

Application report to become a member of the
International Network of Safe Community
(Form A)



Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan

Column 1	Column 2
Section A Community Overview	
<p>A-1 Briefly describe the community and its historical development</p> <p>Chichibu City is located in the northwest area of Saitama Prefecture. With a population of about 70,000 people and area of 577.km2, it accounts for about 15% of all of Saitama Prefecture. Chichibu is approx. 70km to the west of central Tokyo, the capital of Japan. It sits in a basin with views of mountain ranges around it. 87% of the city area is forestland, an area that accounts for approx. 40% of Saitama Prefecture’s forests. Silkworm breeding was a main industry from the 1600s, and until the early 1900s, the silk textile industry prospered. Many traditional events and cultural assets from this era still remain. Chichibu is situated in the Pacific side inland climate, so the climate is generally warm. However, the temperature difference is large because it is in a basin. In the mountainous areas, there are many lightning storms in the summer and the rainfall is high, and in the winter there are heavy snow levels.</p> <p>* See the separate “Overview of Chichibu City” on pages 1 to 9 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>A-2 Describe the strategy, ambitions, objectives and work in the community in regard to safety. It must be a higher level of safety than average for a community in the country or region.</p> <p>Chichibu has set the “1st Chichibu General Promotion Plan” as the basic policy for city planning. It is configured of seven basic policies The following two basic policies relate to our program for increasing safety.</p> <p>(1) Target</p> <p>Basic policy ○ “Pleasant City”, safe for all residents</p> <p> ○ “Cooperative City”, where residents help each other</p> <p>(2) Plans</p> <p>We have two plans to realize (1) Target: “Promotion of Safe City Planning” and “City Planning Built Together by the Residents”. “Safe City Promotion” is positioned as an implementation plan for realizing these targets.</p> <p>(3) Actual Methods</p> <p>* A Safe Community supervisor was assigned in the Crisis Management Section that oversees Safe City Planning.</p> <p>* A Steering Committee, Injury Surveillance Committee and seven Task Forces were set for various groups in the community, both private and public, to participate in.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>* Safety and Security Programs are implemented through Task Force activities, etc. Various groups cooperate with these programs.</p> <p>* For information on the Chichibu Safe Community organization, see “Safe Community Activity Promotion Organization” on pages 31 to 36 of the supplemental explanation. For information on the General Promotion Plan, see “Programs for ensuring long-term activities” on pages 98 and 100 of the supplemental explanation.</p> <p>(4) Promotion of Program</p> <p>In Chichibu, there are “neighborhood associations” led by community residents to build the city. Membership in these neighborhood associations is approx. 94%, indicating that most residents are members. There are 82 neighborhood associations in the city. These associations promote activities for crime prevention and disaster prevention, etc., in each area. Seven representatives elected from these neighborhood associations participate in the seven task forces set up for each priority field, and work to promote the Safe Community program throughout Chichibu.</p>	
<p>A-3 How are the mayor (or similar function of the community) and the executive committee involved? Who is chairing the cross-sector group?</p> <p>The mayor is the chair of the Chichibu Safe Community Steering Committee (Chichibu Safe Community administration body comprised of the chairs of 38 groups, such as Police and Fire Department, related to Chichibu’s safety and security). The Safe Community activities are comprehensively managed and promoted with cooperation extending over fields and organizations.</p> <p>To promote cross-sector cooperation in the government administration, a Safe Community supervisor has been assigned in the Crisis Management Section. An organization for the entire city government to participate has been ensured.</p> <p>The City Council agrees the mission and purpose of the Safe Community, and supports the activities.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? Is the mayor involved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Is the executive committee involved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Who is chairing the cross-sectional group? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>.....</p>
<p>A-4 Describe the injury risk-panorama in the community.</p> <p>Based on an analysis of our region, Chichibu has set seven priority fields. An outline of risks in each field is given below.</p> <p>(1) Safe Traffic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Approx. 40% of emergency transports are for traffic accidents. * The number of deaths and accidents with serious injuries is not declining. 	<p>Is the risk-panorama sufficiently described?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>(2) Safe elderly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The population of senior citizens, ages 65 and older, has been increasing each year, and the number of people living alone is also increasing. * The rate of senior citizens transported to the hospital by ambulance is high. There are especially many injuries caused by falling. <p>(3) Safe children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There are many injuries occurring at school and in the home. * There are many traffic accidents involving bicycles. <p>(4) Suicide Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The suicide rate is high compared to national levels and Saitama Prefecture levels. * Suicides by men in the age 40 to 60 group are high. <p>(5) Crime Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There are few crimes, but the level is not dropping. * The rate of crimes in the central city area is as high as Saitama Prefecture's average levels. <p>(6) Safety at Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Many residents fell anxious about natural disasters. * There have been incidents of disaster caused by heavy snows, leaving many hamlets isolated. <p>(7) Safety in Nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There are many accidents occurring during mountain climbing and hiking. * There are many accidents occurring during farming and forestry work. * There are many accidents involving leisure bicyclers. <p>* See "Situation of death from injuries, injuries and accidents, etc." on pages 12 to 30 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	
Section B Structure of the community	
<p>B-1 Describe the demographic structure of the community</p> <p>As of January 1, 2015, the population of Chichibu is 66,073 persons. The population has been gradually declining since the 1960s.</p> <p>[By age group]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * As of 2015, the youth population (under 15) was 13%, the productive population (ages 15 to 64) was 60%, and the senior citizen population (age 65 and older) was 27%. * The youth population and productive population are declining, but the senior citizen population (age 65 and older) is increasing. The decreasing birthrate 	<p>Is the demographic structure and the different risks sufficient described?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>and aging population is advancing.</p> <p>* The population is especially high for men and women in their 60s, and is lowest among the youth population. This trend is common with population statistics for the nation and Saitama Prefecture.</p> <p>[Working population by industry]</p> <p>* As of 2010, the rate of tertiary industries was high at approx. 63%, and is still increasing. On the other hand, the rate of primary industries is 3%, and the rate of secondary industries is 33%. Both are on the decline.</p> <p>* Looking at major types of industry, the working population is highest in the “Manufacturing Industry” accounting for 21%. The “Accommodation Industry, Restaurant/Service Industry” also have high rates at 10%. This is because we are a tourist destination.</p> <p>[Population of foreigners]</p> <p>* The population of foreigners in Chichibu peaked at 737 people in 2005, and since then has declined to 564 people in 2013. Chinese account for the most foreigners with 267 people, followed by Filipinos at 131 people.</p> <p>* See “The population of foreigners in Chichibu City on pages 46 and 47 of the supplemental explanation for more details.</p>	
<p>B-2 Describe the SC/IP at present and the plans for the future.</p> <p><Current programs to increase safety and prevent injuries></p> <p>In Japan, the national, prefectural and city governments are each working to promote safety measures led by the government, police and fire department, etc. The city has enacted an Administrative Plan for each field, and is comprehensively promoting safety administration based on this plan. In Chichibu, we are implementing preventive measures that cover most age groups, genders and environments based on the General Promotion Plan that is the base for each field’s plan.</p> <p>At the residents’ level, the local organizations such as the neighborhood associations and private groups for various fields such as traffic and crime prevention are actively developing activities to increase safety.</p> <p>We are attempting to improve our activities by newly adding the Safe Community perspectives to these conventional activities. For fields that are lacking, we are adding programs for prevention.</p> <p>The programs for resolving the seven priority challenges are carried out in cooperation by the “neighborhood association”, local groups, private groups and governmental agencies. Through this, we will work to create a safe and secure</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>city.</p> <p>* For information on the Administrative Plan and General Promotion Plan, see “Programs for ensuring long-term activities” on pages 98 and 100 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	
<p>B-3 Describe the support for sustained injury prevention of the local politicians in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?</p> <p>The mayor of Chichibu, who is a politician and the top of city administration, is the chair of the Chichibu Safe Community Steering Committee, and comprehensively manages and promotes the Safe Community activities.</p> <p>The entire Chichibu city government follows the mayor’s instructions to participate in the Safe Community. Staff from the related sections participate in the seven Task Forces as secretariats or members.</p> <p>The Chichibu City Council members are periodically ported on the progress of the Safe Community activities, and consulted for advice. The budget borne by the city and the progress of the Safe Community activities are reported at the City Council, and all activities are promoted upon approval from the Council.</p> <p>Related administrative organizations include the Chichibu Police Department, Ogano Police Department, Chichibu Health Department, Chichibu Large Municipal Cooperative Fire Defense Headquarters. These organizations provide data on injuries and accidents, etc., and participate in the Steering Committee, Task Forces and Injury Surveillance Committee. All groups cooperate to promote the activities.</p> <p>* For details, see “Safe Community Activity Promotion Organization on pages 31 to 36 in the separate explanation”.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-4 Describe the strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated.</p> <p>In Chichibu, many programs intended to improve safety and prevent injuries are carried out systematically in each field. The main plans are listed below.</p> <p>[Examples of main plans]</p> <p>Safe elderly: “Chichibu Senior Citizen Welfare Plan 2011, 5th Long-term Care Project Plan”</p> <p>General Citizen Life: “Chichibu Community Welfare Plan”</p> <p>Safe children : “Chichibu Next Generation Development Support Activity Plan”</p> <p>Disabled Person Safety: “Chichibu Disabled Person Welfare Plan”</p> <p>Safety at Disaster: “Chichibu Regional Disaster Prevention Plan”</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>Enactment and promotion of these plans are carried out with the cooperation of the residents.</p> <p>Groups and individuals in the community are also involved with various security and safety activities, and are working together with the city government.</p> <p>[Examples of Safety Activities]</p> <p>Crime Prevention Patrol by voluntary crime prevention organization</p> <p>Mimamori (Watch over) of senior citizens by welfare officers</p> <p>Organization of traffic safety classes</p> <p>In addition to these programs that have been in place since before Safe Community was started, we have established task forces for seven priority challenges, and are utilizing our existing measures to develop activities through cross-sector cooperation.</p>	
<p>B-5 Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and where are they based in the local political and administrative organization?</p> <p>Chichibu Safe Community Steering Committee chair (Mayor of Chichibu)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-6 Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?</p> <p>Chichibu City General Affair's Department, Crisis Management Section, Safe Community supervisor</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?</p> <p>Safe Community is positioned as a continuous important program based on Chichibu's management policy.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?</p> <p>In the "1st Chichibu General Promotion Plan", led by the mayor for enactment and indicating the city's future image, we have set the target "City Planning Built Together by the Residents".</p> <p>In the Safe Community activities we have introduced for achieving this target, the performance indicator of programs implemented by each Task Force has been concretely set as short-term, mid-term and long-term indicators.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>* For details on the performance indicators for each Task Force, see “Indicator 6 Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and effects of change” on pages 91 to 96 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	
<p>B-9 Who have adopted these objectives?</p> <p>Kuniyasu Kuki, Mayor of Chichibu City</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-10 How are the Safe Community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?</p> <p>The achievement of the “1st Chichibu General Promotion Plan”, the Safe Community basic policy that indicates the future of the city, will be confirmed every five years. The Task Forces for each important field have set short-term, mid-term and long-term performance indicators for the programs implemented by each task force.</p> <p>For each Safe Community program, the Task Forces evaluate the short-term and mid-term performance, and the Injury Surveillance Committee evaluates the long-term performance. These results are reported to the Chichibu Safe Community Steering Committee for an internal evaluation. All of the results are summarized in an annual report and submitted to the Japan Institute of Safe Communities (JISC), the Safe Community support center, for an external evaluation.</p> <p>Those evaluation results are reported to the Steering Committee and broadly publicized to the residents through the city newsletter and website.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?</p> <p>The rate of aging population is increasing, and the number of residents requiring long-term care is also increasing. This has brought an increase in expenses for long-term care insurance. We hope to suppress an increase in such expenses through Safe Community activities, such as programs to maintain muscle strength and programs for senior citizens to watch over each other. The performance is included in the Indicator 6 assessments and evaluations.</p> <p>As part of the long-term care insurance policy enacted from before, a program to subsidize 90% of expenses for home improvements such as elimination of steps and installation of handrails. (Maximum subsidy: 200,000 yen)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>As disaster prevention measures, subsidies are given for disaster prevention drills conducted by voluntary fire corps. Subsidies are given according to the number of participants. To assist the activities of these voluntary fire corps, financial aid is given for purchasing resources and machinery to be used in the event of a disaster.</p>	
<p>B-12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them.</p> <p>“Basic Ordinance for Chichibu City Planning”</p> <p>* Purpose</p> <p>We aim to realize a bright, rich and energetic community in which the residents and City both recognize their responsibilities and roles, strengthen mutual understanding and relation of trust, and cooperate to create the city.</p> <p>* Details</p> <p>The City, residents and city council, etc., cooperate to respect the role of the community, which is an essential part of city building. Based on the equality of both sexes, residents are asked to participate, to enact city planning plans, and to cooperate to promote resident-led city planning. Community safety measures are included in the targets of this ordinance.</p> <p>“Chichibu Crime Prevention City Planning Promotion Ordinance”</p> <p>* Purpose</p> <p>To promote a crime prevention city, the responsibility of the City, residents and business operators, etc., shall be clarified, and we will aim to realize a community where residents can live safely and securely.</p> <p>* Details</p> <p>The City, residents and business operators, etc., cooperate to carry out educational activities to enhance awareness of crime prevention, voluntary crime-prevention activities and prevent children from becoming victims of crime, etc. Together we will promote the creation of a crime-free community.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>Section C [Indicator 1]</p>	
<p>C-1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program.</p> <p>Chichibu City has set up the following cross-sector organization to promote Safe Community.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>○ Steering Committee</p> <p>The Steering Committee is comprised of the chairs of 38 groups, including private and public, involved with the safety in Chichibu. This Council manages, adjusts and plans all of the Chichibu Safe Community activities.</p> <p>○ Task forces</p> <p>The task forces cover the seven priority fields Safe Traffic, Safe elderly, Safe children, Suicide Prevention, Crime Prevention, Safety at Disaster and Safety in Nature. Activities are managed, adjusted and planned. Members include representatives from private groups, government agencies and the community. The task forces are set up as cross-sector organizations.</p> <p>○ Chichibu Safe Community Promotion Headquarters (City Hall in house organization)</p> <p>The headquarters are chaired by the mayor of Chichibu, and include section managers. Activities are managed, adjusted and planned to enable cooperation in the city hall over sectors.</p> <p>* For information on the Chichibu Safe Community organization, see “Safe Community Activity Promotion Organization” on pages 31 to 36 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	
<p>C-2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.</p> <p>[City Administration]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The chair of the Chichibu Safe Community Steering Committee is the mayor of Chichibu. * The secretariat of the Chichibu Safe Community Steering Committee is led by the Chichibu Crisis Management Section, and the secretariat of each Task Force is led by the related City section. * The secretariat of the Injury Surveillance Committee is jointly led by the Crisis Management Section and the Community Administration Section which oversees the City’s policy formation. * The Chichibu Police Department and Chichibu Fire Department participate by submitting data on injuries and accidents, and as members of the various Task Forces and Injury Surveillance Committee. <p>[Health and Welfare Center]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * From Chichibu’s Health Department, the Health Center is the secretariat for the Suicide Prevention Task force, and from the Welfare Department, the Senior Citizen Nursing Section is the secretariat for the Safe Elderly Task Force. Other interested employees participate as members of each Task Force. 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>* The Public Hospital participates as a member of the Injury Surveillance Committee, and provides data.</p> <p>* Employees from the Chichibu Health Department, which is part of Saitama Prefecture’s Health Agency, the Social Welfare Council, the Regional Comprehensive Support Center, and Public Welfare Officer/Child Welfare Officer Committee participate in the Steering Committee, Task Forces and Injury Surveillance Committee, etc. They provide information and help implement programs.</p>	
<p>C-3 How are NGOs Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?</p> <p>In each field, the following type of NGO and NPO groups participate in Chichibu Safe Community activities.</p> <p>(Example)</p> <p>Community resident groups: Neighborhood Association Council, Health Welfare Officer Liaison Council, Federation of Senior Citizens Clubs, Association of Home-based Welfare Officers</p> <p>Sports groups: Sports Association</p> <p>Tourism groups: Tourist Bureau</p> <p>Economic groups: Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural Cooperative</p> <p>Parent groups: Federation of PTA</p> <p>Traffic groups: Traffic Safety Association, Association of Traffic Guides, Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety</p> <p>In addition, many other private groups and administrative agencies and administrative agencies in various fields help to promote Chichibu’s Safe Community activities.</p> <p>* For information on the Chichibu Safe Community organization, see “Safe Community Activity Promotion Organization” on pages 31 to 36 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>C-4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community?</p> <p>* From the past, Chichibu City’s newsletter, website and circular notice have been used.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In emergencies, such as natural disasters, the emergency radio system is used to provide information swiftly. * Furthermore, since starting the Safe Community program, we have held explanatory meetings at various areas and assemblies to inform the residents about the high-risk environments and situations. * In addition, each involved City section issues information on high risks they encounter in their respective work. * We also convey information to the residents with seminars and symposiums on the Safe Community activities, and with printed materials providing information on high-risk situations. 															
<p>C-5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The Safe Community Steering Committee leads cooperative actions with the Injury Surveillance Committee, each task Force and organizations within City Hall to promote activities.</p> <p>The Injury Surveillance Committee collects and analyzes data on injuries, etc., and gives advice to each Task Force on their programs and performance indicators.</p> <p>The Safe Community programs are positioned within the implementation plan of the “Chichibu 1st General Promotion Plan” mentioned previously. We have linked this with the City’s administrative evaluation plan, so that we can sustain the program based on the PDCA cycle, and have prepared an organization that all residents can participate in.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>														
<p>Section D [Indicator 2]</p>															
<p>D-1 Describe the sustainable work in regard to SC/IP in following areas and how the different sectors including specific NGOs are involved in the work.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Safe traffic</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Safe homes and leisure times</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Safe children</td> <td>4. Safe elderly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Safe work</td> <td>6. Violence prevention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Suicide prevention</td> <td>8. Disaster preparedness and response</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Safe public places</td> <td>10. Safe hospitals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Safe sports</td> <td>12. Safe water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Safe schools</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Are some of these areas overseen by from other organizations and/or agencies than from the community? How is the community involved?</p>	1. Safe traffic	2. Safe homes and leisure times	3. Safe children	4. Safe elderly	5. Safe work	6. Violence prevention	7. Suicide prevention	8. Disaster preparedness and response	9. Safe public places	10. Safe hospitals	11. Safe sports	12. Safe water	13. Safe schools		<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
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13. Safe schools															

In Chichibu, both government and private organizations carry out various security and safety activities for areas 1 to 13 above.

*** For details on the programs listed below, see “Indicator 2 Long term sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environments and situations” on pages 37 to 42 of the supplemental explanation.**

(the number such as ①②...refer to the programs explained in the supplemental explanation)

		Age groups			
		Children 0-14 yrs. old	Adolescents 15-24 yrs. old	Adults 25-64 yrs. old	Elderly 65 yrs. old and older
Unforeseeable cause	(1) Safe homes	12 ①②	7 ①②	7 ①②	29 ③④⑤
	(2) Safe school	21 ⑥⑧	7 ⑦⑨	4 ⑦	1 ⑦
	(3) Safe work	—	6 ⑪⑫	6 ⑪⑫	6 ⑪⑫
		—	—	—	—
	(4) Safe traffic	26 ⑥⑦⑬⑯	17 ⑨⑯⑰	10 ⑯⑰	16 ⑭⑮⑯⑰
		—	—	—	—
	(5) Safe leisure or sport activity	4 ⑱⑲	4 ⑱⑲	3 ⑲	3 ⑲
—		—	—	—	
(6) Other	23 ⑩⑳㉑㉒	30 ㉑㉒㉓	29 ㉑㉒㉓	29 ㉑㉒㉓	
	—	—	—	—	
Intentional cause	(7) Suicide prevention	13 ⑧⑳㉔	17 ㉔㉕	18 ㉔㉕	12 ㉔㉕
		—	—	—	—
	(8) Crime and violence prevention	18 ⑦⑵⑶⑷	36 ⑦⑵⑶⑷	35 ⑵⑶⑷	43 ⑵⑶⑷
—		—	—	—	
(9) Disaster safety	3	9	35	35	
	—	①⑳㉘㉙㉚	①⑳㉘㉙㉚	①⑳㉘㉙㉚	

The main programs are outlined listed below.

1. Safe traffic

Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Traffic Safety Classes	Traffic Safety Association, Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety	Public elementary schools, Police
Traffic Safety Street Campaign	Traffic Safety Association, Association of Mothers for Traffic Safety, Crossing Guards	Police, City

(continued)

Installation of traffic lights and signs		Police, Prefecture, City
Setting of Zone 30		Police, City

2. Safe homes and leisure times

Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Senior Citizen Home Remodeling Subsidy Project		Comprehensive Support Center, City
Safe Mountain Climbing Campaign	Mountain Climbing Association, Tourist Bureau	Police, Fire Department Headquarters, Prefecture, City
Installation of cycling safety points	Tourist Bureau	Prefecture, City

3. Safe children

Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Infant/toddler health guidance		City
School guards (Mimamori (Watch over) during commute home)	PTA, Neighborhood Associations, Adults Association	Each school, Police, City

4. Safe elderly

Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Fall prevention exercises	Medical Association, Senior Citizens Clubs	Comprehensive Support Center, City
Fureai (communication) Call (Mimamori (Watch over) activities for senior citizens)	Newspaper deliverers, gas company, post office, at-home welfare officers, etc.	Welfare officers, Social Welfare Liaison Council, Police, Fire Department Headquarters

5. Safe work

Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Labor accident prevention movement	Each company	Labor Standards Inspection Office, Prefecture, City

Publicity on risks of farming and forestry work	Agricultural cooperative union, forestry union	Prefecture, City
<u>6. Violence prevention</u>		
Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Measures to prevent child abuse		Police, Prefecture, City
Senior citizen abuse counseling		Comprehensive Support Center, City
<u>7. Suicide prevention</u>		
Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Gatekeeper training	Medical Association, Association of Barbers and Beauticians	Welfare officers, Health Department, City
Holding of consultation sessions	Medical Association, Chamber of Commerce, Association of Judicial Scriveners	Police, Prefecture, City
<u>8. Disaster preparedness and response</u>		
Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Preparation of directory of people needing assistance in disaster	Neighborhood associations	Welfare officers, Fire Department Headquarters, City
Distribution of landslide disaster warning map		Prefecture, City
<u>9. Safe public places</u>		
Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public
Inspection of park equipment, etc.	Facility manager	Prefecture, City
Life-saving Seminars	Each company	Fire Department Headquarters, each school, City
<u>10. Safe hospitals</u>		
Under Medical Service Law, hospitals and clinics are obliged to take measures to ensure medical safety (prepare policy for safe management, hold committee meetings, train staff, etc.). Each medical institution has prepared an organization for safe management.		
<u>11. Safe water</u>		
Program	Main Organizer	
	Private	Public

Beginner's Swimming Classes for Children	Swimming Federation	City												
<p>12. School Safety</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Program</th> <th colspan="2">Main Organizer</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Private</th> <th>Public</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bicycle Safety Classes</td> <td>Bicycle retailers</td> <td>Police, Crossing Guards, City</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Practice-type Classes (Life Skill Education)</td> <td></td> <td>City</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Each school is implementing programs for safety at school. Hananoki Elementary School, Minami Elementary School, and Chichibu Daini Junior High School are working for Safe School certification in conjunction with the Safe Community program.</p>			Program	Main Organizer		Private	Public	Bicycle Safety Classes	Bicycle retailers	Police, Crossing Guards, City	Practice-type Classes (Life Skill Education)		City	
Program	Main Organizer													
	Private	Public												
Bicycle Safety Classes	Bicycle retailers	Police, Crossing Guards, City												
Practice-type Classes (Life Skill Education)		City												
<p>D-2 Describe the work with genders, all ages and all environments and situations. Describe all activities like falls prevention and how the work is done.</p> <p>In Chichibu, preventive activities that cover most genders, ages and environments are carried out.</p> <p>* For details on the programs, see “Indicator 2 Long term sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environments” and situations on pages 37 to 42 of the supplemental explanation.</p>		<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>												
Section E [Indicator 3]														
<p>E-1 Identify all high risk groups and describe what is being done to increase their safety. Groups at risk are often:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indigenous people 2. Low-income groups 3. Minority groups within the community, including workplaces 4. Those at risk for intentional injuries, including victims of crime and self-harm 5. Abused women, men and children 6. People with mental illness, developmental delays or other disabilities 7. People participating in unsafe sports and recreation settings 8. Homeless 9. People at risk for injuries from natural disasters 10. People living or working near high- risk environments (for example, a particular road or intersection, a water hazard etc. 11. People at risk due to religion, ethnicity or sexual preferences <p>Measures for the following types of high-risk groups are carried out in Chichibu. (* Unless specifically noted, measures are carried out by the City.)</p>		<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>												

1. Low-Income Group

* Public Assistance Policy (Target number of households: 545 households * as of February 2015)

Low-income families meeting set conditions are given financial assistance to ensure they may lead a safe and healthy life of the minimum standard.

* Schooling Support

(Target number of households: Elementary school: 258 households, Junior high school: 169 households * as of March 2015)

Low-income families meeting set conditions are given financial assistance to purchase club activity gear and bicycle helmets required for school education.

2. Physically challenged persons (2,521 persons), intellectually challenged persons (503 persons), psychologically challenged persons (298 persons)

* Values given in parentheses indicate the number of persons holding Disability Certificate as of March 31, 2014

* Supply of assistive devices for physical disability

* Life support including temporary custody, pick-up/drop-off service, assistance when going outside, etc.

* Supply and lending of instruments for daily living

3. Abuse Victims

* DV consultations (18 cases handled FY2013)

Consultations regarding DV, etc., are accepted.

* Child abuse consultations (30 cases handled in FY2013)

Consultations regarding child abuse are accepted.

* Senior citizen abuse consultations (21 cases handled in FY2013)

Consultations on senior citizen abuse are accepted from the senior citizen themselves, family members, and nursing/welfare related personnel, etc. This program is carried out by the Regional Comprehensive Support Center^{*1}.

*1. Organization that helps senior citizens to live in their familiar environment even at an old age. Experts including nurses, social welfare officers and chief care managers' work together to provide support. There are three centers in Chichibu.

4. Groups at high risk in event of natural disaster

Chichibu has programs carried out in preparation for landslide disasters and

heavy snow disasters. These mainly target senior citizens, disabled persons and persons living in the mountainous areas of the city.

* Preparation of persons requiring assistance (Number of registered persons: 383 persons * as of March 2015)

A list of persons requiring assistance in the event of a disaster has been prepared. This includes senior citizens and disabled persons, etc.

* Preparation of hazard map

Residents are informed of the risks in the event of a landslide disaster.

E-2 Give examples of high risk environments

1. Describe how risk environments in the community are identified

Chichibu has designated the following areas having a high risk of landslide damage as hazardous areas.

Type of Hazardous Place	Number of Places
○ Landslide risks	23 places
○ Torrents prone to debris flow	197 places
○ Steep slopes at risk of collapse	619 places
Total	839 places

2. Describe prioritized groups and/or environments

Priority groups ... People living in the high-risk environment (hazardous areas) listed above. Especially people, such as senior citizens and disabled persons, who cannot escape easily when a disaster occurs.

Priority environment ... High-risk environments listed above.

3. Are there specific programs for their safety in the community

All districts (80 neighborhood associations) conduct voluntary disaster prevention drills.

4. Describe the timetable of the work

Voluntary disaster prevention drills are held in each district during the National Disaster Prevention Week (August 30 to September 30 each year).

5. Are these groups involved in the prevention aspect of these programs?

In each district, the neighborhood associations and voluntary fire corps cooperate to carry out drills. In the Kuna District, universities and volunteer groups, etc.,

Are the descriptions sufficient?

yes

No..,

If no!! What is missing:

<p>have joined with the neighborhood associations and voluntary fire corps to prepare an evacuation map.</p>	
<p>Section F [Indicator 4]</p>	
<p>F-1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age- groups and environments.</p> <p>In Chichibu, the following types of evidence-based programs are carried out for various age groups and environments, which include:</p> <p>1. Safe Traffic Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Conducting of Traffic Safety Classes (2) Installation of signs at places with frequent accidents <p>2. Safe elderly Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Promotion of exercises to do at home (Tea Time Exercises) (2) Preparation and distribution of pamphlet on preventing accidents in the home (in preparation stage) (3) Conducting of “Fureai (communication) ” Call [mimamori (watch over) activities) <p>3. Safe children Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Preparation of poster on preventing toddler accidents in the home (in preparation stage) (2) Conducting of rhythmic play (to improve balance) at nursery schools (3) Preparation of School Injury Map (4) Preparation of manual for preventing injuries at after-school activities (5) Interactive learning on preventing bullying <p>4. Suicide Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Conducting of Suicide Prevention Forum (2) Conducting of consultation services by experts (3) Installation of signs with slogans at bridge where many deaths from jumping occur (4) Sharing of information by interested agencies <p>5. Crime Prevention Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Conducting of crime prevention patrols (2) Installation of security cameras in city areas (3) Conducting of Lock Your Door Campaign <p>6. Safety at Disaster Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Preparation of Snow Removal Route Map (2) Registration of disabled people as people requiring assistance in disaster (3) Training of voluntary disaster prevention organization leaders 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>(4) Conducting of voluntary disaster drills</p> <p>7. Safety in Nature Task Force</p> <p>(1) Conducting of Safe Mountain Climbing Campaign</p> <p>(2) Distribution of handbills calling for caution when handling farming and forestry machinery</p> <p>(3) Installation of Cycling Safety Points</p> <p>* For details, refer to “Indicator 4 Programs based on available evidence” on pages 49 to 87 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	
<p>F-2 Has any contacts been established with the ISCSC (International Safe Community Support Centres), WHO CCCSP (WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion at the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden), other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones? What has been the extent of their counsel?</p> <p>In working toward designation, Chichibu City has asked the Japan Institute of Safe Communities, the support center, for general support. The Steering Committee, each Task Force and Injury Surveillance Committee also participate. The Injury Surveillance Committee include members of the Medical Association and experts from universities, the Health Department, Fire Department, Police Department and Public Hospital, etc. These members provide advice on the evaluation of programs by analyzing data and using long-term indicators.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>Section G [Indicator 5]</p>	
<p>G-1 What local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies? (For example, registering injuries can be done at hospitals, health centers, dentists, schools, care of the elderly organizations and the local police. Household surveys can also be used for collection of data about injuries and risk environments and risk situations.) Which methods are used in the community?</p> <p>When deciding preventive measures, the following type of injury data is collected and analyzed according to severity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Demographic statistics issued by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare * Emergency transport data issued by Fire Department Headquarters * Police statistics issued by Police Department (Traffic accidents, crime) * Statistics on suicides issued by Cabinet Office 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Japan Sports Council Disaster Relief Funds data (injuries at public elementary and junior high schools), etc. * The public hospital started collecting injury data in conjunction with the start of Safe Community program. * 3,000 residents were surveyed to collect information on minor injuries, cases of Hiyari Hatto(close calls), and awareness and actions regarding security and safety that cannot be collected with the existing data. <p>* For details, refer to “Indicator 5 Programs that documents the frequency and causes of injuries” on pages 87 to 90 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	
<p>G-2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.</p> <p>The Task Forces asked the Injury Surveillance Committee for various data required for preventive measures. The Surveillance Committee is studying methods to obtain this data. The obtained information will be processed as necessarily by the Surveillance Committee’s business group (person in charge of data), and provided to each Task Force.</p> <p>(Example)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Demographic statistics: Data collected by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, based on city information, will be obtained each year. * Police statistics: Data collected by the police will be obtained each year. * Emergency transport data: Data collected by the Fire Department Headquarters will be obtained each year. * Survey of resident’s awareness on security and safety: The results of a survey conducted by the city once every three years will be obtained. <p>* For details, refer to “Indicator 5 Programs that documents the frequency and causes of injuries” on pages 87 to 90 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>G-3 Describe how the community documents and uses knowledge about causes of injuries, groups at risk and risky environments. How does the community document progress over time?</p> <p>The various data is connected and tabulated by the Safe Community supervisor at the City’s Crisis Management Section. The Injury Surveillance Committee gives advice on how to collect the data and tabulate the results, etc., from a professional perspective. The results are provided to the various Task Forces and are disclosed to the public through the city’s newsletter and website, etc.</p> <p>Each Task Force sets challenges based on that data, and uses it to assess the effect of programs conducted to resolve the challenges.</p> <p>The progress of these activities is recorded as an annual report.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>* For details, refer to “Indicator 5 Programs that documents the frequency and causes of injuries” on pages 87 to 90 of the supplemental explanation.</p>																					
<p>Section H [Indicator 6]</p>																					
<p>H-1 How does your community analyze results from the injury data to track trends and results from the programs? What is working well and has given you good results. What are the plans to continue? What needs to be changed?</p> <p>In Chichibu, we have set the following phased indicators for assessing the results of programs. Data on injuries is analyzed according to each indicator.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="188 741 1106 1135"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Indicator name</th> <th>Relation to program</th> <th>Example (Fall Prevention Class)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Activity indicator</td> <td>Indicator to measure results of activity</td> <td>Number of classes held</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Short-term indicator</td> <td>Indicator to measure changes in awareness</td> <td>Survey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Mid-term indicator</td> <td>Indicator to measure changes in actions</td> <td>Number of people practicing fall prevention exercises</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Long-term indicator</td> <td>Changes in injury frequency and number of cases</td> <td>Reduction in number of persons injured by falling</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The programs are improved based on the results of each indicator.</p> <p>Chichibu did not have a system to collect injury data from medical injuries. After starting the Safe Community activities, we started a program to collect injury data from the Public Hospital in 2014. The Injury Surveillance Committee will review how to use this data, and will continue to collect and use it.</p>	No.	Indicator name	Relation to program	Example (Fall Prevention Class)	1	Activity indicator	Indicator to measure results of activity	Number of classes held	2	Short-term indicator	Indicator to measure changes in awareness	Survey	3	Mid-term indicator	Indicator to measure changes in actions	Number of people practicing fall prevention exercises	4	Long-term indicator	Changes in injury frequency and number of cases	Reduction in number of persons injured by falling	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
No.	Indicator name	Relation to program	Example (Fall Prevention Class)																		
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4	Long-term indicator	Changes in injury frequency and number of cases	Reduction in number of persons injured by falling																		
<p>H-2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used</p> <p>The program assessment results are used in the following manner.</p> <p>(1) Improvement and management of programs</p> <p>Each Task Force and the Injury Surveillance Committee assesses each program based on the short-term, mid-term and long-term performance indicators set for the programs of each priority challenge, and determines the improvements needed for those programs, etc.</p> <p>(2) Decision of direction of future Safe Community program</p> <p>The assessment results are reported to the Japan Institute for Safe Communities for an external review. The results are also used by the Chichibu Safe Community Steering Committee as basic data for determining the direction of future activities.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>																				

<p>(3) Feedback for residents</p> <p>The results of the assessments are broadly disclosed to residents through the city newsletters and website.</p>	
<p>H-3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs.</p> <p>Examples of changes made as a result of programs carried out at Chichibu are given below.</p> <p>Example (1) Promotion of Fall Prevention Exercises</p> <p>The number of people who can participate in Fall Prevention Classes held in a classroom is limited, so we have developed activities to promote “Tea Time Exercises (Cha-Tore)” that can be done at home. This activity has been continued mostly at Senior Citizen Clubs in each district to help prevent falling accidents in the home. The effect has been measured at some Senior Citizen Clubs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Training of instructor trainers 35 people * Number of Tea Time Exercise participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FY2013 28 sessions 776 people FY2014 91 sessions 2065 people * Number of Senior Citizen Clubs assessed for effect of Tea Time Exercises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FY2014 1 club (21 people) <p>Only about 200 people participated in the previous classroom-type exercises. However, approximately 3,000 senior citizens have participated in the Tea Time Exercises, covering 15% of the senior citizen population. We are planning to increase the number of Senior Citizen Clubs assessed to determine the effect of the Tea Time Exercises.</p> <p>Example 2 Suicide Prevention Measures</p> <p>Since there are many jumpers from the bridge, signs with slogans collected from elementary and junior high students are installed on the bridges and dams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of bridges with signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FY2013 3 places 6 signs FY2013 3 places 6 signs FY2014 2 places 5 signs, 3 movable signs * Number of collected slogans (Collected from elementary and junior high schools in Chichibu Gun) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,309 slogans from 35 elementary schools 1,861 slogans from 16 junior high schools 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>In FY2010, there were 11 suicides by jumping from the bridge, but with the signs, the numbers dropped to 5 suicides in FY2013 and 1 suicide in FY2014.</p> <p>The signs also function to increase community awareness of suicides.</p> <p>* For details, refer to “Indicator 4 Programs based on available evidence” on pages 49 to 87 of the supplemental explanation.</p>	
Section I [Indicator 7]	
<p>I-1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.</p> <p>Chichibu has taken the following opportunities to participate in the network.</p> <p>1. In Japan</p> <p>(1) Preliminary audit, onsite audit and Designation Ceremony at other municipalities promoting SC (Listed on I-4)</p> <p>(2) Safe Community Awareness events held by other municipalities promoting SC (Listed on I-4)</p> <p>(3) Conference of Japanese municipalities promoting SC (Listed on I-4)</p> <p>(4) Seminars and regular meetings held by JISC (Listed on I-4)</p> <p>2. Overseas</p> <p>(1) International conferences (Listed on I-4)</p> <p>(2) Overseas tours organized by JISC (Listed on I-4)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>I-2 Will the designation ceremony coincides with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?</p> <p>We are organizing a forum with experts from Safe Communities in Asia, and plan to promote exchanges with municipalities promoting Safe Communities in Japan at that time.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>I-3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?</p> <p>All designated municipalities in Japan and municipalities working toward designation (18 municipalities)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>I-4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</p> <p><Overseas></p> <p>2012, November Participated in and presented at 6th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Toshima Ward, Tokyo)</p> <p>2014, May Participated in and presented at 7th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Busan, South Korea)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p>

<Japan>		
2012, September	Participated in “Citizens' Security and Safety Forum in Komoro”	
2012, November	Participated in Toshima Ward, Tokyo Safe Community Designation Ceremony	
2012, December	Participated in Komoro City, Nagano Safe Community Designation Ceremony	
2013, January	Observed Sakae Ward, Yokohama Safe Community on-site audit	
2013, February	Participated in Kameoka City, Kyoto Safe Community Re-designation Ceremony	
2013, July	Participated in Safe Community Seminar organized by JISC	
2013, August	Observed Matsubara Safe Community on-site audit, Observed Kurume Safe Community on-site audit	
2013, October	Participated in Sakae Ward, Yokohama Safe Community Designation Ceremony	
2013, November	Participated in Atsugi Shimizu Public Elementary School Safe School Designation Ceremony, Participated in Matsubara Safe Community Designation Ceremony, Participated in Network of Municipalities Promoting Safe Communities Conference	
2013, December	Participated in Kurume Safe Community Designation Ceremony	
2014, May	Observed Koga Safe Community preliminary audit, Observed Towada Safe Community preliminary audit	
2014, July	Participated in Safe Community Seminar organized by JISC	
2014, October	Participated in and presented at Japan Association of Community Based Civil Society Sciences Eastern Japan Conference, Observed Atsugi Safe Community preliminary audit for redesignation	
2014, November	Observed Kitamoto Safe Community on-site audit	
2015, February	Participated in Towada Safe Community Redesignation ceremony	
I-5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership? (Asian, European, Pan-Pacific, African or Latin-American Regional Network for Safe Communities)	Are the descriptions sufficient? <input type="checkbox"/> yes	

Asia Regional Safe Community Network

No., If no!! What is missing: