

SDGs



NGO Non-Profit Type

General Foundation Corporation IKUEI

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD





Without being left behind
So that human beings can continue to live on this
earth in a stable manner
It was the organization of various problems in the
world and the concrete goals for solving them.
SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals).
Adopted by the United Nations in 2015, the
international community is united and
We have agreed to reach this goal by 2030.



Goal 1 End all forms of poverty everywhere

Targeting the world, ending all forms of poverty everywhere in Goal 1, is

It's impossible at all.

Our scope is to establish a permanent children's cafeteria nationwide based on the child poverty rate of 26 million people in Japan.



Goal 2 Zero hunger

It's time for us to rethink how we produce, share and consume food.

When properly functioning, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food to all, generate adequate income, support human-centered rural development and protect the environment.

Even with this content, activities can only be expected in a limited area.

With the cooperation of the local government, our company and related organizations, we will contribute to the establishment of a permanent children's cafeteria nationwide. We would like to thank all the organizations and thank them.



Goal 4 Providing inclusive, equitable and quality education for all and promoting lifelong learning opportunities

Obtaining quality educational opportunities is the foundation for sustainable development. Access to inclusive education not only helps improve quality of life, but also gives people around the world the tools they need to devise innovative solutions to the world's greatest challenges.

The university entrance rate of orphanage graduates is about 3%. The reality is that they start working from junior high school and high school graduates, and at the moment, they do not lead to medium- to long-term employment. Through a joint project with our company and related organizations, we have begun to formulate a foundation for the establishment of a free university. University subjects are nurses, caregivers, physiotherapists, travel business managers, hotel management technicians. Schools: Medical practice-like practitioners, etc. Based on corporate cooperation, we will commercialize it as a business.

Goal 17 Revitalize Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development



”Poverty” is the second most common reason for entering a facility after abuse

According to a survey by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, the poverty rate of children in Japan (2018) is 13.5%. Furthermore, the poverty rate of single-parent families is said to be 48.1%, which is the worst level among developed countries.

9.2% of children who entered the facility in 2020 were forced to enter the facility because of their parents' employment and financial reasons, that is, poverty. Parental abuse (45.2%) was the most common reason for admission, but there are many cases in which parents who are cornered in poverty lead to abuse and abandonment of childcare.

1 in 7 Japanese children is poor

Studies have shown that poor prenatal nutrition leads to weaker insulin secretion and an increased risk of diabetes, and lack of nutrition in early childhood increases the risk of developing dementia 50 years later. , Various research results have been obtained overseas. In Japan, measures are delayed compared to other developed countries, and child poverty remains at a high level.

Half of single-parent families are poor

The problem of child poverty has improved in the last few years. However, children in single-parent families have been in a difficult situation before. The poverty rate of single-parent families is 48.3%, which is said to be the worst level among developed countries.

One of the characteristics of the poverty situation in single-mother households peculiar to Japan is that "the ratio of unemployed poor households is higher than that of unemployed poor households." It is said that this is due to the fact that in Japan it is difficult to balance child-rearing and employment, and it is part-time and temporary employment that can be employed while raising children.

Loss of child poverty on society

The problem of children's poverty causes great losses not only to the children involved, but to society as a whole. According to a survey by the Japan Foundation, it is estimated that the national loss will be about 40 trillion yen or more if children who grew up in poverty do not become taxpayers and become social security recipients. This is not their responsibility. It is the responsibility of all of us.

Children's poverty is nothing else.

