



SAKAI SAFE CITY PROGRAMME FINAL REPORT



January 2021

Sakai City

Introduction

With an increase in urbanisation and informatisation, violence against women and children is becoming a severe social problem. This is a critical challenge for Sakai City as well as other cities to overcome, in order to realise a gender equal society.

In January 1995, Sakai City became Japan's first local government to declare itself a city aiming to achieve gender equality. In April 2002, the city also became Osaka Prefecture's first local government to enforce the Ordinance regarding the Promotion of the Formation of a Gender Equal Society. As indicated by these efforts, Sakai has been making progressive efforts toward achieving a gender equal society.

In December 2013, in order to reinforce measures to prevent violence against women and children, Sakai City announced its participation in the Safe Cities Global Initiative (SCGI: global project for safe cities free from violence against women and girls) under UN Women (a UN organisation working on the realisation of gender equality and empowerment of women). Sakai was the second city in the developed world and the first city in Japan to announce its participation in the project. Aiming to realise 'Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for All Women and Children', Sakai City launched the Sakai Safe City Programme.

In FY 2014, Sakai City conducted a scoping study to research and analyse the city's situation at the time and narrow down the challenges to be addressed. In FY 2015, using the study as a basis, the city established a programme design consisting of specific measures and achievement targets to develop Sakai into a safe city in five years. The city pushed forward with various measures over the planned five-year period, while conducting an annual inspection and evaluation of the programme's progress in order to review and improve it.

The purpose of this programme lies in establishing effective crime prevention models and ultimately presenting them to cities throughout the world. Of particular note are the Countermeasures against the Display of Explicit Images in Cooperation with Convenience Stores, implemented as part of this programme. Since their launch in Sakai City, the countermeasures have been attracting considerable attention both inside and outside the city, eventually developing into a national movement. This is one of the noteworthy achievements accomplished through the programme.

The planned period for the Sakai Safe City Programme ended in FY 2019, but Sakai City still needs to continue working towards increasing its citizens' awareness of public security and relieving their anxiety. In addition, the spread of the novel coronavirus infectious disease has aroused anxiety and stress among the general public concerning their lives, raising the concern that even more serious violence might be directed against women and children.

Towards resolving these challenges and attaining the SDGs, Sakai City will further reinforce its measures under the new project name 'Safe City Sakai'.

While reviewing the measures conducted thus far under the Sakai Safe City Programme and making a comparison between the city's situation in 2014 prior to the launch of the programme and that in 2019 after the measures were taken, this report presents a compilation of the results generated by the measures, the challenges they created, and assessments. We would be delighted if the efforts made by Sakai City were to be distributed to the world and could be of use to you in making further efforts. We sincerely hope that you will have a look at this report.

I would like to conclude by expressing our sincere appreciation to the supervisors, researchers and all others who have provided us with understanding and cooperation for proceeding with this programme.

January 2021

Hideki Nagafuji, Mayor of Sakai City

Development of the Sakai Model into a Global Model

Supervisor: Setsuko Lee
Professor, Graduate School of Human Health Science,
University of Nagasaki, Siebold

Introduction

From July 2014, I served as a general supervisor of the Sakai Safe Cities Global Initiative, which strives to 1) form safe ‘public spaces’; 2) take actions to prevent and reduce sexual violence and sexual harassment against women and girls in ‘public spaces’; and 3) establish effective measures as a crime prevention model, and ultimately present such an effective crime prevention model to cities throughout the world.

To proceed with the initiative, Sakai City was required to always maintain a grand, global perspective and conceive measures from the viewpoint of a global citizen. Furthermore, although sexual violence found in Sakai City, Japan, was a problem found almost anywhere on this earth, the city needed to consider some points unique to Japan.

Namely, the city needed to ‘see the world from the perspective of Sakai and see Sakai from the perspective of the world’.

I was engaged in consideration, exploration, and action together with everyone in Sakai City, which has generated some excellent achievements. Since the details of the paths to such results are presented in this final report, I will not discuss these further here.

In this section, I would like to look at Sakai City’s efforts from a bird’s-eye view and present suggestions regarding what seems to be effective and necessary in other cities around the world as well. I believe that such suggestions are easy for different countries around the world to incorporate flexibly into their measures while considering their own local features.

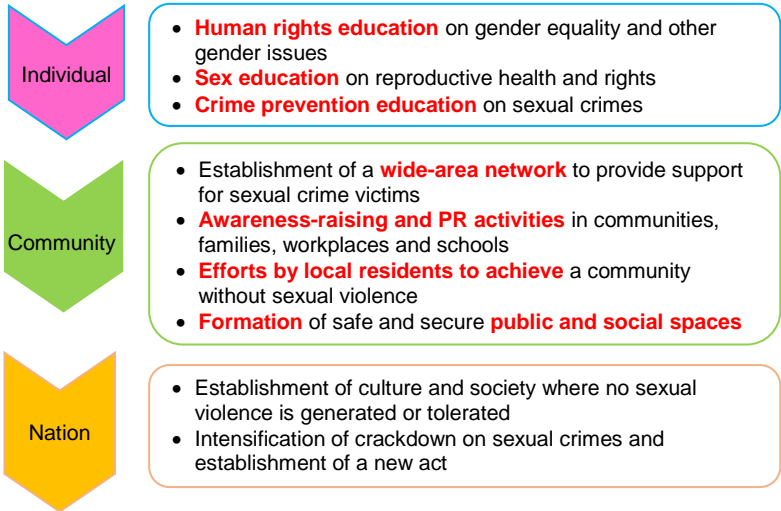
What Is Required to Prevent Sexual Violence in Public Spaces

To prevent sexual violence in public spaces, all individuals, communities, and countries have things they need to do at their respective levels.

At the individual level, citizens need to be aware that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators of sexual violence. To this end, the first thing to do is to ensure that all children receive human rights education, sex education, and crime prevention education.

At the community level, local residents themselves need to be committed to realising a society where no sexual crime is generated. To this end, it is necessary to establish a wide-area network to provide support for sexual crime victims, carry out awareness-raising and PR activities in communities, families, workplaces, and schools, and make community-based efforts to form safe and secure public and social spaces.

At the national level, it is necessary to establish a culture and society where no sexual violence is tolerated, intensify crackdowns on sexual crimes, establish a comprehensive anti-sexual violence act, and ensure cooperation with countries around the world.

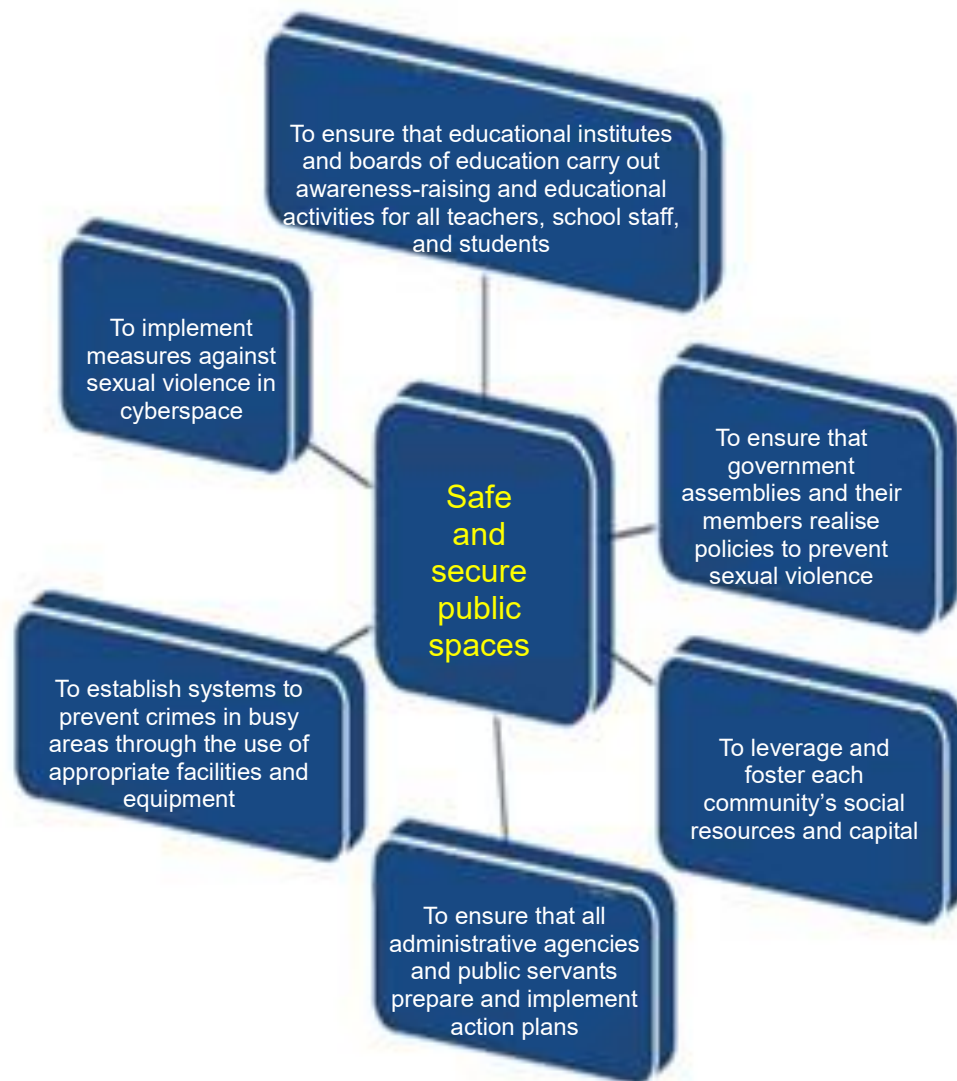


[Figure: What is required at individual, community, and national levels to prevent sexual violence]

Six Approaches towards Achieving Safe and Secure Public Spaces

Towards achieving safe and secure public spaces, I would like to suggest the following six approaches as comprehensive measures:

- (1) To position sexual violence in cyberspace as one of the categories of sexual violence in public spaces, and embark on measures against it;
- (2) To ensure that government assemblies and their members realise policies and implement measures to prevent sexual violence in public spaces;
- (3) To ensure that all administrative agencies and public servants prepare action plans to prevent sexual violence in public spaces and implement the plans through multidisciplinary cooperation;
- (4) To ensure that educational institutes and boards of education carry out awareness-raising and educational activities in a manner that such activities reach all teachers, school staff, and students without fail;
- (5) To establish systems to prevent crimes in busy areas through the use of appropriate facilities and equipment; and
- (6) To leverage and foster each community's social resources and capital.



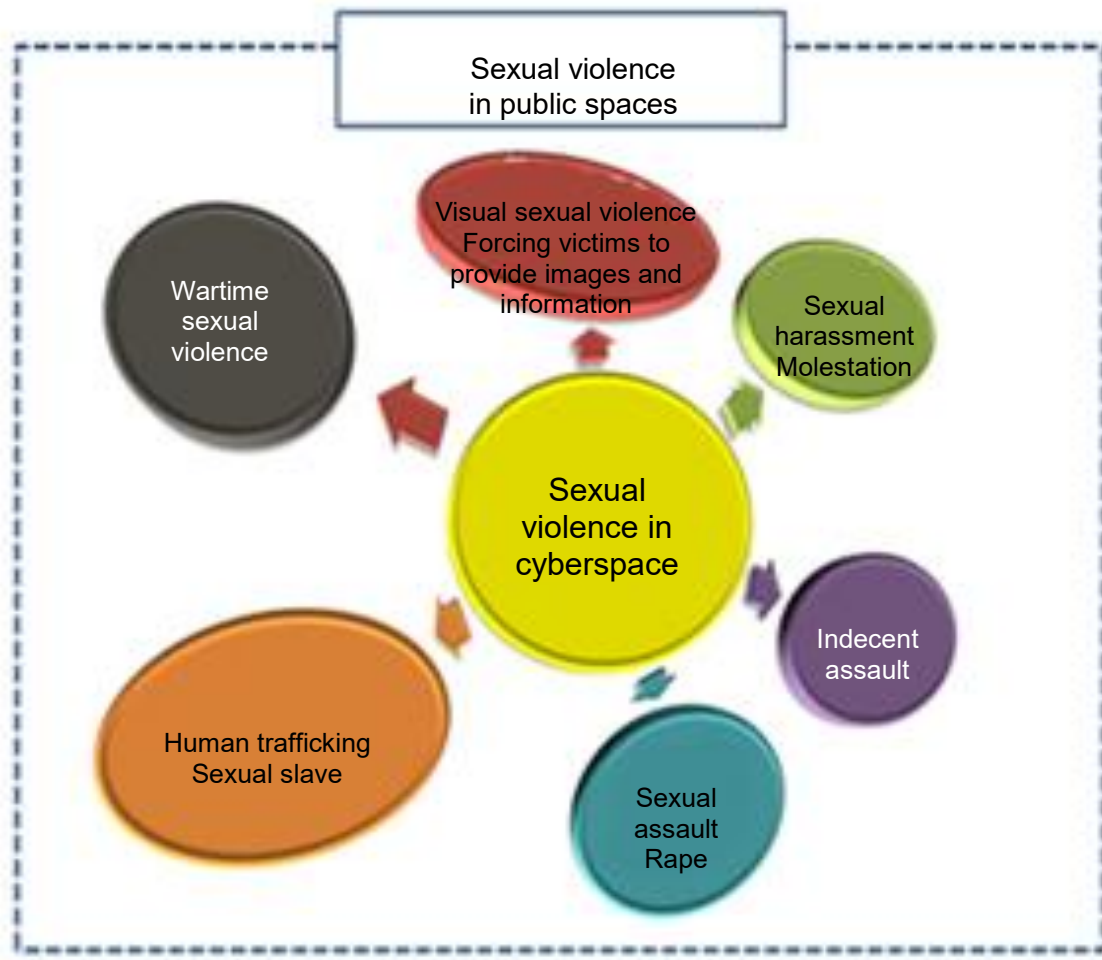
[Figure: Six approaches towards achieving safe and secure public spaces]

Serious Threats from Sexual Violence in Cyberspace

Cyberspace is an information space through computer networks, or a virtual space in which many users can obtain information freely. Naming exchange of information involving all forms of sexual violence in cyberspace as 'sexual violence in cyberspace', I positioned it as one of the categories of sexual violence in public spaces (July 2014). As far as I remember, Sakai was the first city in the world to regard sexual violence in cyberspace as a type of sexual violence in public spaces when proceeding with the Safe Cities Global Initiative.

I have defined 'sexual violence in cyberspace' as revenge pornography, online sexual exploitation, forcing and threatening victims to take sexual images, causing selfie-related damage, committing sexual abuse in the process of making pornography exchanged in cyberspace, and all the other forms of sexual violence in cyberspace. (Setsuko Lee: lecture provided as the conference director at the 7th academic conference of the Japan Association of Forensic Nursing, 2020).

Today, the negative impact on society caused by these forms of online sexual violence has become the largest ever in the history of humanity. It is urgently necessary for countries around the world to regulate the production and distribution of pornographic materials, video games, and animation works that amplify discriminatory gender stereotypes and encourage sexual violence against women and girls. Without this, it is impossible to achieve sound public spaces around the world. All countries and regions over the world should work together and embark on measures as soon as possible. Please remember that sexual violence in cyberspace is impacting all forms of sexual violence.



[Figure: Structure of sexual violence in cyberspace]

Conclusion

Now, the final report of the Sakai Safe Cities Global Initiative is being disseminated to the world. I would be happy if this report could be of use, however slight, to other cities in Japan and around the world to proceed with their measures against sexual violence.

I would like to conclude by expressing, on behalf of humanity, my sincere respect and appreciation to everyone involved in this programme for their commitment and passion, their excellence in pursuing human rights, and their experience-based wisdom and capability to take action.

I hope the Sakai model will develop into a global model.

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LIST of ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAP:	Child Assault Prevention
DV:	Domestic Violence
FY:	Fiscal Year
G7:	Group of seven
JK Business	Joshi-Kosei Business
LED:	Light Emitting Diode
KPI:	Key Performance Indicator
NPO:	Nonprofit Organization
PR:	Public Relations
SCGI:	Safe Cities Global Initiative
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
UN:	United Nations
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN Women:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
LGBT:	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
QR code:	Quick Response code
TV:	Television
COVID-19:	Coronavirus Disease 2019
AIDS:	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
PC:	Personal Computer

Term Definitions

Term		Definition
Girl		A female aged from 0 to 18 (including high school students)
Public space		Generally speaking, this means a space whose ownership and managerial/supervisory authority belong to a public organisation. In terms of the themes discussed in this report, however, the term refers to all types of outdoor spaces used by many and unspecified citizens in their everyday lives.
Specific groups that need special support (“socially disadvantaged people”)		Those in a situation where social support is difficult to obtain, such as needy households, individuals from abroad, senior citizens living alone, the mentally disabled, and minorities (ethnic minorities, transgender individuals, etc.)
Sexual crimes	Forced sexual intercourse, etc.	Sexual intercourse, anal intercourse, or oral intercourse (hereinafter called “intercourse, etc.”) with someone aged 13 or over through assault or blackmail, or intercourse, etc. with someone aged 12 or under
	Indecent assault	An indecent act against someone aged 13 or over through assault or blackmail, or an indecent act against someone aged 12 or under
	Abduction and kidnapping	Abduction or kidnapping of a person, including minors, for commercial, obscene, or marriage purposes, or as a threat to that person’s life or body
<p>In July 2017, the revised criminal law was enforced to inflict more severe punishment on sexual criminals. The crime name “rape*” was changed to “forced sexual intercourse, etc.,” with the regulation that limited victims only to women being revised so that men were also included among victims. In addition, the lightest statutory penalty was changed from three years of penal servitude to five years of penal servitude. Moreover, the regulation requiring complaint from the victim was deleted, enabling a prosecution to be conducted without such a complaint. In this report, the statistical figures for 2016 and earlier are in compliance with the legal definitions before revision.</p> <p>*Rape: Illicit intercourse with a girl aged 13 or over through assault or threat, or illicit intercourse with a girl aged 12 or under</p>		
Sexual violence in cyberspace		Exchange of information involving all forms of sexual violence, as well as slurs against a person’s personality and mental blackmail, in an information space through computer networks or in a virtual space in which many users can obtain information freely
Street crime		Violation of criminal law through snatching, street mugging, motorcycle theft, stealing from aboard a vehicle, parts stealing, car theft, or bicycle theft

Chapter 1: Sakai Safe City Programme

1. Proceeding with the Sakai Safe City Programme

(1) What is the Sakai Safe City Programme?

UN Women (a UN organisation working on the realisation of gender equality and empowerment of women) and some other organisations call for cities around the world to proceed with the Safe Cities Global Initiative¹ (SCGI: global project for safe cities free from violence against women and girls).

For the purpose of forming safe urban spaces, this initiative calls on participants to establish effective measures to prevent and reduce sexual violence and sexual harassment against women and girls in ‘public spaces’, and ultimately present effective crime prevention models to cities throughout the world.

In December 2013, Sakai City announced its participation in the initiative as the second city in the developed world and the first in Japan to do so. Since that time, the city has worked on the Sakai Safe City Programme, designed to realise a safe and secure community for women, children and all members of the community.

When preparing the Sakai Safe City Programme, a five-year plan from 2015 to 2019, Sakai City established the ideal state of the city to be achieved in five years (2019), and set achievement targets and achievement assessment indexes. While assessing the programme’s progress and target achievement, the city annually reviewed and improved the programme.

(2) Background to the Participation

Sakai is an international city that has been promoting trade with foreign countries since early modern times in Japanese history. In addition, Sakai is a liberal city that has inherited traditions as an autonomous city representative of Japan.

Of particular note are its various measures to achieve a gender equal society, including the establishment of the Gender Equality Plan more than 30 years ago. A wide variety of active efforts are in place in the city through cooperation between citizens and the administration.

<Major Milestones in the City’s Efforts toward a Gender Equal Society>

1980	The city opens Sakai City Women’s Club Hall (currently the Sakai City Gender Equality Center).
1983	The city establishes the Sakai City Gender Issue Action Plan – Phase 1.
1985	The city establishes the Women’s Policy Division in the Human Rights Promotion Bureau.
1995	The city becomes the first in Japan to declare itself a city aiming to achieve gender equality.
2002	The city establishes Sakai City’s Ordinance regarding the Promotion of the Formation of a Gender Equal Society, making Sakai the first local government in Osaka with such an ordinance.
2009	The city serves as the home of the Japan Office of UNIFEM (currently UN Women) at Sakai City Women’s Center (currently Sakai City Gender Equality Center). *The first office in Asia. The city serves in this role until 2013.

¹ UN Women is engaged in ‘Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces’, a programme developed by the SCGI in January 2016, when the UN-adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were launched. Currently, participating cities include not only Sakai, but also Dublin, Brussels, New York, Cairo, Mexico City, London and Madrid.

November 2012	Ms. Michelle Bachelet, then UN Women Executive Director, pays a cordial visit to Sakai City, proposing and requesting that Sakai City participate in the SCGI.
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2. Outline of the Sakai Safe City Programme

(1) Milestones of Sakai Safe City Programme

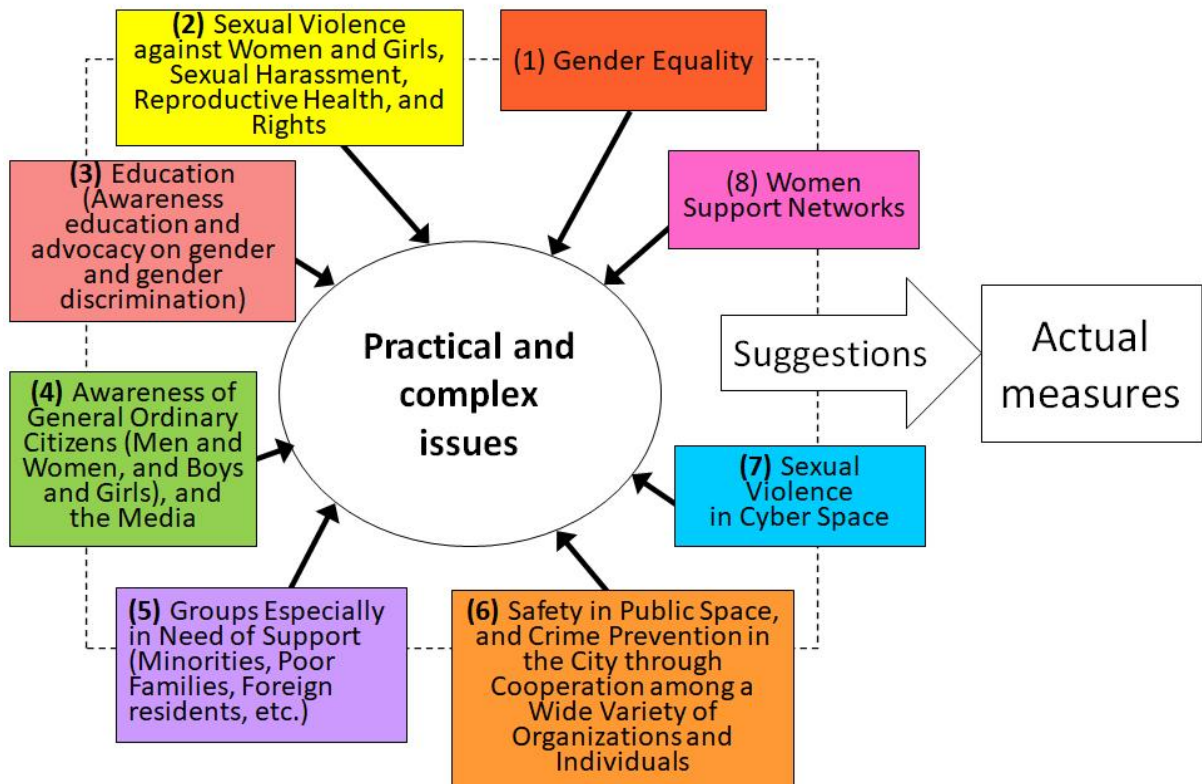
2013	
December	The mayor of Sakai City announces the city's participation in the Safe Cities Global Initiative. (Sakai is the second city in the developed world, and the first city in Japan, to announce its participation.)
2014	
November 21	The city holds a kick-off symposium.
2015	
March	The city inspects the city's situation and prepares a scoping study report.
August 2	The city holds a workshop for citizens to consider the Sakai Safe City Programme.
2016	
March	Based on the scoping study report, the city develops a programme design regarding measures to be implemented in the future.
From April	The city launches various measures based on the programme design.
November 22	Ms. Laura Capobianco, of UN Women, visits Sakai City.
2017	
March 12	The city holds a symposium.
September	The city compiles the Follow-up Review Report 2016, explaining the (annual) progress of specific measures implemented in FY 2016 and presenting the results of an assessment of the measures.
2018	
September	The city compiles the Follow-up Review Report 2017, explaining the (annual) progress of specific measures implemented in FY 2017 and presenting the results of an assessment of the measures.
October	The Chair of the Sakai City Council attends the 4th Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Leaders' Forum, held in Edmonton, Canada.
2019	
September	The city compiles the Follow-up Review Report 2018, (explaining the [annual] progress of the specific measures implemented in FY 2018).

(2) Scoping Study

The UN Women’s guideline specifies that a scoping study should be conducted as the initial phase of the Safe City Programme. The purpose of such study is to research and analyse the current situation and narrow down the challenges to be addressed. In FY 2014, Sakai City performed a scoping study in cooperation with experts in a wide variety of fields.

- Eight viewpoints

Figure1: Eight Viewpoints to analyze Current Situation



- Three Development Levels

Sakai City needs to address multi-layered problems. In the scoping study, these problems are categorised according to the following three development levels.



● Four Policies

The following four articles are presented as policies that the city needs to work on in order to realise the ideal state of the city in five years.

- I. Ensuring a safe and secure living environment in terms of facilities and equipment;
- II. Forming more cooperative relationships with various organisations to provide support for sexual violence victims, and revealing even more cases of sexual crimes;
- III. Raising citizens' awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators; and
- IV. Developing citizens' awareness as the mainstay of safety and security, and involving many more citizens as key players

● The basic rules

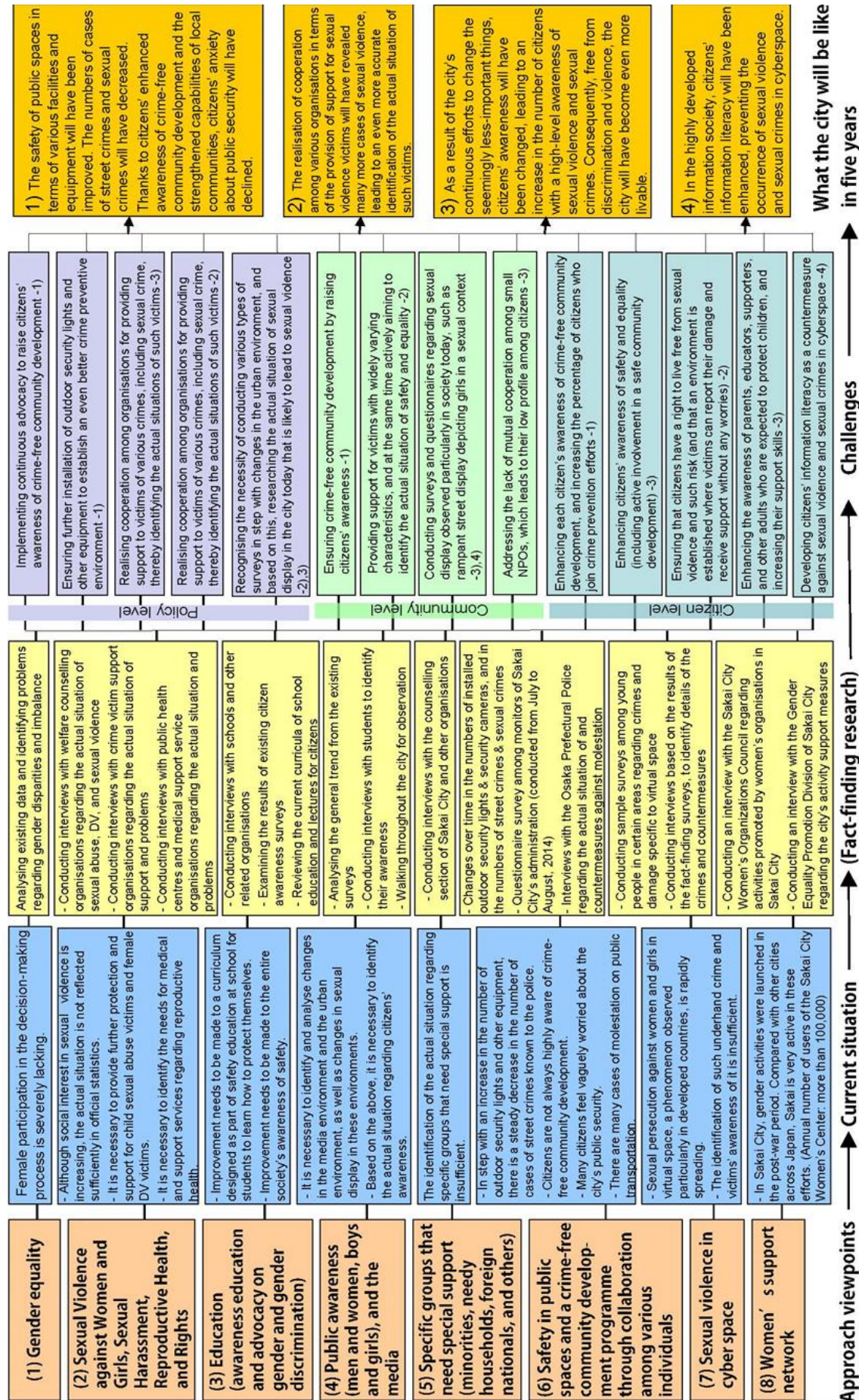
The basic rules of specific actions for the Sakai Safe City Programme are as follows:

Rule 1: Ensuring the commitment of not only administrative organisations and the police, but also many citizens and various organisations

Rule 2: Ensuring that specific measures are taken

Rule 3: Ensuring continuity

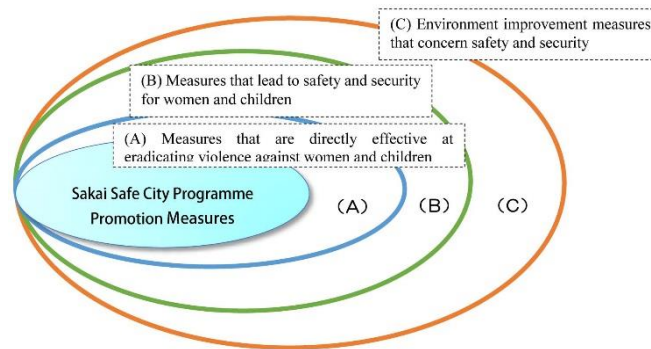
Figure2: Sakai Safe City Programme Scoping Study: Theoretical Model



(3) Programme Design

The Sakai Safety City Programme Design has been prepared based on the problems indicated in the FY 2014 scoping study report, comments from citizens, and the efforts made so far by Sakai City. The programme design consists of the specific measures to develop Sakai into a safe city in five years and the targets to be achieved in five years.

<Figure3 : Sakai Safe City Programme Promotion Measure System Chart>



Policies	(A) Measures that are directly effective in eradicating violence against women and children	(B) Measures that lead to safety and security for women and children	(C) Environment improvement measures regarding safety and security
1. Ensuring a safe and secure living environment in terms of facilities and equipment	<p>Installing outdoor security cameras and other devices</p> <p>Installing outdoor security lights and other devices</p> <p>Implementing countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety measures at schools • Safety management at nursery schools • Lending crime prevention alarms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the restroom environment in parks and other facilities • Installing a restroom (Omotenashi [hospitality] Restroom) in Ikoi Square of Daisen Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety measures at park facilities • Safety measures in municipal housing • Safety measures regarding street improvement and street maintenance & management • Safety measures regarding urban development • Safety measures in shopping streets
2. Forming more cooperative relationships with various organisations to provide support for sexual violence victims, and revealing still more cases of sexual crimes	<p>Promoting cooperation in the municipal government for counselling services, and disseminating necessary information</p> <p>Yoriaoi Supporter Project</p> <p>Board of Education: Training for Preventing Sexual Violence and Responding to Sexual Violence Victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating the Citizens Exchange for Gender Equality Participation • Providing support for crime victims • Providing counselling for women (including operating the Spousal Violence Counselling and Support Centre) • Providing special counselling at the Mental Health Center • Operating a special hotline for sexual violence victims to receive medical treatment • Providing counselling at the Gender Equality Center • Operating the Child and Family Support Centre • Preventing the occurrence of child abuse • Providing mental care for children sheltering from DV • Operating the Anti-Sexual Violence Countermeasure Promotion Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing counselling for children by phone • Sending school social workers • Providing support for schools 	
3. Raising citizens' awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators	<p>Holding seminars and campaigns</p> <p>Holding a campaign to prevent child abuse and violence against women</p> <p>Holding an On-Site Seminar to Prevent Dating DV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support for student guidance (implementing the CAP programme to prevent bullying and violence) • Providing support for student guidance (implementing a programme to prevent bullying in cyberspace) • Providing support for student guidance (dating DV prevention seminars) • Operating the Child Counselling Center • Holding seminars on sexual harassment • Providing support for student guidance (SAFE programme seminars) • Raising the public awareness to protect young people from sexual crimes (from the so-called JK business) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding nursing-related risk management seminars 	
4. Developing citizens' awareness as the mainstay of safety and security, and involving many more citizens	<p>Supporting voluntary crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars</p> <p>Supporting and fostering crime prevention activity organisations</p> <p>Holding symposiums</p> <p>Holding events to celebrate International Women's Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting surveys on dark corners • Ensuring that appropriate application is developed by the Code for Sakai • Organising night patrols by the Sakai Lamp Unit • Watching over citizens in cooperation with businesses operating in the city • Supporting night bicycle patrols to prevent crimes • Watching over children • Emergency Number 110 for Children • "One Gate Lamp in One Home" campaign • Disseminating safety and security emails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing parenting support 	

(4) Follow-up Review

In accordance with the programme design established in March 2016, Sakai City decided to ensure that the projects positioned as the programme design in and after FY 2016 would be subject to internal assessment by the city's departments in charge of the projects, and external assessment by a research team consisting of university faculty and other experts, thereby checking the progress and reviewing the projects and the programme itself. The city reflected the assessment results in its subsequent efforts in order to make the programme even more effective. The city compiled the results annually into the Follow-up Reviews 2016, 2017 and 2018. As for the Follow-up Review 2019, the city has decided to include it as part of this final report.

● Basic Concept of the Follow-up Review

- Use statistical data actively in order to accurately monitor the progress of the Sakai Safe City Programme. Also, introduce as many specific indexes as possible that serve as key performance indicators (KPIs).
- Based on these indexes, confirm the progress of the Sakai Safe City Programme and review the programme (implement a follow-up review). Also, with consideration given to the progress of the existing projects, actively launch new efforts as deemed appropriate.
- Release the confirmation and review results to the public in an appropriate manner. Also, report to the UN appropriately regarding the progress of the programme.
- As is the case with the establishment of the programme, implement the follow-up review with the involvement of stakeholders from a wide variety of fields.

● Internal Assessment and External Assessment

Internal and external assessments are performed. An internal assessment is conducted according to the project. Each of the city's departments in charge of the relevant project uses an individual effort sheet to perform an internal assessment, and carries out a check regarding the project contents, progress and results, as well as problems and challenges revealed through the implementation of the project, and the future course to be taken in order to address them. Meanwhile, an external assessment is performed by a team consisting of researchers who participated in the research and establishment of the scoping study and programme design. The team confirms the contents of each effort, and engages in a discussion with administrative officials, before advising on the inspection of the project progress and the review of the programme. Based on the results of the internal and external assessments, the city's departments in charge of the projects improve and review their projects, launch new measures, and review the programme itself, thereby striving to improve their subsequent efforts.

Chapter 2: Achievements and Challenges Found through Changes over the Five Years Before and After the Programme’s Implementation

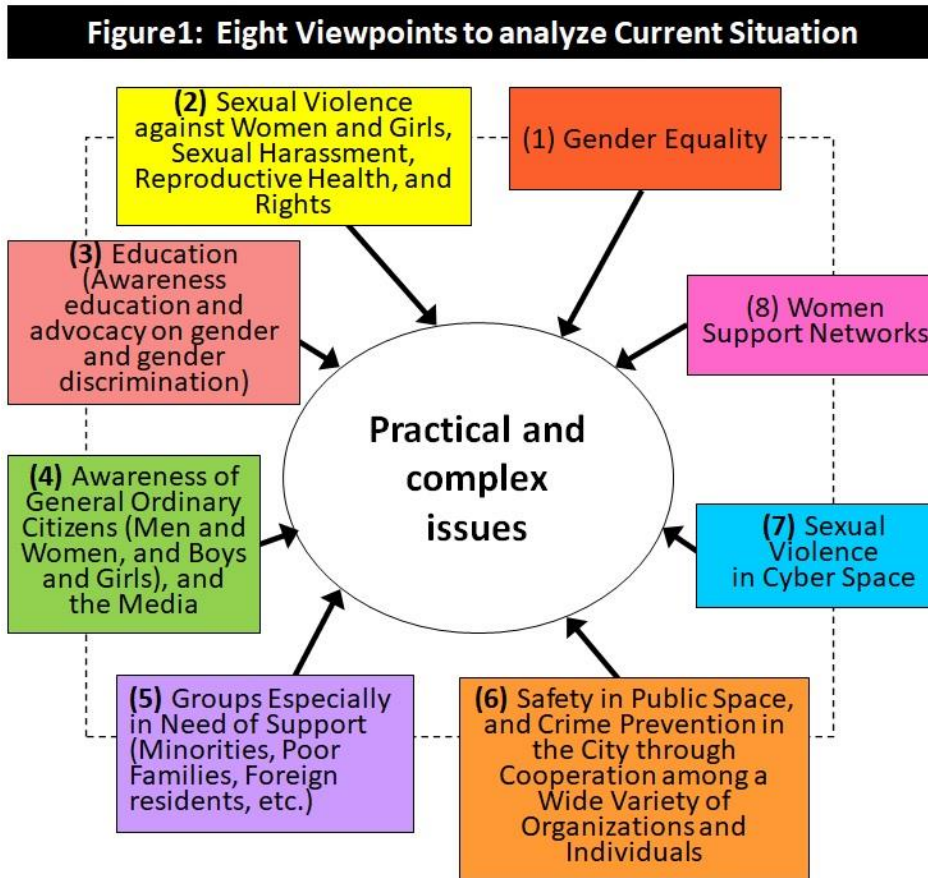
The below is a review of the achievements and challenges found through challenges over the five years before and after the programme’s implementation.

- PP. 11-22 From the eight viewpoints: Review by a team of researchers based on the perspective of analysing the situation
- P. 23 From the three development levels: Review by a team of researchers based on the perspective of implementing the programme
- PP. 24-44 From the four policies: Review based on the perspective of the community development administration. The achievements and challenges of each project are reviewed by the city’s departments in charge of the relevant project, while the achievements and challenges of each policy are reviewed by a team of researchers.



Photo1 : Omotenashi [hospitality] Restroom established in Daisen Park

1. From the eight viewpoints



(1) Sakai City's Situation and Challenges Indicated in the Scoping Study (March 2015)

① Gender Equality

- In the city, female participation in decision-making bodies, such as the municipal assembly and various deliberation councils, is around the national average.
- The percentage of those who agree with gender role stereotypes is higher than the national average.
- At municipal schools in Sakai City, more than half of the teachers and school staff are women, while the percentage of women in managerial positions at these schools is about 20%.
- It is urgently needed to establish a social environment in which each individual can demonstrate his/her own capabilities and characteristics, and in which the individual will be recognised for these points, irrespective of gender.

② Sexual Violence against Women and Girls, Sexual Harassment, and Reproductive Health/Rights

- Only a limited number of cases of sexual violence are actually disclosed and announced.
- Sakai City implements a wide variety of awareness-raising activities, such as the Orange Ribbon & Purple Ribbon Campaigns and awareness-raising seminars to prevent DV.
- Regarding sexual abuse, Sakai City urgently needs to discover latent child victims. It is essential to secure a sufficient number of expert staff members, and to ensure that staff members recognise sexual abuse correctly.
- In Sakai City, the Ordinance on Support for Crime Victims was enforced in 2013. This has made it easier to provide support for victims in cooperation with Osaka Prefecture, and also with the involvement of the entire city.

③ Education (Awareness Education and Advocacy on Gender and Gender Discrimination)

- Sakai City ensures that instruction and advocacy regarding gender and gender discrimination are included in school education.
- For the safety of children, the city cooperates with local communities in a wide variety of ways, such as ensuring that children are monitored by volunteer groups, and distributing safety and security post.
- Dating DV, which is a criminal offence, and trouble generated through social media and the Internet, are problems surrounding children that need to be addressed urgently in today's society. It is desired that educational programmes for teachers and school staff and other measures to promote education for preventing sexual crime generate favourable results.
- In Sakai Ward, schools in the ward play a major role in holding lectures for citizens regarding sex education and safety.

④ Awareness of the General ordinary citizens (Men, Women, Boys and Girls), and the Media

- The percentage of residents who say they have observed sexual crimes or have heard that sexual crimes have occurred around them is relatively high, at around 20% to 30%.
- Advertisements of the sexual services industry are rampant on the streets. In convenience stores in particular, which are accessed by many and unspecified persons regardless of age, pornographic magazines and comics are displayed and sold.
- In step with the spread of animation culture and the so-called "moe" culture¹⁾ in Japan over the past 10 years or so, a change has occurred in sexual display in public spaces in cities. There is a spread of sexual display from restricted areas to public spaces. Considering that Japanese society today does not have sufficient awareness of rape victims, this shift in sexual expression observed in public spaces in cities should be regarded as problematic.

⑤ Groups Especially in Need of Support (Minorities, Poor Families, Foreign Nationals, etc.)

- Socially disadvantaged people or minorities are often subject to sexual violence or sexual aggression. The shortage of social resources, as well as discrimination, prejudice, etc., tends to prevent the provision of support for such people, heightening their vulnerability to secondary damage.
- When responding to DV and sexual abuse, Sakai City respects cultural differences in attitudes and values. However, the city still needs to work on many more aspects, such as securing interpreters who provide victim-oriented support.

⑥ Safety in Public Spaces and Crime Prevention in the City through Cooperation among a Wide Variety of Organisations and Individuals

- The number of criminal offence cases known to the police has halved over the past 10 years. However, the number of sexual crimes (rape, indecent assault, and abduction and kidnapping) has increased, with most of the victims being women. Of these female victims, those aged 18 or under account for slightly less than half.
- An increasing number of outdoor security lights and security cameras are being installed. There is a gradual improvement in the installation of crime prevention equipment in public spaces in Sakai City.
- To prevent crime in local communities on a daily basis, the residents themselves, rather than administrative organisations, need to enhance the capabilities of their communities and play the main role in implementing various measures to prevent crimes.

⑦ Sexual Violence in Cyberspace

- The world's Internet user population has rapidly increased some 6.3-fold over the past 10 years. In pace with this trend, the number of sexual crimes in cyberspace against women and girls is also rapidly growing.
- Exploiting the properties of the Internet, sexual violence and blackmail in cyberspace against women and girls have the characteristics of anonymity, immediacy, and widespread reach, in a way

- that causes much more serious damage than direct violence committed in public spaces.
- Junior and senior high school students' high dependence on IT devices and the steady increase in access to them by strangers indicate that these students are placed in an environment conducive to sexual violence in cyberspace.
- Young people are insufficiently aware of filtering functions and other measures to prevent inappropriate access, showing slow progress in the development of their risk awareness.

⑧ Women's Support Networks

- In Sakai City, there are many and various women's organisations, including large-scale organisations, which actively implement various initiatives. Each of the women in these organisations aims to achieve a peaceful society, and studies hard to be of use to society. Thus, citizens have a rich sense of women's empowerment.
- Sakai City Women's Center, the city's base for gender equality activities, encourages citizens to change their awareness, through its services as a lifelong learning facility.
- The city provides support for various active women's organisations, in order to help the growth of new groups aimed at promoting gender equality.
- The city needs to establish a system to facilitate mutual cooperation among various groups and organisations, as well as to formulate specific measures to involve many more young people. By doing so, the city will be able to present to the world a model for women's support networks.

(2) From the eight viewpoints

① Gender Equality

To assess the level of women's participation in Sakai City's political decision-making process, the city researched the percentages of female members in the municipal assembly, deliberation councils, and other organisations.

Percentage of Female Members in the Municipal Assembly

As of May 2020, the percentage of female members in the municipal assembly of Sakai was 18.8% (nine female members out of a total of 48 member). This was 2.4 percentage points down from the figure reported in the Scoping Study Report (2015) for this programme, which says that as of April 2014, the percentage of female members in the city's municipal assembly was 21.2% (11 female members out of a total of 52 members).

According to the 2020 White Paper on Gender Equality by the Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office, the percentage of female members in the national assembly as of June 2020 was 9.9% in the House of Representatives and 22.9% in the House of Councillors. It is certain that the percentage of female members in the municipal assembly of Sakai City was higher than that of the House of Representatives. When compared to other countries, however, the percentage of female members of the Japanese national assembly (House of Representatives) was extremely low, as indicated by Japan's international ranking of 163rd out of 190 countries (according to the White Paper). With this point in mind, Sakai City needs to make further efforts to ensure women's participation in the process of making decisions on policies and directions.

Percentage of Female Members in Deliberation Councils and Other Organisations

As of April 2020, the percentage of female members in Sakai City's deliberation councils and other organisations was 37.9%. This was 1.5 percentage points up from the figure reported in the Scoping Study Report (2015) for this programme, which says that as of April 2014 the percentage was 36.4%. A comparison with the percentage of female members in 2004, 30.8%, shows an increasing trend in the percentage, but Sakai City needs to ensure that many more women participate in deliberation councils and other organisations.

Citizens' Gender Role Stereotypes

One of the viewpoints regarding gender equality is that of a social environment in which each individual can demonstrate his/her own capabilities and characteristics irrespective of gender differences and free from gender role stereotypes (e.g., 'Husbands should work outside the home, while housewives should take care of the family').

Table 1 presents a comparison between the results of a citizen-awareness-and-fact-finding survey on a gender equal society conducted by Sakai City in July 2020, and one in FY 2015.

Compared to the survey carried out in FY 2015, the percentage of respondents selecting 'Disagree' or 'Slightly Disagree' for the gender role stereotypes has increased among both men and women. More than half of respondents among both men and women denied the gender role stereotypes, making a change from the FY 2015 survey.

It is up to each individual what type of role he/she chooses as an element of his/her lifestyle. If role selection is set based on gender, it limits the scope of each individual's choice and can arouse criticism of deviating from norms. Gender role stereotypes and many other gender norms and awareness begin to be established in individuals in their early childhood, under influence from their surroundings and social learning. Sakai City needs to implement measures to further raise citizens' awareness of gender equality.

Table 1 - Gender Role Stereotypes

Percentage (%) of respondents who disagree with the idea: 'Husbands should work outside the home, while housewives should take care of the family'

	Disagree/Slightly disagree	
	Women	Men
Survey conducted in 2020	68.4	54.7
Survey conducted in 2015	54.8	45.4

② Sexual Violence against Women and Girls, Sexual Harassment, and Reproductive Health/Rights

Sexual violence against women and girls occurs in a wide variety of forms, such as sexual abuse, sexual crimes, DV from dating partners and spouses, and sexual harassment. In some cases, sexual violence is committed by those who are familiar to the victims, while in other cases, such violence is committed by strangers. Sexual violence can occur anywhere, whether in private spaces familiar to the victim or in public spaces.

In line with a wide variety of social activities, such as sexual violence victims' revealing and sharing their experiences, there is an increase today in the general public's awareness of and interest in protecting the rights of victims. This has stemmed from a move to correct the current problematic situation where sexual violence tends to become latent due to lack of social awareness of sexual violence and also the victims' mental burden regarding reporting their damage. To protect sexual violence victims from secondary damage, such as libel and calumny, Sakai City needs to spread correct understanding based on the reality of sexual violence.

To help identify the reality of sexual violence and how support is provided, the section below provides various data, including the number of counselling cases addressed by organisations in Sakai City.

Sexual Crimes

According to a report by the Osaka Prefectural Police, the number of sexual criminal offence cases known to the police in FY 2019 in Sakai City was 62. Compared to figures in recent years of 126 in 2014, 88 in 2016, 96 in 2017, and 73 in 2018, it is safe to say that on the whole, the figure is on the decline.

However, the figure represents the number of cases of sexual crime known to the police, and thus does not show the number of cases of sexual violence in general. It is necessary to prudently consider the possibility of a hidden number resulting from victims failing to register crimes with the police, or the police failing to accept crimes as such. To develop Sakai into a Safe City, it is desirable that sexual crimes be entirely eliminated, but this entails the prevention of sexual crimes from becoming latent. Sakai City needs to further improve its counter services and support systems so that victims can register crimes with the police and seek counselling without hesitation.

Domestic Violence (DV)

In FY 2019, a total of 1,934 people sought counselling from the female counselling sections of the wards in the city. Of these, 1,128 people, or 58.3% of the total, needed counselling on DV, with 29 people, 1.5% of the total, suffering violence from their dating partners (dating DV). In the same fiscal year, a total of 195 people sought counselling from the Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Center in Sakai City.

In Sakai City, the Child and Family Division, the Gender Equality Promotion Division, and other divisions carry out a wide variety of awareness-raising activities, such as the Orange Ribbon & Purple Ribbon Campaigns (designed to prevent child abuse and violence against women), awareness-raising seminars to prevent DV, and educational programmes for the city's officials to form closer relationships with related organisations. The city also focuses on efforts to raise young people's awareness to prevent dating DV, for example, by distributing booklets to junior and senior high school students on a continual basis from 2015, and by starting in FY 2018 to hold on-site seminars to prevent dating DV. Targeting a wide range of age groups, the city is expected to continue with a wide variety of measures to raise citizens' awareness to prevent DV and further improve its counselling and support services.

Child Abuse (Sexual Abuse)

In FY 2018, the number of abuse cases reported to and accepted by Sakai City Child Counseling Center and the city's family and child counselling facility was 2,038. With the number constantly on the rise from FY 2014, the figure for FY 2019 had risen 1.55-fold from 1,315 in FY 2014.

Of the total cases in FY 2019, 618 (30.3%) were reported by the police, followed by 301 (14.8%) by neighbours and acquaintances; 254 (12.5%) by child welfare facilities; and 265 (13.0%) by schools. Compared to FY 2013, there was an increase in the percentage of cases reported by the police. In addition, there were 11 cases (0.5%) reported by child victims themselves and a number of cases (7.6%) by family members and other relatives, with each percentage being less than 10% of the total cases. With these very low figures in mind, Sakai City needs to establish an environment where those directly involved in child abuse, such as child victims themselves and their families, can seek support even more easily.

The actual number of children monitored as suffering from child abuse was 3,339 in FY 2019, up 1.21-fold from 2,756 in FY 2014.

The actual number of abuse victims reported to the counselling facilities was 3,339 in FY 2019. The tables below indicate the breakdowns by abuse type (Table 2-1) and by victim age group (Table 2-2). The largest number of victims by abuse type was found in psychological abuse, including witnessing DV, followed by neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Although the number of those suffering from sexual abuse was 48 (1.4%), Sakai City presumably needs to urgently identify children suffering from latent abuse. Younger abuse victims are more likely to be reported to counselling facilities.

Table 2: Actual number of abuse victims reported to the counselling facilities and breakdown by abuse type (No. of people & percentage)

Psychological abuse	Neglect	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse
1,336 (40.0)	1,118 (33.5)	837 (25.1)	48 (1.4)

Table 3: Actual number of abuse victims reported to the counselling facilities and breakdown by age group (no. of people & percentage)

Infants	Elementary school students	Junior high school students	High school students and older
1,572 (47.1)	1,128 (33.8)	436 (13.1)	203 (6.1)

Aligned with the national trend, the number of abuse cases reported to and accepted by the counselling facilities in Sakai is on the rise year by year, calling for a further reinforcement of the city's support system and for improvement in the quality of counsellors.

The Sakai City Child Counseling Center is reviewing its operations and strengthening its system in line with a wide variety measures against child abuse, particularly based on the revision in 2016 of the Child Welfare Act and the establishment in FY 2018 of the Comprehensive Reinforcement Plan for Measures against Child Abuse. The centre is placing a particular focus on improving its training systems in order to

improve the quality of its officials. While working with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City, Sakai City has regular meetings with the Osaka Prefectural Police, the prosecutors office, and other related agencies. By rallying all the forces in Osaka as a united team, the city considers how to respond to child abuse. While continuing to intervene in abuse promptly and provide support to victims, the city needs to make active efforts to maintain the sound mental health of related officials and raise the level of their efforts.

③ Education (Awareness Education and Advocacy on Gender and Gender Discrimination)

Awareness Education and Advocacy on Gender and Gender Discrimination at the Board of Education and Elementary and Junior High Schools in Sakai City

Sakai City focuses on education for solving problems related to human rights. The measures taken by the city as of FY 2014 included gender equality education, sex education, the SAFE programme, the bullying/CAP programme, children's safety monitoring activities, preventive education against sexual crime, and other safety measures. In addition, the city has also launched new measures in the past five years.

The Child Assault Prevention (CAP) programme is in place on a continuing basis. In FY 2019, the programme was implemented at all the 92 municipal elementary schools in the city. Since FY 2018, the programme has also been available to junior high schools, with the number of classes provided through the programme being 24 in FY 2019, showing an expansion in the target range from FY 2014. The programme has been designed to help the participating students review themselves and think specifically about how to act.

Sakai City provides high school students with preventive education against violence between dating partners (dating DV). As part of gender equality education, the city has been conducting an annual distribution of awareness-raising booklets since FY 2015 to all third-year students of the municipal junior high schools and municipal high schools in the city (44 schools in total). The city has also prepared a leaflet with contact information of counselling service counters and has distributed approximately 75,000 copies to guardians of all students of kindergartens, elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, and special needs schools in the city, thereby striving to raise the understanding and awareness of not only the students themselves but also their guardians.

To eliminate all forms of violence, such as DV, dating DV, and sexual violence, which are serious violations of human rights, Sakai City launched in FY 2018 a seminar to prevent DV, dating DV and sexual violence by raising the awareness of students of elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, universities, and vocational schools in Sakai City. In the seminar, staff with expertise sent from special organisations speak to the students. The total number of those who have received the seminar so far amounts to 4,246. The seminar is characterized as an opportunity to learn about sexual violence by exploring the 'boundary' between oneself and others and what true consent entails. It is expected that the seminar will help participants to not only obtain correct knowledge but also regard sexual violence as their own issue through a wide variety of experiences.

In FY 2015, to prevent bullying in cyberspace, Sakai City launched a programme on information ethics for fourth-year students of all the 92 municipal elementary schools and first-year students of all the 43 municipal junior high schools. The programme has been designed to help participating students to learn about appropriate action depending on case scenarios, such as what to do to prevent cyberspace bullying, what to do to stay away from cyberspace bullying, and what to do if involved in cyberspace bullying. Meanwhile, there has been an improvement in the school system to provide support for sexual violence victims. In FY 2017, the city introduced a training session to raise teachers and school staff's awareness of sexual violence victims and help them improve their skills for guiding and counselling students appropriately. The session has been designed for teachers and school staff who have never been appointed to work in Sakai City, including beginning teachers and school staff. The total number of those who have participated in the session in the past three years exceeds 5,000. As for preventive education against sexual crimes, Osaka Prefecture revised the Osaka Prefectural Ordinance for Juveniles' Healthy Development (2018), incorporating regulations on so-called 'JK business'². Sakai City has distributed more than 10,000 awareness-raising items designed for junior and senior high school students, thereby reinforcing its efforts to raise young people's awareness of protecting themselves from sexual crimes.

Lectures for Citizens regarding Sex Education and Safety

² Business involving close physical contact with *Joshi Kosei* (JK), meaning female high school students

In 2014, a survey was conducted on ‘Learn about Life — Class for Adolescents’, implemented in Sakai Ward. Although the class is not available today, the city has launched a new measure for citizens.

The Yoriso Supporter Seminars are intended to help participants obtain correct knowledge of sexual violence, including its reality, factors and background, and to deepen their understanding as citizens supporting sexual violence victims to protect such victims from secondary damage. The seminars launched in FY 2016 are targeted at those who are more likely to come into contact with sexual violence victims, such as fire department officials, medical workers (physicians, nurses, midwives, etc.), public health nurses, and nursery school teachers. Meanwhile, seminars designed for general citizens have been available since FY 2015. The total number of those who participated in the seminars in and before last fiscal year was 671 for the former type and 5,014 for the latter type.

Sakai City has taken a wide variety of opportunities to raise ‘citizens’ awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators’. The city’s specific measures include organising an awareness-raising campaign and sending experts to lectures during Crime Victim Week; organising the Blue Ribbon Campaign (to eliminate crimes) in 2019, in which fliers and blue ribbons were distributed in support of the Blue Ribbon Project, conducted by crime victims themselves; holding the exhibition ‘Message of Life’; distributing awareness-raising items at a stadium during a J-League game in Crime Victim Week; holding an awareness-raising panel exhibition at Sakai City Office and Osaka City Office during Crime Victim Week; organising a symposium and a panel exhibition for citizens on International Women’s Day; distributing cards with contact information on counselling service counters in ward festival venues and at stations (36,171 cards distributed over five years) as part of the Orange & Purple Ribbon Campaigns (to prevent child abuse and violence against women); and preparing cards with contact information on sexual violence counselling service counters and making them available at document counters at venues for training sessions, panel exhibitions and other events where visitors can take them freely.

As indicated above, Sakai City has been making a wide variety of efforts over the past five years to raise the awareness of the general public, targeting students, teachers, school staff and guardians in the educational field, and also on general citizens on the streets. As described in the section ‘① Gender Equality’, however, there is still much to be improved in terms of citizens’ awareness of gender role stereotypes. The role of public education is extremely critical as a means of changing such awareness. In addition, while providing educational opportunities for a wide range of age groups, the city needs to demonstrate ingenuity to make even more effective efforts to raise citizens’ awareness.

④ Awareness of the General ordinary citizens (Men, Women, Boys and Girls), and the Media

The 2014 report presented the following overview:

In the period after the end of the Second World War (namely after 1945), there was a time when even greater sexual expression was rampant in Japanese society than today. It was not very unusual for advertising signboards of pornographic movies or strip clubs to be displayed openly on school commuting routes for elementary school students or junior high school students. Although this is becoming a thing of the past, it is frequently remarked that on ordinary streets in Japan, there are still many more sexually explicit signboards and posters, as well as signboards and fliers pertaining to the sexual services industry, than in other countries.

Based on the overview, the report also indicated that fliers and posters of so-called sex shops and vending machines of pornographic magazines were found here and there on the streets. The report stated that signboards and fliers of the sexual services industry were rampant even outside areas designated as red-light districts, attracting attention from children, as well as ordinary pedestrians and workers.

The problems indicated above were those concerning so-called public spaces. While referring to sexual expression in such noticeable places, the report also drew attention to a newly emerging problem – sexually explicit items at stores.

Specifically, the report placed its primary focus on convenience stores, located in many places in the city. In those days, there were many convenience stores where pornographic comics and magazines, including those predominantly depicting sexual violence, were displayed openly. While rigorous restrictions were applied to the previously mentioned vending machines installed in many parts of the city to sell pornographic magazines and photographic collections, sexual displays remained rampant with few limitations at convenience stores, which were more accessible to all ages.

As indicated in another part of this report, however, this situation has been improved considerably. Under request from Sakai City, some convenience stores cooperated by introducing the ‘zoning’ of sexually explicit magazines, such as pornographic magazines, drawing considerable attention nationwide and resulting in an unexpected spread of the measure. In 2019, three of the major convenience store franchise operators ensured

that no sexually explicit magazines were displayed in their stores, showing that ‘zoning’ has mostly achieved a consensus in Japanese society.

According to an inspection conducted for this report at convenience stores operating in the main district of Sakai City under all three major convenience store franchise operators (FamilyMart, Lawson, and 7-Eleven), no extremely sexually explicit magazines were found on bookshelves in any of the stores. (However, less sexually explicit gravure magazines and comic magazines with a woman in a swimming suit on the cover were found.)

The 2014 report also stated that it was necessary to note a shift in what was considered as ‘sexually explicit’.

Specifically, the report indicated that there was a shift from mature women, who used to be depicted typically on signboards of pornographic films and strip clubs, to young women and girls in step with the spread of animation culture and so-called ‘moe’ culture.³ There was also a spread of sexual display from restricted areas (in combination with the sexual services industry) to public spaces.

Sexually explicit images of young women and girls were rampant, for example, in pachinko parlours on the streets, with their images being used for visual advertisements (signboards and posters) of pachinko games designed in cooperation with animation works.

This situation also seems to have improved. According to an inspection conducted in July 2020, there were no such signboards or posters found in pachinko parlours in the main district of Sakai City. Although we cannot be too optimistic, it is surely safe to say that citizens’ awareness has changed in the period from 2014 to 2020.



Photo2 : A signboard in a pachinko parlour in the main district of Sakai in 2014 (Such images were rampant.)



Photo3 : A signboard in a pachinko parlour in the main district of Sakai in 2020 (In general, the images are less sexually explicit.)

⑤ Groups Especially in Need of Support (Minorities, Poor Families, Foreign Nationals, etc.)

Providing Support for Groups Especially in Need of Support

Specific groups especially in need of support are those in a situation where it is difficult to get social support, such as needy households, individuals from abroad, senior citizens living alone, the mentally disabled, and minorities (ethnic minorities, LGBT individuals, etc.)

Needless to say, these groups are the most vulnerable to sexual violence, but are also the most hesitant

³ ‘Moe’ culture: ‘Moe’ is the noun form of the verb ‘moeru’, originally meaning ‘to sprout’. Since it started to be used in subculture society, the term has begun to convey the nuance of a very strong, irresistible affection mainly for a character in an animation or a comic. In this case, the affection often involves an erotic element.

to make their cases known to the public authorities, and lack sufficient access to counselling channels. In this regard, support for these groups has been a critical challenge.

On December 1, 2017, the Human Rights Promotion Division of the Human Rights Department of the Citizens and Human Rights Bureau, Sakai City, started a telephone counselling service dedicated to human rights issues, with a particular focus on gender diversity including LGBT issues.

Assigning Special Counsellors

Sakai City ensures that the Citizens Exchange for Gender Equality Participation is staffed with special counsellors to address gender issues, inter-spousal violence, and other issues.

The city has also established the Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Center under the Child and Family Division, which provides a telephone counselling service on DV even at night and on holidays. The city thus works to solve DV problems through a wide variety of measures.

On the whole, Sakai City, which has established a number of counselling channels, is positive about addressing sexual violence. However, since different minorities have different backgrounds and circumstances, it would be difficult to address their problems by treating them all together simply as minorities' problems. Sakai City needs to establish channels that account for their differences with due care.

Telephone Counselling Service regarding Human Rights
- Counselling on Gender Diversity, such as LGBT Issues, Also Available -

Having set up a special hotline, Sakai City accommodates requests for counselling on a wide range of human rights issues.
This counselling service is available not only for sexual minorities themselves, including LGBT individuals, but also their families, friends and other people around them. The service is provided free of charge.

Telephone Counselling Service regarding Human Rights:
072-228-7364

Counselling hours
Monday-Friday (excluding national holidays and the Year-end and New Year holiday season)
From 9:00 to 12:00 and from 13:00 to 17:00
(Reception closes: 16:30) (About 30 min. per counselling case)
*A face-to-face counselling service is also available. Reservation via the phone number above is required.

Are you familiar with the term LGBT?

L: Lesbian (a woman who is sexually attracted to other women)
G: Gay (a man who is sexually attracted to other men)
B: Bisexual (a person who is sexually attracted to both men and women)
T: Transgender (a person whose gender assigned at birth [i.e. physical gender] differs from his/her gender identity [i.e. mental gender])
*In addition to LGBT, there are many other forms of gender diversity.
According to surveys recently conducted in Japan by private organisations, sexual minorities, including LGBT individuals, comprise 8% of the total population. With societal understanding still lacking in terms of human rights issues of sexual minorities, discrimination and prejudice cause many such individuals to feel stress and difficulties in their lives.

Inquiries: Human Rights Promotion Division, Human Rights Department, Citizens and Human Rights Bureau, Sakai City
Tel: 072-228-7420
Fax: 072-228-8070

Figure4 : Flier of the telephone counselling service regarding human rights

⑥ Safety in Public Spaces and Crime Prevention in the City through Cooperation among a Wide Variety of Organisations and Individuals

Considerable Decrease in the Number of Sexual Criminal Offence Cases Known to the Police – Factors in Terms of Facilities/Equipment and Systems

In Sakai City, the number of sexual criminal offence cases known to the police decreased from 126 in 2014

to 62 in 2019. Although the number of latent criminal cases is not included in those figures, it is still noteworthy that the number of sexual criminal offence cases known to the police decreased by about 51% over the five years.

It is assumed that behind this considerable decrease are a wide variety of factors in terms of facilities/equipment and systems. In terms of facilities and equipment, the number of security cameras installed outdoors increased to 1,300 (from FY 2014 to FY 2019). In addition, there was also a rise in the number of security lights installed outdoors to 13,569 (from FY 2015 to FY 2019). These improvements in terms of facilities and equipment presumably have served as a deterrent to crime. In addition, the PR upon the completion of the Omotenashi [hospitality] Restroom in Daisen Park, established as a model project to allow women and those with children to use it without worry, also might have had a deterrent effect on crime.

In terms of systems, Sakai City has made efforts to prevent crime in cooperation with citizens and businesses operating in the city, such as crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars, night bicycle patrols to prevent crimes, and night patrols by the Sakai Lamp Unit. Moreover, the city has raised the publicity of this programme among citizens by, for example, introducing the programme on International Women's Day; posting the city report 'Sakai, a Community Where Everybody Can Live without Worry' on YouTube; and distributing personal safety alarms with an original design. Sakai City has thus actively proceeded with a wide variety of measures over the five years to improve the living environment in terms of facilities/equipment and systems.

Sakai City has annually conducted a City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey (among approx. 500 respondents) to inspect the safety and other aspects of public spaces from the viewpoint of citizens' awareness. As indicated above, the numbers of security cameras and security lights installed outdoors have increased dramatically. However, when asked what was necessary to realise a safe community in the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey (2019), 55.9% said outdoor security cameras were necessary, and 64.0% said outdoor security lights and some other items were necessary. This shows that citizens are calling for high-level improvement in the environment to prevent crimes in terms of facilities and equipment, suggesting that the city needs to make improvements on a continual basis.

Findings from the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey: Change in Citizens' Awareness of Safety and Security

The City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey includes the question 'How do you feel about the city's public security today?' In the questionnaire conducted in FY 2014 and FY 2016, the percentage of those who chose 'Good' or 'Slightly good' was in the upper 30% range. In the questionnaire conducted in and after FY 2017, however, the percentage increased to somewhere between the upper 40% range and slightly more than 50%. As for the question 'Do you feel that you can use trains, buses, parks, streets, workplaces, commercial facilities, cultural facilities and other types of public facilities without worrying about being involved in crimes?' the percentage of those choosing 'Agree' or 'Slightly agree' remained in the 40% range from FY 2017 to FY 2019. Meanwhile, according to the questionnaire, the percentage of those participating in crime prevention activities remained in the upper 10% range from FY 2014 to FY 2019, while the recognition rate of the crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars remained in the 50% range.

Commendable Crime Prevention Activities Involving Citizens

The number of respondents to the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey is small, approximately 500. In addition, the respondents vary depending on the year, meaning that the questionnaire's results do not show changes in responses by the same group. It is a pity that the achievements due to small efforts that Sakai City has focused on, such as night bicycle patrols to prevent crimes in cooperation with citizens, were not markedly reflected in the questionnaire results.

On the other hand, the number of participants in the seminar for those engaged in crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars reached approximately 10,000 each year from FY 2014. Thanks to a slight increase achieved each year, more than 68,000 in total had participated in the seminar by FY 2019, which is commendable.

⑦ Sexual Violence in Cyberspace

Cyberspace in the Sakai Safe City Programme

The scoping study report of this programme indicates the viciousness of sexual crimes in cyberspace as a new form of crime in an IT-oriented society. The report also states that harassment in cyberspace, especially

against women and girls, is mental violence and constitutes an underhand and serious form of sexual harassment. Placing ㉞ Sexual Violence in Cyberspace as one of the eight viewpoints for developing Sakai into a safe and secure community for women and children, Sakai City has decided to overcome related problems mainly by raising the awareness of young people.

Efforts Made So Far

The measures that Sakai City has directly implemented include the launch of the **Child Assault Prevention (CAP)** programme to raise children's awareness of how to respond to child abuse, violence, bullying, sexual harassment, and so on. The city has implemented the programme at all elementary schools (92 schools) and some junior high schools in the city, thereby providing students with specific preventive measures and telling them what to do if any trouble should occur. It is safe to say that the programme generated steady results during the period of the Safe City Programme and fulfilled the role of raising students' awareness.

Awareness Survey Conducted among Junior and Senior High School Students

Aiming to identify how junior and senior high school students, who tend to be chosen as direct targets of sexual violence in cyberspace, feel about sexual violence in cyberspace, Sakai City conducted a survey in 2014, when the Safe City Programme was established, and in 2018. (For an overview of the results of the survey in both years, please see the appendix section 'Appendix 1: Questionnaire Survey among Students of Junior and Senior High Schools – Results and Overview (2014 and 2018)').

When asked in the recent survey about their experience of having contact with strangers by telephone or email, approximately 40% of the respondents, almost the same as in the previous survey, said that they had had such experience. This means that junior and senior high school students still tend to have a keen interest in contact with many and unspecified people, including strangers. Meanwhile, 70.7% of the overall respondents felt worried about the Internet and social media, with almost no change in the figure from the previous survey. This suggests that, while feeling cautious and worrying about their online environment to a certain degree, many junior and senior high school students tend to depend on the Internet even more.

Asked about experience of sexual harassment from people they have got to know through online dating sites and other means, approximately 17%, almost the same as in the previous survey, said they had had such experience. Considering the environment where approximately 40% of overall respondents say they have the experience of being contacted or asked to do something by strangers through online communication, it is inevitable that a certain number of actual victims result. In terms of types of unpleasant messages and requests, the following items were high in the ranking, as they were in the previous survey: 'Being asked to go on a date' (24.0%), 'Being asked to send photos' (23.3%), and 'Having bad things said about you' (19.7%).

In terms of caution and advice from their families on how to use the Internet and social media, slightly more than 60%, almost the same as in the previous survey, said that they had received no caution or advice. This suggests that without appropriate advice from their families, many junior and senior high school students are expanding the scope of their Internet use in their own ways. When asked about filtering functions, slightly more than 40%, a little increase from the previous survey, said that they did not know about them. This shows that many junior and senior high school students lack understanding about filtering functions. Compared to the national trend, the recognition rate of filtering functions is relatively high in the city. Still, many junior and senior high school students in the city take no precautions regarding their online activity, and this remains as a critical challenge to be tackled in order to overcome sexual violence in cyberspace.

Toward the Future

There has been a certain degree of progress over the past five years in raising young people's awareness of protection against attacks in cyberspace. The city's future challenges include further increasing the profile of filtering functions and providing specific support to enhance young people's capabilities to solve online problems through their families by ensuring even closer family communication.

㉞ Women's Support Networks

Activities of Women's Organisations in Sakai with Inherited Traditions as an Autonomous City

Sakai City has historically inherited traditions as an autonomous city representing Japan since early-modern times. In the city, citizens have always played an active role in implementing a wide variety of measures, including those for deepening the understanding of gender issues and addressing various challenges. In the

scoping study of FY 2014, the city conducted an inspection of women's support networks from the following three approaches: 1) Sakai City Women's Organisations Council; 2) cooperation and partnership with other activity organisations; and 3) support for many small groups promoting gender equality. The changes found regarding them are presented below.

Sakai City Women's Organisations Council

Boasting a history of more than 70 years, this council still continues enthusiastically to perform a wide variety of activities. It has always played the key role in promoting women's activities in Sakai.

As part of the measures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores, the Sound Youth Development Division of the council began an inspection in 2015 to identify the reality of obscene publications by visiting convenience stores in all the wards in the city.

The representative of the council also serves as the director of the Sakai City Consumers Council. The director filed a proposal that stores should refrain from sales of adult magazines on a voluntary basis, at the meeting held in November 2017 by the Consumers' Division of the Association of Industrial and Consumer Organisations for Improving Citizens' Lives (Seidanren). It is reported that this encouraged the Seidanren to make efforts, including interviews with convenience store franchise operators, leading to the discontinuance of sales of adult magazines (according to the FY 2018 Seidanren Activity Report).

The Women's Organisations Council also makes vigorous efforts to ensure safety and security in public spaces by, for example, conducting reinspections of convenience stores running under the major convenience store franchise operators even after the discontinuance of adult magazines in such stores.

The council is also actively engaged in the provision of support for disaster-affected areas from the perspective of women. When earthquakes occurred in Kumamoto in April 2016, the council supplied personal safety alarms and laundry mesh bags in response to local requests. This provision was widely covered by newspapers.

Since the council comprises members who always try to raise their own awareness to solve various problems, many members from the council participated in the symposiums held under this programme on each occasion, showing that the council is one of the major forces underpinning Sakai as an autonomous city.

Cooperation and Partnership with Other Activity Organisations

Sakai City has also been working in cooperation and partnership with the Sakai City Correction and Protection Women's Organisation, the Sakai City Single Parents' and Children's Welfare Association, the Soroptimist International of Sakai, the Soroptimist International of Osaka-Nanryo, the Soroptimist International of Osaka-Izumi, the Women's Organisation of JA Sakai City, the Women's Organisation of the Sakai Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other organisations. Even before the launch of this programme, the city worked together with these organisations based on the needs of the city, and such cooperation and partnership are still continuing.

Support of Many Small Groups Promoting Gender Equality

Sakai City always welcomes small groups to register in the Citizen Exchange for Gender Equality Participation, with the number of registered groups as of April 2020 being 30. The city supports registered groups mainly in the following ways: providing activity opportunities (bearing a part of the cost for the groups' advocacy activities), providing various information for promoting gender equality, and allowing them to use counselling rooms free of charge so that the groups can use them for meetings and other purposes.

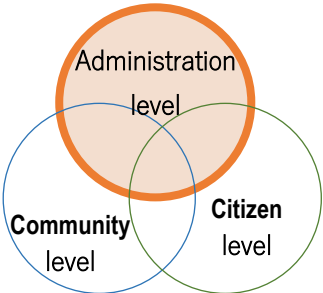
The following points, indicated in 2014 as strengths of the city, are still highly recognised.

- There are many women's empowerment organisations, including large scale women's organisations that have members across the city.
- Each woman in the organisations, including housewives, desires the realisation of a peaceful society. They also believe that women should study hard to be of use to society. Thus, citizens have a rich sense of women's empowerment.
- The Gender Equality Center, the city's base for civic activities, encourages citizens to change their awareness through its services as a gender equality promotion facility.

At the same time, it was indicated in 2014 as a challenge that the city needed 'to establish a system to facilitate mutual cooperation among women's organisations, and to formulate specific measures to involve many more young people'. Today, five years on, the city is still faced with the same challenges and needs to involve many more young people.

2. From the three development levels

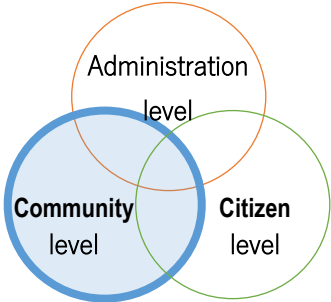
Administration level
Concerning the viewpoints and philosophies required to realise a safe ..



At the administration level, there has been active development in all fields related to the “four policies” to be addressed. However, this result can be taken for granted in light of Sakai City’s position as the main operator of this programme. Although some projects have been implemented by the city on its own, other projects have been carried out in a multi-layered way not only at the administration level, but also at the citizen (individual) level and the community level.

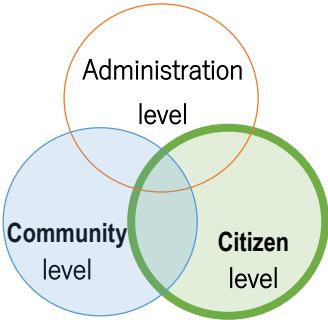
It is hoped that some initiatives will be developed under the lead of citizens to realise Sakai as a safe and secure community for women and children. How to incorporate the position and role fulfilled by the city thus far into such initiatives in a constructive way will be a major challenge going forward.

Community level
Related to local activities



At the community level, many projects have been carried out for ‘I. Ensuring a Safe and Secure Living Environment in Terms of Facilities and Equipment’ and ‘IV. Developing Citizens’ Awareness as the Mainstay of Safety and Security, and Involving Many More Citizens as Key Players’. These projects feature effective invigoration of human networks based on daily local community activities. Future challenges will include establishing a good system to share the experience of local activities between communities so that the achievements of these projects will effectively lead to raising citizens’ awareness of safe and secure community development.

Citizen level
Involving problems to be shared by all citizens



At the citizen (individual) level, it is safe to say that if they try to develop projects on their own, citizens (individuals) will confront many problems. In this regard, it is inevitable that many projects are carried out in cooperation with entities at the other two levels. For many citizens, this means that they are provided with many more opportunities to engage in a wide variety of projects, and are more encouraged to participate as individuals. Consequently, individual citizens are presented with many opportunities to raise their awareness as key players in realising Sakai as a safe and secure community for all people, and this effect should be highly valued.

3. From the four policies

In FY 2014, Sakai City conducted a baseline survey to collect data as the base point for measuring the progress of the programme. Below are the changes found through a comparison (follow-up review) over the five years from the time of the survey (FY 2014), according to the four policies to be addressed.

In addition, achievements and challenges are also presented below in consideration of the ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years and the achievement assessment indexes.

I . Ensuring a safe and secure living environment in terms of facilities and equipment



Photo4 : Safety alarms with original designs appealing to young people

Ideal State of Sakai City to Be Achieved in Five Years

- The safety of public spaces in terms of various facilities and equipment will have been improved. The numbers of cases of street crimes and sexual crimes will also have decreased.
- Thanks to citizens' enhanced awareness of crime-free community development and the strengthened capabilities of local communities, citizens' anxiety about public security will have declined.

(1) Follow-up Review

[Outdoor security cameras] <Facilities/equipment> (No. of installed units) : Figure5



Photo5 : Security camera installed at a junior high school

Security cameras have been installed appropriately on streets, with both local residents and the city fulfilling their respective roles. The number of outdoor security cameras installed by FY 2019 was 1,300, higher than the target of 1,195.

These cameras have successfully contributed to preventing crimes, ensuring safety for citizens, resolving incidents and accidents at an early stage, and improving the city's crime prevention environment.

* As a result of a recount of the security cameras installed by the city to include those installed by the city's departments other than those related to crime prevention, the figures above are different from those presented in the follow-up review reports of 2016, 2017 and 2018.

[Outdoor security lights] <Facilities/equipment> (No. of installed units) : Figure6

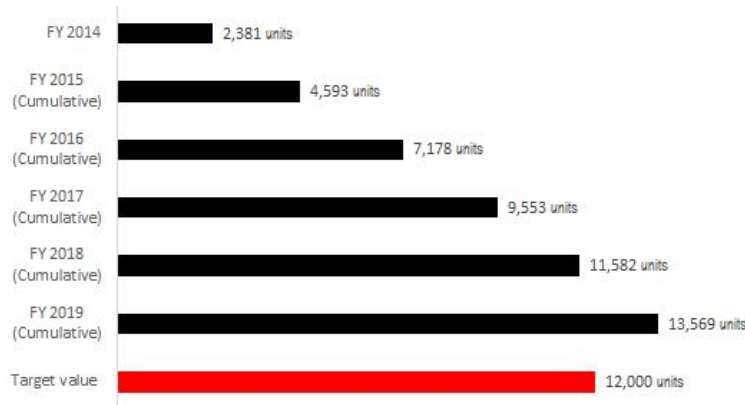


Photo6 : Security light installed

Security lights have been installed appropriately on streets, with both local residents and the city fulfilling their respective roles. The number of outdoor security lights installed by FY 2019 was 13,569, higher than the target of 12,000.

The installation of many more outdoor security lights than originally planned has successfully reduced the number of dark corners at night and improved the city's crime prevention environment.

[Countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores] (No. of stores in the city providing cooperation) : Figure7

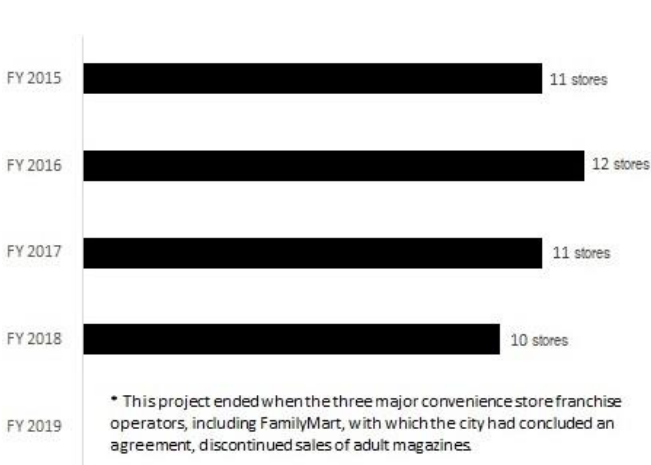


Photo7 : Adult magazine corner in a convenience store

In cooperation with convenience stores, Sakai City has worked to create an environment where adult magazines are kept out of sight of young people.

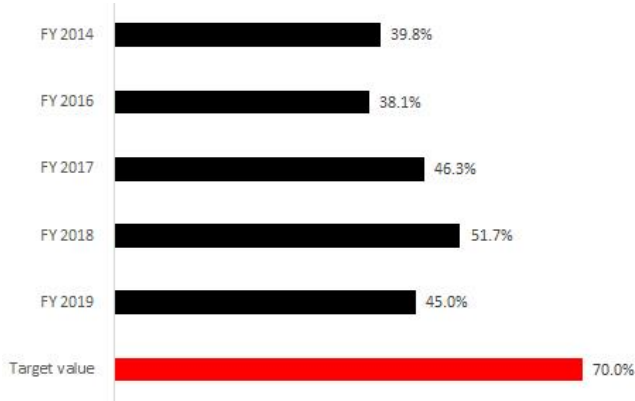
Attracting considerable attention, this measure has caused the three major convenience store franchise operators to discontinue sales of adult magazines in principle at all their stores by the end of August 2019. This has led to the development of an environment where adult magazines are kept out of sight of children, not only in Sakai City but also nationwide.

[Number of criminal offence cases known to the police (forced sexual intercourse, etc. and indecent assault)] : Figure8



Although Sakai City works hard to reveal many more cases of sexual crimes (forced sexual intercourse, etc. and indecent assault), naturally it is desirable that the number of sexual crimes themselves decrease. Accordingly, the target value was halved in 2014. In FY 2019, the number of sexual criminal offence cases known to the police was 62, which met the target. However, there remains concern about latent sexual crimes, requiring the city to proceed with efforts to realise a society without sexual crimes.

[Percentage of citizens who feel that the city’s public security is ‘Good’ or ‘Slightly good’] : Figure9

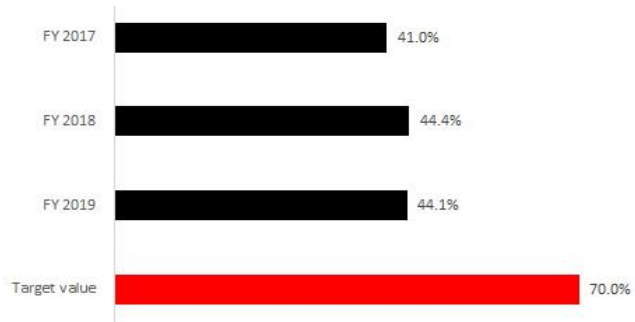


According to the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey,⁴ in FY 2019, the percentage of respondents who felt that the city’s public security was ‘Good’ or ‘Slightly good’ was 45.0%, lower than the target figure. The failure to achieve a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who felt that way is presumably due to an increase in the number of serious and atrocious crimes and new types of crimes, which might have somewhat affected citizens’ feelings about the city’s public security. The city needs to continue proceeding with a wide variety of efforts to ensure that many more citizens feel that the city’s public security is good.

* As for this index, the reality was identified in the scoping study of FY 2014 and referred to in the programme design established in FY 2015 to set a specific target, with annual confirmation of the index conducted in and after FY 2016. Accordingly, the city did not conduct a City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey for this index in FY 2015, failing to identify the value of the fiscal year.

Regarding not only this index but also the achievement assessment indexes set based on the results of the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey, the city did not identify the values of FY 2015 for the same reason.

[Percentage of citizens who feel that they can use trains, buses, parks, streets, schools, workplaces, commercial facilities, cultural facilities and other types of public facilities without worrying about being involved in crimes (percentage of questionnaire respondents who selected ‘Feel that I can’ or ‘Slightly feel that I can’)] : Figure10



According to the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey, in FY 2019, the percentage of citizens who felt that they could use trains, buses, parks, streets, schools, workplaces, commercial facilities, cultural facilities and other types of public facilities without worrying about being involved in crimes (percentage of questionnaire respondents selecting ‘Feel that I can’ or ‘Slightly feel that I can’⁵) was 44.1%, lower than the target figure. The reason for the failure to achieve a considerable increase in the percentage of respondents who felt that way is presumably similar to that of the failure to increase the percentage of those giving affirmative responses in the question regarding public security. In short, behind this probably lies an increase in the number of serious and atrocious crimes and new types of crimes.

⁴ Sakai City conducts a City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey in order to promptly identify citizens’ opinions on important challenges regarding city administration and problems deeply connected to civic life, as well as to use such opinions for the effective and efficient operation of city administration. The questionnaire survey is carried out among 500 monitors aged 18 or over living, working full time, or attending school in the city. These monitors are divided into two groups: e-monitors, who respond to the questionnaire via the Internet; and mail-monitors, who send back their questionnaire sheets by post.

⁵ This question has been included in the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey since FY 2017.

(2) Achievements and Challenges Found through Changes over the Five Years Before and After the Programme's Implementation

Targets Satisfied in Terms of Installing Outdoor Security Cameras and Outdoor Security Lights to Prevent Sexual Crimes in Public Spaces

As of 2013, prior to the scoping study in 2014, the number of criminal offence cases known to the police in Sakai City had already halved from the figure of 2003. However, of the 164 cases of sexual crimes, etc. in Sakai City (2013), approximately 56% occurred in the streets, meaning that most cases occurred in public spaces. In this programme, outdoor security cameras and outdoor security lights have been installed mainly in the streets, parks, schools, etc., for the purpose of achieving an even safer and securer living environment by enhancing deterrence to crime in public spaces.

As for outdoor security cameras installed by local communities, Sakai City has provided financial support for their installation and ensured that the cameras are managed by neighbourhood associations. At the same time, the city has also directly installed security cameras at all municipal elementary schools (92 schools), junior high schools (43 schools), parks, arterial roads, and other public places. The number of outdoor security cameras installed from 2014 to 2019 was 1,300, higher than the installation target figure.

As for outdoor security lights, the city has also provided financial support for installing them and encouraged neighbourhood associations and other organisations to do so. As a result, the number of lights installed from 2014 to 2019 was 13,569, meaning that the installation target has also been achieved for outdoor security lights.

Safe and Secure Living Environment in Public Spaces of the City in Terms of Facilities and Equipment—Considerable Improvement with Consideration Given to Local Characteristics

As indicated above, the implementation of this programme has resulted in a considerable improvement in the safe and secure living environment in public spaces of Sakai City in terms of facilities and equipment, which is commendable. In addition, decisions regarding where to install public security cameras have been made through discussions by a project team consisting of Sakai City and the police, indicating that these cameras have been installed with consideration given to the characters of the relevant local communities. As a future challenge, the city will need to respond to the demand already presented by neighbours' associations and other organisations that the city should provide financial support for maintaining outdoor security cameras and replacing older ones due to degradation over time, thereby ensuring that the equipment is maintained on a continual basis.

Nationwide Spread of Efforts against Sexually Explicit Media in Convenience Stores—Sexual Expression Lurking in the Living Environment

For crime-free community development under this programme, a wide variety of business operators have worked together with Sakai City. Of all the measures against sexual expression lurking in the living environment, particular focus should be placed on efforts to keep adult magazines sold in convenience stores in the city out of the sight of children. Sakai City is the first city in Japan to work on these efforts.

When Sakai City concluded an agreement with a major convenience store franchise operator and launched the efforts, a wide range of questions were raised by the publication industry and some citizens with regard to freedom of expression and other aspects. However, the city's launch of the efforts was followed by the discontinuation of sales of adult magazines at all stores of the AEON Group, operating shopping centres and supermarkets nationwide, in January 2018. Furthermore, the three major convenience store franchise operators also discontinued sales of adult magazines at all their stores in Japan in August 2019. Thus, the efforts launched by Sakai City under this programme have spread nationwide and contributed to the achievement of a living environment where adult magazines are kept out of sight of children. This is an extremely significant and commendable achievement. In certain public spaces, however, some cases of sexual expression, such as displays of store signboards and posters, tend to be overlooked. Riding on the momentum provided by the achievement regarding adult magazines, from a long-term perspective, the city needs to create a climate where no sexual expression lurking in public spaces is overlooked.

(3) Measures to Ensure Safety and Security in Public Spaces

Although it has not set any relevant achievement assessment indexes, Sakai City has worked on the improvement of municipal housing and parks in the city based on the policy ‘I. Ensuring a Safe and Secure Living Environment in Terms of Facilities and Equipment’.

[Improvement of Park Facilities—Measures by the Park and Green Area Department, Construction Bureau]

By enhancing the utility and safety of park facilities and making them even safer and more comfortable to use, Sakai City strives to ensure that park facilities are user-friendly for everyone.

Some of the city’s specific efforts to realise such park facilities are presented below:

- Installing wide, almost straight-line greenways with a moderate slope;
- Replacing existing lights with LED alternatives; and
- Installing security cameras at restroom entrances.



Photo8 : Park restroom with a security camera



Photo9 : Park road built with consideration for user safety

Concept for constructing a new park		
Concept for Constructing a Park based on the SDGs and Safe City Sakai		
Background		
<p>In June 2018, Sakai City was selected as an SDG Future City by the national government.</p> <p>To incorporate the principles of the SDGs, aimed at achieving a sustainable world, and Safe City Sakai, which strives to realise Sakai as a safe and secure community for all women and children and to ensure a safe and secure living environment, the construction of a new park needs to be conducted in light of the following points:</p>		
Ideal Park Vision Based on the SDGs and Safe City Sakai		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Health and Well-being (SDG Goal 3, Target 3.4) - Gender Equality (SDG Goal 5, Target 5.2) - Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG Goal 11, Targets 11.5 & 11.7) - Life on Land (SDG Goal 15, Targets 15.2 & 15.5) 		
Consideration Points (Checkpoints) When Designing a New Park		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporating a barrier-free design for park roads, etc. - Designing park facility and planting layouts with consideration given to dark corners - Ensuring a certain level of illumination intensity by installing lighting equipment at appropriate positions; and - Considering necessary equipment in the case of establishing a new restroom 		
Checkpoint List		
Item	Checkpoint	✓
Park road, etc.	Have the Establishment Guidelines for Realising Smooth Transportation, etc. in an Urban Park been referred to?	
Lighting, etc. (Park road)	Has the Guiding Principle for Crime Prevention in Roads, Parks, Car Parking Areas and Bike Parking Areas (Osaka Prefectural Police) been referred to?	
Restroom (If newly established)	Have the Establishment Guidelines for Realising Smooth Transportation, etc. in an Urban Park been referred to? Have security cameras been installed in the relevant facility so that its entrance can be monitored?	
Park facility/tree	Have the park facility and planting layouts been designed with consideration given to dark corners?	

Figure11 : Concept for constructing a new park

[Reconstruction of Municipal Housing—Measures by the Housing Department, City Planning and Building Bureau]

Sakai City reconstructs municipal housing on a planned basis from the perspectives of ensuring safety, enhancing liveability, addressing issues concerning senior citizens, and improving the living environment.

When reconstructing municipal housing, the city implements the following measures to enable citizens to lead safe and secure lives:

- Incorporating a barrier-free design for pedestrian streets;
- Preparing building layout and planting plans with consideration given to visibility;
- Ensuring a certain level of illumination intensity for common areas and outdoors; and
- Installing security cameras in elevators.

The standard construction design manual for public housing and other structures provides points to note to enable municipal housing to be designed in accordance with the standard specifications at the time of their reconstruction.



Photo10 : Reconstructed municipal housing



Photo11 : Security camera installed in an elevator

[Purpose]
The purpose of this standard housing design manual lies in standardising detailed drawings frequently used for designing municipal housing, thereby standardising specifications, ensuring design quality, and achieving high efficiency in preparing design specifications.

[Special mention]

1. For details that are not mentioned in this standard housing design manual, it is necessary to ensure compliance with the Standard Specifications for Public Structure Construction (Structure Construction Ver.) and the Standard Detailed Drawings for Structure Construction, supervised by the Government Buildings Department, the Minister's Secretariat, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
2. To construct municipal housing where residents can live safely and securely in light of the purposes of Safe City Sakai,* it is necessary to prepare a plan with consideration given to the following points:
 - a. Incorporating a barrier-free design for pedestrian streets (on the premises and in the residential building) (1*);
 - b. Preparing a building layout and a planting plan with consideration given to ensuring visibility in the common areas;
 - c. Ensuring a certain level of illumination intensity for the common areas and outdoors by installing lighting equipment in appropriate positions (2*); and
 - d. Installing security cameras in lifts

(*1) For the standards, see the Osaka Prefectural Welfare Community Development Ordinance.
(*2) For the lighting standards, see the Guiding Principle for Preventing Crimes in Apartment Houses (Osaka Prefecture).

***Safe City Sakai**
Program designed to achieve an environment where women, children, and all other citizens can live without worry
Facility installation policy: Ensuring a Safe and Secure Living Environment in Terms of Facilities and Equipment




Figure12 : Standard construction design manual for public housing and other structures (partially excerpted)

II. Forming more cooperative relationships with various organisations to provide support for sexual violence victims, and revealing even more cases of sexual crimes



Figure13 : Card designed to increase the profile of a counselling service for sexual violence victims and raise public awareness (front and back sides)



Photo12 : Awareness-raising cards placed in a restroom of Sakai City Office

Ideal State of Sakai City to Be Achieved in Five Years

- The realisation of mutual cooperation among various organisations in terms of the provision of support for sexual violence victims will have revealed many more cases of sexual violence, leading to an even more accurate identification of the actual situations of such victims.
- As a means of support to reveal sexual violence and respond to such violence effectively, the city will have become even more active in advocating the prevention of sexual violence, providing compassionate counselling, offering victim-oriented support for the completion of necessary documents, and providing various other support.

(1) Follow-up Review

[Sharing and disseminating information to provide support for crime victims]
 (Number of page views of the website) : Figure14

* Website established in November 2014

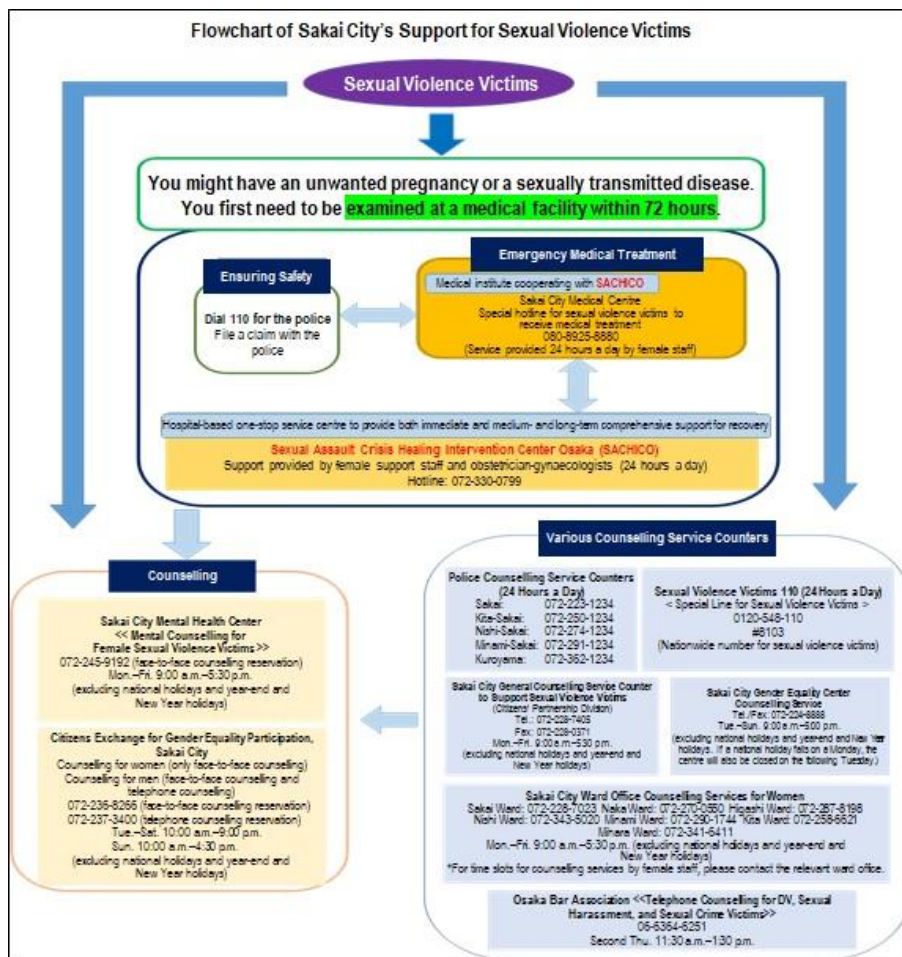


Figure15 : Flow chart of Sakai City's support for sexual violence victims (chart displayed under 'Sexual Violence Counselling' in the 'Sakai Safe City Programme' section of the city's website)

Sakai City has established a special website to counsel citizens on a wide range of issues, including sexual violence. The city has been striving to make the website much more informative, for example, by adding a new page on counselling on sexual violence in 2017. However, the number of page views by FY 2019 was 23,975, lower than the target figure. The city needs to continue to provide information adequately to those who need it.

[Yoriso Supporter Project/seminars for developing Yoriso Supporter citizens (Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University)] (No. of participants) : Figure16



Photo13 : Seminar for developing Yoriso Supporter citizens (Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University)

To prevent sexual violence victims from suffering secondary damage, the city is engaged in the Yoriso Supporter Seminar and seminars for developing Yoriso Supporter citizens (Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University). The number of participants in the seminars reached 5,685 by FY 2019, much higher than the target figure of 4,800. The city has successfully raised people’s awareness by enabling city officials and citizens to learn about the reality of sexual violence and how to respond to such violence, and to deepen their understanding as people who can support sexual violence victims.

[Board of Education—seminar on how to prevent sexual violence and respond to sexual violence victims] : Figure17



Photo14 : At a seminar (for teachers and school staff) to prevent sexual violence and respond to sexual violence victims

If children become sexual violence victims, their schools need to respond to the problem promptly in cooperation with related organisations. To this end, teachers and school staff need to have correct knowledge, leading to the launch of a seminar for all teachers and school staff in FY 2017. The number of participants in the seminar reached 5,035 by FY 2019, higher than the target figure of 5,000.

A total of 13 sessions were held over three years, allowing almost all teachers and school staff of municipal schools and kindergartens in Sakai City to attend the seminar and deeply understand that sexual violence is a serious violation of human rights.

(2) Achievements and Challenges Found through Changes over the Five Years Before and After the Programme's Implementation

Further Ingenuity to Demonstrate When Disseminating Information regarding Counselling Service Counters to Support Sexual Violence Victims

To provide support for sexual violence victims even more smoothly, the city first needs to ensure that contact information on counselling service counters is available to all who need it. For five years, the city has been striving to disseminate the necessary information, for example, by establishing a website on sexual violence counselling services (in FY 2017) and posting a sexual violence support flow chart on the website (in FY 2018). The website is also accessible by a QR code, with the annual number of page views exceeding 3,000. To reach the target of 5,000 page views per year, however, the city needs to ensure the website contents are well-tuned to children and young people, who are vulnerable to sexual violence, with an eye to their understanding level and interest, and also to demonstrate ingenuity in terms of how to reach such main targets. Moreover, there is presumably high demand for information to be disseminated to guardians, teachers and school staff who seek counselling on child victims of sexual violence.

Expectations Placed on Seminars for Developing Yoriso Supporter Citizens

One of the critical points regarding support for sexual violence victims is support and education not only for the victims themselves but also for those around them. To this end, seminars for developing Yoriso Supporter citizens have been held on a continuing basis, with the annual number of participants in the seminars for the four years from 2016 exceeding 800, the annual target figure. This suggests that the seminars have contributed to raising citizens' interest. In addition, experts in different positions and from different fields have been invited as speakers, indicating that ingenuity to maintain and improve the quality of the seminars has been demonstrated. High expectations are placed on the seminars to educate young people and raise their awareness.

All Municipal School and Kindergarten Teachers and Staff Attending a Seminar on How to Prevent Sexual Violence and Respond to Sexual Violence Victims—Worthy of Special Mention

The board of education launched a seminar in 2017 on how to prevent sexual violence and respond to sexual violence victims. A total of 13 sessions were held over three years, allowing almost all teachers and school staff (5,035 persons) from municipal schools and kindergartens of Sakai City to participate in the seminar. This is worthy of special mention.

In addition, Sakai City established the Sakai Municipal School Anti-Sexual Violence Countermeasure Promotion Committee as an affiliate organisation of the city in October 2018, and prepared the Sakai Municipal School and Kindergarten Anti-Sexual Violence Guidelines. This is another critical effort made by the city in terms of raising teachers and school staff's awareness and promoting sex education.

Not only does sexual violence against children include sexual crimes committed on school commuting routes and in the sphere of children's daily activities, but it can also occur in schools in the forms of sexual violence between children (sexual bullying) and sexual harassment from teachers and school staff. In this regard, early detection by and appropriate response from teachers and school staff are essential. It is hoped that the current efforts will be extended to providing training on a continuing basis in order to enable teachers and school staff to obtain even more practical support skills and to prevent sexual crimes by teachers and school staff.

In terms of support for sexual violence victims, a counselling service was launched by the Sakai City Mental Health Center in March 2017, while psychological care for children sheltering from DV is provided mainly by the Child and Family Division. With the numbers of counselling and support cases increasing in both organisations, they respond considering the needs of the victims, such as psychological education.

Expectations Placed on a Shift from the Establishment of the Cornerstone over the Five Years to the Maintenance of the Programme on a Stable Basis and the Provision of Still More Advanced Support

It is safe to say that Sakai City's efforts made over the past five years to reinforce cooperation between organisations related to support for sexual violence victims have resulted in the establishment of the cornerstone of its support programme and multi-organisational cooperation, allowing the basic system for disseminating information to be set up. The city has also worked on education and advocacy for citizens, teachers and school staff, and how to continue these efforts and develop them into future measures will become a future challenge. When setting target figures for such future measures, the city will need to conduct a review with consideration given to what to achieve through the measures. While the focus over the past five years has been on establishing the cornerstone for developing Sakai into a safe city, the focus will presumably be shifted from now on towards maintaining the programme on a stable basis and providing even more advanced support. Accordingly, future options might include not increasing the number of training participants, but fostering special supporters and providing even more adequate support for victims with special needs. Although it is certainly important to increase the number of counselling cases, the city can rather work on social support that cannot be fully addressed at other counselling organisations and service counters (including support for foreign nationals and minorities). If the city addresses a wide variety of needs, this means that the city will contact a wide variety of individuals seeking counselling, creating expectations that this will lead to the uncovering of many more latent sexual crimes.

 SAFE CITY
SAKAI

Sakai Municipal School and Kindergarten
Anti-Sexual Violence Guidelines

Never Tolerate Sexual Violence

- What We Can Do -

10 Points to Note for Teachers and School Staff to Confront Sexual Violence

1. Sexual violence is not an uncommon occurrence.
2. Victims are not responsible for sexual violence.
3. Do not pretend as if an incident of sexual violence has not occurred.
4. Sexual violence is often committed by people familiar to the victim.
5. Supporters must not keep their concerns all to themselves.
6. Do not cause secondary damage.
7. Do not misunderstand victims' words and deeds.
8. Sexual violence is rampant around children.
9. School and kindergartens must make all-out efforts to prevent sexual violence.
10. Take emergency contraception within 72 hours (but do not neglect to do so even if this time period has passed!)

April 2020

Board of Education, Sakai City

 SDGs 未来都市・堺
Sakai City

Figure18 : Sakai Municipal School and Kindergarten Anti-Sexual Violence Guidelines

Ⅲ. Raising citizens' awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators



Photo15 : On-site seminar to prevent dating DV (for elementary school students)

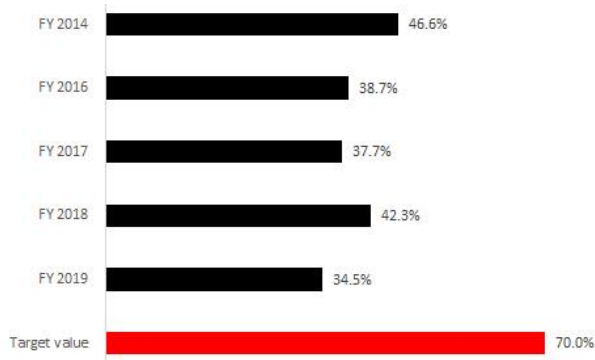
Ideal State of Sakai City to Be Achieved in Five Years

○Citizens' awareness of violence will have been enhanced, while the chain of links whereby victims develop into perpetrators will have been broken. As a result, a livable city environment will have been established in which many citizens feel a sense of safety and security.

○In the highly developed information society, citizens' information literacy will have been enhanced, preventing the occurrence of sexual violence and sexual crimes in cyberspace.

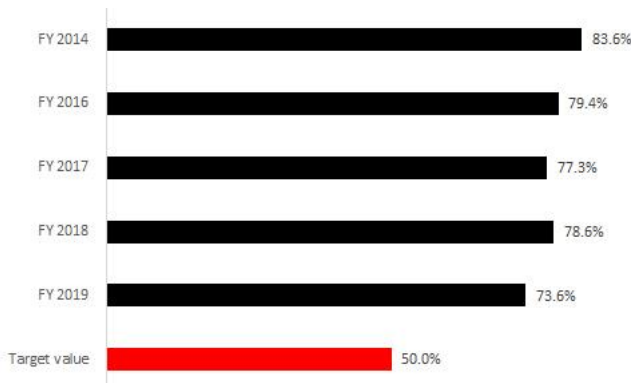
(1) Follow-up Review

[Percentage of those who feel that people around them continually take care not to be involved in crimes] : Figure19



In FY 2019, the percentage of those who felt that people around them continually took care not to be involved in crimes was 34.5% (according to the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey), which was lower than the target. To ensure that citizens themselves can feel a sense of security and safety, the city needs to continue to enhance citizens' consciousness of societal norms and crime prevention.

[Percentage of those who feel a decline in individuals' morals and consciousness of societal norms] : Figure20



To enable citizens to feel a sense of safety and security, it is necessary for each individual to have a certain level of morals and consciousness of societal norms. In FY 2019, the percentage of those who felt a decline in individuals' morals and consciousness of social norms was 73.6% (according to the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey), which was lower than the target. Although the figure is on the decline, the city still needs to continue to enhance citizens' consciousness of societal norms and crime prevention.

[Holding seminars and campaigns] : Figure21

Number of participants in anti-crime awareness campaigns and other events



Figure22 : Crime Victim Week poster

The city holds awareness campaigns to provide support for crime victims and prevent crimes. The number of participants by FY 2019 was 5,155, higher than the target figure of 4,800. By distributing awareness-raising items at a stadium during a J-League game and holding a panel exhibition during Crime Victim Week, the city has successfully raised many citizens' awareness of the reality of crimes and support for crime victims.

Number of visitors to the exhibition 'Message of Life' : Figure23

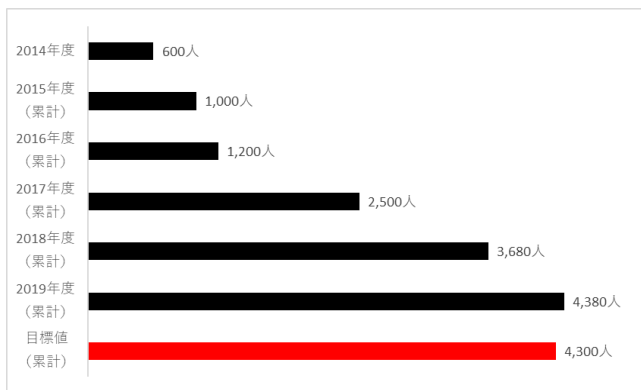


Photo16 : Exhibition 'Message of Life'

The city holds the 'Message of Life', exhibiting life-size panels of crime victims, their shoes, and other articles left behind by them, as well as messages from their bereaved families, in order to help visitors grasp the reality of such victims. The number of visitors by FY 2019 was 4,380, higher than the target figure of 4,300. By holding the event on a university campus and in a shopping mall, the city has successfully raised the awareness of young people and family visitors.

Number of persons to whom counselling contact information cards were distributed as part of a campaign to prevent child abuse and violence against women : Figure24



Figure25 : Counselling contact information card (front and back sides)

The city has distributed cards with contact information on counselling service counters. The number of those to whom such cards have been distributed by FY 2019 is 36,171, higher than the target figure of 36,000. The city has raised the general public's awareness by taking opportunities for many people to gather, such as events held by the city and a home game of the Sakai Blazers.

[Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University: DV and Child Abuse Countermeasure Seminar Series] : Figure26



Photo17 : DV and Child Abuse Countermeasure Seminar Series (Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University)

Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University has held a series of seminars intended to enable citizens to understand the structure and background of the occurrence of DV, abuse and sexual violence, and learn comprehensively about prevention, early detection, and support for victims, thereby obtaining skills for preventing DV and other forms of violence and providing support for victims. The number of those participating by FY 2019 was 12,166. The target figure, set at 10,220, was already achieved in FY 2018. Since the seminars have featured experts from a wide variety of fields as lecturers and have focused on highly specialised, multifaceted themes, citizens have always participated in the seminars with high interest, thereby enhancing their awareness.

[On-site seminars to prevent dating DV] :Figure27



Photo18 : On-site seminar to prevent dating DV(for high school students)

The city has provided on-site preventive seminars to enable young people, who will lead the next generation, to gain correct knowledge of DV, dating DV, and sexual violence, and to raise their awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators. The city has held the seminars at elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, universities, and vocational schools in Sakai City. The number of participants by FY 2019 was 4,246, higher than the target figure of 3,100.

In FY 2019, the city released an announcement on the seminars earlier than usual, and expanded the target audience range for the seminar on sexual violence. This increased the number of applications, with the number of participants being up 167% from FY 2018. The seminars have helped many students deepen their understanding of dating DV and sexual violence, and raised their awareness of never tolerating sexual violence.

(2) Achievements and Challenges Found through Changes over the Five Years Before and After the Programme’s Implementation

Various Measures to Raise Citizens’ and Students’ Awareness as Key Players

Sakai City has organised training programs and events for citizens and students to raise their awareness as key players, with most of the target figures reached, an achievement praised as beneficial. The city has taken specific, ingenious measures to involve many more young people, such as holding various events on university campuses under the lead of the Citizens’ Partnership Division and the Gender Equality Promotion Division, and distributing awareness-raising items in a stadium during a J-League match. To educate students, the city has been conducting an annual distribution of anti-dating-DV booklets since FY 2015 to all third-year students of the municipal junior high schools and high schools in the city (44 schools in total). In addition, the city has implemented the CAP programme at all the 92 municipal elementary schools and some junior high schools in the city, and a programme to prevent bullying in cyberspace at all the 135 municipal elementary schools and junior high schools in the city. The city has improved these measures by expanding the range of the target classes and incorporating the element of anti-sexual violence into the programmes.

Furthermore, in FY 2018, the city launched on-site seminars to prevent dating DV, under the lead of the Gender Equality Promotion Division. The next fiscal year, the seminars drew 2,655 participants, up 67% from the previous fiscal year. To fulfil the purpose of raising citizens’ awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators of sexual violence, it is truly critical to provide opportunities for students across a wide range of age groups, from elementary school to university, to learn about dating DV and sexual violence early on.

The first step towards preventing sexual violence and raising citizens’ awareness as key players is to provide opportunities to obtain correct knowledge of sexual violence and learn how to respond. To actually prevent citizens from suffering or committing violence, however, not only such knowledge but also support in light of each individual’s needs is essential. It is desired that the city will develop comprehensive measures against sexual violence in step with the efforts described in ‘II. Forming More Cooperative Relationships with Various Organisations to Provide Support for Sexual Violence Victims, and Revealing Still More Cases of Sexual Crimes’.

IV. Developing citizens' awareness as the mainstay of safety and security, and involving many more citizens



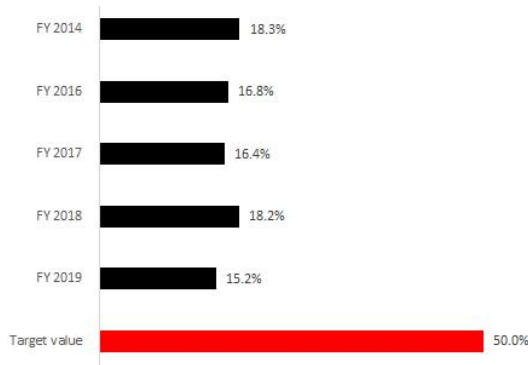
Photo19 : Night patrol by the Sakai Lamp Unit

Ideal State of Sakai City to Be Achieved in Five Years

- Citizens will have obtained a high-level awareness that sexual violence and sexual crime shall never be tolerated, leading to an increase in the number of citizens taking action on their own.

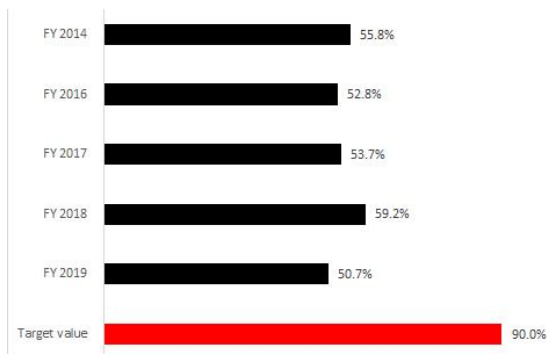
(1) Follow-up Review

[Percentage of those participating in crime prevention activities] : Figure28



Citizens themselves are required to enhance their awareness of violence. In FY 2019, the percentage of citizens who participated in crime prevention activities was 15.2% (according to the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey), lower than the target figure of 50%. The figure has remained under 20%, suggesting that it is necessary to launch efforts designed to create an environment where citizens can participate in local crime prevention activities more casually.

[Voluntary crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars] Percentage of those aware of the voluntary patrols : Figure29

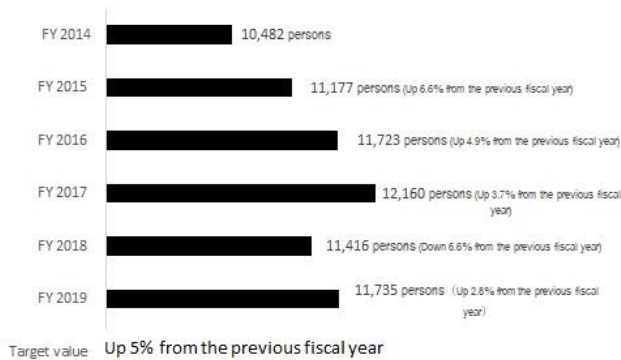


Local residents are engaged in voluntary crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars.⁶ In FY 2019, the percentage of those aware of the patrols was 50.7% (according to the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey), lower than the target figure of 90%. The figure was certainly below the target, but the patrols are visible to local residents on a daily basis, making the percentage of those aware of the patrols higher than the figures for other types of voluntary crime prevention activities. It is safe to say that this is an achievement made by local residents continuing voluntary crime prevention efforts.

⁶ Voluntary crime prevention patrols: Using patrol cars equipped with blue revolving lights ('blue patrol cars'), local residents conduct this voluntary crime prevention activity. In many districts of Sakai City, local resident volunteers are actively engaged in patrols, especially during times when children go to and come home from school and during the night.

[Voluntary crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars]

Number of participants in patrol seminars : Figure30



Local residents are engaged in voluntary crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars. In FY 2019, the number of participants in patrol seminars was 11,735, up 2.8% from the previous fiscal year. The target figure was a 5% increase from the previous fiscal year’s result. Although it is challenging to ensure a sufficient number of persons engaged in the patrols, the patrol seminars annually draw more than 10,000 participants. Local organisations conduct patrols in different ways depending on the circumstances of their patrol areas, thereby effectively ensuring that many more citizens feel that the city’s public security is good.

[Event celebrating International Women’s Day] : Figure31

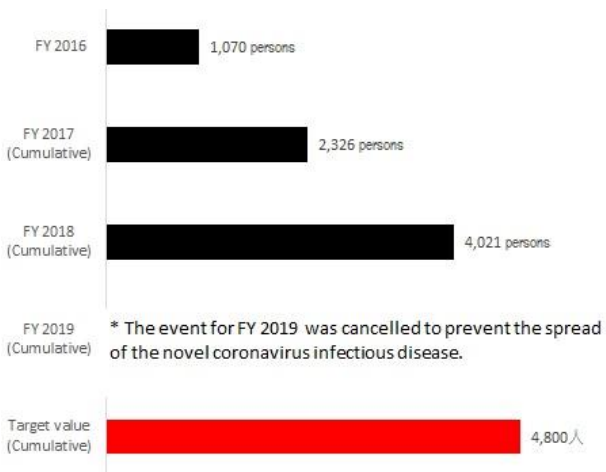


Photo20 : At a panel exhibition celebrating International Women’s Day (held at AEON Mall, Sakai-Kitahanada)

The city has held a panel exhibition to help citizens know more about the purpose of International Women’s Day and the efforts promoted under the Sakai Safe City Programme, and to encourage citizens to deepen their understanding of the initiatives and participate in them. The target was to draw 4,800 visitors by FY 2019.

In FY 2018, the panel exhibition incorporated some participatory elements, successfully attracting many visitors. While incorporating many more elements to draw citizens’ attention, the city will continue with its awareness-raising activities.

(2) Achievements and Challenges Found through Changes over the Five Years Before and After the Programme's Implementation

Five-Year Efforts Made to Develop Citizens' Awareness and Involve Many More Citizens

In Sakai, an urbanised city with a population of approximately 830,000 people, the percentage of citizens participating in community development activities was not very high. As revealed by the results of the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey, many citizens felt that the sense of local unity was weakening. Against this background, the scoping study indicated that Sakai City needed to develop citizens' awareness as the mainstay of safety and security in their living environment. Since values and lifestyles vary among citizens, however, it is difficult to cultivate the awareness of the citizens as a whole. Accordingly, Sakai City has continued making small efforts over the past five years to develop citizens' awareness and involve many more citizens.

The activities carried out over the five years include voluntary crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars during elementary school students' commuting hours and at night; crime prevention night patrols (by the Sakai Lamp Unit) using bicycles with electrical decoration; cooperation with taxi companies operating in the city to watch over citizens; night patrols by citizens using bicycles with electrical decoration; and preparation of personal safety alarms with a design appealing to young people (through crowdfunding). These efforts have been made through cooperation between Sakai City and volunteers, NPOs, businesses operating in the city, vocational aid centres, and other organisations in the city. They are highly commendable as activities embodying the concept of involving many more citizens in crime-free community development. Of particular note are the voluntary crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars. Since they are conducted in limited areas during limited timeslots, the recognition rate shown by the annual City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey was in the 50% range every year. However, more than 10,000 citizens participated in patrol seminars each year, meaning that the patrols served as the cornerstone of the crime-free community development activities. Meanwhile, personal safety alarms were prepared in FY 2019, and the project was effective in that it was implemented in cooperation with students.

Continuing the Activities towards a Safe and Secure Living Environment for Citizens

It is challenging to generate immediate effects by making small efforts involving citizens. In addition, it is also difficult to evaluate a rise in citizens' awareness of participating in community development activities based on the figures shown by the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey. However, if such small efforts are continued, it will lead to the realisation of a safe and secure living environment for citizens. It is hoped that even after the end of this programme, Sakai City will continue to provide active support for a wide variety of efforts involving citizens, and that such efforts will last long and anchor in citizens' daily lives.

Young People's High Interest in Sexual Violence

There is high interest in sexual violence among citizens, irrespective of gender, especially among young people. Behind this are the recent growth of the #MeToo Movement, individuals' brave accusations of the damage inflicted on them, and movements organised actively related to such accusations. Since 2018, Sakai City has been providing students of elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, universities, and vocational schools with seminars designed to raise their awareness to prevent DV, dating DV and sexual violence. These seminars have been drawing many participants. The focus of sexual violence tends to be placed on victims only, but the city has aimed to raise citizens' awareness from the perspective that anybody can become a perpetrator, and this point is significant on its own. This achievement is highly commendable.

4. Creation of Opportunities to Share Information with Citizens and Dissemination of Information

To proceed with the Sakai Safe City Programme, Sakai City has striven to ensure that citizens are actively engaged in specific actions under certain rules. To this end, the city has created opportunities to share information with citizens and disseminate information so that citizens can understand this programme more deeply and feel sympathy.

Below are descriptions of the city's (1) holding symposiums and other events; (2) participating in an international conference; (3) covering and reporting various activities to convey participants' determination; and 4) taking advantage of media coverage, in order to proceed with the programme through cooperation between the city, local communities, and citizens and to disseminate information.



Photo21 : Sakai Safe City Programme Symposium

12 March 2017

Venue: Hotel Agora Regency Sakai

(1) Holding Symposiums and Other Events

● FY 2014 Sakai Safe City Programme Kick-off Symposium

Sakai City held this symposium to commemorate the city’s participation in the UN Women’s Safe Cities Global Initiative. The symposium was intended to raise the profile of the Sakai Safe City Programme extensively among citizens. In addition, based on analysis of the results of a fact-finding survey on sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces of Sakai City, the symposium was also designed to further proceed with crime prevention measures to develop Sakai into a safe and secure community for all people, including women and children, and to increase the momentum of eliminating violence against women, which is a critical challenge to overcome in order to achieve a gender equal society. Below is an overview of the symposium.

Date and time	Fri., 21 November 2014, 13:30–16:00
Venue	Sakai City Naka Cultural Hall
Theme	Development of Sakai as a safe and secure community for women and girls – Sakai Safe City Programme –
Programme	<p>Keynote address: Sakai Safe City Programme –Findings from an Analysis of the Reality regarding Safe and Secure Community Development –</p> <p>Dr. Yukiomi Kishimoto (President of Higoromo University of International Studies and Chair of the Research Group of the Sakai Safe City Programme)</p> <p>Report: Crimes in Sakai City (report by the Osaka Prefectural Police)</p> <p>A little stretching: Stretching by all participants between sessions</p> <p>Panel discussion: Sakai Safe City Programme – How to Develop Sakai into a Safe and Secure Community for Women and All Others</p> <p>Coordinator: Prof. Kiyoko Ikegami (Nihon University)</p> <p>Panellists: Prof. Natsuko Hagiwara (Rikkyo University) Prof. Setsuko Lee (University of Nagasaki, Siebold) Director Noriko Yamaguchi (Sakai City Women’s Organisations Council) Mayor Osami Takeyama (Sakai City) Officer Yoshitsugu Ishikawa (Osaka Prefectural Police)</p>
Participants	670



Figure32 : Sakai Safe City Programme Kick-off Symposium Flyer



Photo22: At the Symposium

● **FY 2015**
Workshop for Considering the Sakai Safe City Programme

To realise ‘Sakai as a safe and secure community for women and children’ in five years, the city placed the programme’s focus on cooperation with citizens. Accordingly, when preparing the programme design, the city decided to listen directly to citizens and reflect their views into specific measures. Against this background, the city held workshops for citizens, including young people, and lectures for citizens, conducted interviews, and discussed plans at citizen councils.

Below is an overview of a workshop held by the city to think together with citizens about what the Sakai Safe City Programme is, how each key player should behave, and how they should be involved in the programme.

Date and time	Sun., 2 August 2015, 13:00–15:30
Venue	Sakai City General Welfare Hall, fifth floor, Room 3
Theme	Why Not Think about What Sakai Safe City Means to You?
Key idea	Why is the Sakai Safe City Programme an Issue to Be Addressed by Each Citizen?
Programme	<p>Sakai Safe City Programme (Sakai City)</p> <p>World Café in Sakai: What Should We Do Now to Realise Sakai as a Safe City? Prof. Natsuko Hagiwara (Rikkyo University)</p> <p>① Super-mini lecture: Self-help, Public Help, and Mutual Help – Society Where Citizens’ Participation and Engagement Are Integral</p> <p>② World Cafe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Round 1: When Does Violence against Women and Children Occur? - Round 2: What to Do to Realise Sakai as a City Free from Violence against Women and Children? What to Do at the Individual Level? What to Do at the Community Level? - Round 3: What to Do to Realise Sakai as a City Free from Violence against Women and Children? Set Key Words and Create a Catchphrase towards the Realisation. - Plenary session: Group presentation
Participants	53

堺のまちの安全安心について
 知りたいませんか?
 2015年度「堺セーフシティ・プログラム」推進事業
堺セーフシティ・プログラム ワークショップ

本庁では、国・NPO等（ジェンダー平等と女性のエンパワメントのための国連機関）が取り組むセーフシティーズ・グローバル・イニシアティブに2014年3月、正式参加しました。この取組は、道路や公園など「公共空間」における女性と児童に対する、「ちかみ」や「わいせつ」などの性暴力を防止・減少させる行動モデルの開発を主とするものです。
 2015年度実施した現状分析結果をもとに、みなさんの意見を反映した具体的な取組を検討するために、堺セーフシティ・プログラム ワークショップを開催します。

ファシリテーター **萩原 なつこさん**（立教大学大学院21世紀社会デザイン研究科教授）

日 時 **平成27年8月2日（日）**
 午後1時から3時30分（30分前より受付開始）

場 所 堺市総合福祉会館 5階 第3研修室（堺市堺区南瓦町2-1）

参加費 無料（定員60人・7月10日（金）から先着順）

その他 一時託児（2歳から6歳未満程度対象）あり
 同一セッションは7月2-4日（金）までに事前予約が必要です。定員5名・先着順。

◆申込方法◆
 電話・FAX・電子メールに住所・氏名・電話番号・託児の有無（お子様のお名前・年齢）を明記のうえ、下記へお申込みください。
 FAXの場合は、裏面のFAX専用申込書をご利用ください。
 〒590-0078 堺市堺区南瓦町3番1号
 堺市 市民協働課
 TEL: 072-228-7405 FAX: 072-228-0371
 E-mail: shikykcity@sakai.lg.jp

◆会場地図◆
 堺市総合福祉会館

主 催：堺市（市民協働課・男女共同参画推進課）
 WAWI Tokyo



Photo23: At the workshop

Figure33 : workshop Flyer

● FY 2016
Sakai Safe City Programme Symposium

Sakai City held this symposium to share with citizens the progress of specific measures launched in FY 2016 in line with the programme design established in FY 2015 based on the scoping study conducted in FY 2014, and also to spur the momentum of working on the measures together with citizens.

Below is an overview of the symposium held in commemoration of International Women’s Day.

Date and time	Sun., 12 March 2017, 14:00–16:00
Venue	Hotel Agora Regency Sakai, Royal Hall
Theme	Let’s Work Together to Realise Sakai as Safe and Secure Community – Sakai Safe City Programme
Programme	Report: Progress of the Sakai Safe City Programme (report by Sakai City) Report by a cooperating organisation: Report by Sakai City Women’s Organisations Council Director Noriko Yamaguchi (Sakai City Women’s Organisations Council) Lecture: Path Paved by Women Ms. Shiho Tanimura (writer) <Outside the venue> - Panel exhibition held in commemoration of International Women’s Day - Introduction of activities by the Sakai Lamp Unit
Participants	1,070



Figure34: Sakai Safe City Programme Symposium Flyer



Photo24: At the Symposium

(2) Participating in an International Conference

- **4th Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Leaders' Forum**
16–19 October 2018, Canada

Speaker: Noriko Yamaguchi, 83rd Chair of the Sakai City Council



Photo25 : Reporting on the Sakai Safe City Programme

As the Chair of the Sakai City Council, I attended the 4th Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Leaders' Forum held by UN Women from 16 to 19 October 2018, in the City of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Held on a regular basis, this international forum is attended by mayors and other representatives of cities participating in the Safe Cities Global Initiative, advocated by UN Women, and promoting their safe city programmes to eliminate sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces.

Sakai is the first city in Japan and the second city in the developed world to participate in the Safe Cities Global Initiative. In December 2013, the mayor of Sakai City announced the city's participation, and since 2014, the city has been working on the safe city programme as a pioneer in Japan. Unlike many crime prevention programmes implemented in Japanese society, this programme focuses on the elimination of sexual violence, especially in public spaces, as part of efforts to address one of the world's most critical challenges today, namely the elimination of violence against women and girls. In addition, this programme has been designed for capitals and other major cities, namely administrative agencies, to work on the elimination of such violence. These characteristics make the programme even more significant. The four-day forum began at 9:00 and lasted until nearly 7:00 p.m. every day, featuring different countries and cities reporting on their efforts, Q&A sessions, and discussions on what to do to make their programmes even more effective. I reported on Sakai City's efforts in the first session in the afternoon of the second day, the 17th.



Photo26 : At the forum

Partly thanks to the reports submitted annually by Sakai City to UN Women, the progress and achievements of the city's safe city programme were drawing considerable attention from participants from different countries. Amid that environment, I delivered a report on the city's efforts. In addition, I was interviewed separately from other speakers by the UN headquarters for its PR video. Below is an overview of my report on the city's efforts.

I first indicated that the introduction of women-only cars into the Japanese public railway system had stemmed from a sexual violence crime case in Sakai City and had been realised by the movement caused by the Sakai City Women's Organisations Council and the Association of Women Never Tolerating Sexual Violence in Osaka.

Next, I explained about the discontinuance of sales of adult magazines (pornographic magazines) at convenience stores in Japan. Deeming such sales as problematic, Sakai City had concluded an agreement with FamilyMart regarding the masking of adult magazines based on the Osaka Prefectural Ordinance for Juveniles' Healthy Development. This was followed by the discontinuance of sales of adult magazines at approximately 55,000 convenience stores all over Japan by August 2019. For Japanese society, this is a miraculous achievement.

I also spoke about cyberspace. Prof. Setsuko Lee of the Graduate School of Human Health Science, University of Nagasaki, Siebold, who is one of the supervisors of the Sakai Safe City Programme, had divided public spaces, referred to in the safe city programme, into eight categories, and positioned 'cyberspace' as one of the categories. When considering sexual violence today, cyberspace is an indispensable field in light of the current reality. As of 2014, however, the Sakai Safe City Programme was presumably the first case in the world to clearly indicate the position of sexual violence in cyberspace, which is a critical and innovative achievement. The G7 Charlevoix Summit held in Canada in June 2018 affirmed the reinforcement of cooperation toward ending so-called 'sexual violence in cyberspace', or sexual violence and other factors in digital contents that hinder the achievement of gender equality. As suggested by this affirmation, the Sakai Safe City Programme was researched in detail by those in charge of similar efforts in other countries and cities.

While feeling proud of the Sakai Safe City Programme's great impact in the global arena, I keenly feel that in order to produce substantial results, it is necessary to consider establishing the Comprehensive Anti-Sexual Violence Act (provisional name) for eliminating sexual violence in Japan, where the status of women is still low, as indicated by the fact that Japan ranked 110th out of 149 countries in the world in the gender gap index ranking (2018). I reported that in order to ensure that nobody became either a perpetrator or a victim of sexual violence, Sakai City would continue to conduct gender equality education and crime prevention programmes with its focus on respect for human rights and human security.

(3) Covering and Reporting Various Activities to Convey Participants' Determination

Sakai City has covered various activities implemented under this programme to inform citizens of how the activities are carried out and how determined their participants are, and has posted coverage reports on its website.

Below are the activities covered by the city, with some of them described in greater detail.

I. Ensuring a Safe and Secure Living Environment in Terms of Facilities and Equipment

- Countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores
- Installing Omotenashi [hospitality] Restrooms

II. Forming More Cooperative Relationships with Various Organisations to Provide Support for Sexual Violence Victims, and Revealing Still More Cases of Sexual Crimes

- Distributing and sharing information on support for victims
- Yoriso! Supporter Project
- Board of Education – seminar on how to prevent sexual violence and respond to sexual violence victims

III. Raising Citizens' Awareness That They Should Become Neither Victims nor Perpetrators

- Cyberspace bullying prevention seminar (Tsukuno Junior High School)
- Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Programme (Fukai Elementary School)
- Exhibition 'Message of Life'
- On-site seminar to prevent dating DV at Osaka Prefectural Senyo Senior High School
- DV seminars for PTA

IV. Developing Citizens' Awareness as the Mainstay of Safety and Security, and Involving Many More Citizens as Key Players

- Night patrol by the Sakai Lamp Unit
- Voluntary crime prevention patrols using blue patrol cars
- Exhibition at a shopping mall
- Sakai Ward Fureai Festival

● **Cyberspace Bullying Prevention Seminar (Tsukuno Junior High School)**

With a rapid year-by-year increase in the number of opportunities for children to use the texting function of smartphones and other mobile phones, social media, and other online services, society is facing various serious problems, such as children’s online troubles, irregular lifestyles, difficulty in creating and maintaining friendships, and declining academic standards. In Sakai City as well, the percentage of children with smartphones and other mobile phones is rising year by year. According to a survey conducted in FY 2015, the percentages of possession of such devices were as follows: 53% of third-year students in elementary school; 66% of sixth-year students in elementary school; 83% of first-year students in junior high school; and 89% of third-year students in junior high school. The survey reveals that older children tend to use such devices for longer amounts of time. In addition, the survey also revealed that children have friendship troubles, including in cases involving students in different schools, and that such troubles often lead to ‘bullying in cyberspace’. There are also cases where libel and calumny are directed against certain children.

Amid such circumstances, Sakai City has launched a programme to prevent bullying in cyberspace for fourth-year students of all municipal elementary schools and first-year students of all municipal junior high schools, in order to enable them to learn about problems in cyberspace and information ethics, and to prevent bullying in cyberspace. Below is a coverage report of the seminar provided at Tsukuno Junior High School.

The seminar comprised the following five points.

- (1) What is social media?
- (2) Bullying in cyberspace
- (3) How to prevent crimes in cyberspace
- (4) What to do to keep away from crimes in cyberspace
- (5) What to do if involved in trouble



Photo27 : bullying in cyberspace

The seminar has been designed to help students understand why they are participating in the seminar, and to raise their awareness about what to do to become neither victims nor perpetrators. By looking at specific cases, the students came to understand that crimes in cyberspace are never irrelevant to them and that they could be involved in such crimes at any time, and learned about points to note when using the Internet.

ネットいじめ防止プログラムだより

「ネットいじめ防止授業」を実施しました。

■「ネットいじめ防止プログラム」実施の目的と子どもを取り巻く状況

子どもたちが、スマートフォンや携帯電話のメール、SNSやインターネット上のサービスを利用する機会が、近年急激に増加しています。それに伴って、インターネット上のトラブル、生活習慣の乱れ、人間関係づくりの難しさ、学力の低下など、社会問題化しています。

本市においても、子どもどうしの交友関係のトラブルや、複数校にまたがる生徒指導上の問題が増加しており、特定の子どもに対する誹謗・中傷など、「ネットいじめ」の問題も生じています。

本市子どもたちへのスマートフォンや携帯電話の所持率は、

学年	スマートフォン	携帯電話	合計
小学3年生	53%	53%	53%
小学4年生	66%	66%	66%
小学5年生	83%	83%	83%
小学6年生	89%	89%	89%
中学1年生	89%	89%	89%
中学2年生	89%	89%	89%
中学3年生	89%	89%	89%

【平成27年度 堺市「子どもがのびる」学びの創発から】

■「ネットいじめ防止プログラム」の内容

- 小中学校での授業
 - 堺市立の小学4年生と、中学1年生全員を対象に、「ネットいじめ防止授業」を実施します。
- 堺市ネットいじめ防止プログラム（NIB）堺市ネットいじめ防止プログラム（人権教育サイト）を開設しています。
 - http://nib.sakai.ed.jp/
 - 家庭でのパソコンから接続可能です。
- 保護者向け「ネットいじめ防止プログラム」だより
 - ネットいじめの防止には、保護者の皆様にも青少年のネット利用の指導が不可欠な場合があります。そこで、今回のような保護者向けの「ネットいじめ防止プログラムだより（未定）」を全戸回覧します。

【我が家のスマホ・ネット ルールを決めよう！】

名「ルール」はスマートフォンや携帯電話、ネット利用時のルールとして、生徒会が中心になって作ったものです。ぜひ、ご家庭でこれらのルールについて話し合い、「我が家の「ルール」をつくってください。なお、現在、スマートフォン・携帯電話を所有していない児童生徒は、その所有を認めているものではありません。

【参考例：我が家独自のルール】

- ・夜10時から朝8時は電源を切る。
- ・夜10時以降は、リビングで使う。
- ・食事・勉強中、入浴中、就寝前には使用しない。
- ・横に相談してから、アプリをダウンロードする。等

堺市立 elementary school スマホ・ネット ルール

「ネットいじめ」被害者相談窓口

1 やさしい言葉を選び、確認して送ろう
～メッセージを送る前に口と眸を、尋ねてから送ろう～

2 悪口はもちろん、ぐちも書かないようにしよう
～メッセージを送ることができても、心の毒は消すことができません～

3 個人情報（名前・住所・電話番号や写真）をのせないようにしよう
～ネット上には、いろいろな人がいるので、トラブルをまねかさないように～

4 知らない人とかかわらないようにしよう
～ネット上には、いろいろな人がいるので、危険なことにはかかわらないように～

5 家の人とルールを話し合おう
～使用時間・置き場所・約束を決めて送ろう～

もし、困ったことがあれば、必ず、おうちの人や先生にすぐに相談しよう。

心配なときは・・・

- ・電話相談窓口 ところろーん 02-270-5561 24時間対応
- ・「ネットいじめ」被害者相談窓口
- ・コンピュータ用 http://www.sakai.ed.jp/gakkokyo/kubu_soudan/
- ・携帯電話用 http://www.sakai.ed.jp/gakkokyo/kubu_soudan/mobile.html

※相談を上記のサイトで受け付け、回答などは電話で行います。

Figure35 : Awareness-raising material: Cyberspace Bullying Prevention Programme

● Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Programme (Fukai Elementary School)

The CAP programme was created in 1978 under the lead of a rape crisis centre in Columbus, Ohio, the U.S., in cooperation with child development experts, psychologists, educators, and guardians. The first case where the programme was implemented in Sakai City was in 1999, when a CAP programme workshop was implemented by the Board of Education in 30 classes of 12 municipal elementary schools as part of the Sakai CAP Project. The programme is now in place for all municipal elementary schools and some municipal junior high schools in Sakai City.

[Programme at Fukai Elementary School]

The purpose of the CAP (child assault prevention) programme lies in establishing a violence-free society where children's human rights are respected and each individual's diversity is accepted, and creating a local community where both children and adults value themselves and embrace their own lifestyles without worry.

The CAP programme is characterised by its unique approach. It has been ingeniously designed to raise children's self-esteem and empower their capabilities in such a way that their innate problem-solving ability is induced. During the programme, students continue to receive the following message: 'Children are never helpless or incapable of achieving anything, but can protect themselves from violence if they know the action options to do this and have the ability to exercise the option they select'. Children learn that their right to protect themselves is threefold, namely comprising safety, confidence and freedom, and that these are absolutely integral to their lives. They also learn that in order to protect these important rights, they can say 'No', they can 'Go' from the spot, and they can 'Tell' someone about their trouble.

The principal of Fukai Elementary School gave the following remarks: 'The CAP programme is ingenious in that it has been designed in such a way that the participating students do not feel bored, for example, through the inclusion of a roleplaying session, and that the students are induced to think on their own. This is a fun programme incorporating some physical experience elements. The programme is intended to encourage students to feel that they are precious and thus need to value themselves, which consequently makes them feel that they also need to value others.'



Photo28 : Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Programme

[Interview with a Lecturer from NPO Empowerment Sakai/ES]

According to the lecturer, she started to work on the CAP programme, when she was hosting a foreign child under a home-stay programme and realised that the child had his/her own values different from those of Japanese children, and also at a time when she was beginning to take care of her elderly parents and wanted a society where every citizen is respected.

Currently, her organisation has 20 to 30 lecturers, who receive monthly training in which they are required to face and accept themselves. This is because the organisation believes that its lecturers can accept each child only after they can accept themselves. The major targets of the CAP programme lie in non-violence and human rights. In the programme, children play roles in a mini-drama so that they can recognise that hurting someone's body or mind is equivalent to depriving the victim of his/her safety, confidence and freedom, and reflect that recognition in action. The lecturer hopes that the programme will help children gain confidence based on their recognition obtained through a series of communication between the lecturer and themselves in the mini-drama. To achieve a society where each individual is accepted, empowerment of each individual is essential. After participating in the programme, children become able to show their true feelings.

The lecturer is frequently asked by teachers why the students start a conversation on their own. She feels that this is because the programme has made them realise that each of them is precious and feels safe.

She concluded by saying that the message relentlessly disseminated by the CAP programme, ‘restoring yourself without violating someone else’s rights’, is not a detour but the quickest route to achieving the aims of the safe city programme, and serves as the basis for community development under the programme.

● **Countermeasures against the Display of Explicit Images in Cooperation with Convenience Stores**

Although it was normal in Japan for convenience stores to carry adult magazines, this was often questioned by foreign observers. While proceeding with the scoping study in FY 2015, Sakai City paid attention to this problem and focused on it as a theme to be addressed.

Subsequently, with public attention drawn to the city’s activities, the three major convenience store franchise operators decided in 2019 to discontinue sales of adult magazines. Below is an overview of the city’s efforts and the path toward the discontinuance of sales.



Photo29 : Adult magazines once sold in a convenience store



Photo7 :Adult magazine corner in a convenience store



Figure36 : Sticker displayed in a convenience store

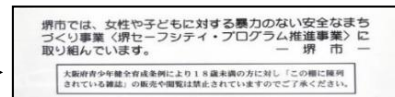


Figure37 : Description board displayed on an adult magazine shelf

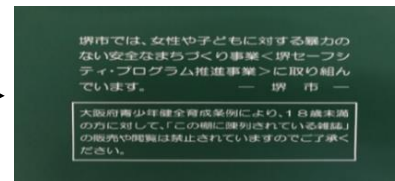


Figure38 : Wrapping film

Encouraged by Chiba City, which had visited Sakai City to directly learn about the city’s efforts, the major distribution group AEON stopped selling adult magazines in January 2018. This was followed by an announcement in January 2019 by the major convenience store franchise operators Seven Eleven Japan, FamilyMart and Lawson that they would also stop selling adult magazines in principle in all their stores by the end of August 2019. As a result, adult magazines are no longer handled at almost all convenience stores in Japan.

The scoping study compiled in FY 2015 indicated some changes made over the past 10 years in Japan: the spread of animation culture and so-called ‘moe’ culture, a shift in sexual images of women, and a spread of sexual display from restricted areas (the sexual services industry) to public spaces in the streets. Japanese society was not well aware of these changes in sexual display in public spaces in the streets, which raised a sense of crisis among Japanese major companies with the approach of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games and the Osaka EXPO. This has led to the discontinuance of sales of adult magazines at convenience stores.

- **Awareness-Raising Activities at Event Venues in the City**

Event: Covered on 19 August 2017

Covered on 19 November 2017

Covered on 8 March 2018

To allow many more citizens to know about the efforts made under the Sakai Safe City Programme, Sakai City has held panel exhibitions in a shopping mall expected to draw many citizens, and at the venue of Sakai Ward Fureai Festival. Below are the event reports.

Peace and Human Rights Exhibition in a Shopping Mall

Date	Sat., 19 to Fri., 25 August 2017
Venue	AEON Mall, Sakai-Kitahanada, 1st floor, North Court
Event target	General public



Photo30 : At the Peace and Human Rights Exhibition in a Shopping Mall

The exhibition ‘Peace and Human Rights’, which marked its 35th anniversary, was intended to deepen citizens’ understanding of the importance of peace and human rights, thereby ensuring that each individual’s human rights were respected, and aiming to realise Sakai as a community without discrimination. Based on the theme ‘No Love Is Weird—Each Individual’s ‘Difference’ Is Valued in Sakai City,’ the panel exhibition featured photographs and messages to show the diversity of love. At the same time, the event also included panels explaining the Sakai Safe City Programme, striving to achieve a safe and secure environment for its citizens.

● **17th Sakai Ward Fureai Festival**

Date and time	Sun., 19 November 2017, 10:00–15:00
Venue	Sakai City Office Square and Sakai Regional Joint Government Office Square
Event target	Residents of Sakai Ward



Photo31 : At the 17th Sakai Ward Fureai Festival

In Sakai City, a ward festival is held by the Sakai Ward Federation of Neighbourhoods, comprising the neighbourhood associations in the 17 school districts in the ward, and the Fureai Project Executive Committee, which belongs to the Sakai Ward Office. The event is intended to make interaction and unity among local residents even closer and to revitalise the ward by taking advantage of its features and resources. Sakai City participated in the Sakai Ward Fureai Festival by setting up a PR booth of the Sakai Lamp Unit, which conducts patrols in Sakai Ward.

Panel Exhibition Commemorating International Women’s Day in a Shopping Mall

Date and time	From Thur., 8 to Sat., 10 March 2018, 10:00–15:00 (until 21 : 00 only on the 10th)
Venue	AEON Mall Sakai-Kitahanada, 1st floor, Welcome Court
Event targets	General public



Photo32 : At the Panel Exhibition

Established by the UN as a day for women’s rights and international peace, International Women’s Day is intended to reflect on progress made so far, to call for change, and to celebrate acts of courage and determination by ordinary women who have played an extraordinary role in national or societal history. Sakai City has held a panel exhibition to realise a gender equal society where men and women are engaged on the same footing in a wide variety of fields and to achieve a safe and secure environment.

● **Exhibition, Message of Life (Osaka Prefectural University)**

Event: Covered on 2 November 2018

Staff: Interviewed on 13 June 2018

The Basic Act on Crime Victims provides that appropriate support shall be provided to victims of crimes, including sexual violence. Sakai City works on a wide variety of measures under its Basic Ordinance on Support for Crime Victims. As part of its PR and advocacy efforts, Sakai City began to hold the exhibition Message of Life in FY 2013.

The exhibition ‘Message of Life’ is an art event focusing on victims whose lives were unjustly claimed by murders, accidents, bullying and other tragedies. Called a ‘messenger’, a life-size panel of each victim is exhibited at the event, with a photo of the victim and comments from his/her family displayed on the chest part of the panel, and with his/her shoes placed as evidence of his/her life at the foot of the panel. The exhibition is organised to deliver messages from such victims, who regrettably died and could not live on despite their will to survive. The event also strives to emphasise the importance of a safe society where nobody is violently deprived of their precious life, precious family, precious everyday moments, and precious life path, and the significance of a bright future where lives are inextricably linked with one another. Below is a coverage report on the exhibition held on a campus during a university festival.

Date and time	Fri., 2 to Sun., 4 November 2018, 9:00–17:00 (until 16 : 00 only on the 4th)
Venue	Osaka Prefectural University, Nakamozu Campus, B1 Building, 2nd floor, Lecture Room No. 3
Event targets	General public

The exhibition ‘Message of Life’ was held from FY 2013, mainly at Sakai City Office or in a shopping mall. In FY 2017, however, the event was held as part of a university festival, expected to draw many young visitors. Partly because this new trial was covered by a TV news programme, the exhibition attracted approximately 1,000 visitors, including university students and local residents.

Sakai City interviewed an official in charge of the exhibition about the key takeaways from the event, and the official replied along the following lines: ‘In Sakai City, we have the Basic Ordinance on Support for Crime Victims and provide a counselling service. Suddenly deprived of their loved ones, bereaved families have no idea what to do. It is difficult for them to take the next step, and they freeze. We would sincerely like to support such citizens. I hope that this event will serve as an opportunity for visitors to feel that such tragedies are never irrelevant to them and could occur around them, and regard such tragedies as their own issue.’

The city also interviewed the Museum of Life, the NPO operating the exhibition, about what they would like to communicate the most. They replied along the following lines: ‘We hope that visitors will know what the truth means to the families of the victims. We would also like visitors to think more about other people’s lives. All bereaved families earnestly want to know the truth. If the truth is revealed, it will become possible to think about how to prevent crimes, leading to the establishment of crime prevention measures. At the same time, if perpetrators face the truth, it may lead them to correct themselves. If the actual truth remains unknown, it will further force the victims into predicaments. We firmly believe that it is critical for everyone, including the police and society, to strive to know the truth by a right approach.’



Photo33 : At the Exhibition, Message of Life

(4) Taking Advantage of Media Coverage

The Sakai Safe City Programme was covered by and disseminated through various media, such as newspapers and TV programmes. Below are lists of media coverage of our efforts.

Countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores

Media (Newspaper, TV, etc.)	Company, programme, etc.	Release date	
TV programme	<i>TBS Hakunetsu Live Vivit</i>	4 Mar. 2016	
	<i>FBS Mentai Wide</i>	10 Mar. 2016	
	<i>Kansai TV News</i>	16 Mar. 2016	
	<i>MBS News</i>	16 Mar. 2016	
	<i>MBS Voice</i>	21 Mar. 2016	
	<i>MBS Chichin-pui-pui</i>	30 Mar. 2016	
	<i>MBS Voice</i>	31 Mar. 2016	
	<i>MBS News</i>	4 Apr. 2016	
	<i>ABC Ohayo-Asahidesu</i>	11 May 2016	
Weekly magazine	<i>TV Tokyo World Business Satellite</i>	23 Jan. 2018	
	<i>Shukan Shincho</i>	14 Apr. 2016	
Newspaper	<i>Asahi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	11 Feb. 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	17 Feb. 2016	
	<i>Japan Times</i>	18 Feb. 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	15 Mar. 2016	
	<i>Asahi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	17 Mar. 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	17 Mar. 2016	
	<i>Mainichi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	18 Mar. 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	19 Mar. 2016	
	<i>Asahi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	19 Mar. 2016	
	<i>Mainichi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	1 Apr. 2016	
	<i>Asahi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	1 Apr. 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	2 Apr. 2016	
	<i>Asahi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	5 Apr. 2016	
	<i>Mainichi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	5 Apr. 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	5 Apr. 2016	
	<i>Asahi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	23 Apr. 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	11 May 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	27 May 2016	
	<i>Yomiuri Shimbun, evening edition</i>	14 June 2016	
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	15 Mar. 2017	
	<i>Tokyo Shimbun</i>	12 Oct. 2017	
	Website on government news	<i>Jiji Press i JAMP</i>	2 Mar. 2016
		<i>Jiji Press i JAMP</i>	16 Mar. 2016
	Online news	<i>J-CAST News</i>	15 Mar. 2016
		<i>Sankei Web</i>	1 Apr. 2016
		<i>Sankei WEST</i>	21 Apr. 2016

'Message of Life' Exhibition

Media (Newspaper, TV, etc.)	Company, programme, etc.	Release date
TV programme	<i>Kansai TV Midday News</i>	3 Nov. 2017
	<i>Kansai TV Hodo Runner</i>	3 Nov. 2017

Preparation of personal safety alarms with an original design appealing to young people—Cooperation with citizens through crowdfunding

Media (Newspaper, TV, etc.)	Company, programme, etc.	Release date
Newspaper	<i>Asahi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	26 Jan. 2020
	<i>Yomiuri Shimbun, morning edition</i>	29 Jan. 2020
Website on government news	<i>Jiji Press i JAMP</i>	29 Jan. 2020

Improving a network for the safety and security of women and children (Patrol by the Sakai Lamp Unit)

Media (Newspaper, TV, etc.)	Company, programme, etc.	Release date
Newspaper	<i>Asahi Shimbun, morning edition</i>	3 Nov. 2015
	<i>Sankei Shimbun, morning edition</i>	4 Nov. 2015

Chapter 3: Review of the five-year efforts and for the future

In this chapter, supervisors, a team of researchers, and Sakai City review the efforts made so far under the Sakai Safe City Programme from their respective perspectives, and describe future challenges, expectations, and possible project development.

1. Comments on the Sakai Safe City Programme (supervisors)
2. Review of the five-year efforts and future expectations (a team of researchers)
3. Conclusion (Sakai City)

1. Comments on the Sakai Safe City Programme

Sakai Safe City Programme and Fight against COVID-19

Supervisor: Kiyoko Ikegami
Representative Director and Chair, Plan International Japan
Professor, School of Tropical Medicine and Global Health,
Nagasaki University

Many virus researchers say that they predicted that the world would see a new infectious disease pandemic, but the current novel corona virus infectious disease (COVID-19) seems unexpected in terms of its scale and level of impact. However, a moment's thought would tell us that the occurrence of such a disease might be regarded as a matter of course. By continuing to destroy the natural environment, we have shrunk the distance between humanity and viruses. We have developed natural areas even deep in the Amazon and African rainforests, leading to global warming and the melting of the polar ice caps. We have created a situation where we are in proximity to viruses that we have previously had no contact with.

Today, COVID-19 is rampant around the world, taking considerable tolls in both cases and deaths. However, the three major infectious diseases, namely AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, annually claim the lives of as many as 2.5 million people around the world. Moreover, Ebola haemorrhagic fever is more dangerous in terms of its fatality rate. Nevertheless, why is COVID-19 causing such confusion as we are experiencing today? I feel this is because the developed world, including the Group of Seven nations, is heavily affected by the pandemic. COVID-19 is raging in developed countries, such as the U.S., the UK, Italy and Spain, and also in emerging countries, such as Brazil. Now, the infectious disease is also spreading into developing countries.

Developed countries, including Japan, used to feel that infectious diseases were something that belonged to developing countries. Although developed countries felt that they needed to provide support to address such diseases, they were not aware of them as their own issues. The diseases were 'fire on the other side of the river', in other words, someone else's problems. I think the lesson learned from the current pandemic, needless to say, is that infectious diseases have no borders.

In Japan too, COVID-19 is dealing a serious blow to the health of women and girls, but let's look first at the situation of developing countries. According to data from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), if lockdown is imposed on a country for half a year, it severely devastates the country's health service. Especially in low- and middle-income countries, 47 million women may not be able to access contraceptives, and 7 million unwanted pregnancies are expected to occur as a consequence. Since the focus of medical systems and services has been shifted to COVID-19, requiring even those in charge of other health and medical services to address the infectious disease, it has already become impossible in some cases to provide treatment for diseases other than COVID-19. This trend was also found when Ebola haemorrhagic fever was rampant. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, even if pregnant women needed urgent

obstetrics care, they had to wait to undergo a Caesarean section, because many medical workers were engaged in response to Ebola haemorrhagic fever. I hear that many of such women died as a result.

Another major problem is violence, including DV, against women. According to UNFPA, six months of lockdown could lead to 31 million additional cases of gender-based violence. It is said that conflicts and natural disasters could entail a rapid increase in the number of cases of violence against women, but the current pandemic is also raising a similar concern. No matter where we are in the world, the ‘front side’ of the COVID-19 problem is the state of emergency caused by the infectious disease, but the ‘back side’ of the problem is violence against women and girls. Of course, COVID-19 is also having a considerable impact on men and boys. However, inevitably, women and girls, who are generally less influential in society, are suffering a greater impact than their male counterparts in many cases. Even in Japan, violence against women is being covered by the media. If reviewed in a few years’ time, Sakai might be revealed as a city with a similar situation.

According to a report from an obstetrician hospital in Kumamoto City, an increasing number of junior and senior high school students are seeking counselling regarding their pregnancies, with the number of counselling cases in April reaching a record high of 75. The report indicates that a noticeable number of girls are experiencing unwanted pregnancy as a result of engaging in sexual intercourse with their dating partner during times when schools are closed due to COVID-19, causing them to spend much more time at home.

The COVID-19 pandemic is not only threatening humanity’s health, medicine and hygiene, but is also affecting politics, economics, society, culture, international relations, and all other fields. I assume that in a post-corona era, society and our lives, therefore, will not return to how they used to be. We will begin to develop a drastically different society, as was seen in the case of the tsunami in Aceh (Indonesia), where efforts to form a new society were launched under the slogan ‘Build Back Better’. I feel that we are now in a watershed of establishing a future society and history.

In developing a post-corona society, I think that measures to ensure that ‘Nobody Is Left Behind’, advocated under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), will serve as an important, focal framework. It is necessary to incorporate consideration for and policies geared towards individuals and groups who are likely to be left behind. In this sense, Sakai City, which boasts a rich reservoir of activity experiences accumulated through the safe city programme with a focus on women and girls, can leverage all the wisdom obtained through its efforts made towards safe and secure community development. By a twist of fate, the safe city programme ended when COVID-19 became rampant. However, I am convinced that what has been achieved through the programme involving everyone in the city, namely the values and networks developed through mutual understanding and reinforced cooperation between the city, citizens and companies, will serve as an invaluable heritage and an effective cornerstone for responding to the pandemic.

Comments on the Sakai Safe City Programme

Supervisor: Natsuko Hagiwara

**Professor, College of Sociology, Department of Sociology, and
Graduate School of Social Design Studies, Rikkyo University**

Presenting ‘Achievements and Challenges Found through the Eight Viewpoints’, the final report of the Sakai Safe City Programme has been compiled in a very easy-to-understand manner. In this section, I would like to describe the significance of this programme and my expectations on the future from the perspectives of ‘input’, ‘output’, and ‘outcome’.

I believe that the safe city programme of Sakai City has two main features.

First, the programme is distinguished in that the city has provided all citizens of Sakai carefully and thoroughly with ‘input’ on problems identified and analysed from a wide range of perspectives based on reality in order to solve the problems. In other words, the city has raised citizens’ awareness of the philosophy of the safe city programme, the concept of gender equality necessary to accomplish the programme, and the significance of citizens’ participation and engagement in crime-free community development. The city has informed citizens of the reality and provided and shared relevant knowledge and information. The city’s specific efforts include 1) holding symposiums and workshops to consider why the safe city programme was effective in realising Sakai as a safe and secure city; 2) organising training sessions and lectures for citizens and experts to obtain correct knowledge of sexual violence in terms of its reality, factors, background, and the like; 3) raising the awareness of students, their guardians, teachers and staff of elementary schools and

junior and senior high schools; and 4) providing indirect or visual information by distributing relevant flyers and posters and holding panel exhibitions. The city has organised many training sessions and awareness-raising efforts to encourage citizens to obtain correct understanding and change their awareness, particularly regarding the importance of gender equality and support for sexual violence victims. A representative symbol of these efforts is a seminar held by the board of education on how to prevent sexual violence and respond to sexual violence victims. Preparing anti-sexual violence guidelines, designed to raise the awareness of teachers and school staff and promote sex education, the city has held training sessions for teachers and school staff of municipal schools and kindergartens (i.e. 'input'), and accomplished ensuring that the training sessions were attended by almost all teachers and school staff (i.e. 'output'). This is truly noteworthy.

Second, the safe city programme is characterized by the fact that its focus is placed on the involvement of citizens towards realising Sakai as a community where everybody can live without worry, and on the partnership and cooperation between the city, companies, schools, local communities, NPOs, and many other key players to ensure that action is taken. As a facilitator, I was engaged in the Workshop for Considering the Sakai Safe City Programme (August 2015). I felt the event could be positioned as a kick-off meeting for conceiving ideas for a safe and secure community development through partnership and cooperation among a wide range of key players, and setting the direction to take.

An important example of such partnership and cooperation is the countermeasures taken against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores. It is safe to say that the achievement and social impact of these efforts have exceeded expectations. Encouraged by Sakai City, the convenience store industry has understood the significance of the programme and shared awareness of the problem (i.e. 'input'), leading to the zoning of sexually explicit magazines and the wrapping of such magazines with coloured film (i.e. 'output'). I would like to mention that a big applause broke out when Ms. Noriko Yamaguchi of Sakai City Council reported on the measures in cooperation with convenience stores in the city at the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Leaders' Forum, held by UN Women in October 2018 in Canada. Extensively covered by the media, these measures drew considerable attention and led three major convenience store franchise operators to discontinue their sales of adult magazines in 2019, which is a great 'outcome'.

The efforts of the Sakai Safe City Programme have, therefore, resulted in an extensive range of achievements over the five years. As indicated in this report, the key to making such efforts sustainable lies in the removal of unconscious bias, including gender role stereotypes, and the engagement of many more women in decision-making processes. To this end, education on gender equality is critical. However, according to the survey conducted in 2018 by the National Women's Education Center regarding school teachers' careers and private lives (among approximately 60,000 full-time teachers of public elementary and junior high schools nationwide), female teachers, regardless of their positions at school, take care of most of their family matters, such as household chores, parenting, and care for their elderly parents. The survey also revealed that the rate of female teachers in managerial positions is low, at 19.3% in elementary school and 6.6% in junior high school. It is said that students learn gender bias and gender role stereotypes unconsciously through the words and deeds of teachers and school staff, and also through an environment where male teachers dominate managerial positions. This is applicable not only in the educational arena, but also in workplaces, families, and local communities. It is important to always be aware that 'realising gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets' (SDGs preamble paragraph 20).

I would like to conclude by expressing my sincere respect for Sakai City's earnest efforts and achievements. I am truly honoured and delighted to be given the opportunity to serve as an adviser. I look forward to witnessing the further growth and development of the Sakai Safe City Programme as a programme aimed at achieving a society where 'Nobody Is Left Behind'.

2. Review of the five-year efforts and future expectations

Review of the Five-Year Efforts

To realise a safe and secure community for women, children and all other members of the community, Sakai City compiled a programme design in FY 2015, and then continued to promote various projects for five years. As indicated in Chapter 1, Sakai City identified challenges found through eight viewpoints in the planning phase. In addition, to address those challenges, the city established four policies to promote specific measures, and secured mutual links to proceed with those measures. Moreover, the city set key players at three developmental levels to address the challenges. While focusing on ensuring that measures for each challenge were implemented at the respective levels in a multi-layered manner, Sakai City strove to achieve the effective empowerment of the combined energy of citizens (individuals), communities, and administration, and to promote and implement various projects effectively. The challenges identified through the eight viewpoints include those regarding the installation of facilities and equipment to deter sexual crimes, those related to an increase in citizens' awareness, and those regarding the establishment of effective support systems towards such a rise in citizens' awareness. It is safe to say that in order to proceed with projects to address these challenges, the city focused on mutual links between them.

Overall, this programme is valued as having fulfilled most of its original targets. Let's have a look at the programme's achievements according to the four policies. First, in terms of the approach of installing facilities and equipment, many citizens are well aware of the results of the projects implemented based on that approach, partly because the results of the projects are easy to note.

Next, in terms of the approach of providing support for victims and sharing information on the damage they had suffered, there was an improvement in support systems and interinstitutional cooperation during the programme period, leading to the uncovering of many more cases of sexual crimes.

In addition, in terms of the approach of raising citizens' awareness as key players in preventing sexual violence, the city's ambitious project development, as well as students' and citizens' active participation and cooperation, has resulted in excellent achievements unique to Sakai as a liberal city.

Finally, in terms of the approach of developing citizens' awareness and involving many more citizens, it is safe to say that as a result of the city's attempts to develop citizens' awareness by involving citizens in specific activities, the achievements of various volunteer activities are steadily being anchored in citizens' awareness.

Towards the Future

It is safe to say that most of the challenges indicated in the programme design have been addressed. However, in order to accomplish the sustainable future growth and development of Sakai as a safe and secure community for women and children based on the spirit presented by Sakai City and the SCGI, the city needs to work on further ambitious efforts as its second stage. To this end, there seems to be no better way than establishing a new programme to pass on the Sakai Safe City Programme. When operating such a programme, it would seem desirable to pass on the effective aspects of the three development levels incorporated into this programme, thereby ensuring that the new system contributes to raising citizens' awareness as key players. Furthermore, to ensure that the programme is shared as a common asset among citizens, it would be effective for the city to demonstrate ingenuity in making the programme noticeable to citizens as a support measure to raise citizens' interest and awareness as key players.

Finally, the passed on programme needs to be consistent with the city's fundamental policy on community development. Accordingly, it is desirable for the city to reinforce the link between the programme and the city's concept of an SDG Future City, and to concentrate its efforts towards realising a 'safe and secure community for everyone', to be pursued under the SDG Target 5-2 and Target 11-7. It is hoped that as a result of these efforts, the Sakai Safe City Programme, developed by Sakai as an advanced city, will be adopted as an excellent model around the world.

3. Conclusion

In December 2013, Sakai City announced its participation in the Safe Cities Global Initiative (SCGI: global project for safe cities free from violence against women and girls) under UN Women as the first Japanese city to do so. Since then, as a city representing Japan in terms of efforts to promote gender equality, Sakai City has been working diligently on this programme.

The city launched the Sakai Safe City Programme to achieve a safe and secure community for women, children, and all other citizens. The city has identified various challenges from eight viewpoints, set an ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years based on the challenges, established achievement assessment indexes, and implemented specific measures based on the programme design (established in March 2016) with the focus on four policies and three development levels.

The programme design indicates two challenges that the city needed to address when it implemented the Sakai Safe City Programme.

The first challenge was to establish an appropriate system with the involvement of all individuals and organisations in the city. The Sakai Safe City Programme has achieved great results, such as the discontinuance of sales of adult magazines at convenience stores as a result of the countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores, and the establishment of the city's support flow for sexual violence victims. What has made these achievements possible is cooperation between the city, the police, citizens, and related organisations.

The second challenge is to establish a system for checking the progress of each measure. Under the Sakai Safe City Programme, the city annually checked the progress of each specific measure and assessed the accomplishment status of each target, based on which the city reviewed each measure. The measures were subject to internal assessment by the city's departments in charge of the measures, and external assessment by a research team comprising university faculty and other experts. The city reflected the assessment results in the subsequent measures, thereby further enhancing the effectiveness of the programme.

Establishment of the Safe City Sakai Promotion Council

Sakai City has proceeded with various projects while overcoming challenges under the Sakai Safe City Programme, but this does not mean that all the problems related to the programme have been solved. In particular, many indexes regarding citizens' awareness of safety and security remain below the target figures. The city needs to continue to address challenges regarding change in citizens' awareness and challenges that will newly emerge in the future, and proceed steadily with the necessary measures. Although the planned five-year period of the Sakai Safe City Programme has ended, not all the problems of the Sakai Safe City Programme have been solved. Based on the measures and achievements made so far, the city needs to make efforts to change citizens' awareness of crime prevention, public security, morals, and other items whose indexes fall below the targets, and to address new challenges.

To do so, it is necessary to implement measures while ensuring even closer cooperation with related departments and related organisations. In this regard, the city will implement necessary measures under the new project name 'Safe City Sakai', and establish the Safe City Sakai Promotion Council.

Use of a Logo Mark to Disseminate Information

Toward realising Sakai as a safe and secure community for women and children, the city will inform citizens that the city implements necessary measures on a continual basis, and publicise the new programme Safe City Sakai. To this end, the city will disseminate information using a logo mark, for example, by ensuring that the logo mark is included in materials and PR items prepared by the city.



- Concept

The clover comprises two 'Ss' from SAFE CITY SAKAI, with each of the four leaves representing 'ties', 'mutual support', 'our own issue', and 'our own community', based on the four policies of the Sakai Safe City Programme.

Four Polices of the Sakai Safe City Programme

- I. Ensuring a Safe and Secure Living Environment in Terms of Facilities and Equipment---‘our own community’
- II. Forming More Cooperative Relationships with Various Organisations to Provide Support for Sexual Violence Victims, and Revealing Still More Cases of Sexual Crimes ---‘mutual support’
- III. Raising Citizens’ Awareness That They Should Become Neither Victims Nor Perpetrators---‘our own issue’
- IV. Developing Citizens’ Awareness as the Mainstay of Safety and Security, and Involving Many More Citizens as Key Players ---‘ties’

As the only city in Japan participating in the SCGI, Sakai will continue to develop a wide range of efforts in this field as a trailblazer, and strive to achieve a safe and secure city for women, children, and all other citizens.

Appendix

- Appendix 1 Questionnaire Survey among Students of Junior and Senior High Schools – Results and Overview (2014 and 2018)

In developed countries, characterised by remarkable progress in urbanisation and informatisation, a rapidly increasing number of people are using the Internet in combination with PCs and tablet devices. In pace with this trend, the number of sexual crimes in cyberspace against women and girls is also rapidly growing. Exploiting the properties of the Internet, sexual violence and blackmail in cyberspace against women and girls have the characteristics of anonymity, immediacy, and widespread reach, in such a way that causes much more serious damage than direct violence committed in public spaces in the real world. The Sakai Safe City Programme, in which sexual violence in cyberspace is regarded as one of the eight viewpoints presented in the scoping study, upholds the eradication of sexual violence against women and girls through social media, slurs against a person's personality, and mental blackmail.¹⁾

Accordingly, to reveal the risks of sexual crimes in cyberspace against women and girls, Sakai City needs to grasp the reality by identifying various cases in the city, establish policies for effective measures, and obtain evaluation of such measures. Considering that it is highly likely for young women to become targets of cybercrimes, the city has conducted a fact-finding survey on two occasions among female students of junior and senior high schools in the city regarding their attitudes towards cyberspace and their awareness of cyberspace crimes. By doing so, the city aimed to identify the properties and problems of their attitudes and awareness, as well as changes over the years.

Put briefly, it is safe to say that sexual aggression against female junior and senior high school students is still found in cyberspace, but that the number of such cases is small. In addition, specific cases of sexual aggression are still in the emergence phase without showing signs of growth during the four years. This suggests that various efforts made in the Sakai Safe City Programme, including those designed to improve citizens' information literacy, have served as a deterrent to some extent. However, some sexual aggression cases are still uncovered, such as those involving asking victims to send photographs, including nude photographs, or to date, or blackmailing victims in cyberspace. At the same time, not all female junior and senior high school students are sufficiently aware that they need to change their awareness, and take necessary action in order to protect themselves from these forms of aggression and establish an appropriate environment. This indicates that it is necessary to make further efforts towards preventing sexual crimes against women and girls in cyberspace.

1. Survey Targets

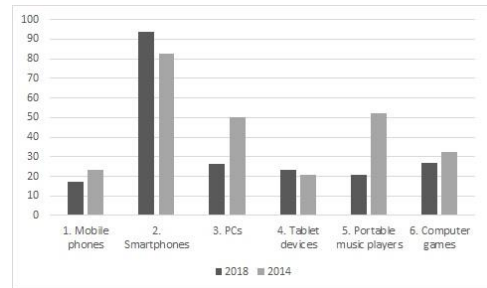
- 1) Where: A junior high school and a senior high school affiliated with a private university located in Sakai City
- 2) When: 1st survey: Thurs., 18–Mon., 22, December 2014, 323 students
2nd survey: Wed., 12–Thurs. 20, December 2018, 739 students
- 3) How: Questionnaire sheets were directly distributed to the students, and then the sheets completed by the students themselves were again collected directly.

2. Analysis Results of Simple Tabulation

(1) Number of IT Devices belonging to the Students (multiple answers allowed)

In the ranking of IT devices belonging to the junior and senior high school students, changes were found in the top three items compared to the previous survey. It is notable that almost all the students have smartphones, as indicated by the ownership rate of 93.6%. In terms of portable music players, ranked second (52.2%) in the previous survey, the ownership rate has decreased considerably to 20.5%. Likewise, the ownership rate of PCs, ranked third (50.3%) in the previous survey, has declined sharply to 26.3%. The percentage of students who have only mobile phones is 17.4%, indicating a further decline from the previous survey (23.1%). The national ownership rate of smartphones is in the 50% range among junior high school students and in the 90% range among high school students. This general trend today of high rates of smartphone ownership²⁾ seems to be reflected in the smartphone ownership rate of the surveyed students.

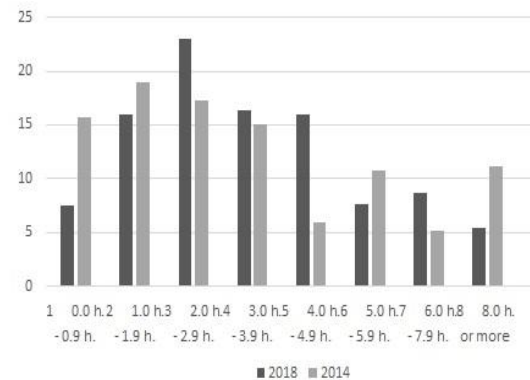
	2018	2014
1. Mobile phones	17.4	23.1
2. Smartphones	93.6	82.8
3. PCs	26.3	50.3
4. Tablet devices	23.5	20.6
5. Portable music players	20.5	52.2
6. Computer games	26.8	32.4



(2) Time Spent Using the Internet

There is a tendency for young people to spend longer time using online devices per day. In the previous survey, the largest number of respondents (19.0%) said that they used such devices for '1.0 to 1.9' hours. In the recent survey, however, the most common response was '2.0 to 2.9' hours (23.0%), indicating that the trend of an increasing amount of time spent online is continuing among junior and senior high school students. However, there is a slight decrease in the average time spent using the Internet, from four hours in the previous survey to 3 hours and 43 mins. in the recent survey, showing a decrease in the number of students using the Internet for extremely long hours.

	2018	2014
1 0.0 h. - 0.9 h.	7.5	15.7
2 1.0 h. - 1.9 h.	15.9	19
3 2.0 h. - 2.9 h.	23	17.3
4 3.0 h. - 3.9 h.	16.3	15
5 4.0 h. - 4.9 h.	15.9	5.9
6 5.0 h. - 5.9 h.	7.6	10.8
7 6.0 h. - 7.9 h.	8.6	5.2
8 8.0 h. or more	5.4	11.1
	AV = 3 h. 43 m.	AV = 4 h. 00 m.

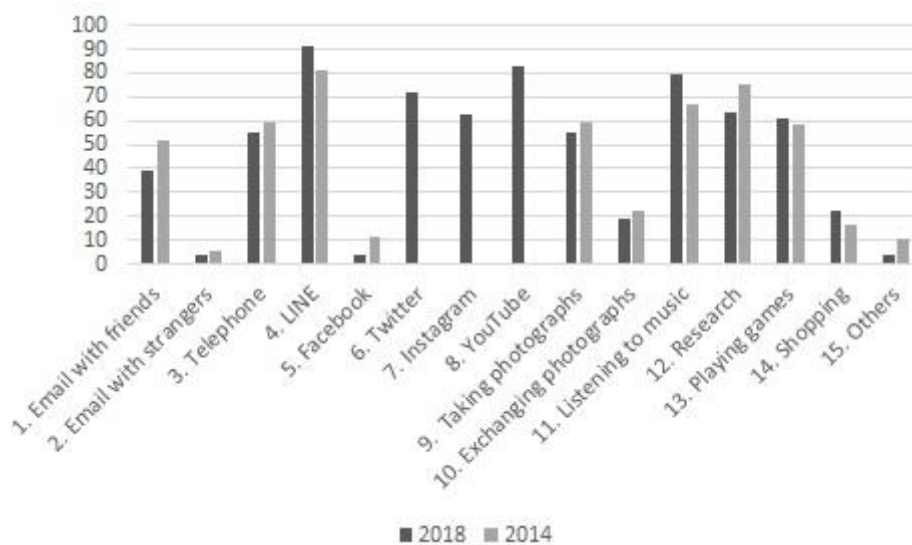


(3) Purposes of Using the Internet (multiple answers allowed)

As was indicated in the previous survey, it is again shown that the purposes of using information devices are diversifying extensively. According to the results of the question on this point, for which multiple answers were allowed, the most common purpose of use of information devices among the students in the recent survey was 'LINE' at 91.0%, followed by 'YouTube' at 83.1% and 'Listening to music' at 79.3%. Since the options presented in the recent survey were slightly different from those in the previous survey, it is difficult to make a precise comparison. 'YouTube', an option newly added in the recent survey, is ranked second, meaning that the app. is used by many students. The percentage who responded 'Research', ranked second at 75.2% in the previous survey, declined to 63.4% in fifth place. As for 'Email with strangers', which is often used as a starting point for the commission of sexual crimes, the percentage in the previous survey was 5.6%, while that in the recent survey was also low at 4.1%, indicating that an increasing trend was not found over the four years.

	2018	2014
1. Email with friends	39.3	51.7
2. Email with strangers	4.1	5.6
3. Telephone	55	59.2
4. LINE	91	80.9
5. Facebook	3.4	11.3
6. Twitter	71.8	-
7. Instagram	62.4	-
8. YouTube	83.1	-

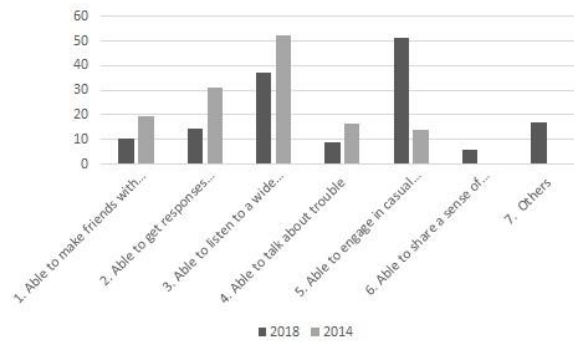
	2018	2014
9. Taking photographs	55.0	59.2
10. Exchanging photographs	19.1	22.6
11. Listening to music	79.3	66.5
12. Research	63.4	75.2
13. Playing games	61.2	58.9
14. Shopping	22.5	16.6
15. Others	3.9	10.7



(4) Attractive Features of Using the Internet and Social Media (multiple answers allowed) (%)

Asked about attractive features of using the Internet and social media in the previous survey, the largest number of respondents, 52.3%, said that they were ‘Able to listen to a wide variety of views’, followed by those saying that they were ‘Able to get responses quickly’, at 31.1%, and those saying they were ‘Able to make friends with strangers’, at 19.7%. The fact that these answers occupied the top three positions indicated that junior and senior high school students were highly interested in gathering information quickly from others, including third parties. In the recent survey, however, the largest number of respondents said that they were attracted because they were ‘Able to engage in casual communication’, at 51.5%, demoting ‘Able to listen to a wide variety of views’ to second place, at 37.3%, showing a considerable decline. The percentage of students saying that they were ‘Able to make friends with strangers’ was low at 10.4%, a significant reduction from 19.7% in the previous survey. These results indicate that there is a declining trend of students’ interest in exchanging information in cyberspace, which is accessed by many and unspecified persons, probably because they feel cautious to some extent. At the same time, some concern still remains that there is a growing trend of students’ trying to find persons who will feel empathy with them.

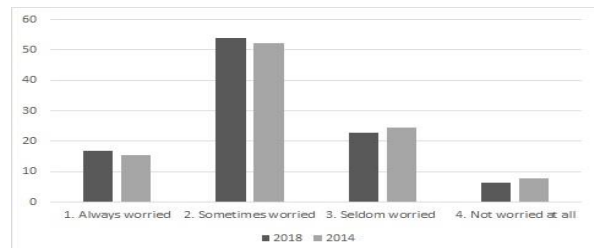
	2018	2014
1. Able to make friends with strangers	10.4	19.7
2. Able to get responses quickly	14.3	31.1
3. Able to listen to a wide variety of views	37.3	52.3
4. Able to talk about trouble	8.7	16.3
5. Able to engage in casual communication	51.5	14.0
6. Able to share a sense of togetherness	6.0	0
7. Others	16.8	0



(5) Experience of Feeling Worried about Using the Internet and Social Media

A similar trend identified in the previous survey was indicated once again in the recent survey. The percentage of respondents who felt worried about using the Internet and social media (i.e. those who felt ‘Always worried’ or ‘Sometimes worried’) was 70.7% in the recent survey, showing a slight increase from 67.7% in the previous survey. This suggests that many junior and senior high school students feel cautious or worried about their online environment to some extent, and that this trend has continued over the four years. At the same time, the survey results suggest that even though they feel such anxiety, students are increasingly depending on the Internet environment due to their interest in it and its attractive features. The percentage of students who did not feel worried (i.e. those who felt ‘Seldom worried’ or ‘Not worried at all’) was 32.3% in the previous survey and 29.3% in the recent survey. This shows that although the situation has continued over the four years, where approximately 30% of students take no precautions regarding their online activities despite the risk of being involved in cybercrimes, an increase in the percentage of such students has been prevented to some extent.

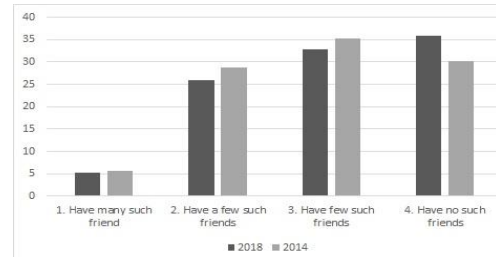
	2018	2014
1. Always worried	16.8	15.5
2. Sometimes worried	53.9	52.2
3. Seldom worried	22.9	24.4
4. Not worried at all	6.4	7.9



(6) Friends Who Might Have Suffered Cybercrimes

There have been many cases of crimes committed via the Internet. To the question designed to identify students’ risk awareness (fear) in using the Internet, almost the same percentage of students as in the previous survey said that they had friends who might have suffered sexual crimes through the Internet and social media. The percentage of students saying that they have such friends (i.e. ‘Have many such friends’ or ‘Have a few such friends’) was 31.3% in the recent survey. Although the figure has shown a slight decrease from 34.4% in the previous survey, slightly more than 30% of students still have such friends. On the other hand, the percentage of students saying that they do not have such friends (i.e. ‘Have few such friends’ or ‘Have no such friends’) has shown a slight increase from 65.6% in the previous survey to 68.7% in the recent survey. It appears that slightly less than 70% of the students have not heard about friends who might have suffered sexual crimes in cyberspace, suggesting that it had become a norm to a certain extent that students are cautious and careful about suspicious online information.

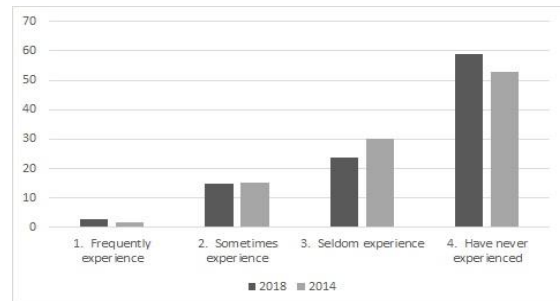
	2018	2014
1. Have many such friend	5.3	5.7
2. Have a few such friends	26.0	28.7
3. Have few such friends	32.9	35.3
4. Have no such friends	35.8	30.3



(7) Online Unpleasant Experience/Requests and Their Contents

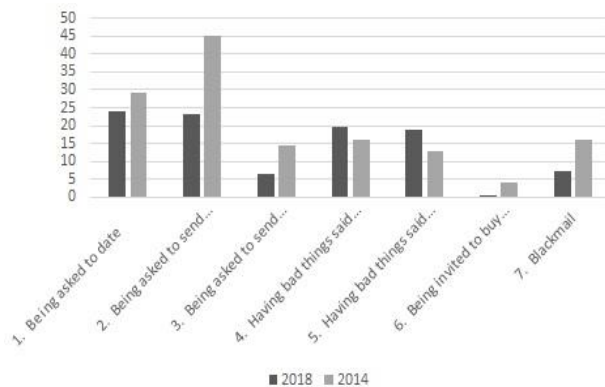
For a question about unpleasant (or uncomfortable) experiences or requests through the Internet, a very similar trend was identified among students between the previous and recent surveys. The percentage of students saying in the recent survey that they ‘Have never experienced’ such incidents was 58.9%, compared to 52.7% in the previous survey, meaning that the percentage remained at nearly 60%. Meanwhile, the percentage of students with such experience was 17.6% in the recent survey, comprising the respondents choosing ‘Frequently experience’ (2.7%) and ‘Sometimes experience’ (14.9%). This result is not very different from 17.0% in the previous survey. This suggests that some deterrence over the four years has worked to a certain extent to prevent contact with female junior and senior high school students through the Internet.

	2018	2014
1. Frequently experience	2.7	1.9
2. Sometimes experience	14.9	15.1
3. Seldom experience	23.6	30.3
4. Have never experienced	58.9	52.7



In terms of the specific contents of such unpleasant messages and requests, the same items as in the previous survey comprised the top three positions in the recent survey, although there were changes in their rankings. The top three items were ‘Being asked to date’ at 24.0; ‘Being asked to send photographs’ at 23.3%; and ‘Having bad things said about you’ at 19.7%. However, it is noteworthy that a comparison with the previous survey reveals that there was a decline in the percentage of respondents choosing ‘Being asked to send photographs’ through the Internet. While the percentage responding ‘Being asked to send photographs’ was 44.9% in the previous survey, the figure considerably decreased to 23.3% in the recent survey. In addition, while the percentage responding ‘Being asked to send nude photographs’ was 14.5% in the previous survey, it almost halved to 6.7% in the recent survey. This halving of cyberspace requests to female junior and senior high school students to send explicit photographs can be described as one of the achievements from the efforts to develop citizens’ information literacy and their awareness as key players under the Sakai Safe City Programme.

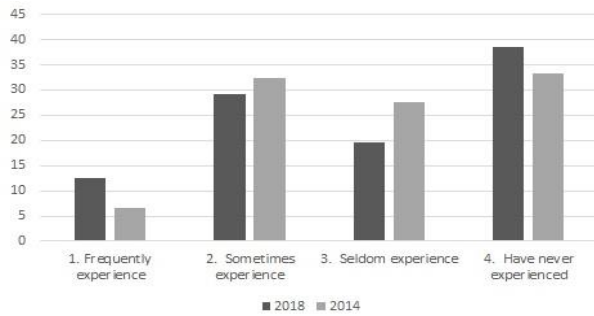
	2018	2014
1. Being asked to date	24.0	29.0
2. Being asked to send photographs	23.3	44.9
3. Being asked to send nude photographs	6.7	14.5
4. Having bad things said about you	19.7	15.9
5. Having bad things said about your friends	18.7	13.0
6. Being invited to buy products	0.3	4.3
7. Blackmail	7.3	15.9



(8) Telephone Calls and Emails from Strangers

When asked about telephone calls and emails from strangers through the Internet, more than 40% of the respondents in the recent survey, or 41.8%, said that they had experienced such calls and emails, consisting of students saying they ‘Frequently experience’ (12.6%) or ‘Sometimes experience’ (29.2%) such contact. This means that there has been almost no difference from the 39.0% in the previous survey. Of particular note was the percentage of students saying they ‘Frequently experience’ such contact, which doubled from 6.6% in the previous survey, suggesting that young female junior and senior high school students are still interested in contact with many, unspecified strangers. If they are allowed to experience access with strangers as they like, students will have many more opportunities to enjoy new encounters and obtain a wide variety of information. At the same time, however, they will be subject to the risk of allowing malicious contact to reach them. In that sense, the survey results indicate that many students are in a dangerous information environment without taking sufficient precautions, requiring some measures to be taken promptly.

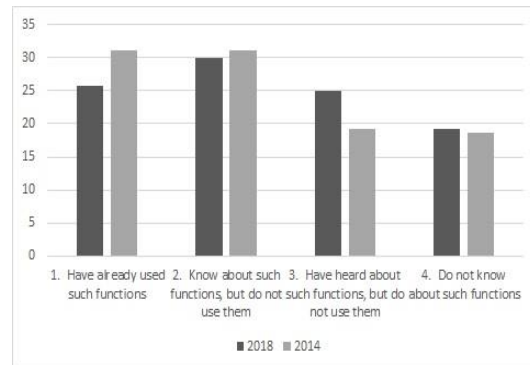
	2018	2014
1. Frequently experience	12.6	6.6
2. Sometimes experience	29.2	32.4
3. Seldom experience	19.6	27.7
4. Have never experienced	38.6	33.3



(9) Recognition on the Filtering Functions

Asked about the filtering functions in the recent survey, 25.8% of the respondents say that they ‘Have already used such functions’, and 29.9% say that they ‘Know about such functions, but do not use them’, meaning that 55.7%, less than 60%, recognise the filtering functions. In the previous survey, the total percentage of students who had already used them and students who knew about them but had no experience of using them was 62.2%, showing a slight decline in the recent survey. In other words, approximately 40% of the respondents did not recognise the filtering functions in the previous survey and in the recent survey, respectively. Namely, many students have limited understanding of the filtering functions. This means that young female junior and senior high school students will continue their access to cyberspace without developing even basic knowledge of how to protect themselves when using the Internet or email, implementing specific countermeasures, or taking precautions. It is necessary to address this situation urgently.

	2018	2014
1. Have already used such functions	25.8	31.1
2. Know about such functions, but do not use them	29.9	31.1
3. Have heard about such functions, but do not use them	25.0	19.2
4. Do not know about such functions	19.2	18.6



3. Summary (Properties of Junior and Senior High School Students' Awareness of Using the Internet)

The city conducted almost the same questionnaire survey in 2018 as it had conducted in 2014, four years earlier, among (female) junior and senior high school students of the same schools to identify changes over the four years in terms of their awareness of using the Internet and social media and their attitudes toward them.

In the previous survey, sexual violence in cyberspace against female junior and senior high school students was in its early phase. However, some specific sexual blackmail cases against female students, though small in number, were identified, such as those involving sending photographs, including nude photographs. According to the survey conducted four years later, junior and senior high school students' awareness of cyberspace was characterized by the types of devices that they used and their purposes of using the Internet and social media, i.e. their high expectations to find people who would feel empathy with them. This suggests that their dependence on and expectation of an anonymous community accessed by many, unspecified people through social media were greater than they had been in the previous survey. It is concerning that this implies an increasing possibility of allowing sexual aggression and blackmail to be committed as a result of such students' being exposed to cyberspace without taking sufficient precautions. Meanwhile, students were as cautious and careful as they had been four years ago, and there was almost no increase in the number of students who had friends who might have suffered cyber sexual crimes. This suggests that the measures against sexual violence in cyberspace under the Sakai Safe City Programme have worked as deterrence to some extent.

It seems that Sakai City needs to present suggestions in the future regarding new support measures from the perspective of education including family education, such as the introduction and widespread use of a filtering system against cyberattacks, and prevention of such attacks through family communication.

In particular, it is expected that the Japanese government will reinforce policies toward changes in the living environment tuned to the use of cyberspace in anticipation of the coming of 'Society 5.0'.³⁾ In that sense, the informatisation of society will be further accelerated, accompanied by concern that sexual crimes in cyberspace targeting young people will become increasingly cunning and underhand. As indicated by this downside, it is urgently needed to establish further comprehensive countermeasures to develop young people's literacy in step with the SDGs (Target 5⁴⁾).

[Reference]

- 1) Sakai City, Sakai Safe City Programme, Scoping Study Report (September 2016) p.21
- 2) KDDI, Survey on Devices for Children (November 2017)
- 3) Society 5.0; 'A human-centred society that balances economic advancement with the resolution of social problems by a system that highly integrates cyberspace (virtual space) and physical space (real space)' (January 2016, 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan, Cabinet Office)
- 4) SDGs, Target 5 "Gender equality": Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. (September 2015, UN Summit)

[Source]

- A: World's Internet User Population (Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators, 2013)
- B: Situation of Threats Regarding Cyber Space, First Half of 2014 (Source: National Police Agency, 11 September 2014)
- C: Result of Survey Regarding Child Crimes Resulting from Community Sites—First Half of 2014 (Source: National Police Agency, 13 November 2014)
- D: FY 2014 Fact-Finding Survey on the Environment for Young People on Using the Internet, Preliminary Results (Source: Cabinet Office, February 2014)

Follow-up Review External Assessment Board

FY 2017	Thursday, 17 May 2017, 18:00–20:00
FY 2018	Tuesday, 26 June 2018, 17:00–19:00
FY 2019	Tuesday, 14 May 2019, 10:00–12:00
Venue	Sakai Business Incubation Center, conference room, 2nd floor
Contents	Reporting the implemented measures and exchanging opinions to conduct external assessment and wrap-up for the Follow-up Reviews 2016 to 2018 and the final report

<External Assessors>

Yukiomi Kishimoto Professor Emeritus (former President), Hagoromo University of International Studies

*Board Chair

Tomoko Usuda Professor, Department of Arts and Sciences, Osaka Kyoiku University

Takashi Sakai Professor, School of Humanities and Social Science, Osaka Prefecture University

Sachiko Nosaka Associate Professor, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University

<City Organisations in Charge of the Projects>

Gender Equality Promotion Division, Citizens and Human Rights Bureau, Sakai City

Citizens' Partnership Division, Citizens and Human Rights Bureau, Sakai City

Gender Equality Center, Citizens and Human Rights Bureau, Sakai City

Health and Medical Service Promotion Division, Health and Welfare Bureau, Sakai City

Mental Health Center, Health and Welfare Bureau, Sakai City

Child Nurturing Division, Child and Youth Affairs Bureau, Sakai City

Child and Family Division, Child and Youth Affairs Bureau, Sakai City

Child Counseling Center, Child and Youth Affairs Bureau, Sakai City

Student Guidance Division, Board of Education, Sakai City

Researchers Participating in the Final Report

Research Coordinators:

Lee Setsuko

Professor , Graduate School of Human Health Science , University of Nagasaki , Siebold

Ikegami Kiyoko

Representative Director and Chair, Plan International Japan
Professor, School of Tropical Medicine and Global Health, Nagasaki University

Hagiwara Natsuko

Professor , College of Sociology Department of Sociology, Graduate School of Social Design Studies , Rikkyo University

Researchers:

Kishimoto Yukiomi

Professor Emeritus (former President), Haboromo University of International Studies

Usuda Tomoko

Professor , Faculty of Education , Osaka Kyoiku University

Sakai Takashi

Professor , School of Humanities and Social Science , Osaka Prefecture University

Nosaka Sachiko

Associate Professor, Graduate School of Human Sciences , Osaka University

Special Thanks to:

Yamaguchi Noriko

Councilor, Sakai, City Council

Chairperson, Sakai City Women's Organizations Council



Sakai Safe City Programme Team

Nagafuji Hideki

Mayor, Sakai City Government

Fujikawa Noriyo

Manager, Gender Equality Promotion Division, Sakai City Government

Fujii Kenji

Assistant Manager, Gender Equality Promotion Division, Sakai City Government

Narahara Shinji

Gender Equality Promotion Division, Sakai City Government

Shigematsu Kayoko

Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Sakai Focal Point

Editorial Staff:

Namba Midori

Director, University Consortium of Southern Osaka



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Sakai Safe City Programme Final Report

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Equality Promotion Department, Citizens and Human Rights
Bureau, Sakai City

3-1 Minami-kawara-machi, Sakai-ku, Sakai City, 590-0078
Tel: 072-228-7408
Fax: 072-228-8070
Email: danjokyo@city.sakai.lg.jp

Sakai City Ref. No.: 1-17-20-0323





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