

Experiences and Challenges on SDGs from Gender perspective

Presented by

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Japan.
Committed
to SDGs



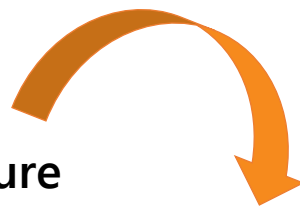
**The 11th IAEG-GS meeting
30-31 October 2017, Rome, Italy**

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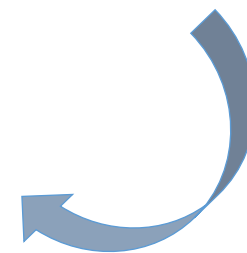
1. Organisational Structure for Gender Statistics in Japan
2. SDGs promotional framework in Japan
3. SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles and Gender Equality
4. Basic Plan for Gender Equality
5. Capacity for producing SDG indicators
6. Challenges and Next Steps

1-1. Organisational Structure for Gender Statistics in Japan

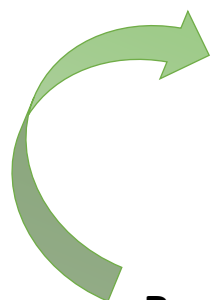
**Population Census,
Labor Force Survey,
Survey on Time Use and Leisure
Activities, etc.**
by Ministry of Internal Affairs and
Communications



**Survey on Violence
between Men and Women,
etc.**
by Cabinet Office



Gender Statistics



**Basic Survey on Wage Structure,
Vital Statistics, etc.**
by Ministry of Health, Labour and
Welfare



School Basic Survey, etc.
by Ministry of Education,
Culture, Sports, Science and
Technology

••• Just for example

1-2. Organisational Structure for Gender Statistics in Japan

● **Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)**

- **Director-General for Policy Planning on Statistical Standards (DGPP)**

Coordinates statistical activities of each ministry in the decentralised statistical system.

- **Statistics Bureau of Japan (SBJ)**

Conducts fundamental censuses and statistical surveys

- **Other relevant ministries**

Produce statistics for their own policy purposes.

- **Cabinet Office (CAO)**

- **Gender Equality Bureau (GEB)**

Promotes gender equality, organises gender related policies from each ministry as the coordinator of gender equality among the governments.

Cooperation for improving gender statistics

1-3. Organisational Structure for Gender Statistics in Japan

Related Cabinet Decisions

- The Master Plan Concerning the Development of Official Statistics, 2014 proposed by **Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)**
 - The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, 2015 proposed by **Cabinet Office (CAO)**
- ⇒ both recommend the improvement of gender statistics within the whole government of Japan

2-1. SDGs promotional framework in Japan

On 20 May 2016

The **“SDGs Promotion Headquarters”** was established.

- A new Cabinet body headed by the Prime Minister, comprised of all ministers.

On 22 December 2016

The headquarter adopted **“SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles”** as a national strategy to implement the 2030 Agenda.

- SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles (Eng.)

<http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/sdgs/dai2/siryou1e.pdf>



2-2. SDGs promotional framework in Japan

The SDGs Promotion Headquarters

The SDGs Promotion Headquarters

Chief of Headquarters: Prime Minister

Deputy chief: Chief Cabinet Secretary,
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Members of Headquarters: All other Ministers of State

Administrative Meetings

Chairperson: Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary
(foreign affairs)

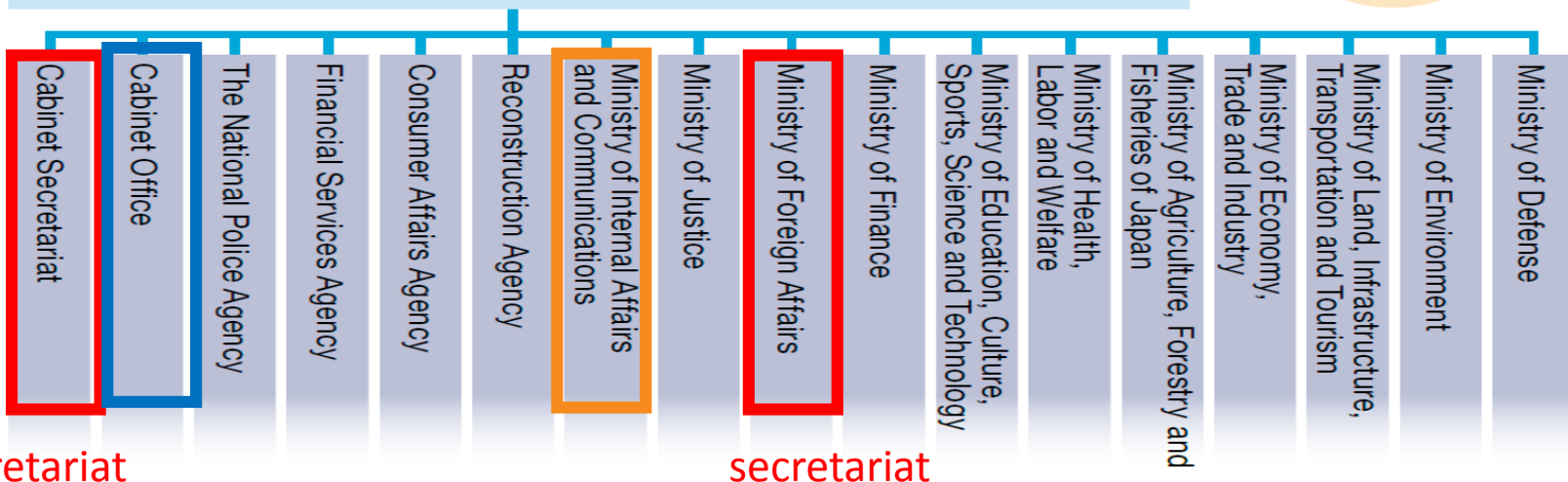
Acting Chair: Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary
(domestic affairs)

Deputy Chairperson: Assistant Vice-Minister for Global Issues/
Director-General for Global Issues,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Members: Representatives of
other relevant government agencies

The SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings

NGOs/NPOs
Academia
Private Sector
International Organizations
Various Organizations



secretariat

secretariat

3-1. The Outline of the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles (provisional translation)

- Vision: Set out a vision for Japan to be the champion of sustainable and resilient society in which “no one is left behind.” Japan intends to be a leader in creating a better future, in which the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely, economic, social, and environmental are improved in an integrated manner.
- Implementation Principles: (1)Universality, (2)Inclusiveness, (3)Participatory, (4)Integration, (5)Transparency and Accountability
- Follow-up cycle: Expected to conduct a first follow-up by 2019

【Eight Priority Areas and Policies】

(1) Empowerment of All People

- Realization of Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens
- Promotion of Women’s Role in Society
- Measures against Child Poverty
- Assistance to People with disabilities for Social Participation and Self-reliance
- Promotion of Quality Education

(3) Creating Growth Market, Revitalization of Rural Areas, and Promoting Technological Innovation

- Creating Markets with Potentials
- Revitalizing Villages around Seas, Mountains, and Farmlands
- Improving Productivity
- Science and Technology Innovation
- Sustainable City

(5) Energy Conservation, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Countermeasures, and Sound Material-Cycle Society

- Introduction and Promotion of Renewable Energy
- Measures against Climate Change
- Establishing Recycling-based Society

(7) Achieving Peaceful, Safe and Secure Societies

- Tackling Organized Crime, Human Trafficking, and Child Abuse
- Peacebuilding and Assistance for Reconstruction
- Promotion of the Rule of Law

(2) Achievement of Good Health and Longevity

- Measures against Antimicrobial Resistance
- Enhancing Developing Countries’ Health Sector and Improving Their Public Health and Measures against Infectious Diseases
- Tackling the Issues Associated with Aging Populations in Asia

(4) Sustainable and Resilient Land Use, Promoting Quality Infrastructure

- Creating Resilient Land and Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction
- Water Resource Development and Measures on Water Circulation
- Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment

(6) Conservation of Environment, including Biodiversity, Forests and Oceans

- Measures against Environmental Pollution
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Sustainable Use of Forest, the Oceans, and Land Resources

(8) Strengthening the Means and Frameworks of the Implementation of the SDGs

- Multi-Stakeholder Partnership
- Mainstreaming SDGs in International Cooperation
- Assisting Developing Countries to implement SDGs

3-2.The SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles (Extract)

IV Major Principles for Implementation

Japan will implement the measures for the priority areas in accordance with the following principles, which are directly described in or derived from the 2030 Agenda. These principles should be taken into account in all priority areas in the course of implementation.

The eight priority areas and the concrete measures listed in the Annex will be appraised based on the principles in the course of action, as well as in considering the necessity of new measures or revising measures.

● Implementation Principles :

(1)Universality, **(2)Inclusiveness**, (3)Participatory, (4)Integration, (5)Transparency and Accountability

(2) Inclusiveness

The key phrase, “no one will be left behind,” encapsulates the philosophy that underpins the 2030 Agenda, demanding actions for all people, including children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants. Japan will pay due attention to the most vulnerable individuals in all of its efforts, both domestic and those implemented through international cooperation. In addition, the concept of human security will continue to be a guiding principle for Japan’s development cooperation on the implementation of the SDGs.

Additionally, respect for human rights as a universally accepted value in the international community, as well as **gender equality and mainstreaming a gender perspective, are indispensable as cross-sectorial values in attaining all goals. They should be included and reflected in all measures. In connection with the advancement of gender equality and mainstreaming a gender perspective, well-developed gender statistics are crucially important, and efforts shall be made to collect as much gender disaggregated data as possible in the implementation of the SDGs.**



3-3. Specific Measures to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Extract)

1 Empowerment of All people

SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant: SDGs 1 (Poverty), 4 (Education), 5 (Gender), 8 (Economic growth and employment), 10 (Inequality), 12 (Sustainable consumption and production patterns) and others

Domestic measures

Outline of the measures	Target	Indicator	Related government agency
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Based on the Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens, implement the following measures to create a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged.

(Women)

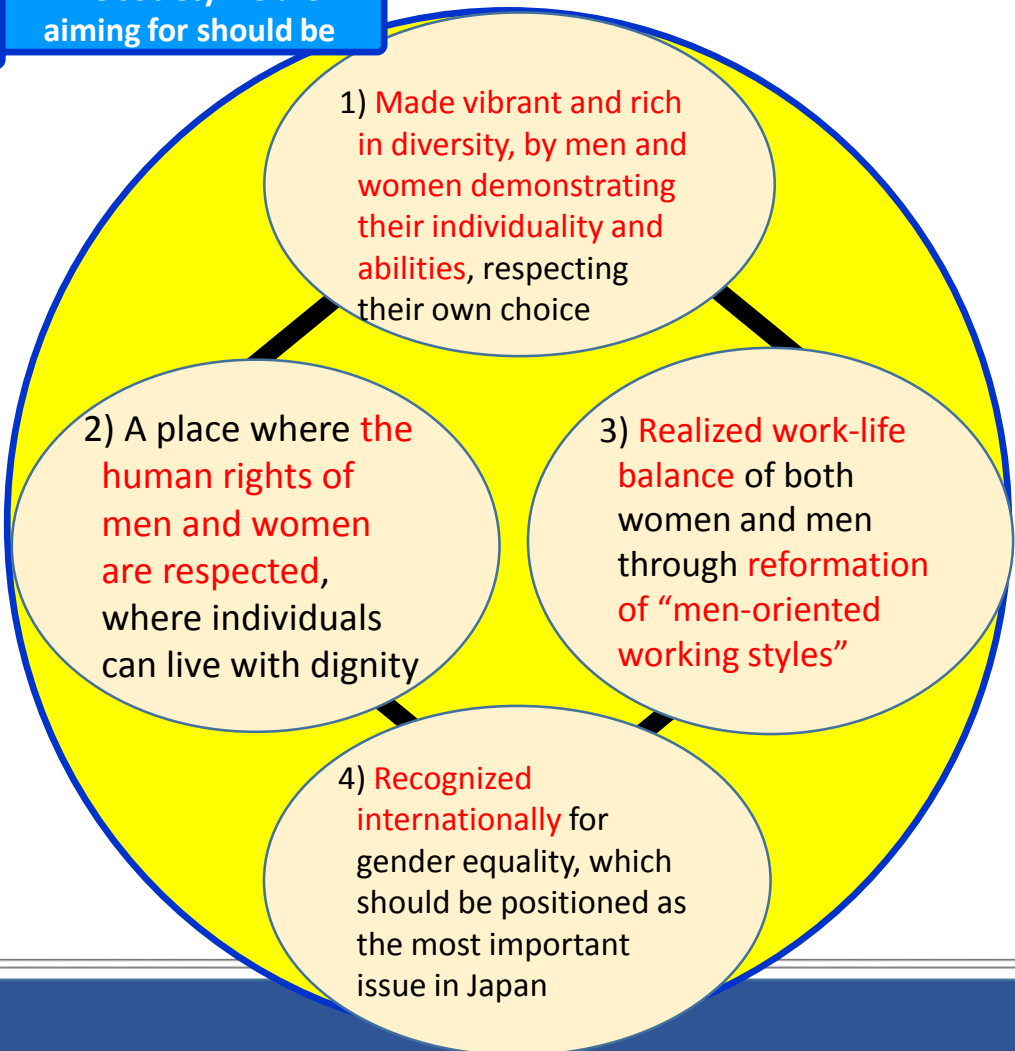
<p>Promote gender equality and women's empowerment</p>	<p>Based on the 4th Basic Plan for Gender Equality (approved by the Cabinet in December 2015), the government enhance systems for promoting gender equality in the following priority fields.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reformation of "men-oriented working styles" for women's empowerment 2. Expansion of women's participation in policy decision-making processes 3. Securing equal opportunities and treatment between men and women and work-life balance 4. Promoting gender equality in regional communities, agricultural, forestry and fishery communities, and in the field of the environment 5. Gender equality in science and technology and academic fields 6. Support for women's lifelong health 7. Elimination of all forms of violence against women 8. Creation of an environment in which people facing poverty, aging, disabilities can lead secure lives 9. Consolidation of the social systems based on the perspective of gender equality 10. Awareness-raising on gender equality through education and media 11. Establishing disaster risk management and reconstruction system from the perspective of gender equality 12. International collaboration and contribution on gender equality 	<p>5</p>	<p>Achievement levels of the 71 performance objectives in implementation of the plan and in 12 priority fields of the 4th Basic Plan for Gender Equality</p>	<p>Cabinet Office and others</p>
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4-1. The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality (Summary)

[Approved by the Cabinet in December 2015]

To foster gender equality-related measures in a comprehensive and planned manner based on the Basic Act for Gender Equal society, basic approach through 2025, long-term governmental policy directions and specific measures implemented by 2020 are set in the Fourth Basic Plan.

The society we are aiming for should be



New Emphases in the Fourth Basic Plan

- 1) To reform the labor practices that are based on working styles, including the tendency to take long working hours and relocations for granted, which is defined as "men-oriented working styles"
- 2) To foster measures to increase the recruitment and promotion of women and develop human resources who can become leaders in the future with an eye to expanding women's participation in all fields of society
- 3) To establish an environment in which women can live with peace of mind by giving careful consideration and support to women faced with difficult situations
- 4) To utilize disaster risk management and reconstruction measures from the perspective of gender equality for the whole disaster risk management policies in light of the experiences and lessons learned from Great East Japan Earthquake
- 5) To respond diversifying violence against women and enhance measures to eliminate violence against women
- 6) To promote proactive compliance with international standards and international contributions based on the perspective of gender equality
- 7) Enhancing systems for promoting gender equality in local areas on the basis of the situation in each area

Part I Core Concepts

4-2. The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality (Summary)

Objectives on Policy Regions

1 Women's participation and advancement in all fields of society

Item		As of Dec.2015	Latest values	Goal
National civil service	Proportion of women in director	3.5% (2015.7)	4.1% (2016.7)	7% (End of FY2020)
	Proportion of women in section chief	22.2% (2015.7)	23.9% (2016.7)	30% (End of FY2020)
Prefectural (city) civil service	Proportion of women in director	8.5% (14.5%) (2015)	9.3% (15.6%) (2016)	15% (20%) (End of FY2020)
	Proportion of women in section chief	20.5% (31.6%) (2015)	21.7% (32.9%) (2016)	30% (35%) (End of FY2020)
Private corporations	Proportion of women in director	9.2% (2014)	10.3% (2016)	15% (2020)
	Proportion of women in section chief	16.2% (2014)	18.6% (2016)	25% (2020)
Employment rate for women aged between 25 and 44 years		70.8% (2014)	72.7% (2016)	77% (2020)
Proportion of employees working 60 hours or more per week		Male: 12.9% Female: 2.8% (2014)	Male: 11.7% Female: 2.6% (2016)	5.0% (2020)
Percentage of male workers who take child care leave	National civil service	3.1% (FY2014)	5.5% (FY2015)	13% (2020)
	Local civil service	1.5% (FY2013)	2.9% (FY2015)	13% (2020)
	Private corporations	2.3% (FY2014)	3.16% (2016)	13% (2020)

2 Safety and security of life

Item	As of Dec.2015	Latest values	Goal
Healthy Life Expectancy	Male: 71.19yrs Female: 74.21yrs (2013)	Male: 71.19yrs Female: 74.21yrs (2013)	One-year extension of healthy life expectancy Male: 70.42→71.42 Female: 73.62→74.62 (2010→2020)
# of one-stop support centers for victims of sexual crime / sexual violence which local government is concerned with	25 (2015.11)	39 (38 Prefectures) (2017.4)	At least 1 in each pref. (2020)
# of single-parents who take regular employment through public employment security offices	38,771 (FY2014)	36,620 (FY2016)	Year-on-year increase (every fiscal year)

3 Infrastructure improvement on the realization of gender equal society

Item	As of Dec.2015	Latest values	Goal
Awareness of the term "gender-equal society"	Male: 66.3% Female: 61.3% (2012)	Male: 70.4% Female: 63.3% (2016)	100% in both sexes (2020)
# of children on waiting lists for childcare facilities	23,167 (2015.4)	26,081 (2017.4)	Aiming for zero (End of FY 2017) *
Proportion of people with bachelor by sex	Male: 54.9% Female: 45.1% (2013)	Male: 54.6% Female: 45.4% (2014)	5 points reduction of the gap (2020)
Proportion of female members of prefectural disaster councils	13.2% (2015)	14.0% (2016)	30% (2020)

4 Implementation of the plan

Item	As of Dec.2015	Latest values	Goal
Proportion of municipalities with established plans for gender equality	City: 97.0% Town & Village: 52.6% (2015)	City: 95.9% Town & Village: 54.3% (2016)	City: 100% Town & Village: 70% (2020)

**"Plan to rear children with peace of mind" released in June 2017, renewed the target date to "end of FY 2020 at the latest".

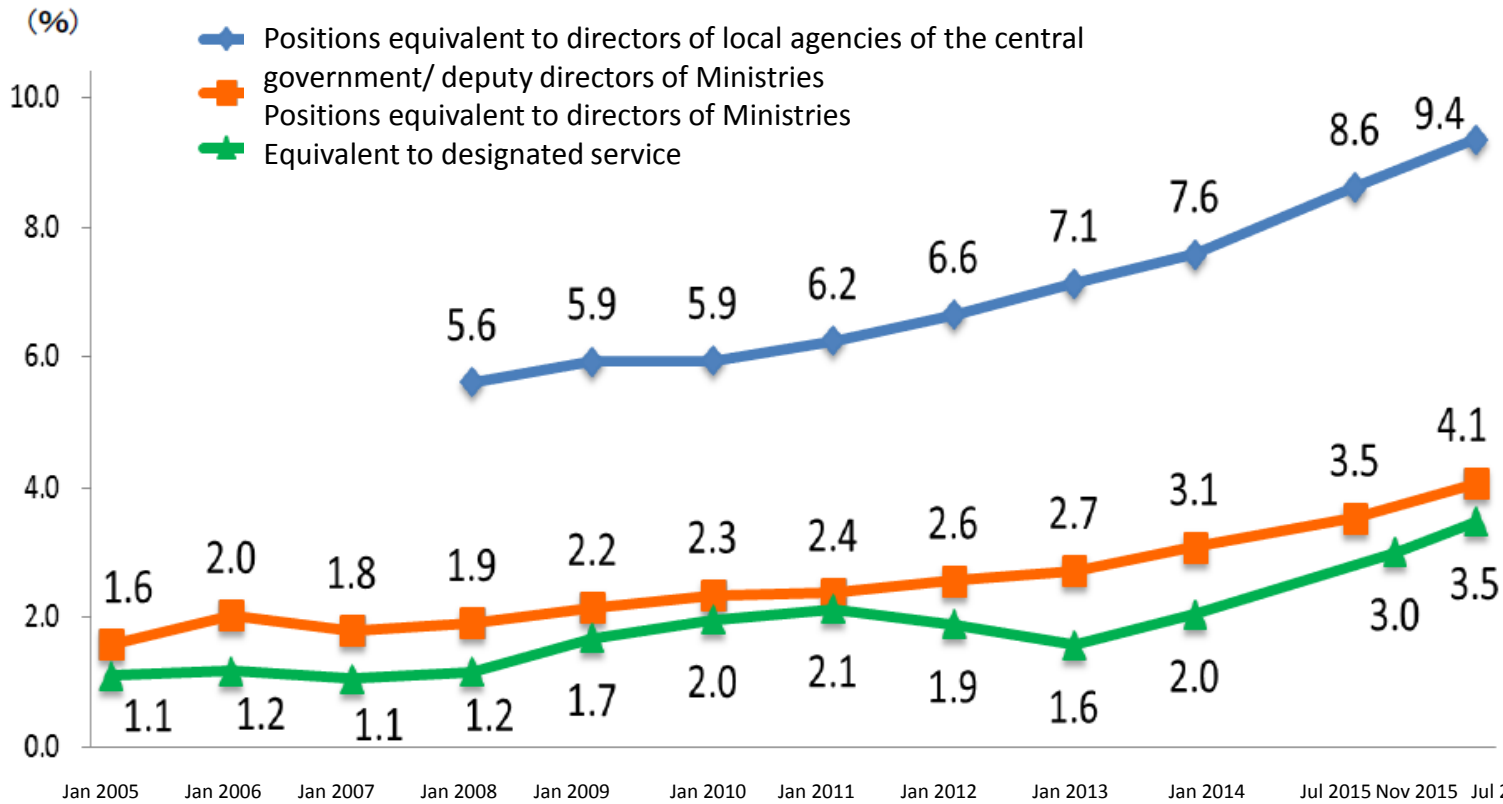


4-3. The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality (Summary)

Policy Region 1 Women's participation and advancement in all fields of society	1) Reformation of "men-oriented working styles" for women's empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform of the labor practice (long working-hour reduction, utilization of ICT etc.) - Promoting understanding of gender equality of men and positive action for women's empowerment - Reviewing social systems and traditions (tax and social security)
	2) Expansion of women's participation in policy decision-making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further promotion of positive action to achieve "30%" objective - Expansion of women's participation in the area of politics, judiciary, administration, economy and the others such as local, agriculture, S&T, medical, education, media, disaster prevention and international
	3) Securing equal opportunities and treatment between men and women and work-life balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realizing work-life balance, promoting efforts to solve the M-shaped curve issue - Securing equal employment opportunity and treatment for men and women, promoting positive action - Elimination of all forms of harassment - Fine-tuning the non-regular employment job environment
	4) Promotion of gender equality in the area of regional, rural and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a foundation for promotion of gender equality in local communities - Creating environments for women's participation and advancement in agricultural, forestry and fisheries
	5) Gender equality in science and technology and academic fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating environments to promote participation of women researchers - Encouraging women's colleges' students and high school graduates to enter scientific fields.
Policy Region 2 Safety and security of life	6) Support for women's lifelong health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining and improving lifelong health for men and women - Supporting health in pregnancy and childbirth - Expansion of women's participation in medical fields
	7) Elimination of all forms of violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating a foundation for preventing and eliminating violence against women, promoting the prevention of domestic violence, stalker issues, sexual crime, sexual violence against children, prostitution, human trafficking and sexual violence expressions used by the media
	8) Creation of an environment in which people facing poverty, aging, disabilities can lead secure lives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support of men and women facing living difficulties such as poverty - Creating an environment where older people, people with disabilities, non-Japanese etc. can lead secure lives.
Policy Region 3 Infrastructure improvement on the realization of gender equal society	9) Consolidation of the social systems based on the perspective of gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making the tax & social security systems, and legal systems to be more idealistic for people to be able to make choices of the way to work and have family - Building a foundation of support for child-rearing and family care
	10) Awareness-raising on gender equality through education and media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing widespread popular publicity and education campaigns - Enhancement of education and study to promote gender equality
	11) Establishing disaster risk management and reconstruction system from the perspective of gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopting the perspective of gender equality into disaster risk reduction policies and policies regarding reconstruction from Great East Japan Earthquake - International corporation for disaster risk reduction
	12) International collaboration and contribution on gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proactive compliance with international standards, enhanced domestic implementation - International contribution with strong leadership in the field of gender equality
Implementation of the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the role of national machinery for the promotion of gender equality - Reflecting the perspective of gender equality (eg. to incorporate the viewpoint of gender equality in the budgeting process) - Support for initiatives by local governments, private groups and other bodies 	

4-4. Appointment of Female National Public Officers to Higher Positions 【related SDG indicators:5.5.2】

The proportion of female national public officers in leadership positions, such as positions equivalent to directors of Ministries, has been gradually increasing lately.

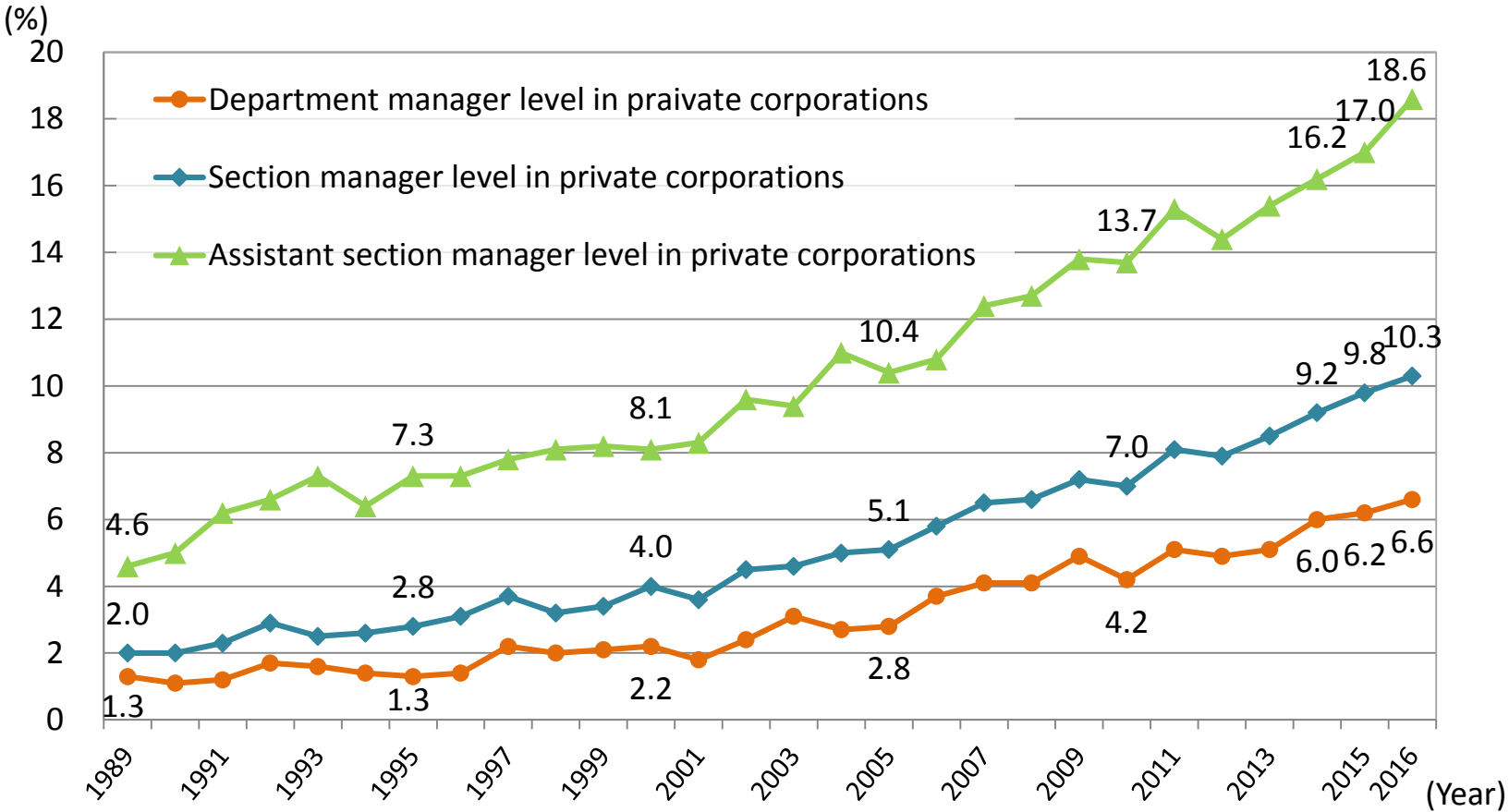


※Source : Created from “Follow-up on the state of promoting female national public employee and acquisition of child care leave of national public employee,” December 2016

4-5. Increase of Female Managers in Private Corporations

[related SDG indicators:5.5.2]

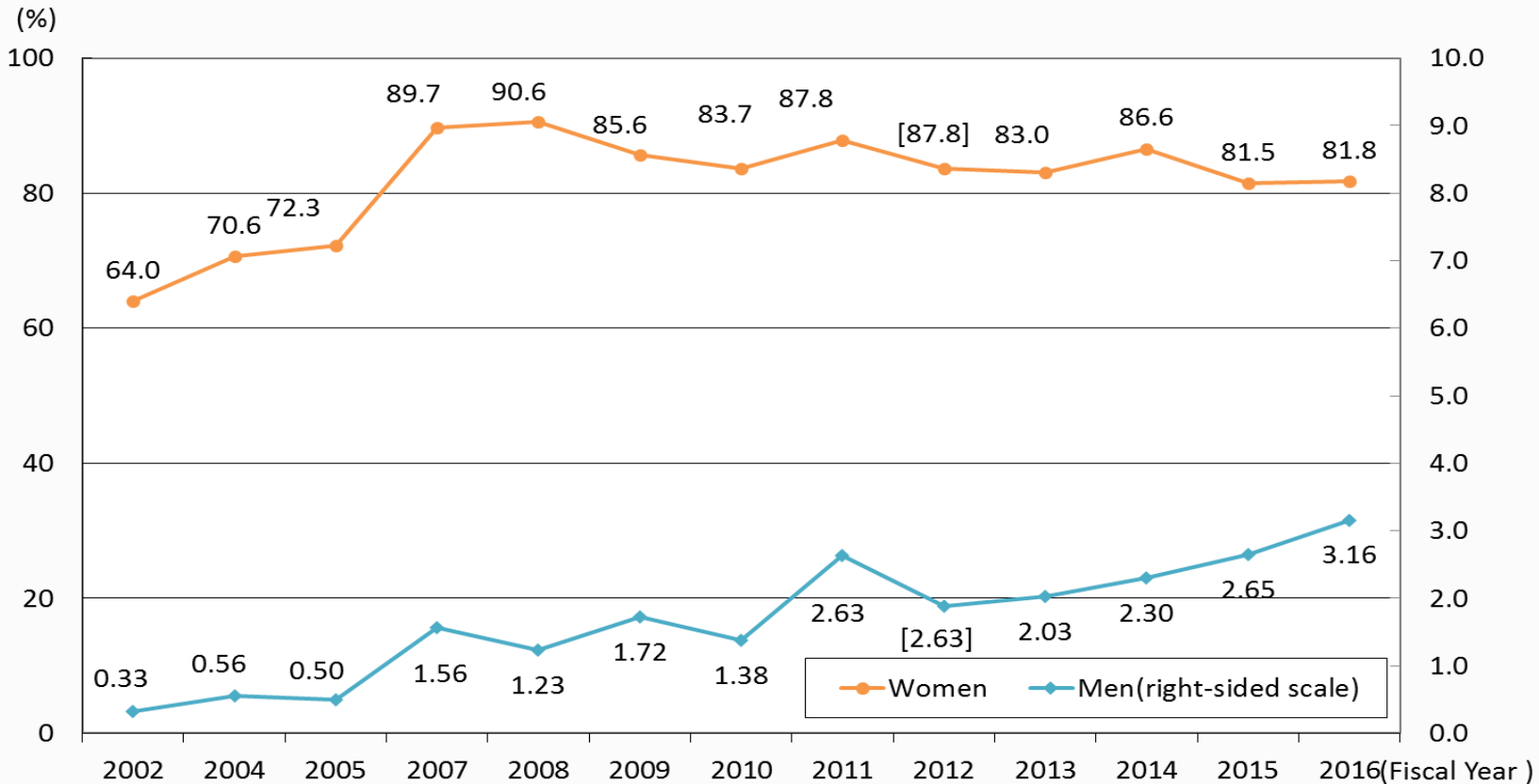
The government promotes private corporations' various efforts to promote female employees to senior position toward achieving the target of increasing the share of female managerial level to approximately 15% by 2020



※Source: "Basic Survey on Wage Structure" the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

4-6. Consumption Rate of Child Care Leave

The rate of women taking child care leave has hovered between 80-89% in recent years due to efforts made. On the other hand, the rate of men taking child care leave is still low although it has increased year by year.



※Source: “Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management,” the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

5-1. Capacity for producing SDG indicators

Capacity to produce SDG indicators, including gender related indicators

- The **MIC** conducted a consultation with line ministries on the availability of official statistics for reporting SDG indicators.



the consultation result (as of June 2017)

- Japan could cover around 40% of all SDG indicators, provided that proxy indicators (data produced in the national context, not exactly the same as the global indicators) are to be included.

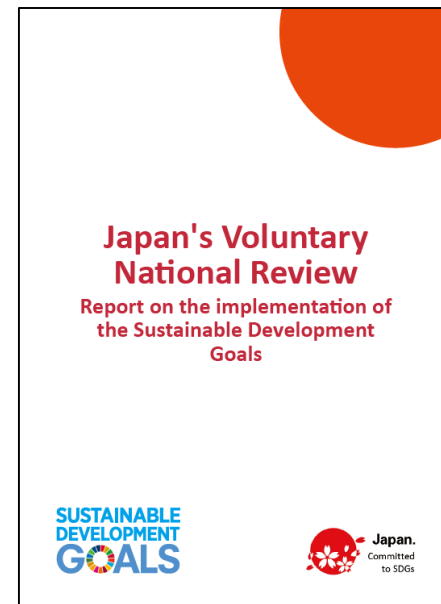
5-2. Capacity for producing SDG indicators

- The consultation result was included in the VNR* at the High Level Political Forum in July, 2017.

* Voluntary National Review

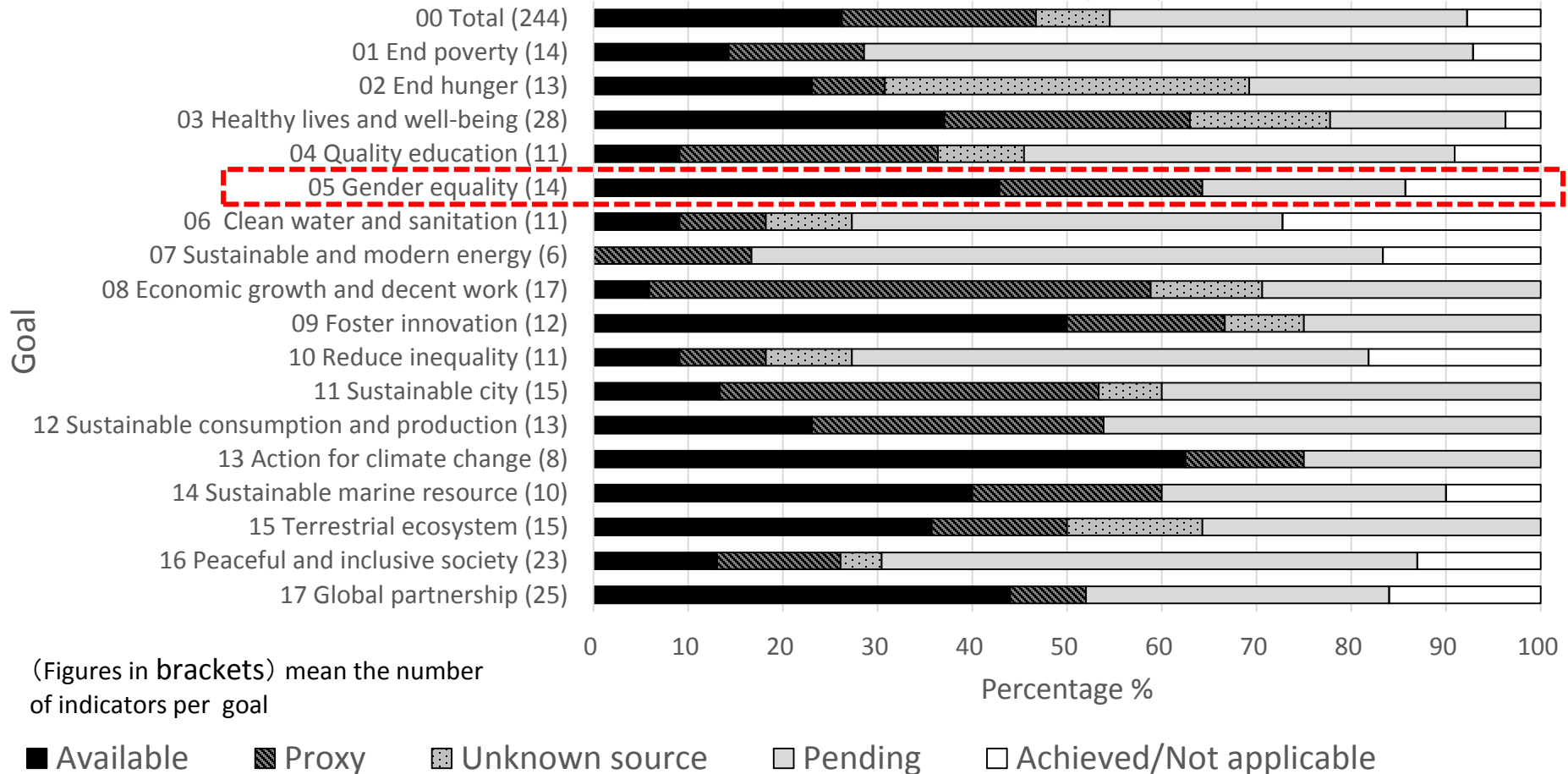
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16445Japan.pdf>

*In Japan, the VNR was published by the SDGs Promotion Headquarters, with its secretariats: Cabinet Secretariat and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



5-3. Capacity for producing SDG indicators

The consultation result by goals



(Figures in brackets) mean the number of indicators per goal

Unknown source: National data are listed in the UN Global Database but they are to be validated as the Government of Japan has not confirmed their sources.

5-4. Capacity for **gender related** SDG indicators

Focus on Goal 5

Several producible indicators (examples) :

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex , age and location (Tier II)

→Possible resource: Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (Tier I/III)

→Possible resource: The map of Women in Politics in Japan

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (Tier I)

→Possible resource: Communications Usage Trend Survey/ Population Census

And also....

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

→"Survey on Violence between Men and Women"
could provide partial or proxy data

5-5. Capacity for **gender related** SDG indicators

Disaggregation by sex

The improvement of statistics disaggregated by sex is included in the related documents:

- The Master Plan Concerning the Development of Official Statistics, 2014
- The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, 2015

...collect data disaggregated by sex as much as possible to improve gender statistics when conduct statistical surveys including operational statistics

Generally,

Official statistics provide sex disaggregated data, including SDG indicators other than Goal 5 indicators.

6-1. Challenges and Next Steps

Challenges

Challenges towards filling existing gender data gaps in SDG indicator frameworks.

- Coordinate gender related statistics with line ministries
- Change the design of questionnaires for SDGs
- Take into account hidden figures in “sensitive issues”

6-2. Challenges and Next Steps

Next Steps for all SDG indicators

- Explore the possibility to use non-official data, such as big data and private sector's data
- Start collecting data for SDG indicators
- Consider how to establish the Japan's data dissemination platform

Thank you very much!

