

SDGs and Japan: Human Security Indicators for Leaving No One Behind

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Five Reasons for developing Human Security Indicators for Japan

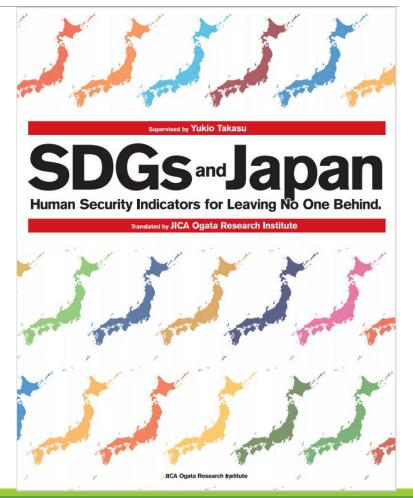
- 1: SDGs=An issue of international cooperation, but also a challenge for Japan
- 2: SDGs=An issue of sustainability of society and environment, but also the dignity of individual is at stake.
- 3: The objective of SDGs=not 17Goals/232 indicators, but its vision: no one left behind
- 4: International dashboard does not necessarily presents a true picture: many SDGs indicators are not relevant to developed countries like Japan: e.g., SDGs 5(gender equality), 10(inequality), 16(peaceful, safe and inclusive society).
- 5: The vision of SDGs will not be achieved by monitoring simply SDGs indicators.

Two approaches to monitor SDGs

CONVENTIONAL APPROACH

HUMAN SECURITY APPROACH





HSI: the main features

- <u>1</u>Reverse approach starting from the objective of SDGs: visualizing who, where and how people are left behind or likely to be left behind in Japan
- 2the <u>human security-based comprehensive indicators and</u> <u>statistical data</u> <u>at local government level</u>
- **3**to incorporate <u>subjective assessment</u> of self-fulfillment, isolation and social connectivity
- 4 the first attempt to measure dignity of people
- **5**a model template of how to localize SDGs, particularly for developed countries

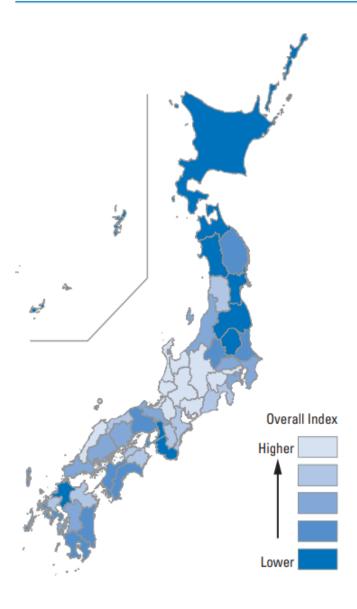
2 Human Security Indicators of Japan (91 Indicators)

Life Indicators(23): Life(11), Health(12)



Livelihood Indicators (42): Economy, jobs and work (10), Education (11), Welfare (11), Living conditions, environmental quality and personal safety (10)

Dignity Indicators (26): children and women (7), trust on public sector (6), Community, civic engagement and international outlook (11), Life Satisfaction (2)



Ranking	Prefecture	Index
1 st	Fukui	0.578
2 nd	Toyama	0.568
3 rd	Nagano	0.557
4 th	Tokyo	0.548
5 th	Ishikawa	0.542
6 th	Shimane	0.542
7 th	Yamanashi	0.529
8 th	Gifu	0.529
9 th	Shiga	0.527
10 th	Aichi	0.520
11 th	Mie	0.515
12 th	Nara	0.514
13 th	Oita	0.508
14 th	Tottori	0.506
15 th	Kagawa	0.506
16 th	Saga	0.504
17 th	Tokushima	0.504
18 th	Yamagata	0.498
19 th	Shizuoka	0.494
20 th	Saitama	0.492
21st	Okayama	0.488
22 nd	Yamaguchi	0.487
23 rd	Kyoto	0.486
24 th	Kanagawa	0.485

Ranking	Prefecture	Index
25 th	Chiba	0.482
26 th	Niigata	0.482
27 th	Hiroshima	0.479
28 th	Kumamoto	0.474
29 th	Miyagi	0.473
30 th	Gunma	0.468
31 st	Kochi	0.466
32 nd	Hyogo	0.466
33 rd	Ehime	0.463
34 th	Ibaraki	0.460
35 th	Kagoshima	0.455
36 th	Nagasaki	0.452
37 th	lwate	0.451
38 th	Akita	0.449
39 th	Fukuoka	0.447
40 th	Tochigi	0.441
41 st	Fukushima	0.441
42 nd	Wakayama	0.440
43 rd	Osaka	0.425
44 th	Hokkaido	0.414
45 th	Miyagi	0.409
46 th	Okinawa	0.405
47 th	Aomori	0.394

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Subjective Assessment

SELF-FULFILMENT

SOCIAL CONNECTIVITY

Average of the following reply

(Kagoshima 0.057-Tottori 0.721)

Not satisfied with life

Do not consider that one's future will be better

Nothing that one can be proud of oneself

Average of the following reply

(Miyazaki 0.227 — Fukui 0.817)

Feel lonely and sad

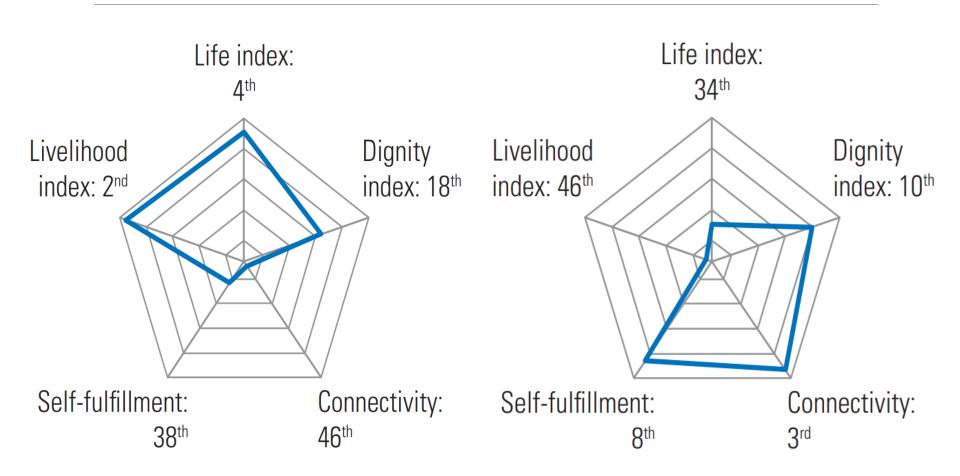
Nobody to seek advice in difficulty

Never helped others in life

Prefectural Profile:

TOYAMA 2ND

OSAKA 43RD





Measurement of Dignity: Human Development Report 2019

BOX 1.7

Inequality in human security in Japan: The role of dignity

In Japan the Sustainable Development Goals present an opportunity to revisit the country's development priorities with a people-centred perspective. What defines deprivation after most material shortages have been overcome? The Human Security Index has three dimensions of human security: life, livelihood and dignity. Life and livelihood are linked to peace of mind and feelings of safety. Dignity aims for a society where every person can be proud of himself or herself.

In Japan data were collected on 47 prefectures, using a battery of 91 indicators. The dignity dimension

was measured through 26 indicators: 7 about the situation of children and women, 6 about trust in the public sector, 2 about life satisfaction and 11 about community, civic engagement and sound absorption of migrants.

Early results show significant inequalities in Japan across all three main dimensions. But the dignity subindex shows a lower average than the life and livelihood subindices. From this perspective the greatest space for improvement would be in promoting dignity.

Source: Based on Takasu (2019).

5A template to localize SDGs

IN JAPAN

To develop HSI at municipality level

To advocate the vision of SDGs

To try to reflect voice of the vulnerable in SDGs implementation

INTERNATIONAL

To advance the applicability of HSI for other countries (localize SDGs)

To collaborate with WG of ECA/AU for African HSI; stipulated in Agenda 2063 to monitor the progress in "Silence the guns"

To cooperate with UNDP in developing reformed Human Development Index



NPO法人「人間の安全保障」フォーラム HSF

人間の安全保障指標・プロジェクトメンバー

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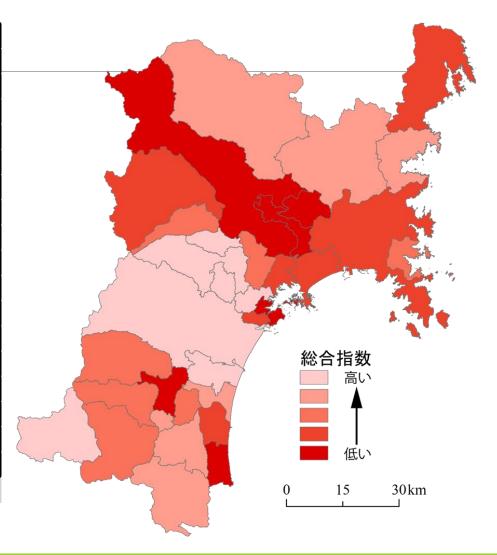
石本めぐみ ウイメンズアイ代表理事(南三陸町)

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Human Security Index of Miyagi Prefecture (Overall Index)

順位	自治体名	指数	順位	自治体名	指数
1	富谷市	0.605	19	色麻町	0.474
2	利府町	0.557	20	白石市	0.472
3	大和町	0.535	21	柴田町	0.466
4	大衡村	0.532	22	加美町	0.465
5	仙台市	0.530	23	東松島市	0.462
6	七ヶ宿町	0.528	24	亘理町	0.461
7	名取市	0.515	25	気仙沼市	0.454
8	南三陸町	0.510	26	多賀城市	0.451
9	角田市	0.508	27	松島町	0.451
10	岩沼市	0.495	28	石巻市	0.449
11	登米市	0.495	29	七ヶ浜町	0.448
12	大河原町	0.493	30	塩竈市	0.447
13	丸森町	0.485	31	美里町	0.441
14	栗原市	0.483	32	大崎市	0.440
15	大郷町	0.482	33	山元町	0.437
16	川崎町	0.481	34	村田町	0.435
17	蔵王町	0.480	35	涌谷町	0.429
18	女川町	0.476			



35 南三陸町 総合指数:8位 **高城県各自治体の優先課題**(カッコ内の数字は順位)

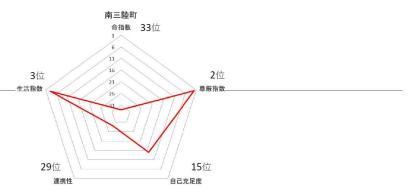
Minami-sanriku Cho Overall Index 8th (of 35)

人口1万2,404人(26位)

推計人口8,349人(2035年)

面積 163.4km

命指数33位は極めて低いが、生活指数3位、尊厳指数2位が極めて高い。主観的な自己充足度 15位は中位だが、連携性29位は弱い。



- 生命・健康:平均寿命(男22位、女7位)、健康寿命(男27位,女6位)ともに男性がやや低い。未婚率が高く(男性(29),女性(31)),人口流出率(35位)が最も高く(若年層(15-34歳)では、男性39%、女性42%)、子どもの割合(28)、生産年齢人口(26)が少ない。自然災害による死者数(34)は人口比で極めて多い。東日本大震災前年と5年後の人口減は県内で第2位(37%)。病院・診療所(35),医師(33)が少なく、国民健康保険納付額(35)が高く、医療環境は大きな課題。子どもの医療費助成(1)は良好だが、12歳時喪失歯数(32)は多い。自殺死亡率(6)は低い。
- 経済産業・雇用:一人当たり所得(6)、農漁業生産高(3)は高いが,所得300万円未満世帯(35)が最も多く、貧困率の高さが推定される。完全失業率(6),女性就業者の正規 雇用率(6)、高齢者有業率(6)は良好であるが、正規雇用者の割合(35)、障碍者雇用率(29)、財政力指数(35)が大きな課題である。
- 教育: 教員当たり小中高児童生徒数が少なく(小学校(3))、就学援助受給率(5)が低く、一人当たり教育費(3)は高い。ユネスコスクール(6)指定校の数、教育内容の拡充が課題。肥満傾向児童(小6)が最も多い(35)。
- 福祉:児童相談件数(5),生活保護受給率(4)が少ない。
- 生活環境: 日照時間(4)は長いが、再生可能エネルギーの発電量(30)は少ない。自然災害により甚大な住居被害(33)を被った。自動車台数(6),コンビニ数(4)が多い。犯 罪認知件数(4)が少ない。汚水処理率(32)の改善が課題。
- 尊厳・公の信頼・ジェンダー:子どもの虐待相談件数(4)が少なく,女性の自殺率(1)が最も低い。女性管理職員の割合(5)が多い。
- 地域の連帯・国際性:人の交流、移住定住の増加を目指すうえでまちの魅力の発信力が高い(4)。指定文化財(2),公民館数(5),地縁団体の数(2) NPO団体数(4)すべて が多く、社会関係資本が豊かである。外国人の割合(4),技能実習生(4)も人口比で多く、アンケート調査で、外国人の増加を歓迎する割合(5)も高い。
- 総合計画とSDGsの関係;「森里海ひと、いのちめぐるまち、南三陸」がまちづくりの理念。各種計画にSDGsを盛り込む方針で、SDGsの関連ロゴを表示。SDGsを主として循環型 社会や経済社会の持続可能性ととらえており、ジェンダーの視点、尊厳の分野が弱い。南三陸町震災復興祈念公園、地域文化の学習などを通じて大震災の経験を後世に伝 承していく努力を評価。

優先課題:復興、防災、移住定住・交流人口の増加、雇用の促進(特に正規雇用率、障碍者)、子育て支援、健康診断受診率、医療環境、汚水処理率、財政力

Recommended approaches: Evidence is the driver for SDGs.

1. Disaggregated statistics

SDGs: to reduce poverty ratio by half by 2030 in all age groups, gender, child, disabled → require base line and disaggregated data

Eg. statistical bases of <u>poverty ratios broken down by</u> <u>municipalities</u>, age, and gender

2. Setting numerical targets and action plan

Eg. to half child poverty rate (13.9%), poverty rate (15.6%), to reduce NEET, gender wage gap, quota on female MPs, managers in government and firms, to raise barrier free