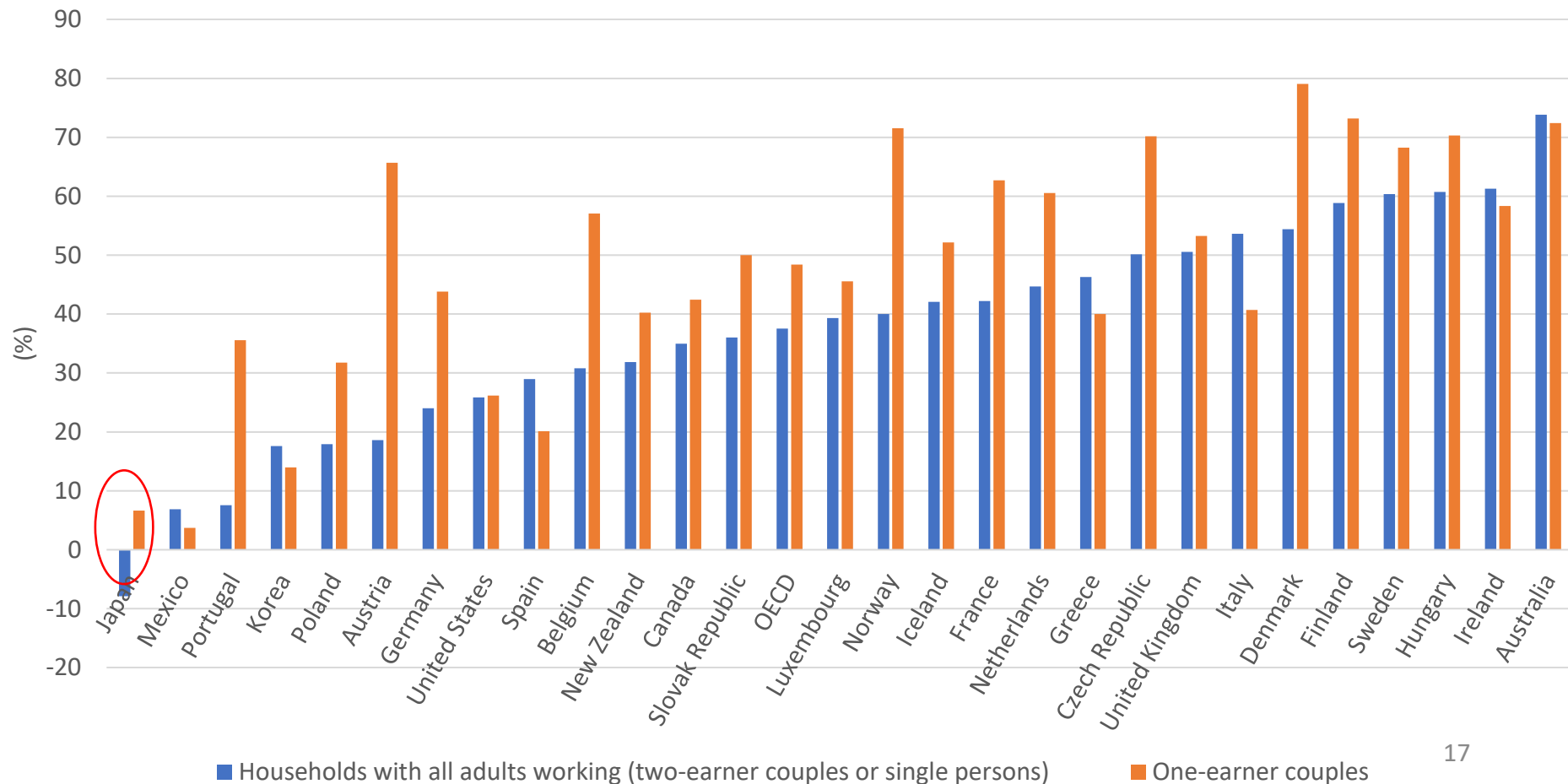


5-2 Corporate converging, weak



# In Japan: Income redistribution by the government exacerbates poverty for work-rich household

Figure 6. Poverty reduction rates for two types of households with working-age heads, mid-2000s Source: created from OECD 2009, Data of Figure 3.9.



# CD preparedness of Japan, before covid-19

(world 151st in Tests/1 M pop. <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>)

Figure 7. Number of beds in hospitals

Source: created from annual Social Security Statistics

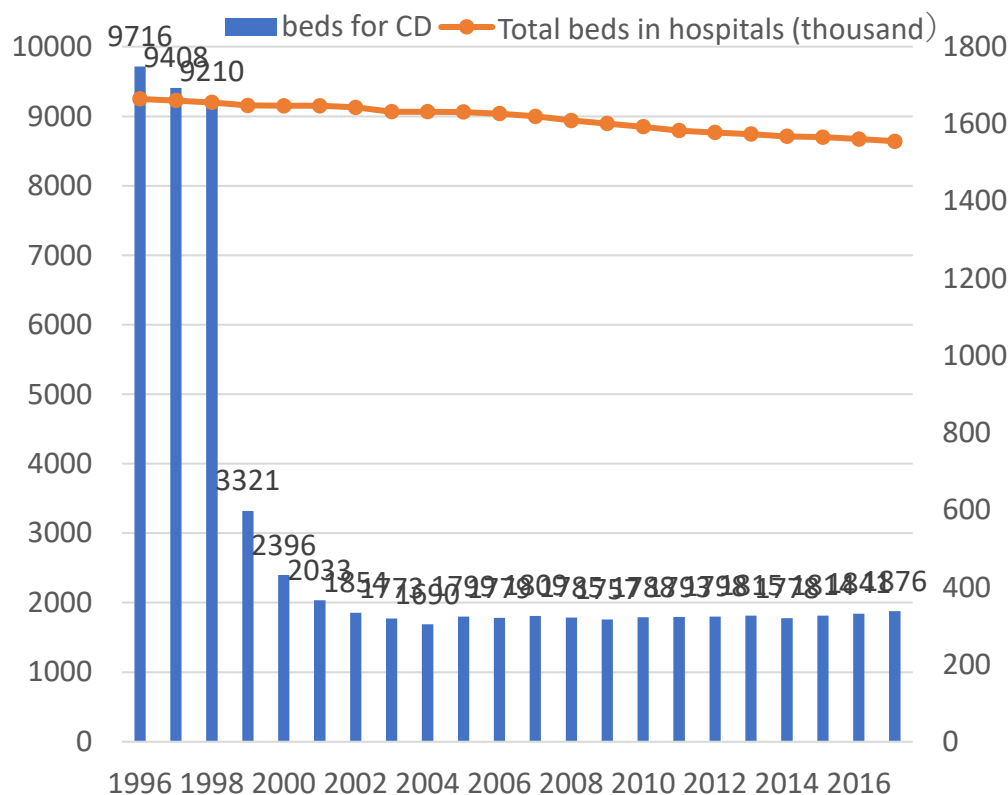
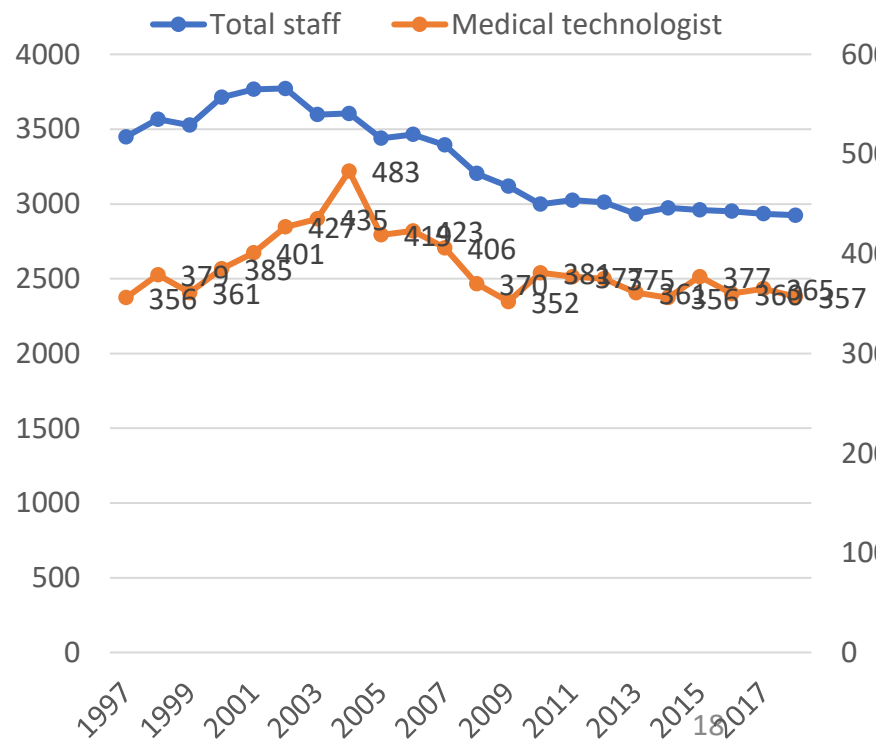


Figure 8. Number of staff of

Public Health Institute

Source: created from annual Examples of health administrative report



# “She-cession” in Japan as well ?

covid-induced recession has been dubbed, by a Canadian Economist.

Losses of jobs and earnings are greater for women, in April and May 2020, women nonregular workers drastically lost jobs, while increased jobs since July were mostly for nonregular workers, women as well as men. Total Number of deaths in 2020: Covid=3492; Suicide=20919 (in October, for under-50 women over 100% increase from 2019)

Fig. 9 Number of Employees, by gender  
annual average in 2019=100  
Source: created from Labor Force Survey

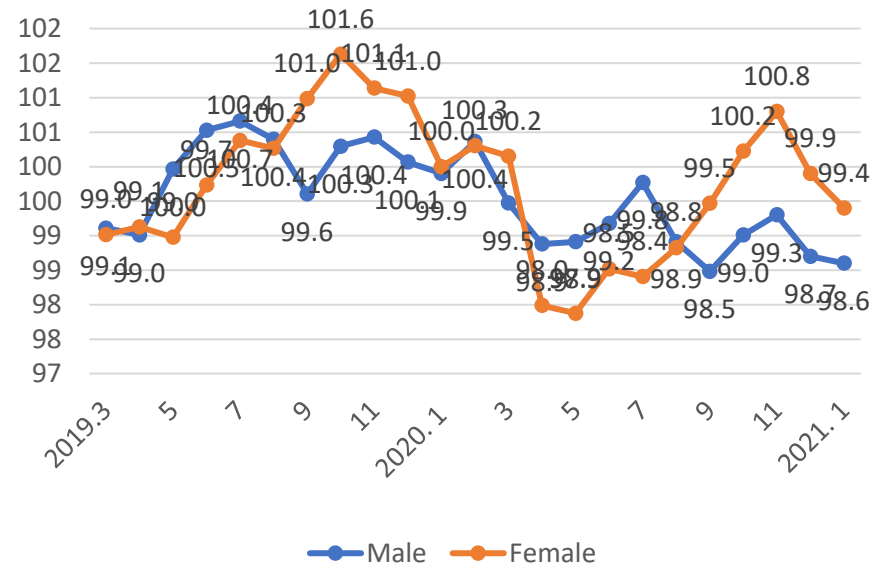
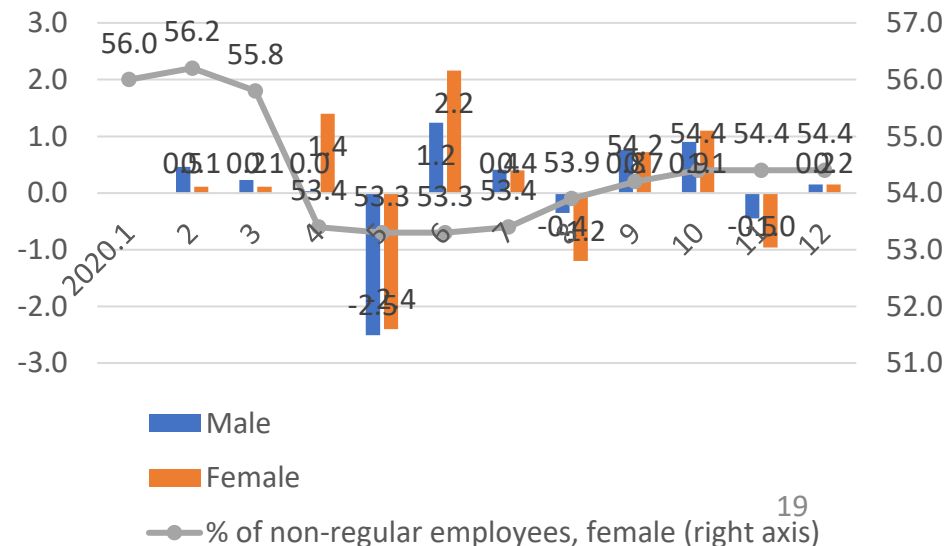


Fig. 10 % monthly change of scheduled cash earnings  
Source: created from Monthly Labor Statistics



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