



# The World-Hub University for the Academic Impact SDG 9 by the United Nations



**Student SDG Promoters**  
**in collaboration with the**  
**Office of Gender Equality (OGE)**  
**present**

STOP  
VIOLENCE  
AGAINST  
WOMEN



**STOP**  
**VIOLENCE**  
**AGAINST**  
**WOMEN**

A Webinar on

# Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls

## 女性と女兒に対する暴力の撲滅に 関するウェビナー



Today is the  
***International Day  
for Elimination of  
Violence Against  
Women***

and the start of...



**STOP  
VIOLENCE  
AGAINST  
WOMEN**



今日は女性と少女に対する暴力撤廃の国際デーです

**DO YOU KNOW?**

**あなたは知っていますか？**

**Violence can happen to every woman, no matter**



**age,**  
**education,**  
**employment**  
**or culture**



World Health Organization

Regional Office for Europe

#16Days #EndViolence



# WHAT IS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?

女性に対する暴力とは何ですか？

# United Nations Declaration



- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) includes “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, **physical, sexual or psychological harm** or suffering to women/girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life (United Nations, 1993)”.



# UN History of Violence Issues

- 1989, 1990, 1999, 2000 UNICRI - first International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)
- 1992 General Recommendation of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- 1993 UN Declaration on Violence against Women/Girls
- 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- 2000 Special Rapporteur for Violence Against Women
- 2008 UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign
- 2013 CSW 57 Elimination of Violence against Women

# HOW DOES VIOLENCE IMPACT ON WOMEN'S HEALTH?

暴力は女性の健康にどのように影響しますか？

# VIOLENCE IMPACTS WOMEN'S HEALTH

Women who suffer violence are more likely to experience:



Injuries

Self-harm or suicide

Depression or anxiety disorders

Unwanted pregnancies

Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV

Alcohol or tobacco use problems

- 自傷/ 自殺
- 怪我
- 望まない妊娠
- うつ病と不安
- 過剰なアルコールやタバコの使用
- 性感染症 (HIV)

# WHAT ARE DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE?

さまざまな形態の暴力とは何ですか？

## Different forms of violence against women:

- **Intimate partner violence**
- **Sexual violence**
- **Female Genital Mutilation**
- **Forced and early marriage**
- **Femicide**
- **Trafficking**



- 親密なパートナーの暴力
- 性的暴力
- 女性性器切除
- 強制結婚と児童
- フェミサイド (Female+cide)
- 人身売買

# Intimate Partner Violence - 親密なパートナーの暴力

- Intimate partner violence (IPV) is domestic violence by a current or former spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner.

親密なパートナーの暴力 (IPV) は、現在または元配偶者もしくはパートナーによる家庭内暴力です。



# Forms of Intimate Partner Violence - 親密なパートナーの暴力の種類

- Physical violence - 身体的暴力
  - Ex: slapping, hitting, kicking and beating - 平手打ち、打撃、蹴り、殴打
- Sexual violence - 性的暴力
  - Ex: forced sexual intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion - 強制的な性交と性的強制
- Emotional (psychological) abuse - 心理的虐待
  - Ex: insults, constant humiliation, intimidation (e.g. destroying things), threats of harm, threats to take away children - 侮辱、絶え間ない屈辱、脅迫、危害の脅威、子供を連れ去る脅威
- Controlling behaviours - 行動の制御
  - Ex: isolating a person from family and friends; monitoring their movements; and restricting access to financial resources, employment, education or medical care - 家族や友人から人を隔離する。彼らの動きを監視する。財源、雇用、教育または医療へのアクセスを制限する。

# Did you know?



**1 IN 4 WOMEN**

will experience domestic violence  
in her lifetime<sup>1</sup>



**85%** of domestic  
violence victims are women<sup>2</sup>

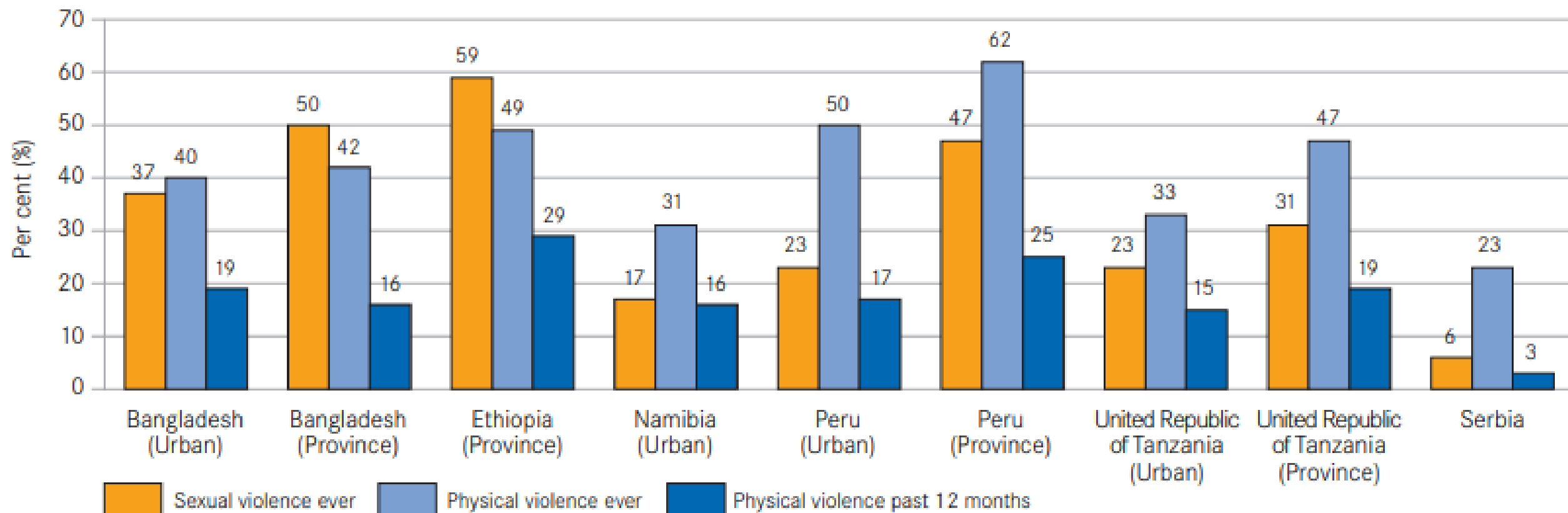


**1 IN 12 WOMEN** has been stalked<sup>3</sup>

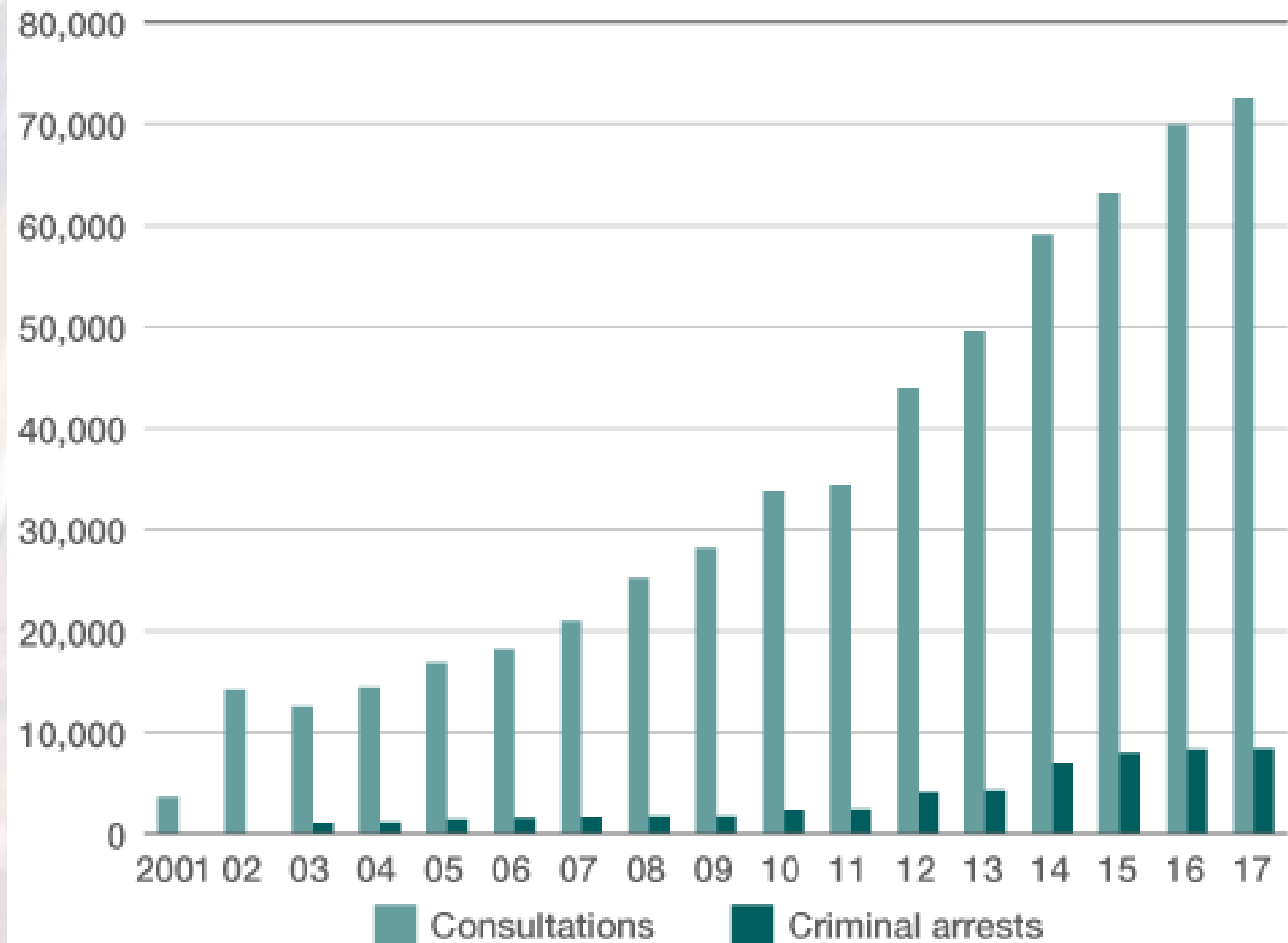
**81%** of women stalked by a current  
or former intimate partner are also physically  
assaulted by that partner<sup>4</sup>

1. Tjaden, Patricia & Thoennes, Nancy. National Institute of Justice and the Center of Disease Control and Prevention, "Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (2000). 2. Bureau of Justice Statistics Crime Data Brief, Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001. February 2003. 3. Tjaden, Patricia & Thoennes, Nancy. (1998). "Stalking in America." National Institute for Justice. 4. Tjaden, Patricia & Thoennes, Nancy. (1998). "Stalking in America." National Institute for Justice

**Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting physical and/or sexual IPV by type and when the violence took place, WHO multi-country study (3)**



## Consultations and Criminal Arrests Related to Domestic Violence in Japan



Statistics for 2001 are from October 13, when the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims was introduced.

Created by *Nippon.com* based on information released by the National Police Agency.

# Sexual Violence - 性的暴力

- Sexual violence is sexual activity when consent is not obtained or not freely given.

性的暴力とは、同意が得られなかったり、自由に与えられなかったりした場合の性行為です。

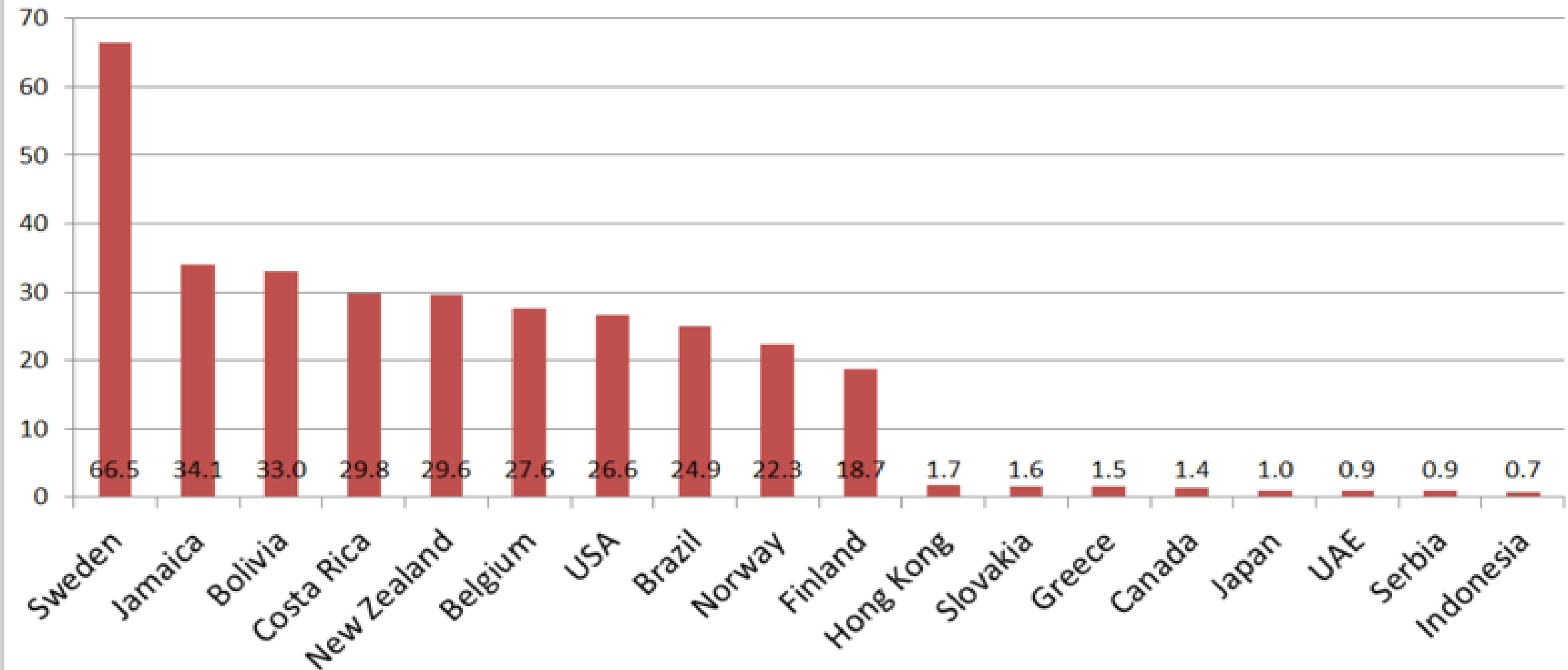
# Rape Statistics by Countries - 国別のレイプ統計

Country	Rape Incidence	Highlights
South Africa 南アフリカ	500,000 a year, but only one out of 9 rape cases are reported 年間50万人だが、レイプ事件は9件中1件しか報告されていない	50 % of children have already faced the beastly crime before turning 18 and 24,892 rapes have been committed with children under the age of 18.
Sweden スウェーデン	63 rape cases per 100,000 population 人口10万人あたり63件のレイプ事件	One out of every three women report having had a forceful sexual encounter even before teenage.
USA	On average 2.93 lakh sexual assaults a year i.e. an assault after every 107 seconds a day. 年間平均29.3万人の性的暴行	Despite freedom of speech, women keep silent. Therefore, 98% of the offenders will never set a foot in jail because of not being reported.
England & Wales 英国	85,000 rape crimes a year, of which males are 12,000 年間85,000件のレイプ犯罪、そのうち男性は12,000件	In U.K. only penetration by a penis is considered a rape – not by the finger or other objects

# Rape Statistics by Countries - 国別のレイプ統計

Country	Rape Incidence	Highlights
India インド	Rape crime rate in 2013 was 33,707 2013年のレイプ犯罪率は33,707人でした	The target age of victims is 18-30 years of age. Justice system weak.
Canada カナダ	4.50 lakh assaults annually – 60% under age 17 年間45万人の暴行- 17歳未満の60%	80% of sex offenders are married and 80% are friends/known to the family.
New Zealand ニュージーランド	Has a rape crime rates more than the world average 世界平均よりもレイプ犯罪率が高い	1 out of every 3 girls and even one out of every 6 boys are prone to rape
Australia オーストラリア	Has 30% of sexual assault victims 性的暴行の犠牲者の30%がいる	29% of rape is committed by “daters” or those who come through Social Media sites.
Zimbabwe ジンバブエ	A woman is raped every 90 minutes. 女性は90分ごとにレイプされます。	UNICEF reports that 42% of rape is done with children

## Rape at the national level, number of police-recorded offences (rate/100,000) - United nations (2012)





# Hathras gang rape victim is dead. One rape reported every 15 minutes in India

Eight years after the Nirbhaya rape case, a nineteen-year-old teenage girl, brutally gangraped in Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, dies in New Delhi's Safdarjugh hospital. NCRB data shows that the country's rape statistics remain abysmal.

[Home](#) / [India News](#) / [Delhi gang rape convicts hanged, 2,650 days after committing the crime](#)

## Delhi gang rape convicts hanged, 2,650 days after committing the crime

There were six men who had committed the crime, but Ram Singh, the bus driver, committed suicide and a juvenile accused was released after spending three years in a reform home.

### trending topics

COVID 19 Live Updates

Covid-19 vaccine

India Covid-19 cases

Cyclone Nivar

# Child Marriages-強制結婚と児童婚

- Every 3 seconds there is a child bride in the world.

3秒ごとに世界に児童婚がいます。

- 1 of 3 girls in developing countries (excluding China) is likely to marry before the age of 18.

発展途上国(中国を除く)の女の子の3人に1人は18歳より前に結婚する可能性が高いです。

- There were 14.1 million child brides in 2012.

2012年には1,410万人の児童婚がありました。

# Child Marriages-強制結婚と児童婚

- 2010 – 2020 39,000 girls under 18 was married each day.

2010～2020年18歳未満の少女が一日当たり39,000人結婚しました。

- Early marriage leads to higher mortality, school drop out, child bearing before maturity, etc.

早婚は、死亡率の上昇、学校中退、十分な成長前の出産などにつながります。

# Child Marriages

TEHANI, AGE 8 (Yemen)

*“Whenever I saw him, I hid. I hated to see him,”* Tehani (in pink) recalls of the early days of her marriage to Majed, when she was 6 and he was 25.

The young wife posed for a portrait with former classmate Ghada, also a child bride, outside their home in Hajjah.



Photo courtesy National Geographic

# THE IMPACT OF MEDIA ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

## 女性への暴力に対するメ ディアの影響

Guest Speaker

Mr. Ayesh Madushanka Wijayasinghe (アイエッシュ)

Assistant Commissioner, Sri Lanka Press Council

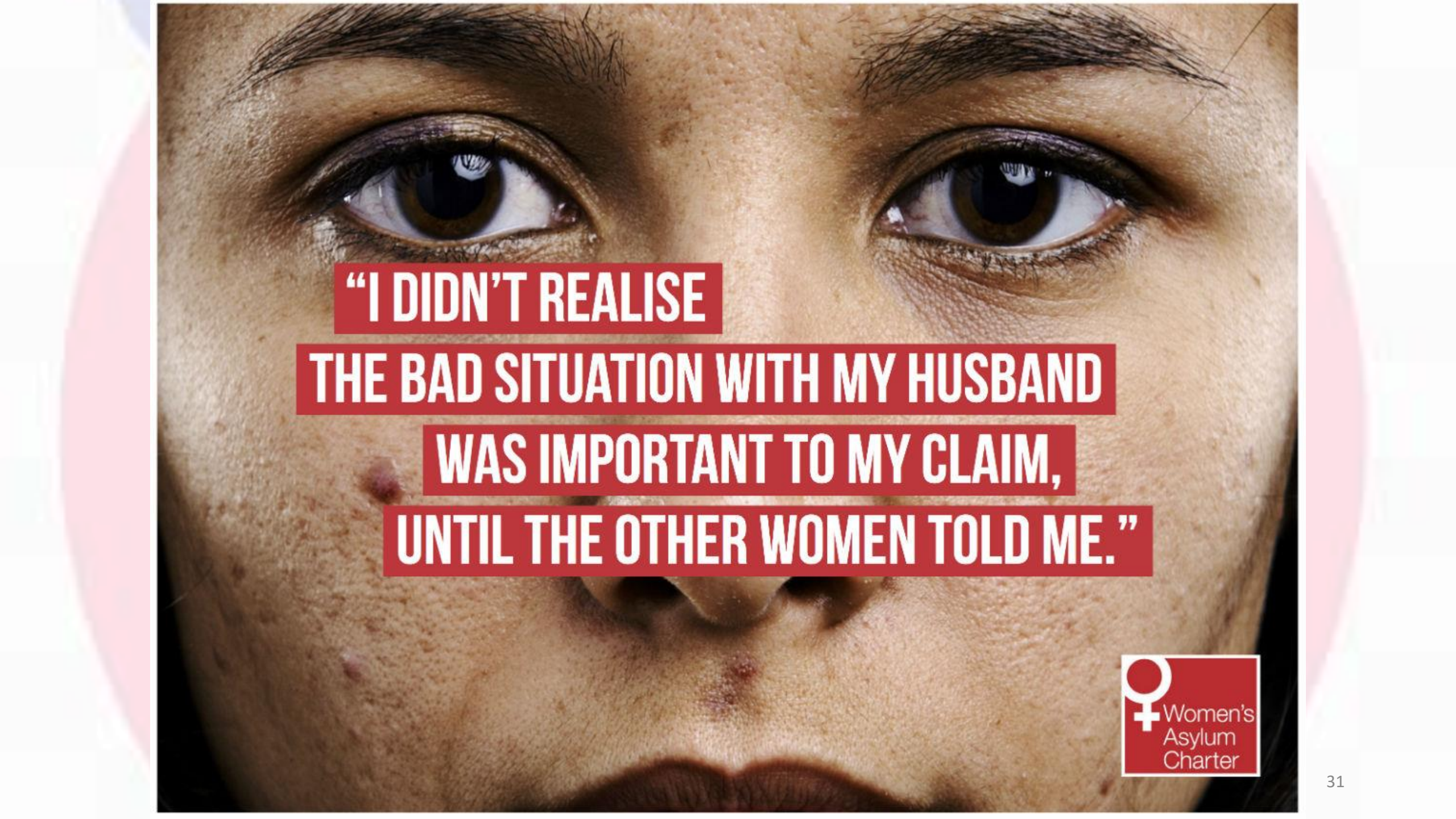
B.A Special Mass Communication

M.Phil in Mass Communication (reading)



# WHY IS THERE AN INCREASE OF VIOLENCE?

なぜ暴力が増えるのですか？

A close-up photograph of a woman's face, focusing on her eyes and the text overlay. The text is presented in four stacked red rectangular boxes with white, bold, sans-serif font. The woman has dark hair and is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression.

**“I DIDN’T REALISE  
THE BAD SITUATION WITH MY HUSBAND  
WAS IMPORTANT TO MY CLAIM,  
UNTIL THE OTHER WOMEN TOLD ME.”**



Silence



# Norms and beliefs that support violence against women

- A man has a right to assert power over a woman and is considered socially superior

男性は女性に対して権力を主張する権利があり、社会的に優れていると見なされています

- A man has a right to physically discipline a woman for 'incorrect' behaviour
- 男性には、「誤った」行動について女性を物理的に懲戒する権利があります

- Physical violence is an acceptable way to resolve conflict in a relationship
- 身体的暴力は、人間関係における対立を解決するための容認できる方法です

- Sexual intercourse is a man's right in marriage

性交は結婚における男性の権利です

# Norms and beliefs that support violence against women

- A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together

女性は家族を一緒に保つために暴力を容認する必要があります

- There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten

女性が殴られるに値する時があります

- Sexual activity (including rape) is a marker of masculinity

性行為(レイプを含む)は男らしさのマーカーです

- Girls are responsible for controlling a man's sexual urges

女の子は男性の性的衝動を制御する責任があります

# THE SITUATION IN JAPAN

## 日本の状況

# Gender Equality in Japan - 日本での男女平等

- Japan ranks 121st in the gender equality ranking in the world. (South Korea and China rank 108th and 106th respectively)

日本は世界の男女共同参画ランキングで121位にランクされています。  
(韓国と中国はそれぞれ108位と106位)

# Gender Equality in Japan - 日本での男女平等

- Japanese women were granted equal rights in political participation, social activities and family life, for the first time in the history in 1946.

日本の女性は、1946年の歴史上初めて、政治参加、社会活動、家族生活において平等な権利を与えられました。

- Law on Equal Opportunity and Treatment between Men and Women in Employment in 1985.

1985年の雇用における男女間の機会均等と待遇に関する法律。

- Basic Law for Gender Equal Society legislated in 1999.

1999年に制定された男女共同参画社会の基本法。

- New Anti-Harassment Law introduced by former prime minister, Shinzo Abe.

安倍晋三前首相が導入した新しいハラスメント防止法。

## Box 1: The Case of Jane

Jane (not her real name) is an Australian woman living in Japan. She was raped by a US serviceman in April of 2002 in Kanagawa Prefecture, and immediately afterward called the police. However, instead of providing her with immediate medical treatment, the police forced her to cooperate with the investigation, bringing her back to the scene of the crime to take pictures, which caused her serious suffering. She was finally taken to a hospital after several hours of investigation. She left the police station about 10 hours after the incident, without having had any meals or anything to drink and without even being given a replacement for her underwear, which was taken as evidence. After being told that the Japanese prosecutor dropped charges against the perpetrator, she took her case to civil court, and was awarded 3 million yen in compensation in 2005.

Jane also took out a lawsuit against the Kanagawa prefectural police for the humiliating investigation, which is in violation of rules laid out in police documents such as the *Guidelines to Protect Victims of Crimes* and in the *Handbook on Support for Victims of Sexual Crimes*. In December 2007, the Tokyo District Court ruled that the Kanagawa police response to Jane was not illegal, due to the requirements of conducting investigations and maintaining evidence. Regarding the obligation of police to provide appropriate care for victims of sexual assaults, the Court ruled that while the *Guidelines* and the *Handbook* are not insignificant, they nevertheless contain only internal rules and resource materials and are thus not legally binding. This decision is currently under appeal in the Tokyo High Court.

# Penalties applied in Japan - 日本での罰

Criminal Act / 犯罪行為	Penalties / 罰
Rape or Forcible Indecency / 強姦	<p>Forcible indecency: imprisonment with work for no less than six months and no more than ten years (Article 176) 強制的な猥褻: 6か月以上10年以下の仕事による投獄</p> <p>Rape: imprisonment with work for a definite term of not less than three years (Article 177) レイプ: 3年以上の一定期間の仕事による投獄</p> <p>Gang rape: imprisonment of not less than four years (Article 177) 輪姦: 4年以上の投獄</p>
Domestic Violence / 家庭内暴力	<p>Injury: imprisonment with work for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen (Article 204) けが: 15年以内の懲役または50万円以下の罰金</p> <p>No injury: imprisonment with work for not more than 2 years, a fine of not more than 300,000 yen, imprisonment without work or a petty fine けがなし: 2年以下の懲役、30万円以下の罰金、無職または軽微な罰金</p>

# #MeToo Movement





# MEASURES AGAINST VIOLENCE

## 暴力への対策

# Approaches to prevent violence - 暴力を防ぐためのアプローチ

- Life-skills and school-based programmes

ライフスキルと学校ベースのプログラム

- Build the knowledge base and raise awareness through media and advocacy campaigns

メディアやアドボカシーキャンペーンを通じて知識ベースを構築し、意識を高めます

- Empower women socially and economically

女性に社会的および経済的に力を与える

- Engage men and boys to promote nonviolence and gender equality

非暴力とジェンダー平等を促進するために男性と少年を関与させる

# Approaches to prevent violence - 暴力を防ぐためのアプローチ

- Reform legal frameworks / 法的枠組みの改革
  - strengthening and expanding laws defining rape and sexual assault within marriage

結婚におけるレイプと性的暴行を定義する法律の強化と拡大

- sensitizing and training police and judges about partner violence

パートナーの暴力について警察と裁判官を敏感にし、訓練する

- improving the application of existing laws

既存の法律の適用を改善する



### Teach safe and healthy relationship skills

- Social-emotional learning programs for youth
- Healthy relationship programs for couples



### Engage Influential adults and peers

- Men and boys as allies in prevention
- Bystander empowerment and education
- Family-based programs



### Disrupt the developmental pathways toward partner violence

- Early childhood home visitation
- Preschool enrichment with family engagement
- Parenting skill and family relationship programs
- Treatment for at-risk children, youth, and families



### Create protective environments

- Improve school climate and safety
- Improve organizational policies and workplace climate
- Modify the physical and social environments of neighborhoods



### Strengthen economic supports for families

- Strengthen household financial security
- Strengthen work-family supports



### Support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms

- Victim-centered services
- Housing programs
- First responder and civil legal protections
- Patient-centered approaches
- Treatment and support for survivors of IPV, including teen dating violence

# HOW HEALTH PROVIDERS CAN SUPPORT WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE



L  
I  
V  
E  
S

Listen closely, with empathy and no judgment.

Inquire about their needs and concerns.

Validate their experiences. Show you believe and understand.

Enhance their safety.

Support them to connect with additional services.

Do no harm. Respect women's wishes.



World Health Organization

A close-up, profile view of a woman with dark hair and light-colored eyes, looking towards the right. She is wearing a red top and a gold chain earring. The background is a soft-focus indoor setting with a wooden wall on the left and a light blue wall on the right. A semi-transparent circular graphic is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text.

YOUR  
VOICE IS  
POWERFUL.

# COVID 19 AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

COVID19と女性に対する暴力

# COVID-19// VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

During the **#COVID19** pandemic,  
risks of violence increase due to:

- More time at home with abusers
- Rising stress
- Isolation from social support networks
- Limited access to critical services





# Health workers can help women survivors of violence during COVID-19



**Offer** first-line support to women



**Provide** medical treatment



**Connect** and refer survivors to support



World Health  
Organization

human  
reproduction  
programme **hrp**  
research for impact  
UNDP · UNFPA · UNICEF · WHO · WORLD BANK

# Governments can help protect women and their children from violence during COVID-19

**Include** violence against women essential services in COVID-19 emergency preparedness and response plans



**Support** hotlines, shelters and other specialized services to provide services in the context of COVID-19 prevention measures



Violence against women and girls  
is ***not inevitable.***  
Prevention is ***possible and essential.***

**Together we can  
end gender violence**

Human Rights Day

**DEC 10**





**L** **shine** **the**  
**LIGHT**  
on woman abuse<sup>®</sup>





**STOP**  
**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**



# RESPECT



**RESPECT** women.  
End violence against women.



Change  
the  
World

GENERATION  
EQUALITY

STANDS  
AGAINST  
RAPE

16 Days of Activism  
to end violence against women and girls



**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**



# References

- [https://www.gender.go.jp/english\\_contents/mge/violence/index.html](https://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/mge/violence/index.html)
- [https://www.gender.go.jp/policy/no\\_violence/e-vaw/book/pdf/stoptheboryoku.pdf](https://www.gender.go.jp/policy/no_violence/e-vaw/book/pdf/stoptheboryoku.pdf)
- <https://www.who.int/gender/violence/womenfirtseng.pdf>
- [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77432/WHO\\_RHR\\_12.36\\_eng.pdf](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77432/WHO_RHR_12.36_eng.pdf)
- [https://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/global\\_campaign/en/chap6.pdf](https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap6.pdf)
- <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/SV-Prevention-Technical-Package.pdf>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/sv-prevention-technical-package-spanish508.pdf>
- <https://www.nippon.com/en/features/h00269/>
- [https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/sv\\_surveillance\\_definitions-2009-a.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/sv_surveillance_definitions-2009-a.pdf)
- <https://www.pgurus.com/is-our-media-hyping-indias-rape-scenario/>
- <https://telljp.com/lifeline/tell-chat/homepage/resources/sexual-harassment/>
- <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/46af4d1f0.pdf>
- [http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who\\_multicountry\\_study/summary\\_report/en/](http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who_multicountry_study/summary_report/en/)
- <http://www.who.int/gender/violence/womenfirtseng.pdf>

# Refugees and SDGs

Information Session



# 難民と持続可能な開発 目標 - 説明会

**December 9<sup>th</sup> on Zoom!**

**Join us from 17:30 to 18:30**

**Let's learn about the  
experiences of forcibly  
displaced people!**

More info ・ 連絡先:

project-x3@jcom.nagaokaut.ac.jp

In English **そして、日本語\***で  
For everyone to understand  
**誰もがわかるように**

スライドが日本語・英語、動画の字幕が  
日本語、口頭説明が英語



NUTSDG9



@nagaokaut\_UNAI

**12月9日(水) Zoomにて!**  
**17.30時から18.30時まで**

**強制移動させられた人々  
の経験について学びま  
しょう。**

Sign up here!



<https://forms.gle/NkABdFW8vC94YSTt6>

申込みはこちら