



SAKAI SAFE CITY PROGRAMME

FOLLOW-UP REVIEW REPORT 2016

"Safe Cities And Safe Public Spaces"

Flagship Programme, UN Women

September 2017

Sakai City

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LIST of ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAP:	Child Assault Prevention
DV:	Domestic Violence
FY:	Fiscal Year
LED:	Light Emitting Diode
KPI:	Key Performance Indicator
NPO:	Nonprofit Organization
PR:	Public Relations
PTA:	Parent-Teacher Association
SACHICO:	the Sexual Assault Crisis Healing Intervention Centre Osaka
SAFE:	Survival And Fairness through Empowerment
SANE:	a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SCGI:	Safe Cities Global Initiative
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SNS:	Social Networking Service
TV:	Television
UN:	United Nations
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN Women:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Term Definition

Term		Definition
Girl		A female aged from 0 to 18 (high school students)
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 space used by many and unspecified citizens in their everyday lives.
Specific groups that need special support ("socially disadvantaged people")		Those in a situation where social support is difficult to reach, such as needy households, individuals from abroad, senior citizens living alone, the mentally disabled, and minorities (ethnic minorities, transgender individuals, etc.)
Violent sexual crimes	Rape	Illicit intercourse with a girl aged 13 or over through assault or threat, or illicit intercourse with a girl aged 12 or less
	Indecent assault	Indecent act against someone aged 13 or over through assault or threat, or indecent act against someone aged 12 or less
	Abduction and kidnapping	Abduction or kidnapping of a person, including minors, for commercial, obscene, or marriage purposes, or as a threat to that person's life or body
<p>In June 2017, sexual crime regulations of criminal law were revised in Japan. For rape, its structural elements were reviewed, and the name was changed to "forced sexual intercourse." In addition, the new crime categories of "indecent assault by custodian" and "sexual intercourse by custodian" were newly established. For statistical figures, however, this report is in compliance with the legal definitions prior to the revision, for the purpose of comparison with the situation prior to the launch of the programme.</p>		
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
Street crime		Violation of criminal law through snatching, street mugging, motorcycle theft, stealing from aboard vehicles, parts stealing, car theft, or bicycle theft

Chapter 1: Sakai Safe City Programme Follow-up

Review

1.1. Introduction

In December 2013, the mayor Osami Takeyama of Sakai City announced the city's participation in the Safe Cities Global Initiative (SCGI: global project for safe cities free from violence against women and girls)¹⁾ of the UN Women (a UN organisation working on the realisation of gender equality and empowerment of women). Sakai was the second city in the developed world—and the first city in Japan—to announce its participation.

The purpose of this initiative is to form safe urban spaces, to develop effective measures to prevent and reduce sexual violence and sexual harassment against women and girls in “public spaces,” and to ultimately ensure that cities throughout the world present effective crime prevention models. Aiming to realise “Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for All Women and Children,” Sakai City launched the Sakai Safe City Programme.

Sakai, a large Japanese city with a population of 840,000, features high-level progress in urbanisation and informatisation. In addition, Sakai enjoys a long tradition as an international city that has been promoting trade with foreign countries since early-modern times in Japanese history. Historically, Sakai City has inherited traditions as an autonomous city representative of Japan. In this liberal city, citizens have always played the main role in implementing a wide variety of measures, including those aimed at solving gender issues under the leadership of the Sakai City Women's Organisations Council, which boasts around 70 years of history of engaging in a gender campaign. These urban characteristics of Sakai City are also observed in the city's basic administrative attitude. In particular, the city has been taking various measures for more than 30 years in order to achieve gender equality. Actually, Sakai is Japan's first local government to declare itself a city aiming to achieve gender equality (in 1995). The city also established Sakai City's Ordinance regarding the Promotion of the Formation of a Gender Equal Society (2002). The city and its citizens, therefore, have always cooperated actively a wide range of efforts. Moreover, Sakai was the first Asian city to serve as the home to the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Japan Office and the UN Women Japan Office (from 2009 to 2013). Considering that Sakai is also the most advanced city in Japan in terms of measures to promote gender equality, it is truly significant that Sakai City is promoting the Sakai Safe City Programme, and the city is expected to play a truly important role not only for local communities but also the

entire world.

At the UN summit held in September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was unanimously adopted as universal goals to be achieved by the entire international society. The agenda consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. The Sakai Safe City Programme is in compliance with the 2030 Agenda, especially with Goal 5: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.”

The Sakai Safe City Programme is being implemented over five years from 2015 to 2019. Establishing an ideal vision to be achieved in five years, Sakai City has set achievement targets and indexes for assessing the achievement. The city is required to evaluate project progress and target achievement levels, and make annual revisions and improvements to the programme. While providing comparison through the relevant data between the city’s situation in 2014, which was prior to the launch of the programme, and that in 2016, which was after specific measures began to be taken, this report clarifies the current project progress and assessment.

1) UN Women is currently engaged in Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces, a programme developed from the SCGI in January 2016, when the UN-adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were launched. Presently, 27 cities are participants, including Sakai City, New York, and Brussels.

1.2. Outline of the Sakai Safe City Programme

1.2.1 Milestones of the Sakai Safe City Programme

December 2013	The mayor of Sakai City announces the city's participation in the Safe Cities Global Initiative. (Sakai is the second city in the developed world, and the first city in Japan, to announce its participation.)
November 21, 2014	The city holds a kick-off symposium.
March 2015	The city inspects the city's situation and prepares a scoping study report.
August 2, 2015	The city holds a workshop for citizens to consider the Sakai Safe City Programme.
March 2016	Based on the scoping study report, the city develops a programme design regarding measures to be implemented in the future.
From April 2016	The city launches various measures based on the programme design.
November 22, 2016	Ms. Laura Capobianco, UN Women, visits Sakai City.
March 12, 2017	The city holds a symposium.

1.2.2 Scoping Study

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

<Sakai City's Current Situation and Challenges Indicated through the Scoping Study > (Extracts)

- Only a limited number of cases of sexual violence are actually disclosed and announced.
- 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 in Japan over the past 10 years or so, a change has occurred in terms of sexual display in public space in cities. There has been a spread of sexual display from restricted areas to public spaces. Considering that Japanese society today does not have sufficient awareness of sexual crime victims, this

change in sexual expression observed in public spaces in cities should be regarded as problematic.

- 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 under account for slightly less than half.
- To prevent crime in local communities on a daily basis, rather than the administrative organisations, the residents themselves need to play the main role in enhancing the capabilities of their communities and implementing various measures to prevent crimes.

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

- 1) Administration level, which concerns the viewpoints and philosophies to realise a safe city;
- 2) Community level, which is related to local activities
- 3) Citizen level, which involves problems to be shared by all citizens

- o The following four policies are presented to realise the ideal state of Sakai City in five years:

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

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

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

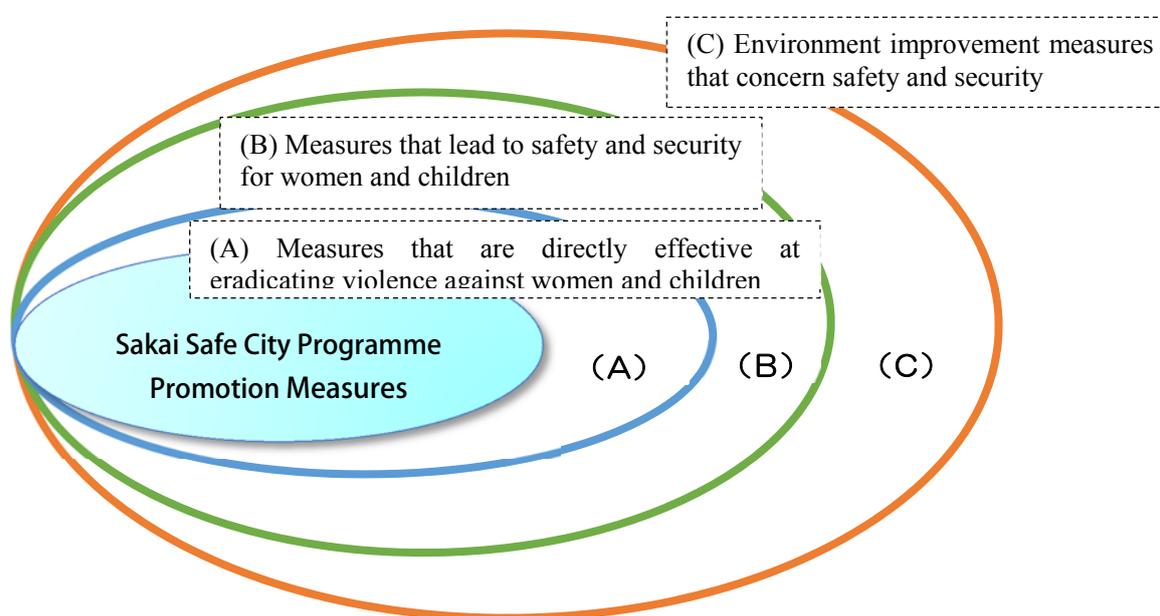
Rule 2: Ensuring that specific measures are taken

Rule 3: Ensuring continuity

1.2.3 Programme Design

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

<Figure1 : 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	<p>Installing outdoor security cameras and other devices</p> <p>Installing outdoor security lights and other devices</p> <p>Implementing countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety measures at schools - Lending crime prevention alarms - Safety management at nursery schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the restroom environment in parks and other facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>Promoting cooperation in the municipal government for counselling services, and disseminating necessary information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing counselling for children by phone - Using school social workers 	

<p>to provide support for sexual violence victims, and revealing still more cases of sexual crimes</p>	<p>“Yorisoi” Supporter Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operating the Citizens Exchange for Gender Equality Participation - Providing support for crime victims - Providing counselling for women (including operating the Spousal Violence Counselling and Support Centre) - Providing special counselling at the Mental 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing support for schools 	
<p>3. Raising citizens’ awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators</p>	<p>Holding seminars and educating young men</p> <p>Providing support for student guidance (Implementing the CAP programme to prevent bullying and violence)</p> <p>Providing support for student guidance (Implementing a programme to prevent bullying in cyberspace)</p> <p>Ensuring that children receive safety education regarding sex at home and at school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding nursing-related risk management seminars 	
<p>4. Developing citizens’ awareness as the mainstay of safety and security, and involving many more citizens</p>	<p>Supporting voluntary crime prevention patrols</p> <p>Supporting and fostering crime prevention activity organisations</p> <p>Holding symposiums</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Disseminating safety and security e-mails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing parenting support 	

(As of the end of March 2017)

Chapter 2: FY 2016 Progress

In FY 2014, Sakai City conducted a baseline survey to collect materials and data to serve as the base points for measuring the programme progress. The section below compares the situation at the time of the survey (in FY 2014) and the current situation (in FY 2016) according to the four policies. If there is any improvement in the measurement methods or data acquisition methods, the city will improve the assessment indexes to identify the reality even more accurately. The project progress is presented as follows:

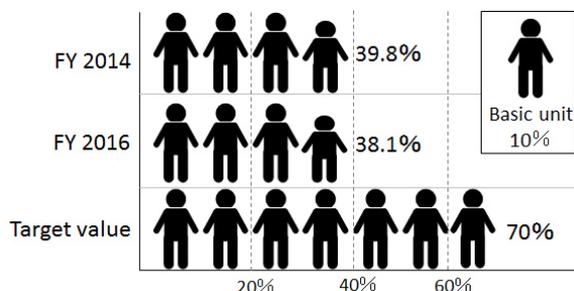
2.I. Ensuring a Safe and Secure Living Environment in Terms of Facilities and Equipment

<<The ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years>>

The safety of public spaces in terms of various facilities and equipment will have been improved. The numbers of cases of street crimes and sexual crimes will also have decreased. 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.

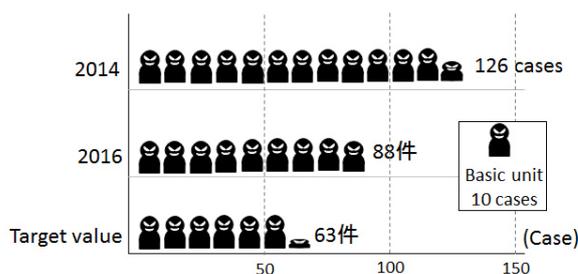
<<Indexes for assessing the achievement>>

<Percentage of citizens who feel that the city’s public security is “Good” or “Slightly Good” : Figure2>



The city aims to have 70% of all respondents to the City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire¹⁾ to be conducted in five years respond that the city’s public security is “Good” or “Slightly Good.” The results of the FY 2014 and FY 2016 questionnaires were 39.8% and 38.1%, respectively.

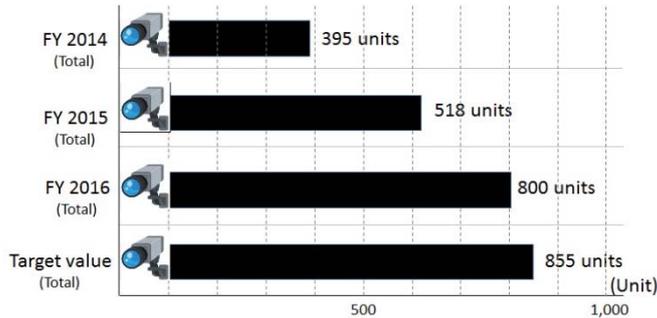
< Number of the cases of sexual crime known to the police (rape and indecent assault) : Figure3>



Although Sakai City is working hard to reveal many more cases of sexual crimes (rape and indecent assault), it is desirable that the number of sexual crimes themselves decrease. Accordingly, the target figure was lowered by half in 2014. The numbers of cases of sexual crime known to the police in 2014 and 2016 were 126 and 88, respectively.

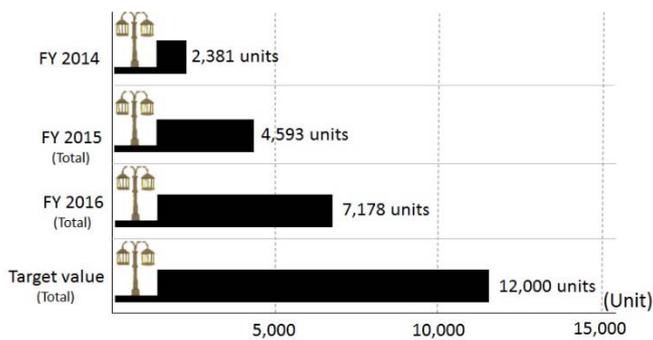
1) Sakai City conducts a City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire Survey in order to promptly identify citizens’ opinions on important challenges regarding city administration and on problems deeply connected to civic life, as well as to use such opinions for the effective and reasonable operation of city administration. The questionnaire survey is carried out among 500 monitors aged 18 or over living, working full time, or attending 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 post.

<Installing outdoor security cameras and other devices : Figure4>



Security cameras have been installed appropriately on streets, with both local residents and the city fulfilling their own roles. The city aims to install a total of 855 security cameras on streets. The total numbers of security cameras installed by FY 2014 and FY 2016 were 395 and 800, respectively.

<Installing outdoor security lights and other devices : Figure5>



Outdoor security lights have been installed appropriately, with both local residents and the city fulfilling their own roles. The city aims to install a total of 12,000 outdoor security lights. The total numbers of outdoor security lights installed by FY 2014 and FY 2016 were 2,381 and 7,178, respectively.

<Implementing countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores : Figure6>



In cooperation with convenience stores, the city is creating an environment where adult magazines are kept out of the sight of young people. As of FY 2015 and FY 2016, the total numbers of convenience stores in the city providing such cooperation were 11 and 12, respectively.

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

<<The ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years>>

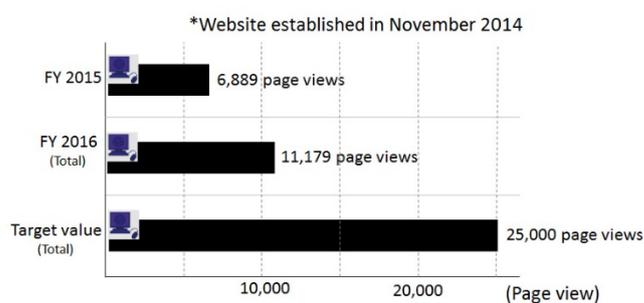
The realisation of mutual cooperation among various organisations in terms of the provision of support for sexual violence victims will have revealed many more cases of sexual violence, leading to an even more accurate identification of the actual situations of such victims. As a means of support to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

<<Indexes for assessing the achievement>>

<Sharing and disseminating information to provide support for crime victims>

> Number of page views of the website of the Sakai Safe City Programme :

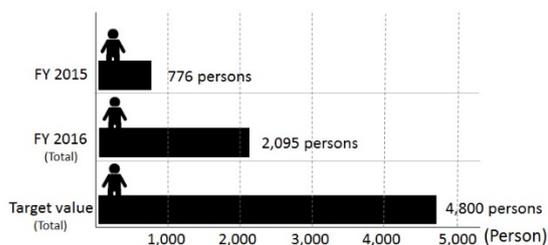
Figure7



The city has established a special website to counsel citizens on a wide variety of problems, including sexual violence. The city aims to ensure that the total number of page views reaches 25,000. The total numbers of those visiting the website by FY 2015 and FY 2016 were 6,889 and 11,179, respectively.

<Yoriso Supporter Project/seminars for developing Yoriso Supporter citizens (Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University) : Figure8>

*Yoriso Supporter Project: Launched in FY 2016
Seminars for developing Yoriso Supporter citizens (Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University):
Launched in FY 2015



To prevent sexual violence victims from suffering secondary damage, the city holds Yoriso Supporter Seminar and seminars for developing Yoriso Supporter citizens (Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University.) The city strives to ensure that these seminars draw a total of 4,800 participants. The total numbers of those participating in these seminars by FY 2015 and FY 2016 were 776 and 2,095, respectively.

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

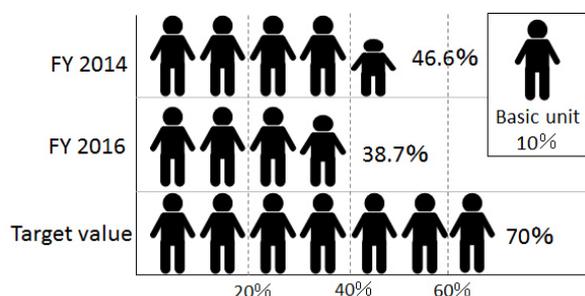
<<The ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years>>

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

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

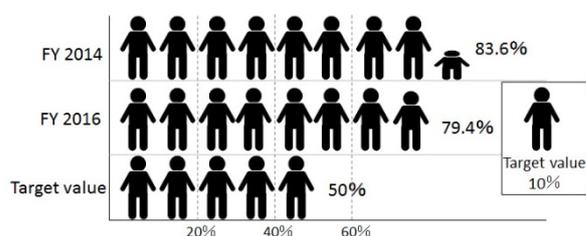
<<Indexes for assessing the achievement>>

< Percentage of those who continually take care not to be involved in crimes : Figure9>



To enable citizens to feel a sense of safety and security, it is important that they continually take care not to be involved in crimes. The city aims to ensure that 70% of the citizens take care not to be involved in crimes. As of FY 2014 and FY 2016, the percentages of citizens taking such care were 46.6% and 38.7%, respectively. (Source: City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire)

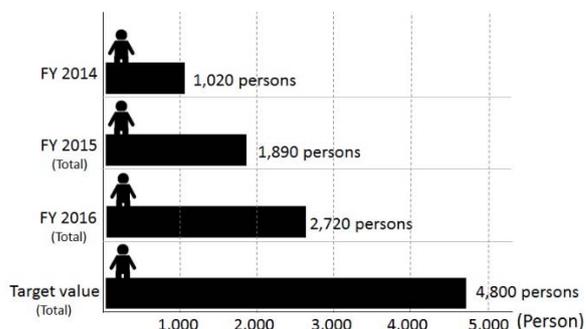
< Percentage of those who feel a decline in individuals' morals and lack of consciousness of societal norms : Figure10>



To enable citizens to feel a sense of safety and security, it is necessary for each individual to have a certain level of morals and consciousness of societal norms. The city aims to decrease the percentage of those who feel a decline such morals, etc. to 50%. As of FY 2014 and FY 2016, the percentages of those feeling such a decline were 83.6% and 79.4%, respectively. (Source: City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire)

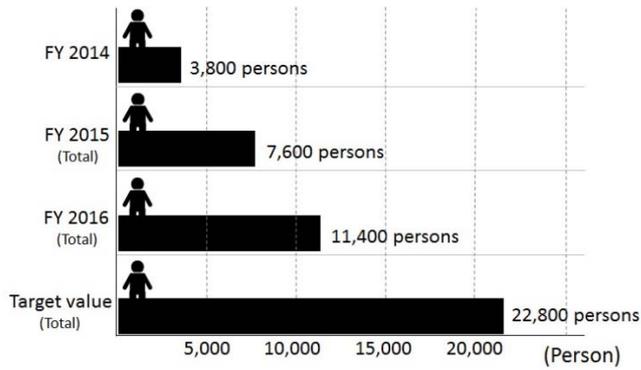
< Holding seminars and campaigns >

> Number of participants in anti-crime awareness campaigns and other events : Figure11



The city holds awareness campaigns to provide support for crime victims and prevent crimes. The city aims to ensure that the total number of participants in such events reaches 4,800. The total numbers of those participating in the events by FY 2014 and FY 2016 were 1,020 and 2,720, respectively.

>Number of those to whom counselling contact information cards were distributed : Figure12



The city distributes cards with contract information for the city's counselling service on them. The city aims to distribute the cards to a total of 22,800 individuals. The total numbers of cards distributed by FY 2014 and FY 2016 were 3,800 and 11,400, respectively.

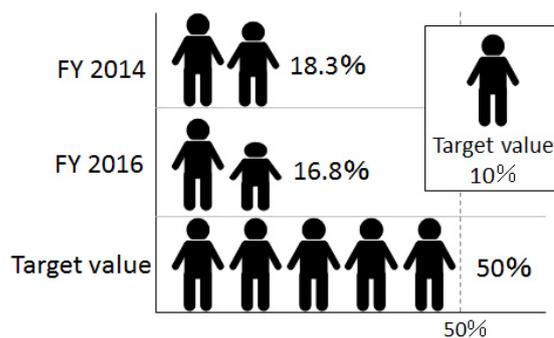
2.IV. Developing Citizens' Awareness as the Mainstay of Safety and Security, and Involving Many More Citizens

<<The ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years>>

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.

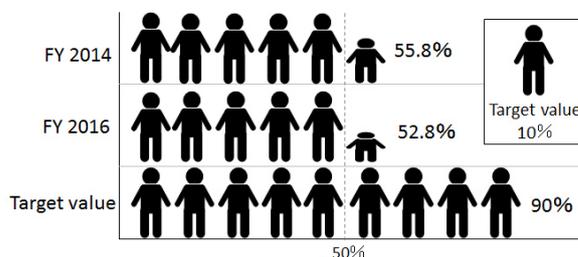
<<Indexes for assessing the achievement>>

<Percentage of those participating in crime prevention activities : Figure13>



Considering that citizens themselves are required to enhance their awareness of violence, the city aims to ensure that 50% of citizens participate in crime prevention activities. As of FY 2014 and FY 2016, the percentages of those participating in crime prevention activities were 18.3% and 16.8%, respectively. (Source: City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire)

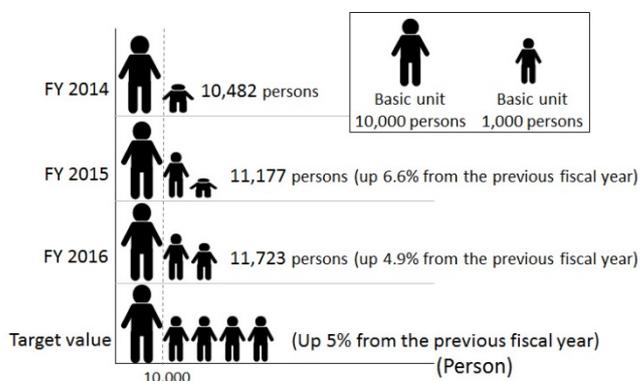
< Percentage of those who know about voluntary crime prevention patrols : Figure14>



Local residents are engaged in voluntary crime prevention patrols.¹⁾ which comprise one of their voluntary crime prevention activities. The city strives to ensure that this activity is known to 90% of all the citizens. As of FY 2014 and FY 2016, the percentages of those aware of this activity were 55.8% and 52.8%, respectively. (Source: City Administration Monitoring Questionnaire)

<Voluntary crime prevention patrol activity>

>Number of participants in patrol seminars : Figure15

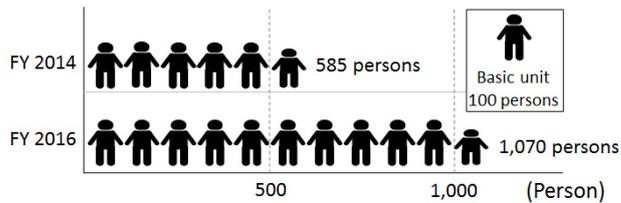


Local residents are engaged in voluntary crime prevention patrols. The city aims to increase the number of participants in patrol seminars by 5% from the previous fiscal year. As of FY 2016, the number of participants was 11,723, up 4.9% from the previous fiscal year.

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

<Holding a symposium: results of the questionnaire conducted among participants>

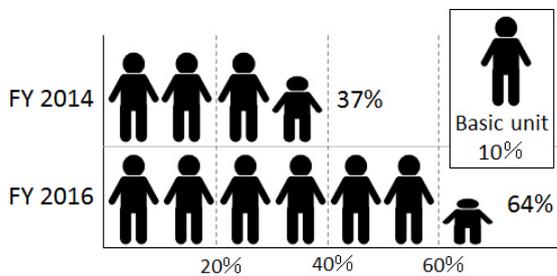
>Number of participants : Figure16



To let many more citizens know about the Sakai Safe City Programme and ensure their understanding of and participation in the programme, the city holds a symposium. As of FY 2014 and FY 2016, the numbers of participants were 585 and 1,070, respectively.

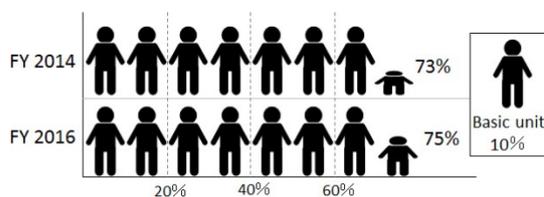
Sakai Safe City Programme

>“Know about the programme” : Figure17



According to the results of the questionnaire conducted among symposium participants, as of FY 2014 and FY 2016, the percentages of those who knew about the programme were 37% and 64%, respectively.

>“Want to participate” : Figure18



According to the results of the questionnaire conducted among symposium participants, as of FY 2014 and FY 2016, the percentages of those wishing to participate in the programme were 73% and 75%, respectively.

Chapter 3: Main Measures and Results

This report covers not only the measures whose progress is checked as part of the programme design, but also the distinctive, main measures related to the Sakai Safe City Programme and their FY 2016 results.

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

3.1.1 Installing Outdoor Security Cameras and Other Devices

For the installation of outdoor security cameras, local residents play the main role in setting up and maintaining them. Since they are highly knowledgeable of the risky areas in their communities, it is expected that the efficiency of installing and maintaining outdoor security cameras will be enhanced if their views are respected. While supporting them by providing subsidies, the city installs security

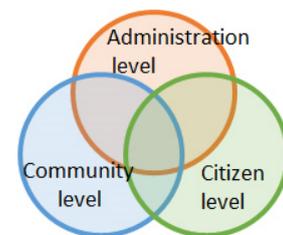


Figure19: Development levels

cameras in parks and other public facilities, thereby supplementing local community activities. In addition, the city also offers subsidies for companies based in the city to install security cameras as part of their community contribution efforts, thereby supporting their activities.

In FY 2016, using the city's subsidy system, 84 security cameras were installed by local communities, while 52 cameras were installed by companies based in the city. Regarding cameras installed by the city in public facilities, 102 cameras were installed at all the elementary schools in the city (93 schools), while 44 cameras were installed in parks, station squares, etc.

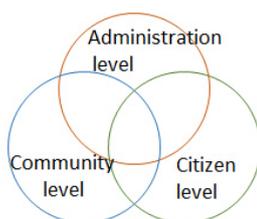


Figure20: Development levels

This chart represents at which of the three levels—the administration level, community level or citizen level—the relevant measure is implemented.



Photo1: Security camera installed at an elementary school

3.1.2 Installing Outdoor Security Lights

As in the case of security cameras, local residents play the main role in installing and maintaining security lights as well. Since local residents are highly knowledgeable of the risky areas in their communities, it is expected that the efficiency of installing and maintaining security lights will be enhanced if their views are respected. The city supports these community activities by providing subsidies.

In FY 2016, 2,585 security lights were newly installed, using the city's subsidy system.

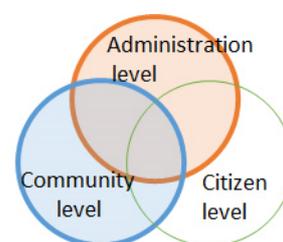


Figure21: Development levels



Photo2: Security light installed in a local community

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

The city strives to establish an environment where adult magazines are kept out of the sight of children, by ensuring that the central part of each pornographic comic or magazine sold at a convenience store is wrapped in a coloured film, in order to limit the display of explicit images. In addition, the city is pushing forward with the measure to ensure that the entrance of any convenience store

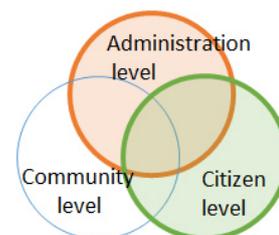


Figure22: Development levels

cooperating with the countermeasures has a seal saying that the store is cooperating with the implementation of the Sakai Safe City Programme.

Originally, these measures were in place in 11 convenience stores. In FY 2016, however, one more store began to cooperate, increasing the total number to 12.

Since these measures are distinctive to Sakai City, they are frequently covered by the media, including newspapers and TV. The city has also received many enquiries and visits from other cities wishing to know more about the purposes and specific methods of the measures. Moreover, online articles on these measures have received many page views, indicating high interest among citizens, and the measures have served as a trigger for social discussion.



Photo3: Agreement-concluding ceremony regarding the creation of an environment to ensure that books deleterious to public morals are out of sight of juveniles (Right: Mayor Takeyama)



Photo4: Seal to be displayed in a convenience store



Photo5: Adult magazine corner in a convenience store

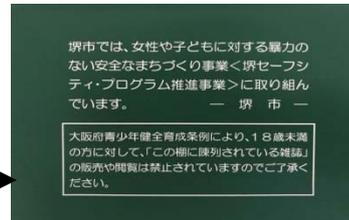


Photo6: Wrapping film

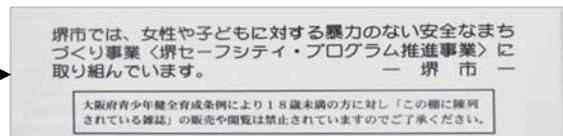


Photo7: Description board to be displayed on an adult magazine corner shelf

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

3.II.1 Yorisoi Supporter Project

The city held the Yorisoi Supporter Seminar to develop individuals able to support sexual violence victims in preventing them from secondary damage. The seminar was designed for staff members of administrative organisations, schools, medical organisations, etc., who might contact sexual violence victims to obtain accurate knowledge regarding the reality, factors, background, etc. of sexual violence. This basic seminar drew 241 participants.

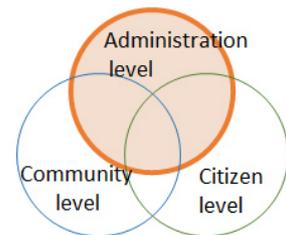


Figure23: Development levels



Photo8: Yorisoi Supporter Seminar

3.II.2 Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University—Seminars for Raising Citizens' Awareness of Gender Equality

“Seminars for Implementing the Sakai Safe City Programme and Fostering Yorisoi Supporter Citizens”

The Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University¹⁾ aims to contribute to the establishment of a safe and secure living environment for everyone. To this end, the university has held seminars on creating an environment where DV, abuse and sexual violence can be prevented, and for fostering Yoriso Supporter, who stand by victims and serve as a bridge between them and experts. Designed for citizens, a series of five seminars were held in FY 2016, drawing 1,078 participants in total.

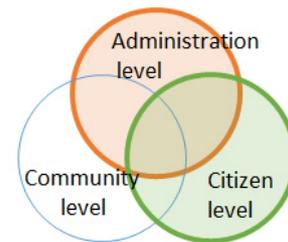


Figure24: Development levels



Photo9: Yoriso Supporter citizen seminar

3.II.3 Establishing a Special Hotline for Sexual Violence Victims to Receive Medical Treatment

In June 2017, the Sakai City Medical Centre, which provides cooperation with the Sexual Assault Crisis Healing Intervention Centre Osaka (SACHICO), established a special hotline for sexual violence victims. Female reception staff members of the Sakai City Medical Centre accept victims' requests for treatment 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

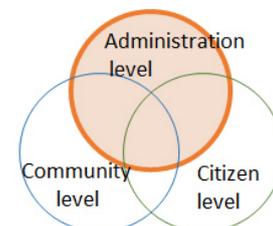


Figure25: Development levels

In addition, in FY 2016, the city had nurses of the Sakai City Medical Centre participate in a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training programme, thereby aiming to provide even greater support for sexual violence victims.

3.II.4 Providing Mental Counselling for Sexual Violence Victims

In March 2017, the Sakai City Mental Healthcare Centre established a special counselling section to provide mental care for sexual violence victims. This section offers mental counseling for women aged 18 and over who have suffered sexual violence.

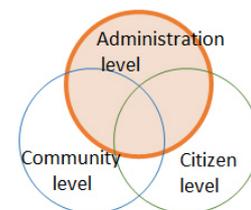


Figure26: Development levels

1) Entrusted by the Board of Education, this is a lifelong learning project carried out by the Sakai City Women's Centre. The purpose of the project is to achieve a gender equal society, by encouraging each citizen to achieve self-realisation energetically and contribute to the local community.

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

3.III.1 Holding Seminars and Campaigns

As part of the Orange Ribbon & Purple Ribbon Campaigns (aiming to prevent child abuse and violence against women), the city distributed counselling contact information cards, which provide contact information for receiving counselling services dedicated to DV and sexual violence victims, at resident festival venues and stations. While raising many citizens' awareness of these problems, the city disseminated contact information for the easy-to-access counselling service. In addition, during the Sakai Gender Equality Week, the city held workshops in cooperation with citizens based on the themes of support for sexual violence victims and a culture of non-violence to be achieved by men. The workshops served as a good opportunity for the citizens engaged in the planning and operation of the event to consider sexual violence and the culture of non-violence to be realised by men.

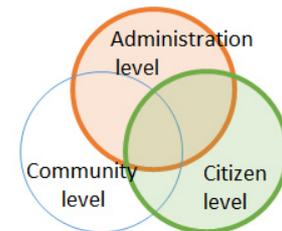


Figure27: Development levels

Moreover, during the Crime Victim Week in November, the city held an awareness-raising campaign at a large shopping mall in the city, allowing more than 800 shoppers, mainly family shoppers, to learn more about crime victims.



Photo10: Official car of the city with campaign seals on the body



Photo11: Awareness-raising campaign held at the city's office

3.III.2 Improving Measures to Prevent Abuse and Bullying

In FY 2013, the Sakai City Child Counselling Centre shortened the time from receiving a report on abuse or other cases to conducting an on-the-spot check (including indirect check) from a maximum of 48 hours to a maximum of 24 hours. This reduction was the first effort to be accomplished by an ordinance-designated city in Japan. In addition, in FY 2016, the counselling centre introduced a night-shift work system in order to respond to reports on abuse and other cases 24 hours a day. In FY 2016, the number of abuse cases that the city addressed reached 1,605, which were broken down mainly into the following: interview and instruction in 1,526 cases; instruction by child welfare commissioners (instruction through documents) in 14 cases; and admission to appropriate facilities or entrustment to foster parents in 44 cases.

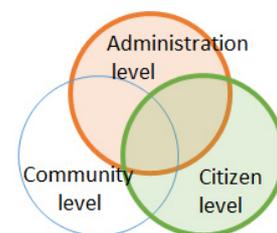


Figure28: Development levels



Photo12: Leaflet of the Child Counselling Centre

3.III.3 Improving Education and Awareness Programmes regarding Sexual Violence

The Board of Education prepared an awareness-raising leaflet as part of its education programme to prevent dating DV, and distributed it to third-year students of municipal junior and senior high schools (44 schools in total). In addition, the Board of Education held seminars designed for teachers on the theme of preventing dating DV, so that instruction could be provided depending on the developmental stage of the children concerned. Moreover, the organisation prepared a handout on contact information for receiving counselling services regarding sexual abuse, dating DV, and sexual violence, and distributed it to guardians.

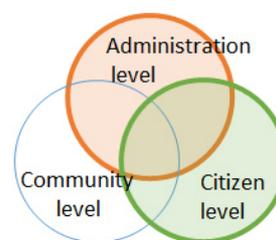


Figure29: Development levels



Photo13: Leaflet to raise students' awareness of dating DV

The Board of Education also ensured that the Sakai Safe City Programme was covered in Join Hands Together and Achieve Happiness, vol.51, a leaflet designed for the guardians of students of municipal kindergartens, elementary schools, and junior and senior high schools to become even more aware of human rights. The article described the city's efforts to develop Sakai into a safe and secure community free from sexual violence against women and children, and provided food for thought regarding what each individual should do to realise a society where everyone can live happily and at ease.

The Board of Education issued 84,000 copies, which were not only distributed to the PTAs of municipal kindergartens, elementary schools, and junior and senior high schools, but also provided to municipal facilities, including the City Administration Information Centre, and used as a training program material for newly employed city officials and teachers, and as a material for seminars aimed at enhancing citizens' awareness of human rights. This resulted in helping the Sakai Safe City Programme become known among many more citizens and raising their awareness.



Photo14: Human rights awareness leaflet

3.III.4 Ensuring That Children Receive Safety Education Regarding Sex at Home and at School

The Board of Education ensured that the Child Assault Prevention (CAP) programme was held in municipal elementary schools (93 schools in total), in order to prevent bullying and violence. This programme, consisting of a workshop and a short play, served as a good opportunity to consider how to deal with child abuse, violence, bullying and sexual harassment.

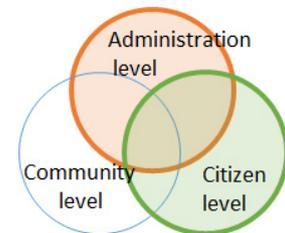


Figure30: Development levels

In addition, the Board of Education ensured that classes on information ethics were held for fourth-year students of municipal elementary schools and first-year students of municipal junior high school (136 schools in total), in order to prevent bullying in cyberspace. These students learned about the differences between remarks made on SNS and other online services and those in their daily conversations, as well as about what to do in order not to cause trouble, what to do in order not to become involved in trouble, and what to do if involved in trouble. Moreover, the Board of Education issued the Message from the Cyberspace Bullying Prevention Programme to raise guardians' awareness, and also started an awareness-raising website.



Photo15: Child Assault Prevention (CAP) programme held at a municipal elementary school



Photo16: Awareness-raising material, Message from the Cyberspace Bullying Prevention Programme

3.III.5 Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University: Seminars for Enhancing Citizens' Awareness of Gender Equality

“DV and Child Abuse Countermeasure Seminar Series”

The Sakai Jiyu-no-Izumi University held a series of seminars designed to help citizens understand the structure and background of the occurrence of DV, abuse, and sexual violence, and to learn comprehensively about prevention, early detection, rescue, follow up, and family reunification. By doing so, the organisation aimed to ensure that citizens' power could be used for prevention and rescue.

In FY 2016, a total of 10 seminars were held, with a total of 1,741 participants.

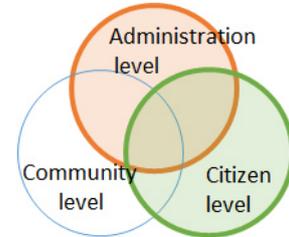


Figure31: Development levels



Photo17: DV and Child Abuse Countermeasure Seminar Series

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

3.IV.1 Voluntary Crime Prevention Patrols

Using crime prevention patrol cars with blue revolving lights (“blue patrol cars”), local volunteer organisations conduct voluntary crime prevention patrols. For this effort, the city provides subsidies to partially cover fuel costs and other activity costs, and also offers such vehicles free of charge to organisations that are newly engaged in this activity.

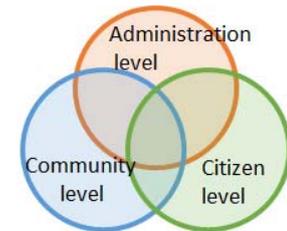


Figure32: Development levels

In FY 2016, using a total of 68 blue patrol cars, 41 organisations in Sakai City were engaged in this activity. The city provided subsidies for 37 vehicles used by 33 crime prevention patrol organisations, and offered a vehicle free of charge to one organisation.



Photo18: Patrol by voluntary crime prevention patrol cars

3.IV.2 Surveys on Dark Corners Prone to Crime in Public Spaces

In cooperation with neighbourhood associations and citizen organisations, the city conducted surveys on dark corners, such as restrooms in public facilities and planted areas in parks, at night, and identified and recorded risky areas and other information. The city established a database based on the survey findings, and prepared a local risky area map as a model.

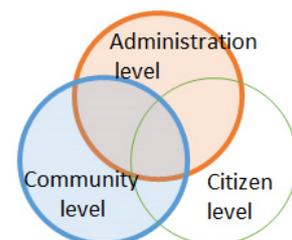


Figure33: Development levels



Photo19: Conducting a dark corner survey



Photo20: Preparing a risky area map

3.IV.3 Midnight Patrol by the Sakai Lamp Unit

In cooperation with an NPO, the city implements the Sakai Lamp Unit project. Using special bicycles with electric decoration, project members patrol the city around the time of the last trains, when there are few people on the streets. They talk to children and young people hanging around in parks and other outside places at night, and accompany women walking alone at night, thereby contributing to raising citizens' sense of safety and security.

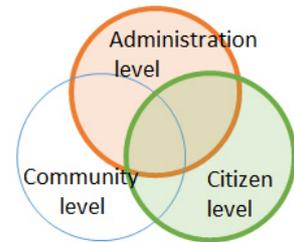


Figure34: Development levels



Photo21: Midnight patrol by Sakai Lamp Unit members

3.IV.4 Night Patrol Support Project

In cooperation with the city's owner-driven taxi association and other organisations, in FY 2017, the city newly launched a patrol activity which was not originally included in the programme. In this project, an awareness-raising magnet sheet prepared by the city is displayed on the body of each taxi, and taxi drivers are expected to protect women and children or report incidents to the police, if necessary.

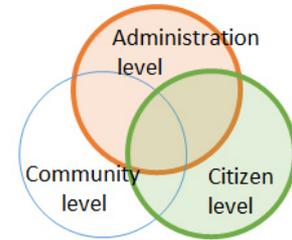


Figure35: Development levels

Moreover, in FY 2017, using bicycles, the city will begin a night patrol support project to prevent crimes. In this project, the city will place power-assisted patrol bicycles with electric decoration at municipal cycle ports, lend them to citizens participating in the necessary seminar in advance, and let them ride the bicycles on their way home with an appropriate sense of crime prevention.



Photo22: Patrol in cooperation with the city's owner-driven taxi association and other organisations

3.IV.5 Holding a Symposium

The city held a symposium on March 12, 2017 to celebrate International Women’s Day. At the event, the city reported the progress of the Sakai Safe City Programme, while some organisations working with the city also reported their efforts. Drawing a total of 1,070 participants, the symposium served as a good opportunity to let many citizens know about the significance and activities of the programme.

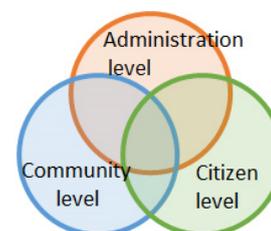


Figure36: Development levels



Photo23: At the symposium venue

3.IV.6 Seminars for Municipal Assembly Members

In January 2016, the city held a seminar for the purpose of deepening participants’ understanding of the Sakai Safe City Programme, leading them to become more aware that the programme plays an important role in realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and disseminating and providing various information effectively to citizens of Sakai and ultimately all over the world. Inviting Prof. Kiyoko Ikegami of a graduate school of Nihon University, the seminar was attended by city officials, police officers, female organisation members, citizens, etc.

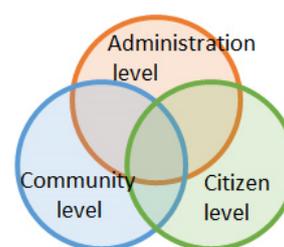


Figure37: Development levels

Moreover, in 2016, as part of efforts by the Special Committee for Research to Realise a Society where Children and Women Can Shine, the city also held a seminar titled the “UN Women Safe City Programme as a Political Measure to Act against Sexual Violence,” with Prof. Setsuko Lee of a graduate school of the University of Nagasaki invited as a lecturer.

Many municipal assembly members and city officials attended the seminar and learned about the important points and background of the Sakai Safe City Programme.



Photo24: At a Sakai Safe City Programme seminar



Photo25: At a seminar as part of the efforts by the Special Committee for Research to Realise a Society where Children and Women Can Shine (Sakai Municipal Assembly)

3.IV.7 Survey Report Meeting on Complex Discrimination against Female Residents of Korean Nationality

Some women are experiencing complex discrimination, including female Ainus, women from discriminated-against communities called buraku, female residents of foreign nationality, such as Korean nationals, women with disabilities, and sexual minority women. In this environment, in February 2017, a private human-rights organisation and a human-rights research organisation held a survey report meeting on complex discrimination, inviting women and researchers who had conducted surveys on actual conditions with their focus on female residents of Korean nationality. This event drew many human-rights organisation members, women's organisation members, and citizens.

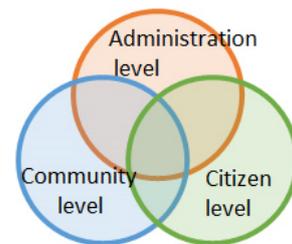


Figure38: Development levels



Photo26: At the survey report meeting on complex discrimination against female residents of Korean nationality

Chapter 4: Review of FY 2016 Efforts

For the projects positioned as the programme design of the Sakai Safe City Programme, the city ensures that internal assessment is conducted by the city's departments in charge of the projects, and that external assessment is also conducted by a research team consisting of university faculty and other experts. By doing so, the city confirms the project progress and aims to improve and review the projects and the programme itself. The city reflects the assessment results in its subsequent efforts, thereby striving to enhance the effectiveness of the programme.

4.1. Basic Concept of the Follow-up Review

The basic concept of the follow-up review is presented as follows:

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

4.2. Internal Assessment and External Assessment

An internal assessment is conducted according to projects. Each of the city's departments in charge of the relevant project uses an individual effort sheet, and carries out a check regarding the project contents, progress, and results, as well as problems and challenges revealed through

the implementation of the projects, and the future course to take in order to address them. Meanwhile, an external assessment is performed by a team consisting of researchers who participated in the research and the establishment of the scoping study and programme design. The team confirms the contents of each effort, and engages in a discussion with administrative officials, before advising on the inspection of the project progress and the review of the programme. Based on the results of the internal and external assessments, the city's departments in charge of the projects improve and review their projects, launch new measures, if necessary, and review the programme itself, thereby striving to improve their subsequent efforts.

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

4.2.I.1 Internal Assessment

1) Installing Outdoor Security Cameras and Other Devices

Citizens' demand for the installation of security cameras is growing as a result of their increased awareness regarding preventing crimes. Accordingly, the city needs to implement even more effective and efficient support measures. In addition, to encourage many more companies to use the support system, the city needs to make the system even more accessible, by making further PR efforts and simplifying the necessary procedure for the system.

2) Installing Outdoor Security Lights

Citizens' demand for the installation of security lights is growing as a result of their increased awareness regarding preventing crimes. Accordingly, the city needs to implement even more effective and efficient support measures. In addition, the city needs to consider revising the subsidy system in order to cover the costs of exchanging the existing security lights with LED security lights, thereby aiming to reduce the burden on communities in terms of security light maintenance costs. The city used to provide a subsidy to cover two-thirds of an annual power bill for each security light, but in FY 2017, the city began to cover the full amount (for approximately 41,000 security lights).

3) Implementing Countermeasures against the Display of Explicit Images in Cooperation with Convenience Stores

Currently, only one convenience store franchise operator provides cooperation in this effort, but the city needs to increase that number by improving its PR efforts. In addition, since some other cities are considering launching similar efforts, the city needs to research what should be done to ensure that this effort will continue to spread both in and outside the city, while improving its PR efforts.

4.2.1.2 External Assessment

In FY 2016, the city installed security cameras at all the elementary schools in the city (93 schools), and also in station squares and other public facilities. In addition, 84 cameras were newly added under the lead of local communities. Moreover, using the city's subsidy programme, private companies installed 52 security cameras. Many more private companies began to cooperate with the city in installing security cameras as part of their social contribution activities, a very commendable point.

The increase in the number of newly added security lights was also remarkable. In FY 2016, 2,585 lights were installed. In addition, in FY 2017, the city began to fully cover the annual power bill of each security light, instead of providing a partial subsidy. This indicated a steady progress in the establishment of a safe living environment in terms of crime prevention equipment. From now on, the city needs to ensure that the installed security cameras and security lights are maintained properly in cooperation with local communities on a continual basis.

To implement countermeasures against the display of explicit images in cooperation with convenience stores, the city concluded an agreement with a large convenience store franchise operator in March 2016 on cooperating with the city's project against the display of explicit images. As a result, in FY 2015, 11 convenience stores were involved in the project, followed by an increase by one store to a total of 12 stores in FY 2016. Although publishing companies and some citizens have raised questions regarding the freedom of expression, the project is supported by many citizens and various experts. In addition, the project is frequently covered by the mass media, and the city receives visits from many cities wishing to learn more about the project. Drawing much attention, the project has generated active discussion, but it seems that as a result of such discussion, including that held online, the project is beginning to be established firmly among citizens. This is a model project disseminated not only in Sakai City but also in the rest of Japan. The project plays a significant role in raising people's awareness, and this point is commendable. The city needs to conduct even more research on appropriate methods, and high expectation is placed on the city to further develop the project in the future. The city also needs to continue its PR efforts in order to increase the number of convenience store franchise operators and convenience stores that cooperate with the city.

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

4.2.II.1 Internal Assessment

1) Promoting Cooperation in the Municipal Government for Counselling Services, and Disseminating Necessary Information

Crime victims should be supported by the entire society, and the city needs to establish an even better support system. In addition, the levels of citizens' knowledge and understanding of sexual violence are still very low, and the profile of counselling services is also very low. The city needs to improve its PR activities, such as by holding awareness-raising events, posting related articles in the city's PR newsletters, and improving its website.

2) Yorisoi Supporter Project

Although the project is currently designed for the city's officials who might come into contact with sexual violence victims, the city needs to consider how to expand the scope of eligible project participants. Moreover, to make the project even more effective, the city needs to organise seminars according to various participants or on the assumption of various cases.

4.2.II.2 External Assessment

To provide smoother support for sexual violence victims, the city should continue to hold a Meeting for Promoting Cooperation in the Municipal Government regarding Administrative Matters for Providing Support for Crime Victims, and exchange the necessary information on a continual basis. The city needs to prepare manuals to standardise the quality of response at each department, establish a system to share support records at the municipal government, and increase the quality of skills of supporters. Moreover, it is also important for the city to review the related systems and services on a continual basis, and improve them. For the website of the

programme, the city needs not only to allow many more citizens to know about the programme, but also to demonstrate a degree ingenuity giving consideration to wide age ranges, gender, sexuality, disabilities, ethnicity, and other characteristics. Such consideration might lead to an increase in the number of repeat visitors.

If support sections and organisations are known to many more citizens, and if even better services are provided there, it is expected that the number of counselling cases will increase. One of the targets of this programme is to halve the number of the cases of sexual crime reported to the police (rape and indecent assault). Some victims hesitate to file a claim with the police or are forced to abandon doing so due to psychological pain (concern about so-called “second rape.”) If they are treated with even more consideration by the police and other organisations, however, this might result in encouraging them to file a claim with the police. This trend will accelerate if sexual crimes cease to be treated as crimes requiring a formal complaint from the victims for prosecution, as a result of the revision of the criminal law. Since this programme does not cover direct curative and correctional education for sexual criminals, there is a doubt whether the decrease in the number of sexual crimes themselves should be evaluated as an effect of the implementation of the programme. Instead, the city should identify the reality of sexual crimes, which tend to become latent, to the extent possible and evaluate the improvement in the quality of support services. In this regard, it is desirable for the city to review the contents of seminars designed for supporters, and the contents of materials (e.g., leaflets) designed for citizens in general and sexual crime victims, and to improve them on a continual basis. For future assessment, the city needs to attain not only a quantitative perspective, but also a service quality perspective.

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

4.2.III.1 Internal Assessment

1) Holding Seminars and Campaigns

The percentage of citizens who know about support for crime victims is still very low, indicating that the city needs to consider efforts to establish a support system with the involvement of the entire society. In addition, it seems that few citizens recognise sexual violence as an issue concerning them or have interest in the problem. Accordingly, the city needs to continue to raise their awareness at resident festival venues, stations, and other places where many citi

2) Improving Measures to Prevent Abuse and Bullying

Now that the revised child welfare law has been enforced, the city needs to organise seminars and training programs to further improve the skills of specialist staff members. Moreover, there is a limit to what can be done by the staff members of the Child Counselling Centre, requiring further cooperation with related organisations. Accordingly, the city needs to organise seminars for neighbourhood associations, welfare commissioners, and other key community members, and also provide on-site lectures for citizens, thereby raising their awareness of how to stop abuse, including how to report to the police or other organisations, and how to prevent abuse.

3) Improving Education and Awareness Programmes regarding Sexual Violence

There is a need to increase teachers' awareness of how to prevent dating DV and to improve their skills so that they can provide students with appropriate counselling, instruction and advice. In addition, the city needs to ensure that teachers can hold classes in which students can learn specifically about how to act to prevent dating DV depending on their developmental stage.

4) Ensuring That Children Receive Safety Education Regarding Sex at Home and at School

< Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Programme >

The city needs to respond to bullying and abuse cases identified as a result of the implementation of the programme, and provide the necessary support. In addition, the city needs to ensure that human-rights study and safety education are continued and improved at each school where the city has implemented the programme.

<Programme to Prevent Bullying in Cyberspace >

Today, increasing numbers of students have smartphones, and much younger students are becoming involved in trouble generated through the Internet. In this environment, teachers need to enhance their capabilities to teach information ethics. In addition, the city needs to provide each school with information that will be of use in preventing trouble from being generated through the Internet, and raise guardians' awareness, using a wide variety of opportunities.

4.2.III.2 External Assessment

As part of the efforts to raise citizens' awareness of sexual violence, the city carried out an awareness-raising campaign at commercial facilities, stations, event venues, etc., and distributed cards with counselling contact information on them. This outreach activity is beneficial, since it is expected to serve as a gateway for citizens to receive support services or learn about safety and violence.

For child abuse, Sakai City has reinforced the relevant system by ensuring that abuse reports are handled 24 hours a day at the Child Counselling Centre. To respond to an increase in the number of abuse cases to be handled, the city needs to strengthen its cooperation with related organisations and augment various resources, including human resources. However, in common with many other cities in Japan, Sakai City also faces the problems of officials' excessive workloads and the insufficiency of temporary protection facilities, children's home and other facilities. Accordingly, Sakai City needs to consult with other cities, and ensure that some legal framework is established. Furthermore, it is said that of all types of child abuse, sexual abuse stands out in terms of the number of latent cases. Consequently, the city needs to develop officials who can intervene in such cases as specialists and provide appropriate treatment for

child victims.

The city has ensured that a wide variety of programmes designed for students are implemented at many schools in the city regarding the prevention of dating DV, bullying and other forms of violence. This point is commendable. In addition, the Board of Education directly disseminated a leaflet to all target children, another truly impressive action. To prevent these efforts from becoming merely temporary, however, it is essential not only to implement a one-time programme or a series of classes, but also to continue the necessary education for students in their daily school lives. Moreover, it is expected that these awareness-raising efforts will make it easy to identify latent cases of violence. The key lies in how to lead victim students to receive support and how to prevent recurrence after identifying violence cases. Cooperation within schools is not sufficient. Schools need not only to cooperate with school counsellors and school social workers, but also to use a wide variety of social resources. For future assessment, the city might need not only to continue these efforts, but also to identify improvements in instruction contents and references to support services. Moreover, in FY 2017, the city launched an original effort for the purpose of encouraging young men to recognise violence as an issue concerning them. This is significant especially in terms of the achievement of the programme target: “Raising citizens’ awareness that they should become neither victims nor perpetrators.” A high expectation is placed on the city in accomplishing the target based on the points indicated above.

Today, Sakai City plays the main role in encouraging young people to recognise violence as an issue concerning them. In the future, however, junior and senior high school students and university students should play the main role with support from the programme.

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

4.2.IV.1 Internal Assessment

1) Voluntary Crime Prevention Patrols

The city needs to address the difficulty of ensuring a sufficient number of patrol members in this age of a declining birthrate and an aging population. The city also needs to consider even more effective PR methods in order to continue and expand this activity.

The patrol organisations are suffering the heavy burden of an increase in maintenance costs due to the degradation of patrol vehicles over time. Accordingly, in FY 2017, the city launched a support system and began to provide a subsidy to partially cover repair costs for patrol vehicles, thereby aiming to reduce the financial burden on such organisations.

2) Surveys on Dark Corners Prone to Crime in Public Spaces

Slight differences were found among participants in terms of their understanding of the significance and final targets of these surveys. The city needs to simplify the necessary procedures and provide sufficient prior explanation.

3) Holding Symposiums

These symposiums drew few young participants. The city needs to involve many citizens regardless of their gender and age, by actively raising the profile of the Sakai Safe City Programme.

4) Midnight Patrol by the Sakai Lamp Unit

To continue this project, it is urgently necessary to secure companies that approve of the aim of the project and provide cooperation. The number of such companies is still small. The city needs to let many more citizens know about the project, such as by holding a crime prevention event, and ensure a sufficient number of companies that will provide cooperation, thereby helping to continue the project.

4.2.IV.2 External Assessment

The larger the population of a city and the greater its level of urbanisation, the more diversified the lifestyles and views of its citizens. In such a city, it is difficult to achieve the same level of awareness among all citizens. Sakai City, nevertheless, strives to enhance its citizens' awareness by taking many measures that are seemingly less effective, but are actually quite effective.

One of the steady efforts made in local communities to prevent crime is a local volunteer patrol using cars with blue revolving lights. In FY 2016, 41 organisations were engaged in this activity, using 68 vehicles. Of these, the city provided subsidies for 33 organisations operated mainly by local communities and 37 vehicles used by them. In addition, in FY 2016, the number of participants in patrol seminars increased compared to the previous fiscal year. This is a commendable point. However, it is assumed that since blue patrol cars are painted similarly to police vehicles, few citizens realise that a patrol activity is being conducted by local volunteers. An increase in the profile of such an activity is expected to further raise the efficiency of crime prevention. In this regard, the city needs to consider an even more effective PR method.

In cooperation with an NPO, Sakai City is continuing the Sakai Lamp Unit project. Using special bicycles, project members patrol the city around the time of the last trains when there are few people on the streets. Since this crime prevention activity is conducted late at night, few citizens know about the activity, according to a questionnaire. However, this activity should be highly evaluated as a measure that appears to be less effective on the surface, but is actually quite effective in supporting the safety and security of citizens.

Regarding surveys on dark corners in parks and other public facilities in a model area, in FY 2016, the city conducted pre-surveys and considered an appropriate survey method and output method. In the future, the city intends to involve many more local residents and children, thereby striving to cultivate their awareness of safety and security in public spaces. However, since a certain level of special skills is needed to determine an appropriate survey method and output method, the city might want to consider cooperating with a university laboratory or other appropriate organisation.

The city implements various measures that are seemingly less effective, but are actually quite effective in realising safety and security; however, some of them are hard for ordinary citizens to notice. Accordingly, even though it might be difficult to remarkably increase their profile among citizens, it is important for the city to continue to provide subsidies and conduct PR activities on a steady basis.

4.3. General Assessment

Sakai City strives to realise “Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for All Women and Children” under the Safe City Programme. For the projects conducted in the first year of the programme, the city made a detailed inspection of project progress according to each effort made based on the four policies set to develop Sakai into a safe city. According to the general assessment by the city itself, almost all of the projects were in progress as scheduled. An external assessment also indicates that although there were differences in progress depending on the efforts, the city pushed the entire programme forward in a favorable manner in the first year, with the achievement of the final targets fixed firmly in their mind.

Put simply, the policies set to develop Sakai into a safe city are as follows: I. ensuring an appropriate living environment; II. providing more support for victims and revealing many more cases of sexual crime; III. raising citizens’ awareness as key players; and IV. developing citizens’ awareness and involving many more citizens. In terms of project progress, steady progress was found in “ensuring an appropriate living environment,” especially in terms of the installation of crime prevention equipment. Also, the city works hard to ensure that the cover of each sexually explicit adult magazine is partially wrapped. Although the city needs to consider freedom of expression when pushing this advanced measure forward, there are many citizens and experts who support the measure. The measure is significant in that it has posed a question throughout Japan. Next, in terms of “providing more support for victims and revealing many more cases of sexual crime,” the city has already begun to unify contact points within the municipal government from the perspective of victims. This should be highly evaluated as the city’s strong determination to establish a necessary cooperation system. In and after the following fiscal year, the city should operate the system in such a manner as to perform an effective function for supporting victims. In addition, it is desirable for this unification measure to play the main role in moving this programme forward and realising even more cooperation between citizens and the city, resulting in the involvement of the entire city. Furthermore, regarding “raising citizens’ awareness as key players” in preventing sexual crimes, the city held a wide variety of seminars and campaigns, thereby consolidating the foundation for citizens to raise their awareness as key players. Also, education on how to prevent violence, such as dating DV and bullying, was provided at all elementary schools and junior and senior high schools in the city. A future challenge is how the city will provide support to ensure that such education is continued and improved in terms of quality, and raise and change the awareness of all citizens, including young men, so that they will become neither sexual crime victims nor perpetrators. Finally, regarding

“developing citizens’ awareness and involving many more citizens,” the city addressed many administrative problems with due consideration, drawing attention to the results of various activities aimed at developing citizens’ awareness as the mainstay of safety and security. The city’s efforts should be highly evaluated as examples of effective measures made in an urbanised society with a large population. However, a key to realising an actual change in citizens’ awareness lies in having all citizens know about the results of the efforts and ensuring that the results are shared at the citizen level.

As suggested in the scoping study, the city addressed various challenges set under the four policies above, by ensuring cooperation at the three development levels (the administration level, community level, and citizen level) in a multi-layered way, and generating synergy. This is a commendable point. This method will be effective in realising the city’s future vision with the involvement of the entire city in a highly urbanised civic society where citizens’ needs are highly individualised and diversified.

The confirmation and assessment of the project progress made in FY 2016 have revealed new challenges to be inspected. First, the city’s measures should be evaluated with consideration to their differences in terms of assessment criteria and assessment methods, as well as the levels of their contribution to developing “Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for All Women and Children” within the period of each measure. Second, it is expected that within the period of the Safe City Programme (five years), the external environment surrounding the city’s problems might change. Accordingly, it might be necessary to establish flexible and variable assessment systems and standards with consideration given to such possible changes. Third, considering that this programme serves as a global model to be referred to by urbanised developed countries, the city needs to present global-standard problems regarding safe and secure community development and how to solve them, in such a way that they can be shared among big cities in advance countries characterised by popularization, anonymity, and individualisation. This is one of the important challenges that the city needs to address when promoting this programme. The city should focus on the points above as well, and continue to move the programme forward appropriately in and after the following fiscal year.

[Figure39 : Individual Effort Sheet Used for Internal Assessment]

FY2016 Report				
Department		Staff		
<Efforts and Results >				
[Efforts]				
[Results]				
<Problems and Challenges Identified after Making Efforts>				
[External Factors]				
[Internal Factors]				
<Future Course to Take>				
<Progress>				
	Index	2015	2016	Target Figure
1				
	Index	2015	2016	Target Figure
2				

Chapter 5: Toward the Next Fiscal Year

The Sakai Safe City Programme is continuing over five years from 2015 to 2019, with FY 2017 as the middle year of the period. This follow-up review presents the results of the first inspection of the programme progress. Returning to the basics of the programme design, the city reconfirmed the ideal state of Sakai City to be achieved in five years and its achievement targets, reviewed the efforts made so far, identified problems and challenges to be addressed in the future, and established policies regarding action to take in and after the following fiscal year. This was significant in terms of progress management. In addition, the city received suggestions and advice from the experts forming the external assessment team, based on their deep insights and expertise. The city will reflect these suggestions and advice to its future action, thereby striving to further enhance the effectiveness of the programme.

In the follow-up review, new challenges to be inspected were indicated, and the city will work on them. As the first challenge, it was indicated that there are differences according to measures in terms of their assessment criteria and assessment methods. For this indication, the city will set assessment targets properly, prepare assessment criteria that will fit the assessment targets, and establish appropriate assessment methods based on the assessment criteria. In addition, for the process leading up to obtaining assessment results with the use of the assessment methods, the city will improve the individual effort sheets used this time, develop a standard format, and standardise the assessment efforts. It was also indicated that there are differences in terms of the levels of each measure's contribution to developing "Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for All Women and Children" within the period of each measure. For this indication, the city will consider prioritising measures effective in achieving the city's targets when allocating budgets, personnel, and other resources, or shifting its focus to even more effective and new measures. As the second challenge, it was indicated that the external environment surrounding the city's problems might change within the period of the Safe City Programme, and that it is necessary to establish flexible and variable assessment systems and standards to respond to such changes. With this indication, the city will be even more sensitive to changes in the external environment. Also, while incorporating the needs and perspectives of stakeholders and citizens, the city will improve the assessment systems and standards and enhance their efficiency. As the third challenge, it was indicated that the city needs to present a model that can be shared among large cities of advanced countries. For this indication, the city will strive to

identify and analyse its problems that can serve as global standards. Moreover, the city will take specific action after collecting information on excellent examples of advanced efforts by various cities participating in the initiatives of Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces.

The city will continue to move the Sakai Safe City Programme forward by ensuring concerted efforts between the city, the police, citizens, civic organizations, etc, in order to develop Sakai as a Safe and Secure Community for All Women and Children.

Researchers Participating in the Follow-up Review

Research Coordinators:

Setsuko Lee

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

Kiyoko Ikegami

Professor , Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies , Nihon University

Natsuko Hagiwara

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

Researchers:

Yukiomi Kishimoto

President, Hagoromo University of International Studies
※Chair, Sakai Safe City Programme Research Group

Tomoko Usuda

Professor , Faculty of Education , Osaka Kyoiku University

Takashi Sakai

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

Sachiko Nosaka

Associate Professor, Graduate School of Human Sciences , Osaka University

Sakai Safe City Programme Team

Osami Takeyama

Mayor, Sakai City Government

Hiroyuki Kawamura

Director General, Citizens and Human Rights Bureau, Sakai City Government

Junji Tsujibayashi

Director, Gender Equality Promotion Division, Sakai City Government

Akihisa Nishikawa

Director, Citizens' Affairs Department, Sakai City Government

Hitomi Kuroda

Manager, Gender Equality Promotion Division, Sakai City Government

Shigeru Motoike

Manager, Citizens' Partnership Division, Sakai City Government

Junko Sasaki

SCGI Sakai Focal Point

Editorial Staff:

Midori Namba

Director, University Consortium of Southern Osaka

Special Thanks to:

Noriko Yamaguchi

Chair, Sakai City Women's Organizations Council