

World Bosai Forum/IDRC@Sendai 2017
Consensus-building for Reconstructing
Disaster Resilient Society
with Diversity and Gender Perspectives,
in Japan and the World

**Disaster Recovery, Diversity and
Gender**

Mari Osawa
Institute of Social Science
University of Tokyo

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

- Among lessons learned from Hyogo Framework of Action, in para. 6, calls for tackling;
- “underlying disaster risks drivers”: consequences of poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, unplanned and rapid urbanization, poor land management.
- and “compounding factors”: including demographic change.

Critical role of social capital, in disaster/resilience

- Aldrich (2011): 2015 For 4 major disasters in 3 countries, captured social capital of individuals and communities, with indices such as number of voluntary organizations, the voting rate, frequency of political meeting or demonstration, and participation to local self-governing organizations, ceremonial occasions → correlation with population recovery
- Aldrich and Sawada (2015): For 133 municipalities hit by 3.11 Tsunami, 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): captured by the score in the GSS (general social survey done by U. of Chicago)

Question:

“Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can’t be too careful in dealing with people? “(GSS Barrot2)

Same question is in the International Social Survey Program (citizenship, Q.48)

「一般的に、人は信用できると思いますか。それとも、人と付き合うときには、できるだけ用心したほうがよいと思いますか」(JGSS self-administered questionnaire Q. 62))

Figure 1. 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.

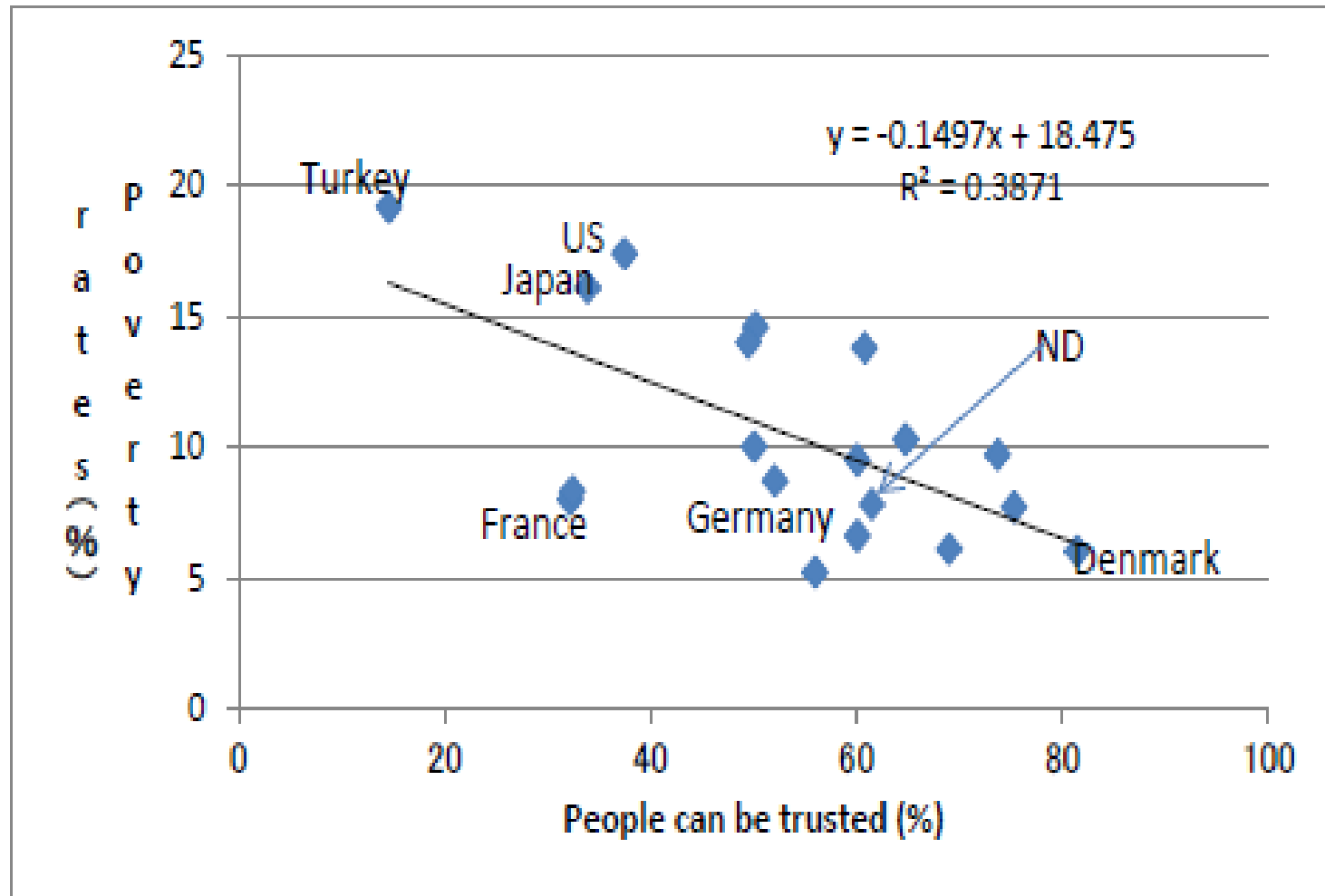


Figure 2. Poverty rates in households with children and a working age-head, by household type, 2014

Source: created from OECD Family Database: CO2.2

Japanese single parents are poorest, and second earners have smallest effect on evading poverty risk.

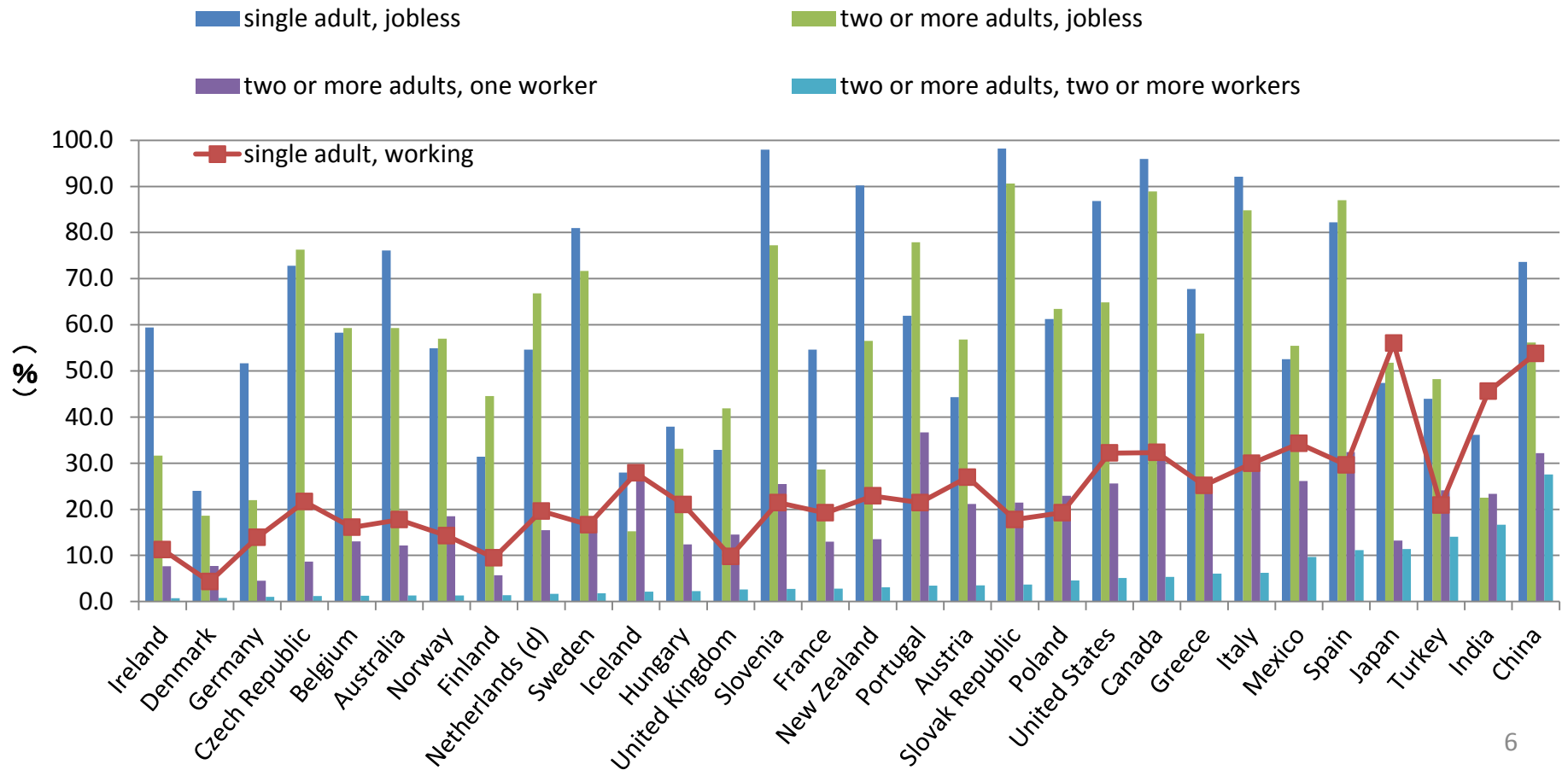


Fig. 3 Gender wage gap for full-time employees

Note: median earnings of women shown as a % of the median earnings of men

Source: OECD Family Database

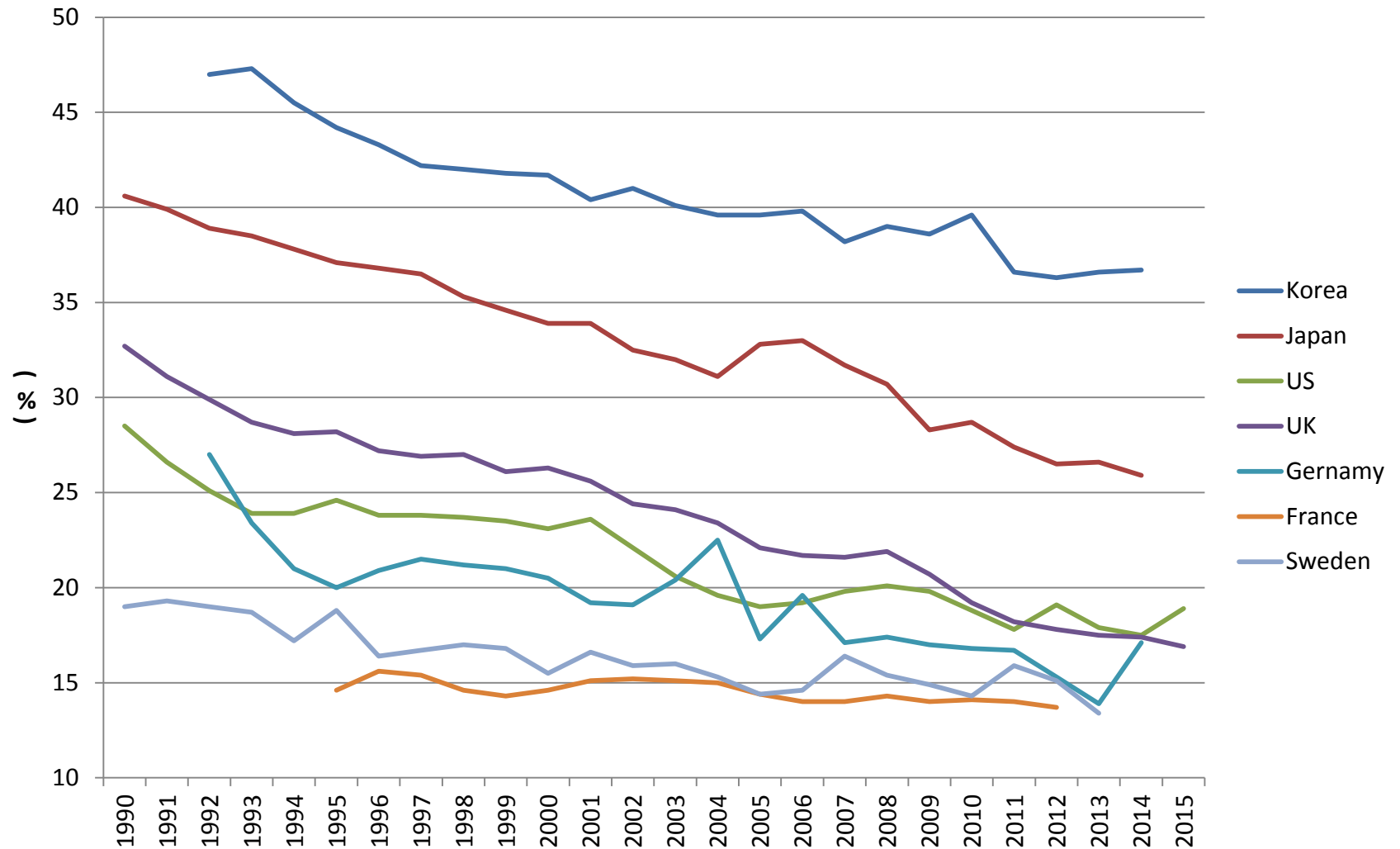


Figure.4 Gender gap (male-less-female) in the employment-to-population rate

Source: OECD Family Database

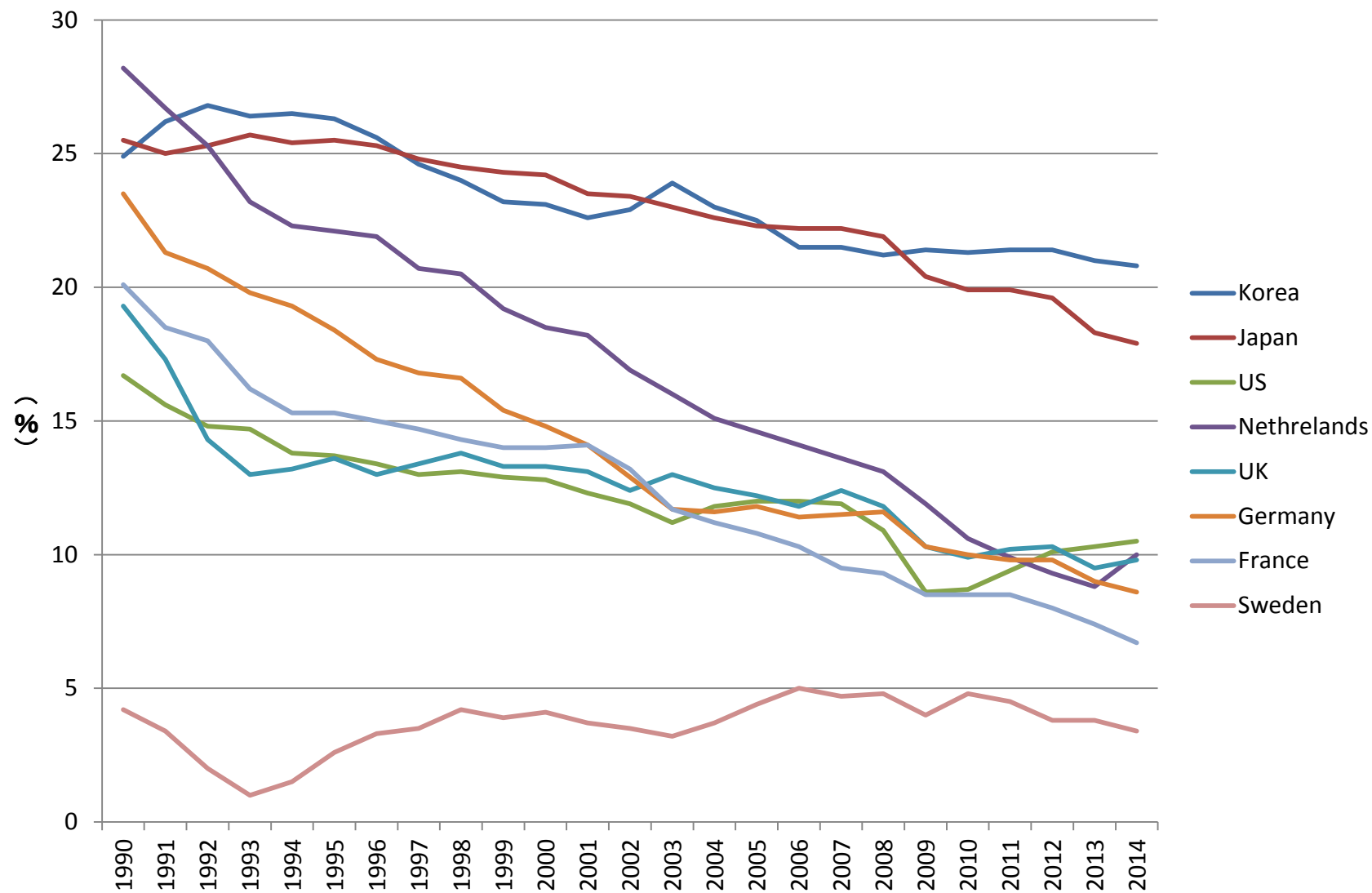
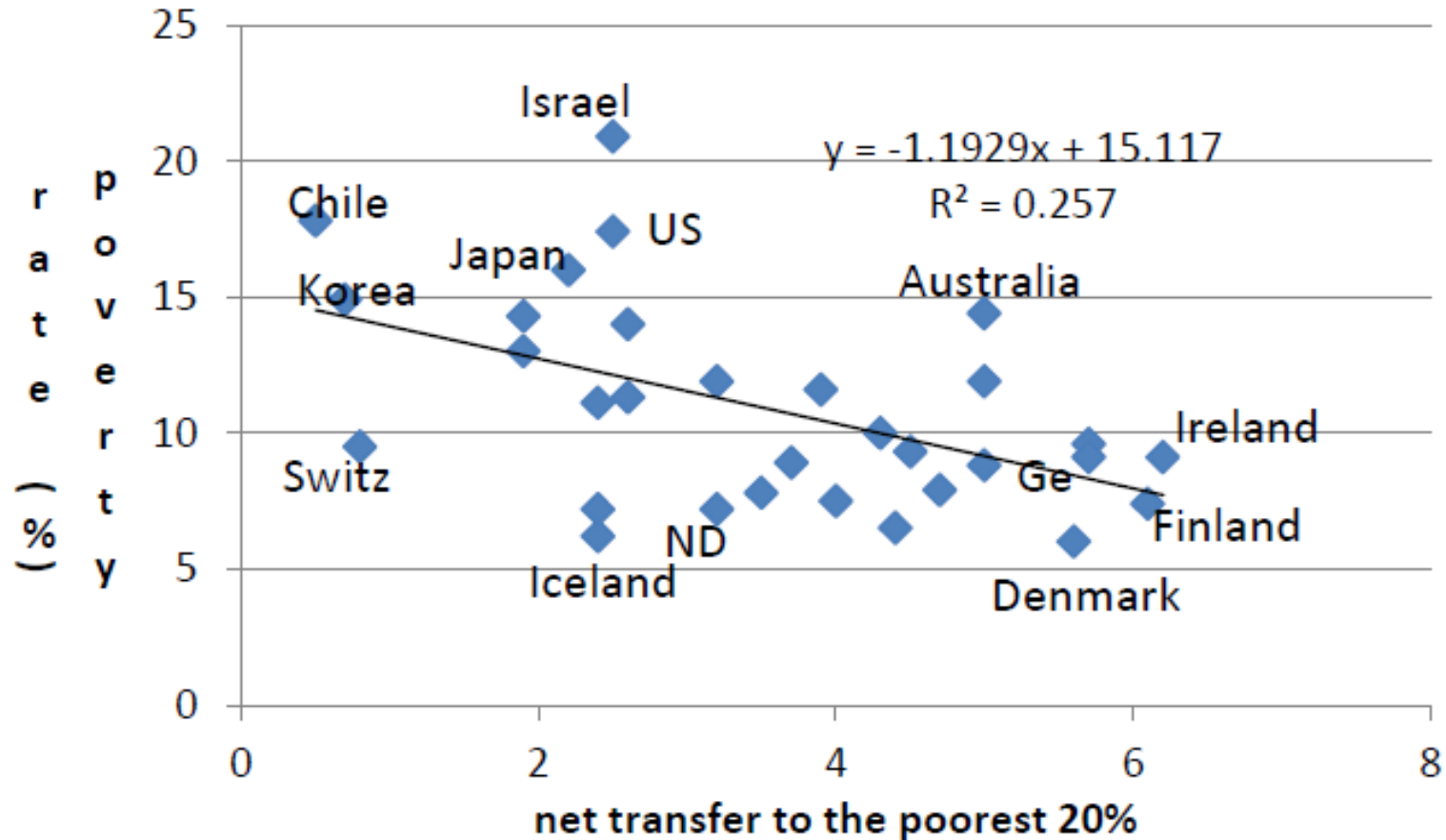


Figure 5. Net transfer to the poorest 20% and poverty rate of whole population, around 2010

Note: x axis shows values as % of household disposable income of the whole popu.

Source: Created from Table 2 in Adema et al. 2014; Figure 5 in OECD 2014; OECD.Stat

Income redistribution of the government is unfriendly to the poor in Japan (and some other)



Half of the municipalities “will cease to exist” in 30 years, due to the decrease of ‘young’ women

- Japan Policy Council (President: Hiroya Masuda, former governor of Iwate pref.) released a report on May 9th, 2014, pointing out (<http://www.policycouncil.jp/index.html>);
- “the number of women in their 20s and 30s will decrease by half in 30 years from now”, in half of the municipalities, and those municipalities “will cease to exist.”
- Made big headlines not only in national but also in local newspapers across the country

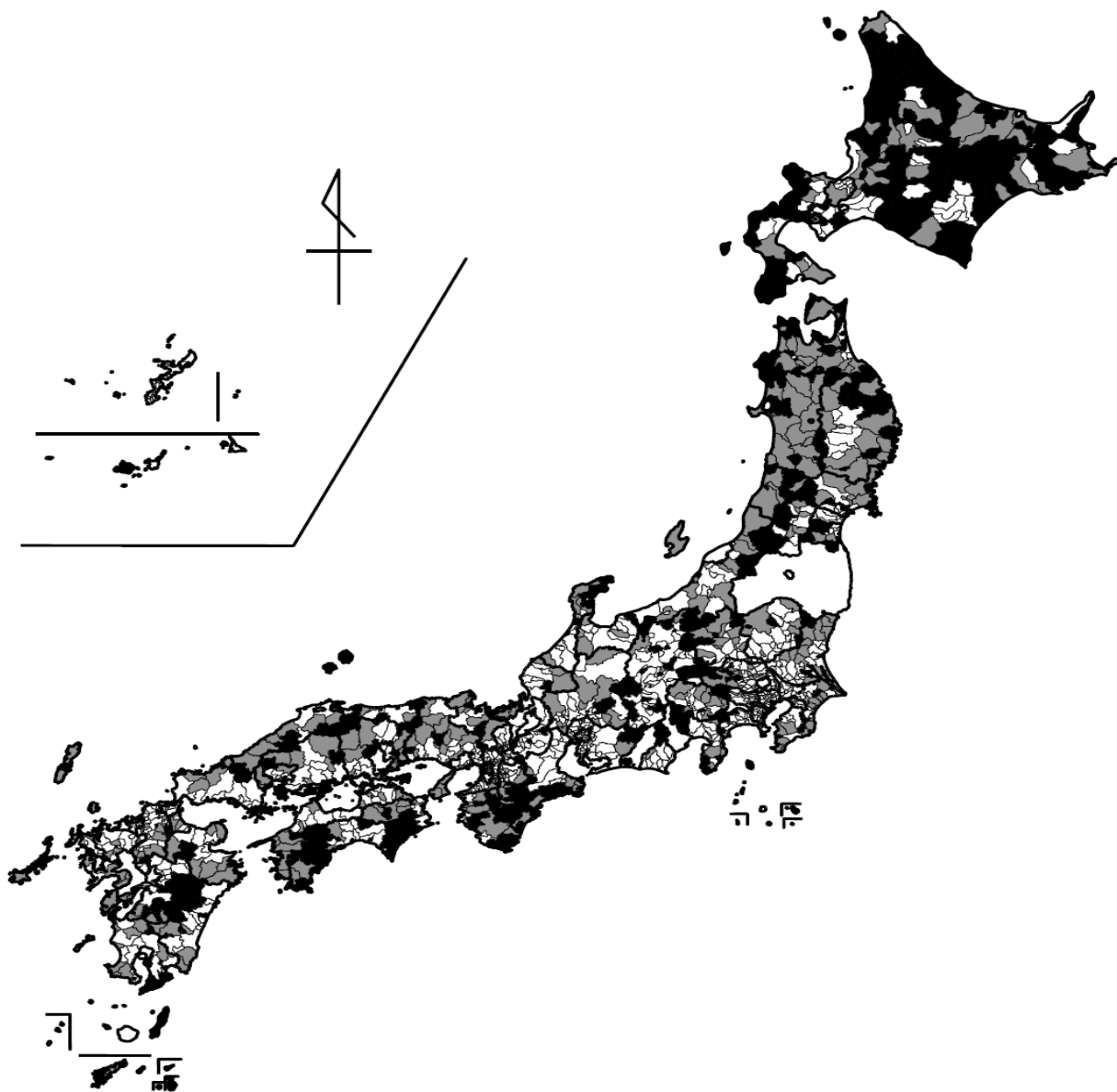
→Headquarter for “Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan”, in the Cabinet.

Within FY2015, 100% of prefectures and 98.8% of municipalities have decided their “comprehensive strategy for population decline and revitalizing local economy”.

But DRR is not so systematically included.

人口移動が収束しない場合において、2040年に若年女性が50%以上減少し、人口が1万人以上の市区町村（373）

人口移動が収束しない場合において、2040年に若年女性が50%以上減少し、人口が1万人未満の市区町村（523）



References

- Adema, W., P. Fron and M. Ladaique (2014) “How much do OECD countries spend on social protection and how redistributive are their tax/benefit systems?” *International Social Security Review*, 67, 1-25.
- Aldrich, D. (2012) *Building Resilience: Social Capital in Post-Disaster Recovery*, University of Chicago Press.
- Aldrich, D. and Y. Sawada (2015) “The Physical and Social Determinants of Mortality in the 3.11 Tsunami”, *Social Science & Medicine* 124, 66-75.
- Japan Policy Council, <http://www.policycouncil.jp/index.html> 人口減少問題検討分科会
- OECD (2014) Social Expenditure Update
- OECD Family Database: CO2.2
(<http://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm>)
- Putnam, Robert D., (2000) *Bowling Alone, The collapse and revival of American community*, New York: Simon and Schuster.