SAKAI SAFE CITY PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DESIGN REPORT

Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls

Global Programme, UN Women

March 2016

Sakai City

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

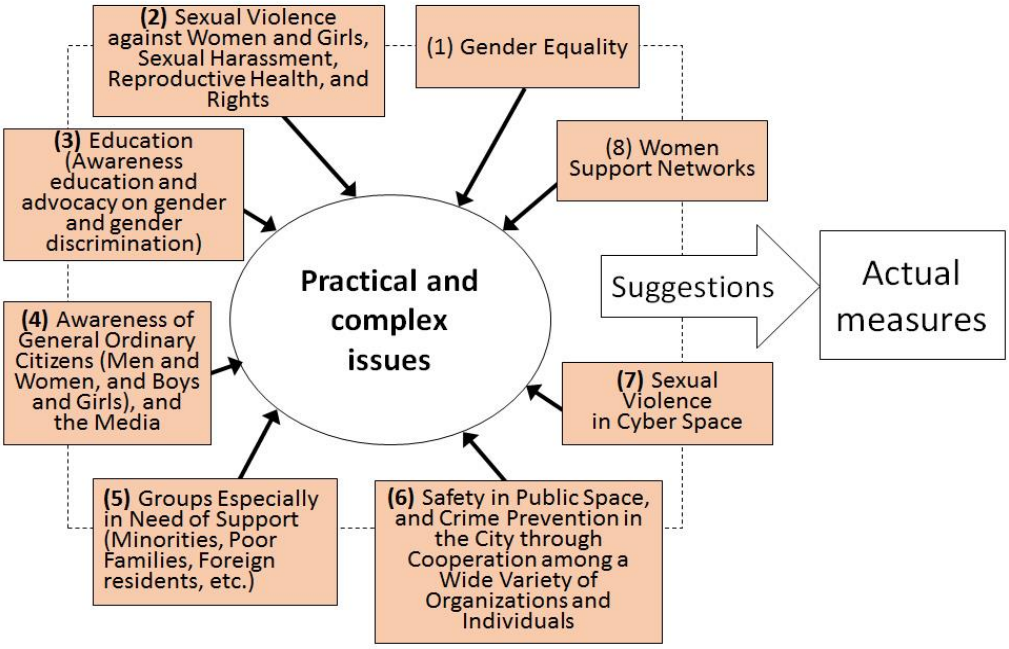
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
DV:	Domestic Violence
IT:	Information Technology
SNS:	Social Networking Service
FY	Fiscal Year
SCGI:	Safe Cities Global Initiative
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN Women:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
SAFE:	Survival And Fairness through Empowerment
CAP:	Child Assault Prevention
SAT:	Structured Association Technique
NPO:	Nonprofit Organization
PSW:	Psychiatric Social Worker
ATM:	Automated Teller Machine
PR	Public Relations
QOL	Quality Of Life

Chapter 1: Ideal State of Sakai as a Safe City – Findings from a Scoping Study

1. 1 Identification of Challenges to Develop Sakai into a Safe City

In the scoping study conducted in March 2015, the current situation of Sakai City was analysed from eight perspectives. The picture below presents an outline of the city's current situation and challenges revealed through the analysis.

Figure1: Eight Viewpoints to analyze Current Situation



(1) Gender Equality

- In the city, women's 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 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, regardless of gender.

(2) Sexual Violence against Women and Girls*[1], Sexual Harassment, Reproductive Health, and 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 and help latent child victims.
- 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, a criminal offense, and trouble generated through SNS and the Internet, are problems surrounding children that need to be addressed urgently in society today. It is desired that educational programmes for teachers and other measures to promote the 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 General Public (Men and Women, and Boys and Girls), and

the Media

- The percentage of citizens who say they have observed sexual crimes or have heard that sexual crimes have occurred around them is relatively high, about 20% to 30%.
- Advertisements of the sexual services industry are rampant on streets. In particular in convenience stores, 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*" culture[1)] in Japan over the past 10 years or so, a change has occurred in sexual display in public spaces*[2] 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 them, enhancing their susceptibility 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 things, for example, 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 Organizations and Individuals

- The number of criminal offense cases known to the police has halved over the past 10 years. However, the number of sexual crimes (rape*[4-1], indecent assault*[4-2], and abduction and kidnapping*[4-3]) has increased, with most of the victims being women. Of these female victims, those aged 18 or less 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, rather than the administrative organizations, the residents themselves need to play the main role in enhancing the capabilities of their communities and implementing various measures to prevent crimes.

(7) Sexual Violence in Cyber Space*[5]

- The world's Internet user population has rapidly increased 6.3-fold over the past 10 years. In pace with this trend, the number of sexual crimes in cyber space against women and girls is also rapidly growing.
- Exploiting the properties of the Internet, sexual violence and blackmail in cyber space 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 a steady increase in access to them from strangers indicate that they are placed in an environment subject to cyber-sexual crimes.
- 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 Support Networks

- In Sakai City, there are many and various women organizations, including large-scale ones, which implement various initiatives actively. Each of the women in these organizations 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 life-long learning facility.
- The city provides support for various, active women's organizations, in order to help the growth of new groups for promoting gender equality.
- It is necessary for the city to establish a system to facilitate mutual cooperation among various groups and organizations, 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.

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1) "Moe" is the noun form of the verb "moeru", originally meaning "sprout"" Since it started to be used in subculture society, the term has begun to impart the nuance of a very strong, irresistible affection mainly for a character in an animation or a comic. In this case, the affection often contains an erotic element.

1. 2 Ideal State of Sakai as a Safe City

To make Sakai a safe and secure city for all women and children, the city has to work on multi-layered problems. These problems can be categorised according to the following three programme development levels: 1) the policy level, which concerns the viewpoints and philosophies to realise a safe city; 2) the community level, which is related to local activities; and 3) the citizen level, which involves problems to be shared by all citizens. By addressing its problems, which have been identified through the above eight viewpoints, in a multi-layered way at these three levels, the city strives to ensure that the safe city programme is implemented effectively. It is expected that as a result of this, in five years, Sakai City will achieve the following:

1) The safety of public spaces in terms of various facilities and equipment will have been improved. The numbers of cases of street crimes[*6] and sexual crimes will also have decreased. In addition, 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.
2) The realisation of mutual cooperation among various organizations 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 situation 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.
3) As a result of the city's continuous initiatives to change citizens' perception of measures that are seemingly less effective for crime prevention, but are actually effective, citizens will have obtained a greater 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 initiative. Consequently, being free from discrimination and violence, the city will have become even more livable.
4) In the highly developed information society, citizens' information literacy will have been enhanced, preventing the occurrence of sexual violence and sexual crimes in cyber space.

The duration of the Sakai Safe City Programme is five years, in principle. To realise the ideal state of Sakai City in five years, it is necessary to accomplish the following objectives:

1) Ensuring a safe and secure living environment in terms of facilities and equipment;

2) Forming more cooperative relationships with various organizations to provide support for sexual violence victims, and revealing even more cases of sexual crimes;

3) Raising citizens' awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators (education, open seminars, information literacy, citizens' awareness);

4) Developing citizens' awareness as the mainstay of safety and security, and involving many more citizens as key players.

If the above objectives are accomplished effectively through close cooperation between citizens and administrative organisations, this means the realisation of public spaces in which sexual violence and sexual harassment against women and children are prevented and controlled. At the same time, this leads to the realisation of Sakai City's ultimate goal, "Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for Everyone."

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

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

Rule 2: Ensure that specific measures are taken

Rule 3: Ensure continuity

Chapter 2: Circumstances of the Preparation of the Sakai Safety City Programme Design

2. 1 Programme Design Concepts—Based on Four Policies and Three Action Stages

Chapter 1 states that in order to make Sakai a safe and secure city for all women and children, the city has to work on multi-layered problems, which can be categorised according to the following three programme development levels:

I. the policy level, which concerns the viewpoints and philosophies to realise a safe city
II. the community level, which is related to local activities
III. the citizen level, which involves problems to be shared by all citizens

Specific measures to address the challenges that the city must work on have been considered based on the three stages of actions to be taken by key players: i) the administrative organisation stage; ii) the community stage; and iii) the citizen (individual) stage.

A wide variety of challenges revealed from the above-mentioned eight perspectives will be addressed based on these three action stages. Meanwhile, the following four policies will be applied in order to realise the ideal state of Sakai City in five years:

1) Ensuring a safe and secure living environment in terms of facilities and equipment;
2) Forming more cooperative relationships with various organisations to provide support for sexual violence victims, and revealing even more cases of sexual crimes;
3) Raising citizens' awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators (education, open seminars, information literacy, citizens' awareness);
4) Developing citizens' awareness as the mainstay of safety and security, and involving many more citizens as key players.

In the process of preparation of the programme design, the above four (1–4) policies have been set as the programme's objectives. Afterwards, specific measures in compliance with each policy have been planned according to each of the three action stages (i–iii), in order to ensure that Sakai City will be able to realise its ideal state in five years.

2. 2 Preparation of the Programme Design with Reflection of Citizens' Views

To realise "Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for Everyone" in five years, Sakai City strives to work on a wide variety of challenges together with its citizens. To that end, in the process of preparation of the program design, the city has ensured many opportunities to listen to voices of citizens directly and has aimed to reflect such voices in specific actions that the city will take. Such opportunities have included workshops for citizens and young people, seminars for citizens, interviews among citizens, and programme discussions held in citizen councils.

2. 2. 1 Workshops with Citizen Involvement

In FY 2015, Sakai City will launch specific measures to realise a safe and secure city environment free of violence against women and children. Sakai City held the following workshop to directly listen to citizens' views and comments and to consider what the city needs to address:

- Date: Sunday, August 2, 2015, 13:00–15:30
- Venue: Training Room No. 3, Fifth Floor, Sakai City General Welfare Hall
- Event Style: the World Café style[1)]
- Facilitator: Natsuko Hagiwara, Professor, Department of Sociology of the College of Sociology, and Graduate School of Social Design Studies, Rikkyo University

This workshop was attended by about 60 people from a wide variety of organisations, such as neighbourhood associations, women's support organisations, child-rearing support organisations, the police, administrative organisations, and crime prevention activity organisations. The participants discussed in the World Café style what they could do to develop Sakai into a city free from violence against women and children.

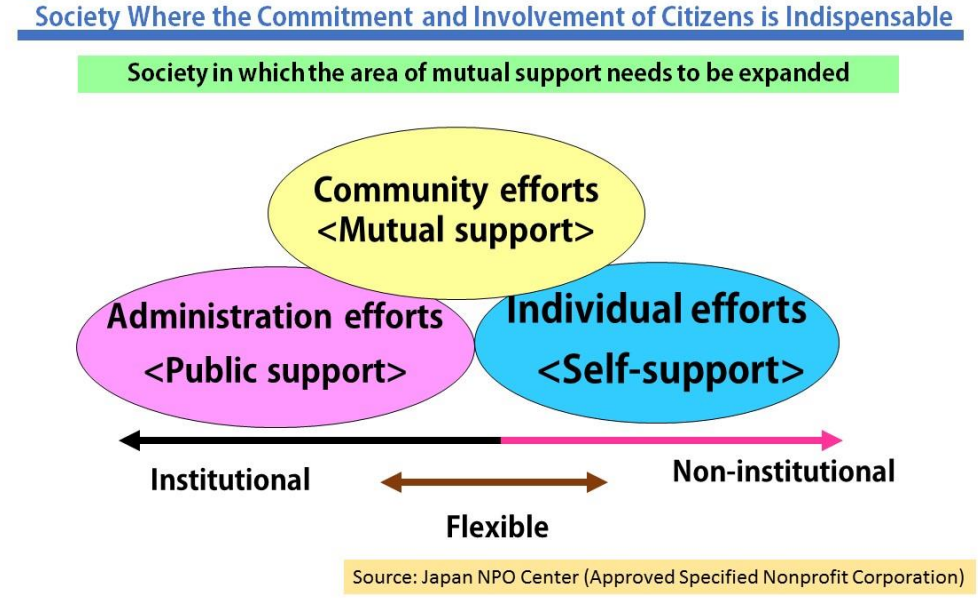
The event began with an address by the facilitator, Prof. Hagiwara, stating that the crucial part of the programme was to ensure that each citizen was committed to and involved in the programme based on the recognition that the programme directly concerned himself/herself. Afterwards, the participants were divided into several groups to discuss the challenges to be addressed and their solutions, and the group members were rotated. At the end of the workshop, they shared the opinions presented in each group.

The key concept for the discussion at the workshop was "Why does the Sakai Safe City

Programme need to be recognised by each citizen as his/her own issue?" This question is truly significant, especially given that the participants shared the awareness that in order to achieve the Sakai Safe City Programme, it is important for each citizen to work on the programme as his/her own issue, rather than leaving the programme in the hands of administrative organisations or some other organisations.

According to Prof. Hagiwara, if Sakai becomes a safe and secure city, it will follow that the city will be able to provide an even more comfortable environment not only for children growing up in the city, but also all the other residents living in the city. Although the establishment of a safe and secure city environment today should be based on self-support, it is also necessary to shift toward a society of mutual support in which cooperation and collaboration are ensured through partnership between administrative organisations, companies, local organisations, NPOs, and many other key players. To create a city environment with a harmonious balance between self-support, mutual support, and public support, each citizen is required to change his/her attitude and action. (See the picture below.)

Figure2:



At the workshop, the participants, who were divided into several groups, considered the following two questions and exchanged opinions on them.

Question 1): Write on labels as many images as possible of violence against women and children.

Questions 2): What types of measures would be effective in developing Sakai into a city free of violence against women and children?

The workshop maintained an exciting atmosphere throughout, with the members of each group enjoying actively exchanging opinions. Serving as an important opportunity for citizens to directly engage in discussions on problems confronting Sakai City and to consider their solutions jointly, this event boosted the momentum for them to work on the programme in the future.

For Question 2, the participants explored effective measures. Regarding measures that could be implemented at the "individual stage," many participants stated that it was important to enhance communication in communities, for example by exchanging greetings; ensuring close communication and contact with neighbours; associating with neighbours; not becoming indifferent; talking to children; and never failing to report incidents to the police when witnessing someone using violence. Meanwhile, regarding measures that could be implemented at the "community stage," many participants insisted that it was important to carry out community efforts actively, for example forming patrol teams; cleaning restrooms in parks and supermarkets and beautifying streets; identifying and improving dangerous spots; and establishing information bulletin boards that could be accessed by various people.

The workshop showed once again that in order to ensure that the Sakai Safe City Programme is reflected in civil activities, the city needs to encourage each citizen to deepen his/her understanding of the programme as his/her own issue. In addition, the city also needs to ensure that many more people in the city know about the programme, thereby raising citizens' awareness and momentum. For details of the workshop, see Material 1: Report on the Workshop for Considering the Sakai Safe City Programme.

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1) The World Café: A discussion method whereby members in small groups engage in discussions, with the members rotated repeatedly, which helps to generate effects similar to those acquired when all the members engage in one discussion at a time.

2. 2. 2 Questionnaire Surveys at Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi Daigaku

In Sakai City, many seminars are held annually at the Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi Daigaku, based on a wide variety of themes in different fields. As a permanent facility established with the aim of realising a gender equal society, it serves as the city's centre for lifelong education to enable each citizen to pursue self-realisation vigorously and to achieve contribution to the community.

As part of the FY 2015 DV and Child Abuse Countermeasure Seminar Series, the following seminar was held for the purpose of deepening citizens' understanding of the Sakai Safe City Programme, in which the city strives to realise "Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for Everyone" in five years by working together with its citizens. In this event, a questionnaire survey was conducted among seminar participants regarding what they believed was necessary to develop Sakai into a safe city. The opinions obtained through the survey will be reflected into specific measures to be implemented under the programme.

- Seminar: FY 2015 DV and Child Abuse Countermeasure Seminar Series – Part 2
  Sexual Violence and Countermeasures
  - What Is Happening Now, What You Can Do, and What You Must Not Do -
- Lecturer: Setsuko Lee, Professor, Graduate School of Human Health Science, University of Nagasaki, Siebold
- Contents: Sexual violence is an act that very severely damages the humanity of the victims, and violates their sexual freedom, which is one of the most fundamental human rights. Although sexual violence is the most heinous of all types of violence and must never be tolerated, it is actually difficult to reveal, mainly because the crime directly concerns sex. This seminar is aimed at enabling participants to understand the current situation regarding sexual violence, the seriousness of the problem, and the mental and physical conditions of sexual violence victims, as well as to explore appropriate means of supporting such victims. Sexual violence is not an act that seldom occurs, but rather one that might have already been experienced by people around any citizen (or that might be experienced in the future by any citizen). At the seminar, the participants learned about what they can do and what they must not do, thereby learning an appropriate form of communication to heal victims' hurt minds and bodies. In addition, the event provided a good opportunity for the participants to deepen their understanding of the Sakai Safe City Programme and to consider what they can do as citizens.

- Date: Tuesday, July 28, 2015, 10:00–12:00
- Venue: Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi Daigaku (Sakai City Women's Centre)

Participants: 497

The questionnaire survey was conducted among the participants in the following manner:
Question: What should be done to realise the city's ideal state in five years as described in Articles 1) to 4) below, under the Sakai Safe City Programme?
The participants were asked to provide their answers according to each article.

1) The safety of public spaces in terms of various facilities and equipment (i.e., in terms of the living environment) will have been improved. The numbers of cases of street crimes and sexual crimes will also have decreased. In addition, 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.
2) 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 situation of such victims.
3) As a result of continuous efforts to change citizens' awareness of seemingly less-important issues, many more citizens will have obtained a high level of awareness of sexual violence and sexual crime, leading to the development of Sakai as an even more livable city free from discrimination and violence.
4) In the highly developed information society, citizens' information literacy will have been enhanced, preventing the occurrence of sexual violence and sexual crimes in cyberspace.

The total number of respondents to the questionnaire survey was 254. The key concepts for the answers from the respondents are presented as follows:
(The key concepts in parentheses are those of answers provided by many respondents.)

Regarding Article 1), 62.4% of the answers from all respondents concerned the administrative organisation stage (increasing the number of streetlights and outdoor security lights: 26.4%; establishing security cameras: 9.6%; improving the environment of parks and public restrooms: 6.7%; and conducting police patrols: 6.2%). Meanwhile, 30.3% concerned the community stage (enhancing the local community environment: 6.2%; removing sexually explicit posters and other materials deleterious to public morals: 6.2%; ensuring cooperation from convenience stores: 5.6%; and ensuring that children are monitored to secure their safety: 5.1%). Finally, 7.3% concerned the citizen stage (paying attention to one's attire: 2.8%; not pretending not to see: 1.7%; and enhancing one's interest and awareness: 1.7%).

Regarding Article 2), 67.3% concerned the administrative organisation stage (increasing

the number of facilities, opportunities, and persons on which citizens can depend in order to obtain advice: 30.9%; PR: 12.7%; and staffing female counsellors: 12.7%). While 1.8% concerned the community stage (establishing a mutual-support society: 1.8%), 30.9% concerned the citizen stage (ensuring supporters: 23.6%; and receiving educational programmes: 7.3%).

Regarding Article 3), 43.0% concerned the administrative organisation stage (education: 21.5%; and PR: 11.4%), while 8.8% concerned the community stage (ensuring contact with neighbours: 7.6%; and organising voluntary patrol teams: 1.2%). In addition, 48.1% concerned the citizen stage (attending seminars and workshops: 16.5%; enhancing one's awareness: 7.6%; acting as supporters: 7.6%; and having dialogues and educating one's own children: 7.6%).

Regarding Article 4), 90.9% concerned the administrative organisation stage (forming monitoring teams and regulations: 36.4%; providing education and seminars: 29.5%; and PR: 15.9%). In addition, while 2.3% concerned the community stage (ensuring that both men and women study together: 2.3%), 6.8% concerned the citizen stage (educating one's children and making family rules: 6.8%).

When looking at all the answers regardless of the articles, the largest number of answers, 65.9%, concerned the administrative organisation stage, indicating that citizens place an expectation on what administrative organisations will do. However, an analysis of the answers according to Articles 1) to 4) shows that regarding Article 3) "efforts to change citizens' awareness of seemingly less-important issues," almost half of all the answers, 48.1%, concerned the citizen stage, indicating that many respondents believed that each citizen's awareness and commitment are necessary. On the other hand, regarding Article 4) "sexual violence in cyberspace," more than 90% of all the answers concerned the administrative organisation stage, suggesting that citizens feel it is difficult to implement countermeasures against crime in cyberspace on an individual level.

As discussed in "2" of Chapter 1, the basic rule of specific actions is each citizen's active commitment as a key player, rather than administrative organisations taking action alone. An analysis of the answers in the questionnaire survey reveals that many citizens understand that in order to realise the Sakai Safe City Programme, it is important for each citizen to make a commitment, rather than leaving it in the hands of administrative organisations. This suggests that the concept of the Sakai Safe City Programme, launched last fiscal year, has been gradually prevailing among citizens.

2. 2. 3 Sakai Safety City Programme Seminars

The following seminar was held with the aim of deepening the understanding of the Sakai Safe City Programme among citizens, as well as carrying out effective information dissemination and provision to countries around the world and citizens of the city, based on the recognition that the programme would play an important role toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015.

- Date: Tuesday, January 19, 2016, 14:00–16:30
- Venue: Conference Room, 1st Basement, Main Hall, Sakai City Office
- Participants: 40 (mainly including staff members from the city's departments related to the Sakai Safe City Programme, and representatives from organisations promoting activities for safety and security)
- Speakers: Yuko Taniguchi, Director-General, Human Rights Bureau, Sakai City
  Kiyoko Ikegami, Professor, Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies, Nihon University

This seminar began with Director-General Taniguchi's explanation of the outline of the Sakai Safe City Programme, followed by a lecture by Prof. Ikegami based on the theme of movements in the world including those of the United Nations. Focusing on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Prof. Ikegami explained the goals' outlines, philosophies and relationships with the Sakai Safe City Programme. Afterwards, participants exchanged opinions and asked questions on a wide variety of topics, including the Sakai Safe City Programme. They also asked questions to Prof. Ikegami. In addition, some participants reported on their activities.

▶ Opinions from Participants

○ I'm in charge of issues regarding the reconstruction of municipal housing. In newly rebuilt municipal housing, new communities have been established. I believe that the existence of communities enables senior citizens to feel that they are members of society. I work on the establishment of a community environment in which all residents from senior citizens to children can live together safely. The seminar has made me realise that my work plays an important role in the Sakai model in terms of crime prevention.

○ To prevent crimes in communities, it is important to ensure local communication, but it is difficult to do so. In Sakai City, I guess such communication is still found especially in large, old communities, but some residents in apartment buildings prefer to avoid

close communication with their neighbours. In such cases, I feel that the previously mentioned case of municipal housing communities might serve as a good example. Today, when the number of key players in neighbourhood associations is decreasing across the entire society, it is necessary to reinforce community networks. It is also necessary to analyse new communities and consider what should be focused on.

○ Belonging to the Parenting Support Division of Sakai Ward, I work as a counsellor for women. One of the largest problems of Sakai Ward is the poverty of women. Sakai Ward, the centre of Sakai City, draws many people with a wide variety of problems from a wide variety of areas. Actually, Sakai Ward frequently provides temporary protection for such people in an urgent manner. Actually, I had thought that the Safe City Programme was irrelevant to us, but now that I have learned what is occurring around the world, I feel that the programme directly concerns us. From now on, while providing support for women, we would like to receive cooperation from an even wider range of organisations.

○ As a person who once worked as a teacher, I feel that education has an influence on the changes taking place in Bangladesh. As a leader in the educational field, I would like to continue to work hard with what I have learned today in my mind.

○ Regarding sexual crimes, I feel that it's necessary to incorporate the perspectives of the prevention of the occurrence of crimes and the protection of victims. In Japan, the display of explicit images is frequently found in convenience stores and other locations that anybody can access. Not knowing well which actions are crimes, people can sometimes become perpetrators or victims without even realising it.

○ To prevent the occurrence of sexual crimes, it is necessary to educate young men, and to provide peer education (which strives to ensure that the sexual problems of adolescents are solved together with peers of the same generation serving as counsellors). This programme will work even better if slightly older people of the same generation serve as the counsellors. Young people will not listen to adults. Also, men should talk to men.

○ I participated in this seminar from the perspective of a citizen. Actually, I feel that the purpose of the Safe City Programme lies in eradicating sexual violence. I believe that it's important to conduct appropriate research and analysis of the current situation of rapes and other forms of sexual violence. It is necessary to share the results among the parties concerned, and clarify the direction in which the city should ahead and what should be achieved.

2. 2. 4 Interviews among Young People

To directly listen to the opinions and comments of citizens, especially young people, an interview and a questionnaire survey were conducted. Although the questionnaire survey was conducted among university students, many of the answers from the respondents were conceptual in general. In this regard, an interview was carried out among university students working for Momo Patrol, an organisation that implements activities based on themes similar to those in the questionnaire.

- Interview among Members of Momo Patrol, a Volunteer Organisation of St. Andrew's University (Momoyama Gakuin Daigaku)

To listen to comments from young people, an interview was conducted among student members of Momo Patrol, a volunteer organisation of St. Andrew's University. The organisation monitors children of a local elementary school to ensure their safety. The interview explored the details of the organisation's activities, members' feelings regarding the activities, future challenges, and many other topics.

- Date: Wednesday (national holiday), September 23, 2015, 11:00 - 12:15
- Venue: University President's Office, St. Andrew's University
- Respondents: Two third-year students of the Faculty of Law (Members of Momo Patrol)

1. Interview Purpose

An interview was conducted among members of the university student volunteer organisation Momo Patrol, which monitors children of a local elementary school to ensure their safety. The interview was carried out in order to understand young people's opinions, ideas, and current activities relating to the development of Sakai into a safe and secure city, as well as to reflect challenges and other information obtained through the interview into the preparation of the programme design.

2. Activities of Momo Patrol

Currently comprising about 30 registered members, Momo Patrol monitors children of Izumi Municipal Midorigaoka Elementary School to ensure their safety. Every time the patrol is conducted, four or five university students participate. Those registered are encouraged to participate in the patrol through LINE.

3. Interview Contents

▶ What motivated you to participate in the organisation? Have you noticed any changes since joining the organisation?

I started the patrol as part of fieldwork of the class "Administrative Law," held last year in the Faculty of Law. After attending the class, I took part in another programme, though I actually did so just for fun. Afterwards, encouraged by staff members of the Community Safety Department of the Osaka Prefectural Police (Prefectural Police), I established Momo Patrol, a volunteer organisation of St. Andrew's University, in October 2014. Immediately after founding the organisation, I was actually not that seriously aware of safety or security; I established the organisation simply as part of the fieldwork. Forming the volunteer organisation was a new experience for me, providing many opportunities to talk with local residents and staff members of the Prefectural Police. So it was a lot of fun for me to establish the organisation. Meanwhile, as for changes that I've experienced after starting the patrol, I've noticed that many elementary school students have started to speak to me. In addition, I've begun to participate in various efforts conducted as part of Momo Patrol's activities, such as conducting clean-ups around the university, picking up fallen leaves, and preparing a crime-prevention map. Moreover, a wide variety of requests, other than participation in the patrol for elementary school students, have begun to be made to us. The elementary school's principal has requested that we implement a wider range of activities in a wider area.

▶ What did you learn at school about violence against women and children, and about sex? Did you learn anything that would help you with your future activities?

I learned about the importance of people's lives as part of sex education. Boys and girls attended the classes together, and learned how babies were made, as well as about contraception, sexually transmitted diseases, and other sex-related matters. All of the students felt rather embarrassed. At elementary school, education on menstruation was provided only for girls. Regarding safety education, I only remember safe-bike-riding classes and fire drills. Actually, I feel that many people know almost nothing about safety, and they have the baseless confidence that they will never be a victim. If children knew more about safety, they might broaden their range of interaction with Momo Patrol. Even when they enter university, most people know almost nothing about safety. If they remain ignorant of safety, nothing will come about. I believe that "knowing" will lead to "taking

action." I think that even more education on violence against women and children and on sex should be provided at school.

▶ What do you feel now through your activities?

It is important to involve many people. Currently, we use LINE to draw many more participants, but it's difficult to do so. Taking various opportunities, such as the university's festival, we'd also like to encourage many more students to participate in our activities. In addition, we would like to share with children what we've learned through our activities. By further invigorating our activities, we would like to let young people in our generation know more about and develop an interest in our activities, so that many more people will participate in our activities. Moreover, if even one class at the elementary school is secured for Momo Patrol, we can teach children our findings. If young people in our generation pay attention to what's going on around them, their attitude will change, and I hope that this happens. I also hope they'll develop an interest in various issues, even if they are not sure what the issues are about. By doing so, they'll be able to extend their range of activities. I feel that the biggest challenge now is that there aren't sufficient opportunities for dialogues between neighbourhood associations, schools, and the Prefectural Police, and this prevents us from extending the range of our activities.

4. Interview Conclusion

This interview was conducted among the founding members of Momo Patrol. When they founded the organisation, they were not thinking so seriously about safety or security. However, the interview suggests that while continuing various activities, they began to become aware that they were key players in terms of safety.

Such awareness has led to them to have new hopes: they want to share their findings with children; they want to share their passion with other students and have them participate in their activities; and they want to deepen their ties with people and communities, and to extend their range of activities.

They feel that their main problem is that it is difficult to extend their range of activities, mainly due to the lack of opportunities to have dialogues with neighbourhood associations, schools, the Prefectural Police, and other parties concerned. This problem is actually indicated by the scoping study as well. This clearly shows that although there are many active citizen organisations, there are no horizontal connections among such organisations.

These findings indicate that what is important in order to spread civil activities is to generate many more opportunities for active organisations to have dialogues with each other, which is

likely to lead to the development of new activities.

In addition, the interview has revealed that people often find new things only after taking action, and their experience often leads to the development of their awareness. This suggests that many more opportunities for children and young people to experience various things in the future might lead them to become aware of safety and security, to enhance their awareness, and to take action.

2. 2. 5 Examination at the Sakai Ward Safe and Secure Community Promotion Council

To perform the scoping study, Sakai City conducted surveys mainly in Sakai Ward, where there are many downtown areas. The number of cases of street crimes and indecent assaults in the ward known to the police is the highest in the city. In Sakai Ward, the model ward for the Sakai Safe City Programme, the following meeting was held to discuss measures to be implemented in the next fiscal year by the Sakai Ward Safe and Secure Community Promotion Council. The basic policy for the council's activities is "to realise a safe and secure community environment free from violence against women and children."

- Date: Wednesday, November 4, 2015, 14:00 -
- Venue: Conference Room, 7th Floor, Main Hall, Sakai City Office
- Organisation members: Sakai Police, Sakai Ward Elementary School Principals' Association, Sakai City Junior High School Principals' Association, Sakai Crime Prevention Council, Sakai Traffic Safety Association, Sakai-Kitasakai Owner-Driven Cars Association, Sakai Ward Federation of Neighbourhood Associations, Sakai City Women's Organisations Council, Sakai City Coordination Council of Instructors for Young People, Sakai City PTA Association, Sakai Area Volunteer Probation Officers' Association, Sakai Fire Department, Sakai Ward Office, and Sakai Health and Welfare Centre
- Purpose: By ensuring cooperation among the city, the police, businesses, residents of Sakai Ward, local organisations, and other parties concerned, the council aims to develop community-oriented activities to ensure safety in Sakai Ward, thereby striving to contribute to the realisation of a local society in which residents of Sakai Ward can live safely with a sense of peace. Formed in 2013, the council is engaged in crime prevention and disaster-damage reduction activities.

Meeting Outline

- FY 2016 Activity Policy

  As part of the Sakai Safe City Programme, the following activity policies were adopted for FY 2016.

<< Basic Activity Policy >>

- Continuing to implement crime prevention measures, such as installing many more security cameras, thereby aiming to prevent the occurrence of snatching and other

forms of crime that frequently take place

- Preventing children and women from becoming crime victims, by disseminating Sakai City Safety and Security E-mails, by invigorating the monitoring of children to ensure their safety and the voluntary crime prevention patrol, and by carrying out an awareness programme to encourage citizens to implement volunteer crime prevention activities
- Providing support for volunteer disaster-damage reduction organisations and facilitating their activities, in order to prepare for natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunami, and typhoons

<< Main Themes >>

Enhancing local community capabilities

- Invigorating the activities of the Sakai Ward Safe and Secure City Environment Promotion Council, by holding meetings for the parties concerned
- Holding a crime-prevention campaign in cooperation with crime prevention volunteers
- Developing crime prevention volunteers
- Disseminating crime-related information and publicising the council's activities
- Providing support for volunteer disaster-damage reduction organisations

Installing many more security cameras and providing support for crime prevention volunteers

- Providing subsidies for businesses to install security cameras
- Operating mobile security cameras
- Promoting Sakai City's security camera installation project
- Holding seminars to facilitate community volunteer crime prevention activities and to ensure that crime prevention volunteers can continue their activities safely
- Promoting the campaign of "One Gate Lamp in One Home" and encouraging citizens to light their gate lamps, to enhance their awareness of crime prevention and their capabilities regarding crime prevention

2. 3 Sakai City's Current Efforts

The ordinances and plans implemented by Sakai City related to ensuring the safety and security of women and girls are shown in the table below.

Ordinance and outline	Plan	Plan outline	Major Programme and outline
Sakai City Ordinance for Promoting a Gender Equal Society This ordinance stipulates basic principles regarding the promotion of a gender equal society in Sakai City, and clarifies the responsibilities of the city government, citizens, business sector and educational institutions in this regard. It also stipulates the basic items of the city's policies to be systematically and comprehensively implemented towards the realization of a gender equal society.	**4th Phase of Sakai Gender Equality Plan**	This is a basic plan to systematically and comprehensively promote the efforts of citizens and the business sector for the realization of a gender equal society.	**Promotion of Preventative Measures Against Sexual Harassment** Advocacy for preventing sexual harassment in the workplace Conducting teacher and school staff training on dealing with sexual harassment Conducting training for the purpose of preventing sexual harassment. Providing counseling services in partnership with third party counseling organizations **Improving Labor Consultation Services** Offering labor consultation services for both employers and employees to make workplaces secure and free of gender-based discrimination and improve employment management **Advocacy Development for No-Tolerance of Violence** "Say NO to Violence Against Women Campaign" Programme Disseminating information through Sakai City Gender Equality Division Newsletter "Windy" Raising awareness of counseling services by distributing booklets about domestic violence and DV prevention Hot-Line Cards at relevant institutions
	Sakai City Basic Plan regarding the Prevention of Domestic Violence (DV) and Protection of Victims (Basic Plan for Prevention of DV and Protection of Victims)	This is a basic plan to comprehensively promote policy related to the prevention of DV, the protection of victims and the improvement of support systems for victims and their independence	**Strengthening Cooperation with Local Stakeholders** Organizing liaison conferences for DV prevention Offering training on DV to Sakai City government employees **Strengthening Cooperation with Local Stakeholders towards the Prevention of Child Abuse** Developing coordination mechanisms to aid cooperation between various stakeholders. Providing assistance to school children in various types of circumstances. Assigning school social workers. **Promoting Counseling and Support Services for Children and Parents** Providing assistance to abusive parents (group guidance Programme). **Ensuring Safety and Security for Children** Cooperating with stakeholders in implementing community-wide initiatives to secure children's safety. Teaching children about self-respect and helping them acquire the knowledge and wisdom needed to escape crises such as abuse and violence and live with physical and mental strength. Implementing initiatives to improve information ethics and media literacy among school children to prevent them from becoming victims or victimizers.

Ordinance and outline	Plan	Plan outline	Major programme and outline
			Assisting Men to Disengage from Violence Setting up a counseling service for men who seek advice and support. **Ensuing Gender Equality in Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction Measures** Building public awareness of groups that require extra assistance during disasters and of disaster prevention measures which respect the differing needs of men and women, as well as developing community-based support systems. Ensuring that Sakai disaster prevention and reconstruction plans reflect gender equal values. **Ensuring Gender Equality in Community-Planning** Taking gender equality into consideration when making basic plans for environment and community development to build a safe and secure community. **Promoting Citizens' Media Literacy** Making efforts to promote media literacy among children for their healthy development and organizing training and lecture sessions to build non-violence-oriented human relationship. Developing, through school education, children's ability to independently analyze, judge and select, and effectively utilize, information. **Promoting Partnership and Cooperation with UN Women and other International Organizations** Working towards "ending violence against women" and "women's economic empowerment" in partnership with UN Women.
Sakai City Ordinance for Building a Community Respecting Peace and Human Rights For the purpose of developing a community which respects peace and human rights, this ordinance clarifies the responsibilities of the city government and the role of citizens and stipulates the basic items of policies for increasing respect for peace and human rights and promoting human rights issue resolution and human rights protection.	**Sakai City Human Rights Policy Promotion Plan**	This is a plan to comprehensively promote human rights through all aspects of city policy	Omitted, because of overlap with other plans' Programmes

Ordinance and outline	Plan	Plan outline	Major programme and outline
Sakai City Ordinance regarding Child and Youth Nurturing In order to develop an environment suitable for the nurturing of children and youth by the whole society, this ordinance stipulates basic principles regarding child and youth nurturing, and clarifies the responsibilities of parents and guardians, schools, citizens, business sector and the city government in this regard.	**Sakai City Child-rasing Support Plan**	This is a comprehensive plan to continuously support children throughout their growth and development from their time in the womb to social independence	**Nursing and Protective Care of Children and Youth** Continuous collaboration with relevant organizations in the prevention, early detection, and resolution of abuse, and protective care and family reintegration. Support for children in their school and home lives. Child abuse prevention Programme Child counseling center Programme Temporary care center Programme Family and children counseling Programme Children and family support center Programme Home-visit Programme for all families with infants Improvement of local child-raising support network Child-raising advisor dispatch Programme 24-hour hotline **Ensuring Safety and Security for Children and Youth** Developing more effective safeguards for children through collaboration among family, community and schools. Promotion of "Children's 110" refuge center campaign Promotion of community-wide efforts to protect children Street crime prevention community support Programme Sending safety e-mail messages **Improvement of children's ability to deal with dangerous situations and suspicious strangers** School safety and security instructors dispatch Programme SAFE (survival and fairness through empowerment) Programme CAP (child assault prevention) Programme SAT (school assistance team) immediate action Programme
Sakai City Ordinance to Protect Children from Abuse To contribute to children's sound mental and physical development and growth, this ordinance stipulates basic principles regarding the protection of children from abuse and clarifies the responsibilities of the city government, citizens, parents and guardians and other related organizations in this regard, and stipulates the basic items of policies necessary to protect children from abuse, including the prevention, early detection and reporting of abuse.			

Ordinance and outline	Plan	Plan outline	Major Programme and outline
Sakai City Ordinance for Building a Safe, Secure and Comfortable Community through Citizens' Cooperation The purpose of this ordinance is to define the efforts by the city government and citizens aimed at developing a safe community where citizens can live secure and comfortable lives.	No plans have been developed.		**Publicity and Advocacy Activities on Security Measures** Provision of information on community safety through Sakai City website and official newsletter Purse-snatching prevention campaign Raising public awareness for crime prevention using blue-lighted patrol cars by registered independent crime prevention organizations. **Development of Safe and Secure Environment** Subsidizing installation of security lighting Assisting installation of street security cameras Technical assistance for installation of security lighting in accordance with ordinance concerning procedures on development action **Support for Volunteer Crime Prevention Activities** Financial assistance to crime prevention council Equipment provision for crime prevention patrols Transferring vehicles to crime prevention blue-lighted car patrol Assistance to blue-lighted car patrol activities **Support for Crime Victims** Establishment of consultation service for crime victims **Strengthening efforts to eliminate organized crime groups** Enactment of Sakai City Ordinance for Elimination of Organized Crime **Security Management at Schools and Pre-schools** Installation of surveillance cameras with sensor and auto-lock systems and video intercoms Provision of *sasumata* man-catcher forks and police sticks Deployment of school safety officers Implementing suspicious stranger evacuation drills under the instruction of school security personnel Reviewing crisis management manuals **Security Measures During School Commuting** Child safety volunteer patrols Lending personal safety alarms Sending safety e-mail messages Implementing CAP Programme Provide guidance on group walk to and from schools as part of "Mobilizing adult groups for protection of children" Designing safety maps Registering private homes and automobiles ready to safeguard children in danger for the "Children's 110" refuge center campaign Patrolling by blue-lighted cars Participation in the planning and implementation of services which utilize the Osaka Prefecture safety map

Below are the ordinances and plans implemented by Osaka Prefecture related to ensuring the safety of women and girls.

Ordinance	Ordinance Outline
Osaka Prefectural Ordinance for Juveniles' Healthy Development	This ordinance clarifies the basic principles of juveniles' sound development, and stipulates the prefecture's basic policies to be implemented by modifying the social environment surrounding juveniles and protecting them from any acts which inhibit their sound development.
Osaka Prefectural Ordinance for Prevention of Violent Acts etc., which are extremely harmful to society	The purpose of this ordinance is to prevent violent acts and other antisocial behavior, and to thereby maintain the peaceful lives of prefectural citizens and visitors.
Osaka Prefectural Ordinance for Protecting Children from Sexual Crime	The purpose of this ordinance is to clarify the responsibilities of the prefectural government, business entities and citizens in preventing sexual crimes against children, and to promote initiatives and enforce necessary restrictions and regulations for securing children's safety towards building a society where children can develop healthily and live safely.

2. 4 Preparation of the Sakai Safe City Programme Design

The Sakai Safety City Programme Design has been prepared based on the last fiscal year's scoping study, the programme design concepts, comments from citizens, and the efforts that have been 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. Since Sakai City serves as an urban model for safe cities, these targets have been set with consideration given to urban characteristics.

Regarding the comprehensive index indicating the achievement in developing Sakai into a safe and secure city for women and children in five years, the percentage of respondents to one question in a City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire[1)] will be used. Citizens will be asked about the city's public security in the question, and the city aims to have 70% of all respondents respond that it is "Good" or "Slightly Good." It is thought that the higher the target value, the better, but there are reasons why the target value has been set not at 100%, but at 70%, slightly less than double the current figure (39.8% as of 2014). In urban areas, an aggregation of heterogeneity generates vigour and productivity. In addition, it is basically impossible to have 100% of all citizens feel that the city's public security is "Good" or "Slightly Good," due to the very diversity that enables citizens to enjoy the advantages of their urban living. Meanwhile, it has been historically and socially shown that excessive anxiety over public security often leads to discrimination and violence against homeless people, foreign residents, senior citizens, and the disabled.[2)] It is necessary to consider that how citizens feel about the city's public security varies depending on their positions and situations.

Moreover, although there are many latent sexual crimes, the city aims to reveal such crimes under the Sakai Safe City Programme. It is desired, even after implementing measures to achieve this, to have the number of sexual crimes known to the police decrease. Considering these factors, the city aims to ensure that the number of sexual crimes known to the police halves from the figure of 2014.

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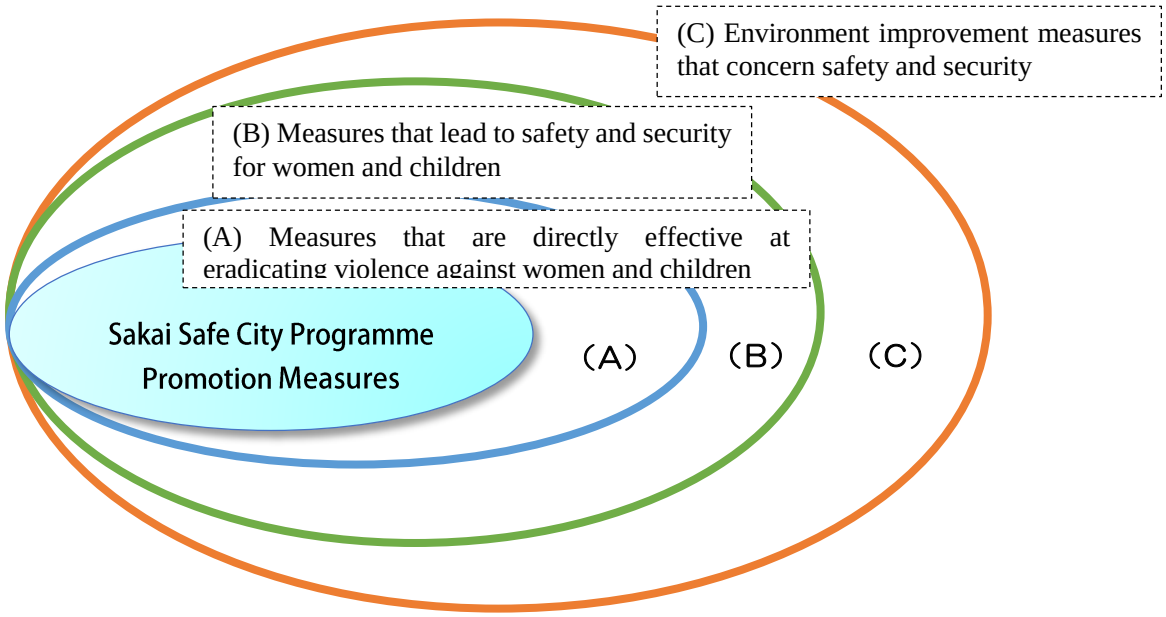
1) Sakai City conducts a City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey in order to promptly identify citizens' opinions on important challenges regarding city administration and on problems deeply connected to civic life, as well as to use such opinions for an effective and reasonable operation of city administration. The questionnaire survey is carried out among 500 monitors aged 18 or over living, working full time, or going to school in the city. These monitors are divided into two groups: e-monitors, who respond to the questionnaire through the Internet; and mail-monitors, who send back their questionnaire sheets by postal service. The questionnaire survey is held annually. The values used as achievement targets in the programme design have been calculated based on the results of the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey.

2) Jock Young, The Exclusive Society: Social Exclusion, Crime and Difference in Late Modernity, 1999 (Japanese ver. trans. by Hideo Aoki, Rakuhoku Publishing, 2007)

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



* : Measures whose progress will be checked

Policies	(A)	(B)	(C)
1. Ensuring a safe and secure living environment in terms of facilities and equipment	**Installing outdoor security cameras and other devices** **Installing outdoor security lights and other devices** **Implementing countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores** - Safety measures at schools - Lending crime prevention alarms - Safety management at nursery schools	- Improving the restroom environment in parks and other facilities	- Safety measures at park facilities - Safety measures at municipal housing - Safety measures regarding street improvement and street maintenance & management - Safety measures regarding urban development
2. Forming more cooperative relationships with various organisations to provide support for sexual violence victims, and revealing still more cases of sexual crimes	**Promoting cooperation in the municipal government for counselling services, and disseminating necessary information** **"Yorisoi" Supporter Project** - 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 Healthcare Centre - Providing counselling at the Women's Centre - Operating the Child Counselling Centre - Operating the Child and Family Support Centre - Preventing the occurrence of child abuse	- Providing counselling for children by phone - Using school social workers - Providing support for schools	

3. Raising citizens' awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators	**Holding seminars and educating young men** **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)** Ensuring that children receive safety education regarding sex at home and at school - Holding seminars on sexual harassment - Providing support for student guidance (SAFE programme seminars) - Providing support for student guidance (dating DV prevention seminars) - Holding campaigns to eradicate violence against women	- Holding nursing-related risk management seminars	
4. Developing citizens' awareness as the mainstay of safety and security, and involving many more citizens	**Supporting voluntary crime prevention patrols** **Supporting and fostering crime prevention activity organisations** - Conducting surveys on dark corners - Ensuring that an appropriate application is developed by the Code for Sakai - Improving a network for safety and security of women and children (Sakai Lamp Unit) - Ensuring that children are monitored for their safety - Emergency Number 110 for Children - "One Gate Lamp in One Home" campaign - Holding symposiums - Disseminating safety and security e-mails	- Providing parenting support	

Chapter 3: Indexes for Assessing the Achievement of the Sakai Safe City Programme Design in Five Years

3. 1 Ensuring a Safe and Secure Living Environment in Terms of Facilities and Equipment

The ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years is described as follows:

The safety of public spaces in terms of various facilities and equipment will have been improved. The numbers of cases of street crimes[*6] and sexual crimes will also have decreased. In addition, 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.

3. 1. 1 Achievement Targets

- While local residents and administrative organisations will be playing their own roles, security cameras and security lights will have been implemented appropriately on streets and at public facilities, contributing to the enhancement of a safe and secure living environment for citizens. (Installing Outdoor Security Cameras and Other Devices: increase the number of installed security cameras by 460 over five years)
- Many more security cameras will have been installed at municipal elementary schools and other facilities. In addition, crime prevention equipment will have been put to effective use.
- Appropriate consideration will have been given to young people in terms of the display of explicit images in public spaces. Many more convenience stores in particular will be working on efforts to create an environment where adult magazines are kept out of the sight of young people.

3. 1. 2 Achievement Assessment Indexes

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

< Installing Outdoor Security Cameras and Other Devices >

One of the measures to enhance the safety of public spaces in terms of various facilities and equipment is to install outdoor security cameras. Generally speaking, it is expected that outdoor security cameras have the following effects: 1) the deterrent effect of discouraging potential criminals from committing crimes; 2) the effect of easing local residents' anxiety about the occurrence of crimes; and 3) contribution to crime investigations after the occurrence of crimes. According to a City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire,[1)] 62.2% of all respondents say that security cameras lead to the deterrence of crimes. In addition, 39.3% state that the installation of security cameras has led to the enhancement of their sense of security. Moreover, 89.8% agree with the installation of security cameras in public spaces, such as streets and parks. This suggests that an increase in the number of installed security cameras plays a certain role in terms of citizens' expectations and sense of security.

Meanwhile, there are few scientific study cases demonstrating to what extent outdoor security cameras are actually effective in reducing the number of crimes. However, earlier studies show that it is desirable to install outdoor security cameras preferentially in crime-prone locations and other problem locations, rather than installing them evenly in a wide variety of places in the relevant area.[2)]

While referring to the results of dark corner surveys in which local residents, such as those from neighbourhood associations, will participate, the city aims to install security cameras appropriately in problem areas. In addition, the city is striving to increase the number of installed security cameras by 460 over five years to more than the double the 395 figure achieved at the end of FY 2014.

Regarding educational facilities, the city will focus on municipal elementary schools. An auto-lock system has already been applied for the gates of each elementary school. The installment of security cameras will further reinforce the security and safety of students in a tangible way. It is important to ensure that appropriate maintenance of installed crime prevention equipment be carried out. It is expected that the effectiveness of such equipment will be further augmented through combination with the introduction of more intangible measures, such as

seminars for school teachers on risk management.

< Installing Outdoor Security Lights and Other Devices >

In Sakai City, there are not only street lights installed by the city, but also many outdoor security lights installed by local resident oragnisations, such as neighbourhood associations, posing the expectation of a crime deterrent effect. Research conducted by the Illuminating Engineering Institute indicates that it is insufficient to simply install outdoor security lights, and that such devices work effectively as crime prevention equipment only when comprehensive crime prevention activities are carried out with cooperation among local communities, administrative organisations, and residents.[3)] The basic assessment index regarding the installation of outdoor security lights is an annual increase in the number of installed outdoor security lights compared to FY 2014. However, it is necessary to ensure that an assessment will not be made based only on such an increase. It is essential that an assessment also be made based on an increase in crime prevention activities at the community stage and the citizen stage, such as the One Gate Lamp in One Home campaign, which will be launched in Sakai Ward as a model case. The results of the installation of outdoor security lights and other devices will be found in the number of citizens who feel that the city's public security is good, and the number of crimes known to the police.

< Implementing Countermeasures against the Display of Explicit Images in Cooperation with Convenience Stores >

One of the problems confronting Sakai City is sexual expression in public spaces. For example, in magazine corners of convenience stores, which are used by many young people, pornographic comics and magazines for adults are sold, with their covers visible to everyone.

In March 2016, in cooperation with convenience stores, Sakai City launched the measure of ensuring that adult magazines are sold with their covers concealed. This effort is unique in Japan, attracting considerable attention from other local governments. Currently, the city has concluded the relevant agreement with a specific convenience store operator, leading to the measure being implemented in 11 stores. The city aims to further gain cooperation from many more convenience stores.

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1) City Administration Information Section, PR Division, Mayor's Office, Sakai City, FY 2014 1st City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Report. The questionnaire was carried out among 493 city administration monitors aged 18 or over living, working full time, or going to school in the city. They were selected from applicants from the general public. The questionnaire survey was conducted in July and August 2014.

2) Takahito Shimada, Security Cameras—Effective Installment and Operation and Social Acceptance, General

Insurance Association of Japan, Yobo Jiho, No. 251, pp. 20-27, October 2012

3) Masashi Doi, Summary—Requirements of Crime Prevention Lighting and Problems of Blue Light, journal released by the Illuminating Engineering Institute, Vol. 92, No. 9, pp.654-658, September 2008

3. 2 Forming More Cooperative Relationships with Various Organisations to Provide Support for Victims of Sexual Violence, and Revealing Additional Cases of Sexual Crimes

The ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years is described as follows:

The realisation of mutual cooperation among various organizations 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 situation 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.

3. 2. 1 Achievement Targets

- Cooperation will have been achieved in the municipal government to realize a high accessibility of counselling services for victims of sexual violence and other types of crimes. An appropriate system will have been established in which all the related sections can share information and provide support, thereby enabling citizens to receive proper support no matter where in the municipal government they ask for counselling.
- Counselling services will have become widely known to citizens through a special website or other means, in order to ensure that citizens can utilise counselling services regarding sexual violence and other problems. In addition, the city will have prepared manuals regarding how to respond to crime victims, enabling the provision of the same quality of support at any section.
- Regarding response to crime victims, a system for sharing support records in the municipal government will have been established in order to reduce the burdens of those asking for counselling.
- New information will have been shared regarding the actual situation of sexual violence, support skills, and other necessary topics, in order to improve the quality of cooperation in the

municipal government and the skills of related staff members. In particular, a system for female counsellors, who will play a major role in responding to sexual violence victims, will have been reinforced.

- Many more citizens will have participated in the “Yorisoi” Supporter Seminar, organized by experts, thereby obtaining a proper understanding of sexual violence and basic support skills. (More than 1000 citizens over five years participate in the “Yorisoi” Supporter Seminar.)

3. 2. 2 Achievement Assessment Indexes

< Promoting Cooperation in the Municipal Government to Provide Support for Crime Victims (Sharing Information to Provide Support for Sexual Crime Victims) >

Support for victims of crimes, including sexual violence, range extensively, from mental support to inquiries to medical institutions, legal support, and the introduction of social welfare resources as a form of living support. In this regard, it is indispensable to ensure that counsellors and other related staff members have expertise and that cooperation is achieved in the municipal government. If there is sufficient cooperation in the prefectural government regarding support for crime victims, many more citizens will find it easy to ask for counselling. This will lead to many more latent sexual crimes being revealed, facilitating the recovery of victims.

Regarding cooperation in the municipal government, the city aims to ensure that any section in the municipal government will handle requests for counselling services, rather than ensuring that only one special section will do so, in order to accommodate a wide variety of needs from those asking for counselling. To prevent staff members in different sections from responding in different ways, the city will prepare a manual regarding cooperation in the municipal government, thereby aiming to provide a smooth response to those asking for counselling.

In addition, the city aims to reduce the psychological burden of citizens who ask for counselling, by establishing a system in which support records are shared in the municipal government, and thus eliminating the need for them to explain repeatedly what happened to them in different sections. While ensuring the privacy of those asking for counselling, the city can accumulate information regarding response and support to such citizens, avoid unnecessary inquiries to them, and provide necessary social resources.

To enhance the quality of such cooperation in the municipal government and to improve the skills of the staff members responding in each section, it is necessary to share new information

at an appropriate timing. The sharing of information regarding sexual violence and support should be also worked on through cooperation in the municipal government. In addition, regarding support for crime victims, it is frequently necessary to respond to women and girls suffering from sexual violence and DV. Accordingly, expectations are placed on female counselors who serve as experts for counselling for such victims. The city needs to establish a counselling system with consideration given to an expected increase in the number of counselling cases as a result of the achievement of cooperation in the municipal government.

To let many more citizens know about the above-mentioned support provided for crime victims through cooperation in the municipal government, the city will use a special website and other means to present various information, including counselling sections' contact information, thereby striving to enhance citizens' accessibility (i.e., the ease of use for a wide variety of people) to counselling services and information. As assessment indexes for these efforts, the number of page views to such a website and the number of counselling cases regarding sexual violence will be adopted, and the city aims to increase these figures. In addition, the city intends to consider the accessibility of specific groups that need special support ("socially disadvantaged people")*[3], such as children, young people, those with disabilities, senior citizens, and foreign residents, and to display ingenuity in ensuring that the necessary information reaches a wide variety of people. Regarding sexual crimes in particular, it is known that children, young people and the disabled are high susceptible to becoming victims. Accordingly, the city will implement appropriate measures for these residents, especially in terms of raising their awareness and publicising the existence of the city's counselling services.

< "Yorisoi" Supporter Project >

The city will implement the "Yorisoi" Supporter Project with the aim of increasing the number of citizens who have accurate knowledge of sexual violence and basic support skills. As part of this project, the city is planning to hold basic seminars and step-up seminars. The city will ensure that the curricula of both seminars will be organised by experts on sexual violence and mental support, in order to secure the effectiveness of the seminars.

It is expected that more than 200 people in total will annually participate in these seminars, and that the number of citizens with accurate knowledge of sexual violence and basic support skills will increase eventually to more than 1,000 over five years. An increase in the number of "Yorisoi" Supporters will prevent the occurrence of secondary damage, such as people's ignorance of and prejudice against sexual violence victims.

Meanwhile, since this project also has the aspects of continuous education and awareness-raising of citizens, the project will not only facilitate victims' recovery, but also lead to the

revealing of many more latent victims.

3. 3 Raising Citizens' Awareness That They Should Become Neither Victims nor Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

The ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years is described as follows:

-As a result of the city's continuous initiatives to change citizens' awareness of the seemingly less-important things, 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. Consequently, free from discrimination and violence, the city will have become even more livable.

- To prevent the occurrence of violence and crimes, the city will pay attention to the fact that an experience of violence or a crime during one's childhood sometimes acts as a background factor in the victim becoming a perpetrator in the future. By improving care and education for child victims, the city aims to reduce future crime risks. 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 cyber space.

3. 3. 1 Achievement Targets

- To promote efforts to ensure gender equality and eradicate violence against women and girls, the city will involve not only women but also men in raising their awareness of never tolerating sexual violence.
- The city strives to increase the percentage of those who continually take care not to be involved in crimes to 70% (from 46.4% in 2014).
- The city aims to decrease the percentage of those who feel a decline in individuals' morals and lack of consciousness of societal norms to 50% (from 83.6% in 2014).
- An experience of violence or a crime during one's childhood sometimes acts as a background factor in a victim becoming a perpetrator in the future. Accordingly, as a form of care for

children, the city aims to intervene promptly and appropriately in child abuse and bullying cases, with cooperation within the municipal government.

3. 3. 2 Achievement Assessment Indexes

< Holding Seminars and Campaigns >

To raise citizens' awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators of sexual violence, the city first needs to ensure that many people have an accurate understanding of sexual violence and know that everybody can become a victim. To do so, the city needs to ensure that citizens change their awareness that a perpetrator is a particular type of person, suspicious and distinct from ordinary citizens, and realise that they must not serve as accomplices by overlooking or tolerating sexual violence. When implementing seminars and campaigns to inform citizens of the facts and knowledge concerning sexual violence, the city needs to ensure that such events draw citizens from different age groups of both sexes, and various occupations and other characteristics, thereby stimulating many citizens' awareness of and interest in safety. In this regard, items used as assessment indexes will include not only quantitative analyses of the frequency of holding such seminars and campaigns, the number of participants in such events, and other related data, but also qualitative analyses of the event contents in terms of the availability of systematic education, and assessments by the event participants.

< Educating Young Men >

Even though most perpetrators of sexual violence are men, men themselves are not fully aware of what sexual violence is and in what cases they would be regarded as perpetrators.[1)] Their lack of interest in and poor knowledge of sexual violence ultimately make sexual violence difficult to identify, generate an environment in which sexual violence is tolerated, and ultimately serve as some of the factors causing sexual violence.[2)] Based on this, the city first aims to increase the number of participants, especially young, male participants, in seminars and campaigns on sexual violence.

Many seminars, campaigns, and other awareness-raising activities regarding sexual violence have already been organised by the Sakai Municipal Government, the police, schools, civic organisations, etc. Accordingly, the city will conduct research on the current situation of such events, in terms of the frequency, contents, number of participants, and other related issues, and then narrow down the issues that should be used as assessment indexes. This will be the first

step that the city will take. The details will be provided in the baseline study to be conducted in FY 2016.

< Improving Measures to Prevent Abuse and Bullying >

To eradicate violence against children, women, and socially disadvantaged people, it is necessary to make social efforts to ensure that children will not develop into perpetrators. In the Guidelines for Responding to Child Abuse,[3)] released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, it is indicated that child abuse originates from a complicated tangle of physical, mental, social, economic and various other problems, and that child abuse is referred to today as an indicator of the difficulty in the living conditions of the victim's household. Accordingly, to prevent the occurrence of child abuse, it is necessary to provide various forms of support against social adversity that makes people's living difficult. In addition, stating that there is no ignoring the possibility that the effect of child abuse can be handed down to the next generation, the guidelines also indicate the risk of a chain of child abuse over generations. To break this generational chain, it is thought effective not only to intervene in guardians' problems, of course, but also to support the recovery of child victims.

It is true that if victims fail to receive appropriate care, many of them will later begin to display violent behaviour. In addition, it is also true that lack of appropriate care will seriously damage the victims' mental health, remarkably lowering their quality of life (QOL). In this regard, in order to establish a society in which nobody becomes a perpetrator and a society in which everybody can live with a sense of safety and security, the city needs to create an environment in which any child can live safely. To do so, the city needs to intervene in abuse, bullying and other problems appropriately, and to provide support for victims to enable them to recover from their damage. Presently, the city has already launched efforts against child abuse, and has begun to provide instructions regarding bullying. The city regards these efforts as measures to prevent the occurrence of misconduct and crimes in the future, and to break the chain of violence that develops victims into perpetrators. The city will make further improvements in these measures.

< Improving Education and Awareness Programmes regarding Sexual Violence >

With the concept of "violence" spreading through awareness programmes against DV and other measures, there is a slight improvement in citizens' awareness of sexual violence, although the improvement is still insufficient. On the contrary, there lacks even a minimal consensus on what constitutes sexual violence. It is particularly problematic that the actual situation of sexual

violence is concealed by people's wrong impression of and prejudices against sex, and that this concealment prevents many people from recognising sexual violence as an issue concerning them. According to the 2015 Cabinet Office Survey Report on Violence between Men and Women, 6.5% of female respondents in the survey said that they have had an experience of being forced by a man to engage in sexual intercourse. In addition, 36.8% of these female victims were minors. Meanwhile, in terms of the breakdown of perpetrators, the percentage of victims' dating partners, former dating partners, spouses, former spouses, coworkers, parents, siblings, or other acquaintances, as opposed to strangers, was high, at 74.4%. In many serious cases of sexual violence in this "private sphere (close-relationship sphere)," perpetrators are not even aware that they are perpetrators, or victims are not even aware that unjust sexual violence has been inflicted on them. To handle the problem of sexual violence appropriately, the city thus needs to educate citizens, including men of course, on what sexual violence is, and raise their awareness based on the reality that anybody can be either a perpetrator or a victim.

< Ensuring that Children Receive Safety Education Regarding Sex at Home and at School >

As indicated above, students seldom learn at school or at home about the reality of sexual violence and what sexual violence is, indicating that sex education and sex information management for children is insufficient. Although it is evident that women and girls are susceptible to sexual violence, young boys are also often targets of sexual violence, and children with disabilities are also vulnerable to sexual violence. In addition, some forms of sexual violence, such as sexual bullying, are more difficult for the victims' teachers or guardians to identify, and the victims often hesitate to seek counselling from people around them. Accordingly, the city needs to ensure that students receive sex education from their childhood on a continuing basis, to introduce violence prevention programmes at schools and other facilities, and to provide education to secure children's safety concerning sex.

Regarding the accessibility of pornographic content via smartphones, the Internet and other means, there are almost no regulations, thereby exposing children to inappropriate sexual stimuli. It is important to consider that children during and shortly after adolescence are subject to the risk of sexual violence from their friends and other forms of crimes as a result of displaying their personal information on SNS without due thought, and to provide education and instruction at schools regarding the appropriate use of smartphones. Sakai City has implemented the Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Programme at all elementary schools in the city, with the aim of drawing out children's intrinsic abilities and preventing the occurrence of bullying and violence. In addition, the city has also launched a cyberspace bullying-prevention programme in which

classes on information ethics are provided for all fourth-year elementary school students and all first-year junior high school students in the city. The city will continue these measures.

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1) Citizens' Bureau, Shizuoka City, Survey Report on Violence between Men and Women (Main Report), Survey Conducted in 2012, pp. 8–17, http://www.city.shizuoka.jp/000145637.pdf
http://www.city.shizuoka.jp/000_002212.html

2) Tomoe Yatagawa, Sexual Violence and Criminal Law, Seminar Gender and Law, Vol.3, Release from Violence, Kajo Publishing, 2012, (http://user.keio.ac.jp/~mariko/sexhar/yatagawa.pdf)

3) Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Guidelines for Responding to Child Abuse, http://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kodomo/dv12/00.html

3. 4 Developing Citizens' Awareness as the Mainstay of Safety and Security, and Involving Many More Citizens

The ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years is described as follows:

> As a result of the city's continuous initiatives to change citizens' awareness of the seemingly less-important things, 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. Consequently, free from discrimination and violence, the city will have become even more livable. < Reposted >

3. 4. 1 Achievement Targets

- The city strives to enhance citizens' awareness as key players in preventing the occurrence of crimes, by implementing awareness programmes and making other necessary efforts.
- The city strives to increase the percentage of those who participate in crime prevention activities to 50% (from 18.3% in 2014).
- The city strives to increase the percentage of those who know about voluntary crime prevention patrols to 90% (from 55.8% in 2014).

3. 4. 2 Achievement Assessment Indexes

< Supporting Voluntary Crime Prevention Patrols >

Using all of the 68 crime prevention patrol cars with blue revolving lights ("blue patrol cars") in the city, local organisations conduct voluntary crime prevention patrols. According to the 2014 City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey, 55.8% of all the respondents said that they knew about patrols using blue patrol cars, indicating that the profile of this effort is increasing considerably among citizens. By ensuring that the effort will be made on a continuing basis, the city aims for a considerable increase in the percentage of respondents stating that they know about the effort in a monitoring questionnaire survey.

< Decrease in the Number of Dark Corners Prone to Crimes in Public Spaces >

The city will conduct dark corner surveys in the model district, with a focus on public facilities, such as restrooms and planted areas in parks. While involving many more individuals and organisations as key players, the city strives to ensure that such surveys are held in other districts as well, and to increase the percentage of participants in crime prevention activities. The city also aims to ensure that the survey results are used to establish a safe environment in parks and other facilities. When conducting dark corner surveys, the city needs to involve students of elementary schools located in the areas where the surveys are conducted, thereby enhancing such students' awareness of safety and security. It is important to ensure that these surveys lead to an enhancement of students' awareness of self-defense and other related issues.

Chapter 4: Toward Implementation in the Next Fiscal Year

Sakai City is a large city representing Japan. The city's measures to realise a safe and secure environment free of violence against women and children will play a role as the world standard model for highly urbanised cities.

In a highly urbanised society, urban spaces are characterised by anonymity, diversity, and sprawl. Generally speaking, such an environment often serves as a factor facilitating violence, especially sexual violence. In that sense, it is important to establish a close network between administrative organisations and citizens as key players to enable them to share the responsibility of preventing violence against women and children. Moreover, in terms of the steady implementation of each measure, it is also indispensable to secure mutual cooperation and share information among organisations tackling the eradication of violence at different levels.

Based on this, the first challenge that the city needs to work on when implementing the five-year Sakai Safe City Programme is to establish an appropriate system with the involvement of all individuals and organisations in the city. Regarding cooperation in the municipal government in support for crime victims, and an efficient and effective operation of awareness programmes, the key lies in close cooperation within administrative organisations. Meanwhile, for surveys on dark corners prone to crimes in public spaces, and a wide variety of patrols, cooperation among administrative organisations, the police, citizens, and citizen organisations is essential. Above all, the enhancement of citizens' awareness that violence must never be tolerated serves as the most influential factor in reducing the number of crimes. To make the Sakai Safe City Programme work effectively, the city thus needs to push forward with a wide variety of measures with the involvement of all individuals and organisations in the city.

The second challenge is to establish a system for checking the progress of each measure. Although this report has presented numerical targets for only some of the major efforts, the city will set targets for some other measures after conducting the necessary surveys. In addition, the city will review all the efforts annually, and if necessary, will add new projects or change the existing measures. This flexibility is one of the characteristics of the Sakai Safe City Programme. The city needs to establish a system that will enable a comprehensive assessment of the progress and achievement of each effort.

Although the city launched some measures in FY 2015, attracting considerable attention from the public, the Sakai Safe City Programme will start on a full scale in FY 2016. Together with its citizens, the city intends to promote many measures steadily and do its best to create an

environment free from violence against women and children, and one in which everybody can live with a sense of safety and security.

Term Definition

Term			Definition
*1	Girl		A female aged from 0 to 18 (high school students)
*2	Public spaces		Generally speaking, this means a space whose ownership and managerial/supervisory authority belong to a public organization. In terms of the themes discussed in this report, however, the term refers to all types of outdoor space used by many and unspecified citizens in their everyday lives.
*3	Specific groups that need special support ("socially disadvantaged people")		Those in a situation where social support is difficult to reach, such as needy households, individuals from abroad, senior citizens living alone, the mentally disabled, and minorities (ethnic minorities, transgender individuals, etc.)
*4	Violent sexual crimes	*4-1 Rape	Illicit intercourse with a girl aged 13 or over through assault or threat, or illicit intercourse with a girl aged 12 or less
		*4-2 Indecent assault	Indecent act against someone aged 13 or over through assault or threat, or indecent act against someone aged 12 or less
		*4-3 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
*5	Sexual violence in cyber space		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 and in a virtual space in which many users can obtain information freely
*6	Street crime		Violation of criminal law through snatching, street mugging, motorcycle theft, stealing from aboard vehicles, parts stealing, car theft, or bicycle theft

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Chair, Sakai City Women's Organizations Council

MATERIALS

Material 1 Report on the Workshop for Considering the Sakai Safe City Programme

堺市
SAKAI CITY

Develop Sakai into a Safe and Secure City for Women and Girls

Sakai as a Safe City – What Does It Mean to You?

Workshop for Considering
the Sakai Safe City Program

Report

Date: Sunday, August 2, 2015, 13:00 – 15:30
Venue: Training Room No. 3, Fifth Floor,
Sakai City General Welfare Hall

Q.

What is the Sakai Safe City Program?

A.

UN Women (a UN agency for promoting gender equality and women' s empowerment), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are calling on cities around the world to participate in the Safe Cities Global Initiative (a global scheme for realizing safe cities free of violence against women and girls).
Under this initiative, everyone is encouraged to make efforts to establish a crime prevention model for preventing and reducing sexual violence, such as molestation and indecent acts, against women and girls in public spaces, such as streets and parks, and to contribute to establishing a safe and secure city environment.
The ultimate purpose of the initiative is to ensure that such an established model is shared with other cities around the world.
Sakai City implements this initiative as the Sakai Safe City Program.

Q.

Why Sakai City?

A.

Sakai is the only city in Japan that is a participant in the Safe Cities Global Initiative.
As indicated below, there are many reasons why it is appropriate for Sakai City to participate in the initiative.

- **Featuring a high level of progress in urbanization and informatization, Sakai is a large Japanese city and also a traditionally international city.**
- **As indicated by the establishment of the Gender Equality Plan more than 30 years ago, Sakai is a local government that has long been engaged in gender equality efforts (since 1983).**
- **Sakai was Japan's first local government to declare itself a city aiming to achieve gender equality (in 1995).**
- **Sakai was home to the UNIFEM Japan Office and the UN Women Japan Office (from 2009 to 2013).**
- **In Sakai, an autonomous city representing Japan, citizens have played an active role in implementing various measures aiming at gender equality.**

Q.

What is the Significance of Sakai City's Participation in the Initiative?

A.

We can achieve further crime prevention, by identifying and analyzing the current situation regarding the occurrence of crime in Sakai City, and taking measures with the involvement of the entire city toward reducing sexual violence against women and children, who especially tend to be the targets of such behavior.
If the crime prevention efforts made by Sakai City are referred to as a good model and shared with many cities around the world, it will follow that the profile of the city will increase among cities and international agencies all over the world, and also that the city will be able to further contribute to them, leading to a rise in the status of the city.

Recommendations

The duration of the Sakai Safe City Program is five years, in principle.

Sakai City would like to work together with citizens to develop Sakai into a safe and secure city for everyone within five years.

Summary of Recommendations

In 2014, with the cooperation of experts from a wide variety of fields, Sakai City researched and analyzed the city's current situation, and identified problems on which we need to concentrate. As a result, the following recommendations were presented by the research team:

1. **Ensuring a safe and secure living environment in terms of facilities and equipment;**
2. **Forming more cooperative relationships with various organizations to provide support for sexual violence victims, and revealing even more cases of sexual crimes;**
3. **Raising citizens' awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators (education, open seminars, information literacy, citizens' awareness);**
4. **Developing citizens' awareness as the mainstay of safety and security, and involving many more citizens as key players.**

To realize the above recommendations, there are some challenges that need to be overcome.

Advertisements by the sexual services industry are rampant on the streets. In particular in convenience stores, 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 anime culture and the so-called "moe" culture in Japan over the past 10 years or so, a change has occurred in sexual displays in public spaces in the cities. There is also the spread of sexual displays 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.

The world's internet user population has rapidly increased 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.

The high dependence of junior and senior high school students on IT devices and a steady increase in strangers having access to them indicate that they are placed in an environment subject to sexual violence in cyber space.*

*Sexual violence in cyber space: The exchange of information involving all forms of sexual violence, as well as slurs against a person' s character and psychological blackmail, in an information space through a computer network or in a virtual space in which many users can obtain information freely

Young people are insufficiently aware of filtering functions and other measures to prevent inappropriate access, indicating slow progress in the development of their risk awareness.

Dating DV, a criminal offense, and trouble generated through SNS and the Internet, are problems surrounding children in society today that need to be addressed urgently. The aim is that educational programs for teachers and other measures to promote education for preventing sexual crimes generate favorable results.

The number of criminal offense 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 younger account for slightly less than half.

Only a limited number of cases of sexual violence are actually reported and disclosed.

Rules

The basic rules of the Sakai Safe City Program are as follows:

- Rule 1 **Ensure the commitment of not only the municipal government and the police, but also many citizens and various organizations**
- Rule 2 **Ensure that specific measures are taken**
- Rule 3 **Ensure continuity**
- Rule 4 **Ensure that citizens play a major role and demonstrate initiative**

In other words, it is critically important for each citizen to regard the program as his/her own issue and to ensure the involvement of everyone.

Workshop 2

Sakai Safe City Program - Workshop

In FY2016, specific measures will be launched to realize a safe and secure city environment free of violence against women and children.

Sakai City held a workshop to directly listen to citizens' views and comments and consider what needed to be addressed. Facilitated by Ms. Natsuko Hagiwara, the workshop served as a good opportunity for 60 citizen participants to discuss in the World Café* style what citizens could do to develop Sakai into a city free of violence against women and children.

The workshop began with an address by the facilitator, Ms. Hagiwara. She stated that the crucial part of the program is that each citizen is committed to and involved in the program based on the recognition that the program directly concerns himself/herself. Afterwards, divided into several groups, the participants discussed challenges to be addressed and their solutions, while rotating group members. At the end of the workshop, they shared the opinions presented at each group.

- At the beginning of the workshop -

Why does the Sakai Safe City Program need to be recognized by each citizen as his/her own issue?

If Sakai becomes a safe and secure city, it will follow that the city will be able to provide an even more comfortable environment not only for children growing up in the city, but also all the other residents living in the city. Although the establishment of a safe and secure city environment today should be based on self-support, it is also necessary to shift toward a society of mutual support in which cooperation and collaboration are ensured through partnership between the local administration, companies, local organizations, NPOs, and many other key players. To create a city environment with a harmonious balance between self-support, mutual support, and public support, each citizen is required to change his/her attitude and action.

Source: Japan NPO Center (Approved Specified Nonprofit Corporation)

*World Café: Discussion method in which members in small groups engage in discussions while changing the members repeatedly, which helps to generate effects similar to those acquired when all the members engage in one discussion at a time

実践！ワークショップ

Programm

プログラム

lecture

荻原なつ子さん
講義

START!

4人グループに分かれて
ワールドカフェのスタート

質問1

女性や子どもに対する暴力に関するイメージについて、思いつく限り、付箋に書き出してみましょう

思いつくことを
付箋に書き出す

思いつくことを
付箋に書き出す

チームに1人残して、
他の3人のメンバーは
他のチームへ移動

新しい
メンバーで

質問2

「女性や子どもに対する暴力のない
まち堺」を実現するには、どのような
取組みが有効だと思いますか？

最初の
グループへ
戻る

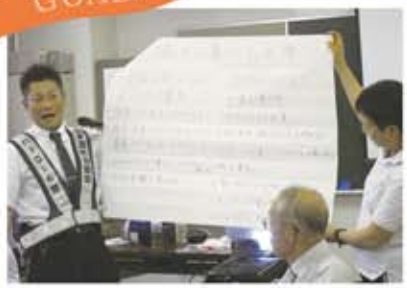
質問3（質問2と同じ）

「女性や子どもに対する暴力のない
まち堺」を実現するには、どのような
取組みが有効だと思いますか？

思いつくことを
付箋に書き出す

チームで模造紙に
考えをまとめる

GOAL!



チームごとに発表

Facilitator

Natsuko Hagiwara

Professor, Graduate School of Social Design Studies, Rikkyo University
Vice Chairperson, Japan NPO Center (Approved Specified Nonprofit Corporation)

Profile

Has assumed a wide variety of positions, such as a member of the Gender Equality Promotion and Cooperation Council, the Cabinet Office, and a member of the Lifelong Learning Subcommittee of the Central Council for Education, the Ministry of Education Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.
As a professor, engaged in a wide variety of workshops with the involvement of citizens, organizing unique and innovative events through her extensive networks.

VOICE

Views and Comments from Participants in the Workshop

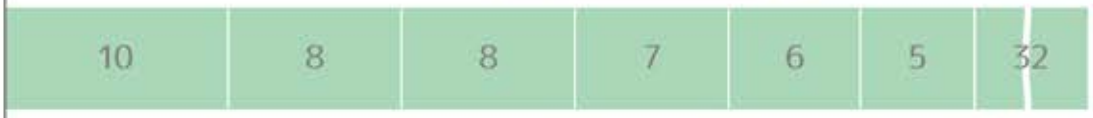
What were the major views and comments from participants in the workshop? The charts below represent the breakdown of the answers to each question.

Question 1

Write on labels as many images as possible regarding violence against women and children.

No.1 Breakdown of comments referring to types of violence

Breakdown of the 121 comments in total



76 comments

DV

Sexual violence

Molestation

Abuse and violence against children

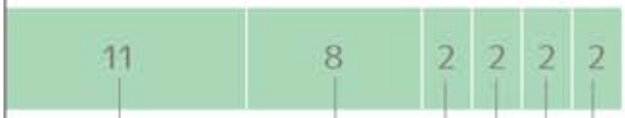
Restriction on the victim's appropriate eating and behavior

Verbal violence causing psychological damage

Others*

*Others: Stalking / moral harassment/ contempt for human dignity, human-rights violations, and more

No.2 Breakdown of comments referring to factors behind violence



27 comments

Weak power (Power balance) Bullying

Relationship between people with a higher and lower status (Male dominance) Gender discrimination

Nighttime / night journeys

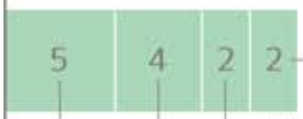
Poverty

Problems with the home environment and families

Others*

*Others: Epitome of the actual society, too many incidents / lack of appropriate communication, and more

No.3 Breakdown of comments referring to images evoked by violence



13 comments

Hesitation to ask for advice / resigned shrug

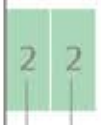
Cowardice / worst thing that a human could do

Nonresistance

Others*

*Others: Masculine self-centeredness / violence performed by someone in the victim's community or workplace as well / high likelihood of being performed by the victim's husband or lover (i.e. someone close to the victim) / tendency to remain hidden/ Orange Ribbon Campaign, and more

No.4 Breakdown of comments referring to damage caused by violence



4 comments

Secondary damage

Trauma / psychological scars

Question 2

What types of measures would be effective in developing Sakai into a city free of violence against women and children?

What you think you can do on a personal level

* Breakdown of the 40 comments in total

No.1 Communication in communities

27 comments

- 5 — Greetings
- 5 — Ensuring close communication and contact with neighbors / associating with neighbors
- 4 — Not becoming indifferent
- 4 — Talking to children
- 3 — Never failing to report incidents to the police when discovering (seeing) someone using violence
- 6 — Others*

*Others: Never pretending not to see, but scolding children doing something bad / sharing one's knowledge / establishing a way out for children and a comfortable place for them to stay, and more

No.2 Enhancement of citizens' awareness of crime prevention

7 comments

- 2 — Cleaning gardens, taking out the garbage, or watering plants at the time for children to go to school
- 2 — Becoming more aware of crime prevention
- 2 — Avoiding going to dark places or deserted streets
- 1 — Installing sensor lights

No.3 Education and learning

6 comments

- 3 — Curfews
- 1 — Family discussions
- 1 — Sex education for children
- 1 — Volunteer education

What you think you can do on a community level

* Breakdown of the 53 comments in total

No.1 Community activities

23 comments

- 5 — Forming patrol teams
- 4 — Cleaning restrooms in parks and supermarkets / beautifying streets
- 3 — Identifying and improving dangerous spots
- 2 — Establishing information bulletin boards that can be accessed by various people
- 9 — Others*

*Others: Holding events with the involvement of the entire community / increasing the number of households cooperating in "Emergency Number 110 for Children" / reinforcing hot-spot patrols / taking children to senior citizens' homes (as a program for children's clubs), and more

No.2 Neighborhood associations

7 comments

- 4 — Joining neighborhood associations
- 1 — Ensuring that citizens can join neighborhood associations without any hesitation (with cooperation from the local administration)
- 1 — Ensuring that there is no gender discrimination in the division of roles in communities
- 1 — Others*

*Others: Asking for financial cooperation from social welfare councils and united neighborhood associations

No.2 Comfortable places for citizens

7 comments

- 4 — Establishing places where citizens can ensure communication with neighbors
- 1 — Creating an environment where children can ask for advice without any hesitation
- 1 — Increasing the number of opportunities for communication through sports and other activities
- 1 — Others*

*Others: Establishing one-stop centers

No.6 Requests of the administration

2 comments

- ☐ Revising laws to allow school teachers to engage in various activities even outside school (and even outside their regular duties)
- ☐ Establishing (revising) necessary laws

No.2 Enhancement of citizens' knowledge and awareness

7 comments

- 2 — Learning about the prevention of and countermeasures against sexual violence
- 1 — Providing volunteer education (at elementary school)
- 1 — Importance of education
- 3 — Others* Offering education for men→

*Others: Awareness programs with the involvement of the administration / becoming neither perpetrators nor victims ※ CAP, sexual violence (sex education)

No.2 Establishment of an appropriate environment

7 comments

- 3 — Installing streetlights and security cameras in dark places
- 2 — Ensuring that there are no dark corners on the streets
- 2 — Ensuring that no pornographic magazines are sold at convenience stores