

SDGs Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Words of Shuji Funamoto

Day workers all over the nation, don't die in a ditch in silence! Survive and fight back against them all!



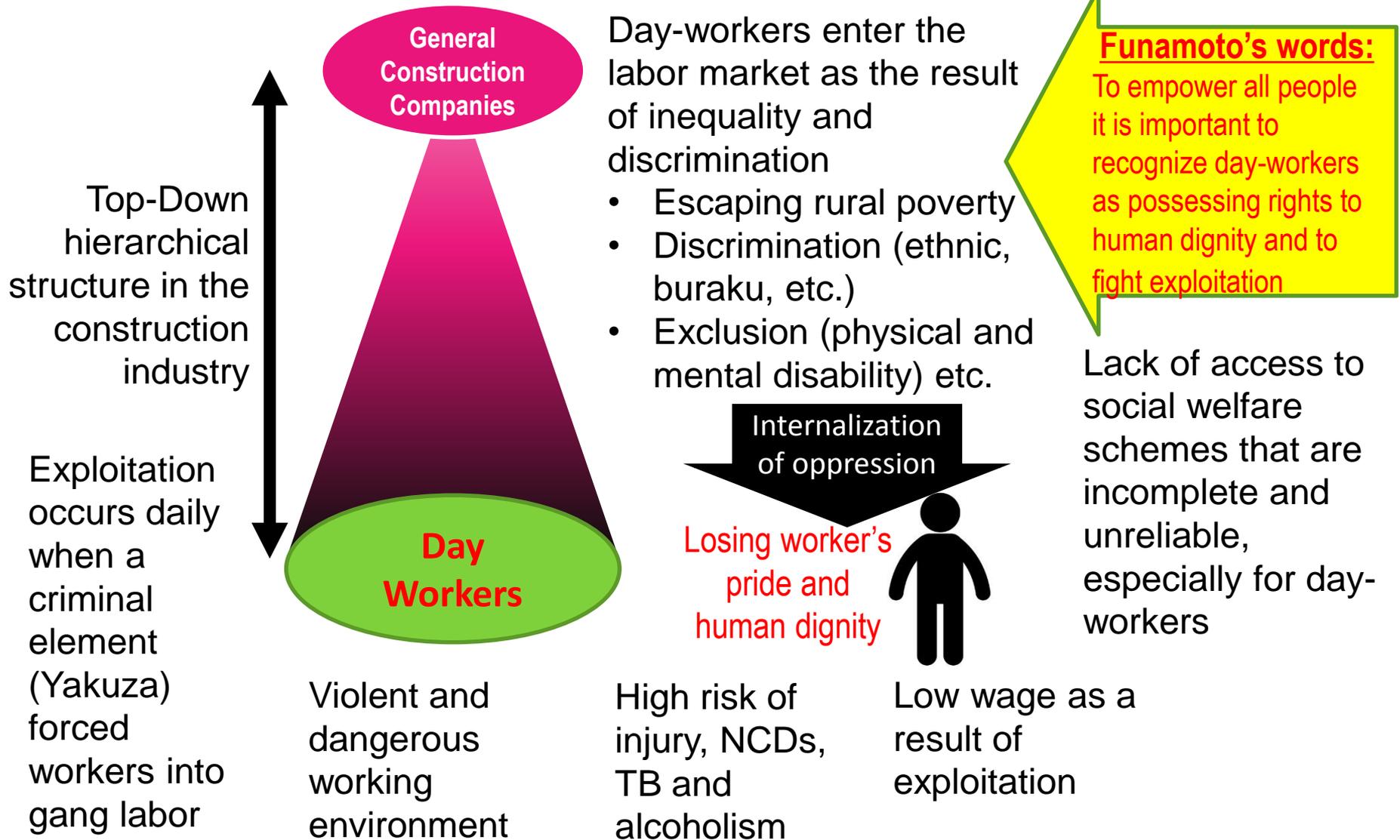
Shuji Funamoto, 1975

Shuji Funamoto (1946 – 1975)

A radical activist and organizer of the day-workers labor movement in Japan in 1960-70's. A founder of Kamagasaki Kyoto-Kaigi ("Congress for Collaborative Struggle to Expel Vicious Exploiters from Kamagasaki", Japan's largest day-workers district in Osaka City), he and his comrades organized day-workers into a labor movement that fought against exploitation and forced labor in the construction industry. After years spent escaping from arrest and prosecution from Japanese police, he committed suicide in 1975, on the same day Japanese Prince visited Okinawa Island after its integration to Japan.



Diverse Dimension of Poverty and Inequality



Japan's Poverty and Inequality Nowadays

- ◆ **Myth:** Japan is an equal and successful society without poverty
- ◆ **Truth:** Japan has some people experiencing poverty and inequality, but they have often been hidden from sight. It also has some related problems due to its aging and shrinking population. Japan is a developed country but has been struggling together with other countries to resolve many shared social, political, environmental and economic problems.

Diverse Dimension of Inequality

- Child poverty: inheritance of poverty (relative poverty rate of children: 14%), Inter-generational inequality: the redistribution scheme has some negative effects and costs of education are huge; hence the perpetuation of inequality over generations.
- Poverty and gender inequality: more than 50% of single female household are under poverty line due to the low wage and precarious employment of women
- Discrimination, marginalization and isolation: people in physical/mental disability, migrants, gender-based discrimination, LGBTQI (SOGIESC) *number of suicide: 21,321 (2017)
- Aging and shrinking population: relative poverty rate of older households is 22% (general population: 16%) and making community/society less resilient against natural disasters (East Japan Great Earthquake/Tsunami, West Japan Great Flood)
- Weakened public social welfare/security schemes affected by aging, shrinking population and limited application policy of the government (Protection rate of Japan's public assistance scheme under Public Assistance Act is only 32.1%)

Wide-range focus on inequality in SDGs' Goal 10

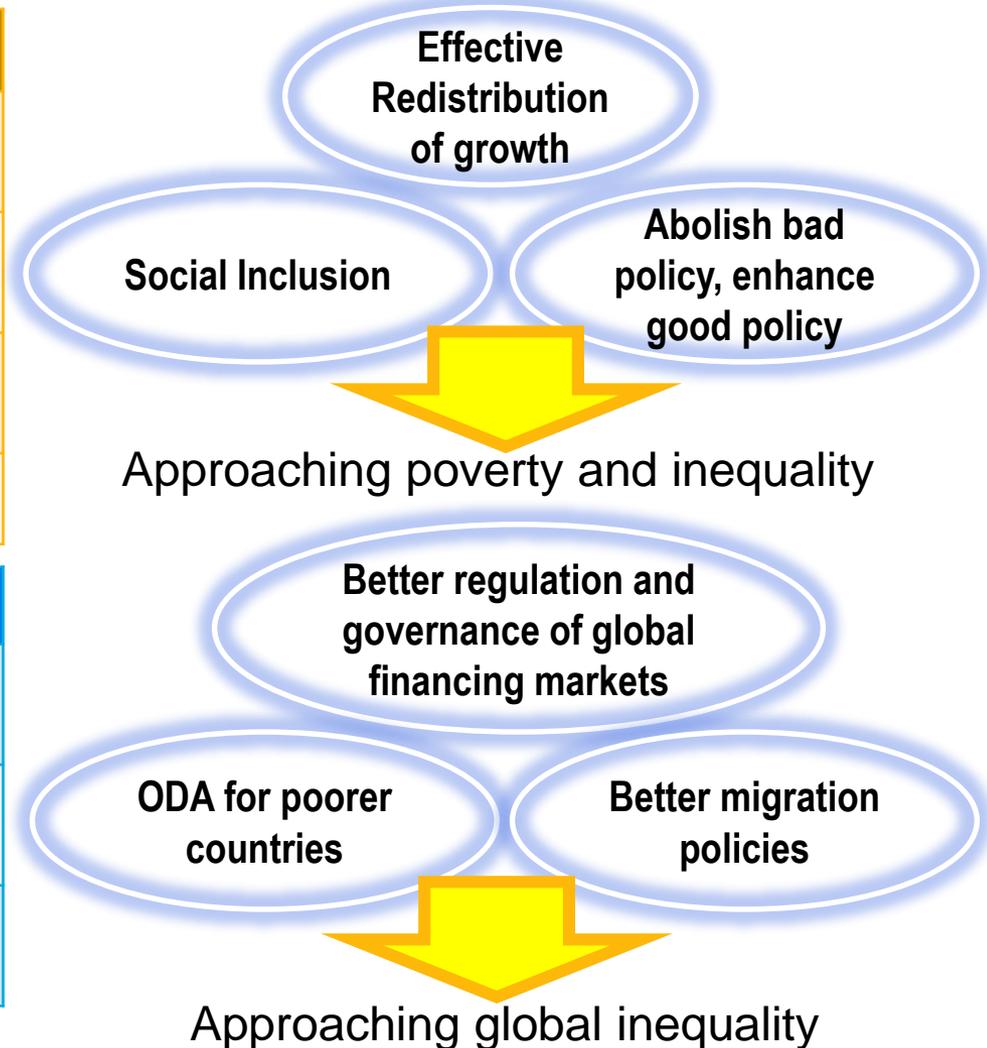
Reduce inequality within and among countries

Inequality within countries

10.1	Redistribution of growth for the bottom 40%
10.2	Social Inclusion against marginalization and isolation
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity by abolish harmful laws and policies
10.4	Promote better policies to fight inequality

Inequality among countries

10.5	Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets etc.
10.6	More power for developing countries in international organizations
10.7	Better migration by planned, well-managed migration policies



Difficulties in the era of science and technology innovation

SDGs: a sustainable society without poverty and inequality

With highly-
developed IT
technology

**Big Transnational
companies (GAFA etc.)
Architect Global Income
Schemes**

TAX
HAVEN

Contemporary major contradiction
between expanding production
capacities v. existing relations of
production and ownership

CONTRADICTION

**Huge inequality
will shake the
current world
order**

Taxes/Social Welfare/Protection

Divided by/Depending on nation states

Can SDGs solve this problem and how?

Science/Technology Innovation: new challenge on poverty/inequality

**Full Implementation of STIs
=Truly “disruptive innovation”
for whole society/economy**

- Artificial Intelligence
- Electric vehicles
- Self-driving car
- Blockchain technology
- Crypto currencies etc.

New Paradigm of STIs and Crisis on SDGs

Huge
unemployment

Human
Alienation

Wider poverty
and inequality

Crisis of
existing world
order

*A burning issue on “business and human rights” and “responsible supply chain” on how to prevent resource exploitation from fragile countries.

Potentials of
STIs in the
field

Potential
social harm
caused by STIs

Poverty and
inequality will
enter a new
phase of human
history

Civil society should develop a shared strategy to respond STIs