

Community Design by Functional Integration for 2030

—Otagaisama (Integrated & Inclusive & Reciprocal) Community

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Project Goals, R&D Target

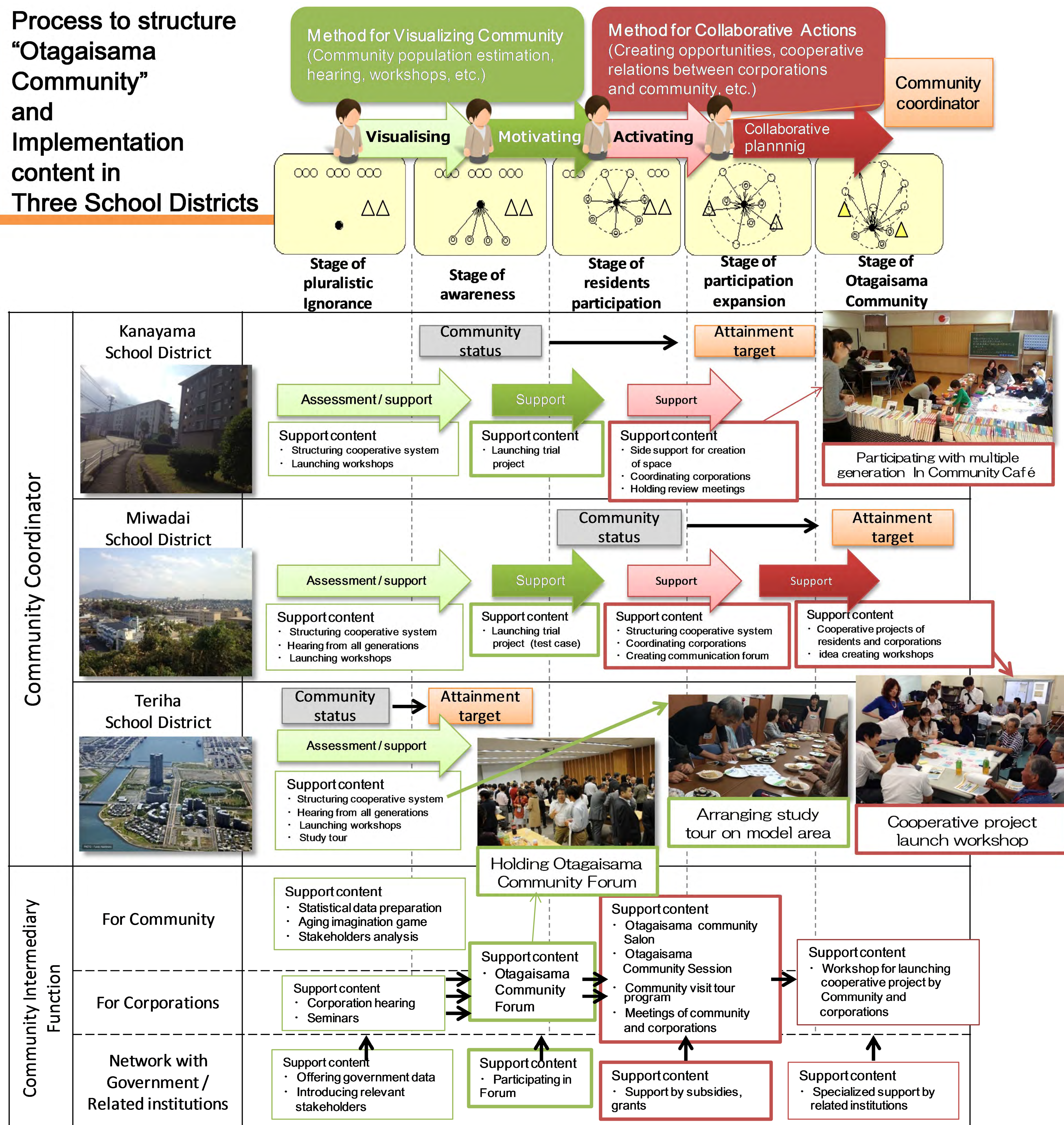
【Current status and issues of a conventional community】

- Japanese neighborhood communities are sustained by the awareness of the concerns and the competencies of traditional specializations by community stakeholders (Residents, Local Governments, and Corporations) .⇒ **Local problems that arise from super aged societies.**
⇒ **Challenges of an aging society that can not be solved by an individual, but must be addressed by all.**

【Research and development targets】

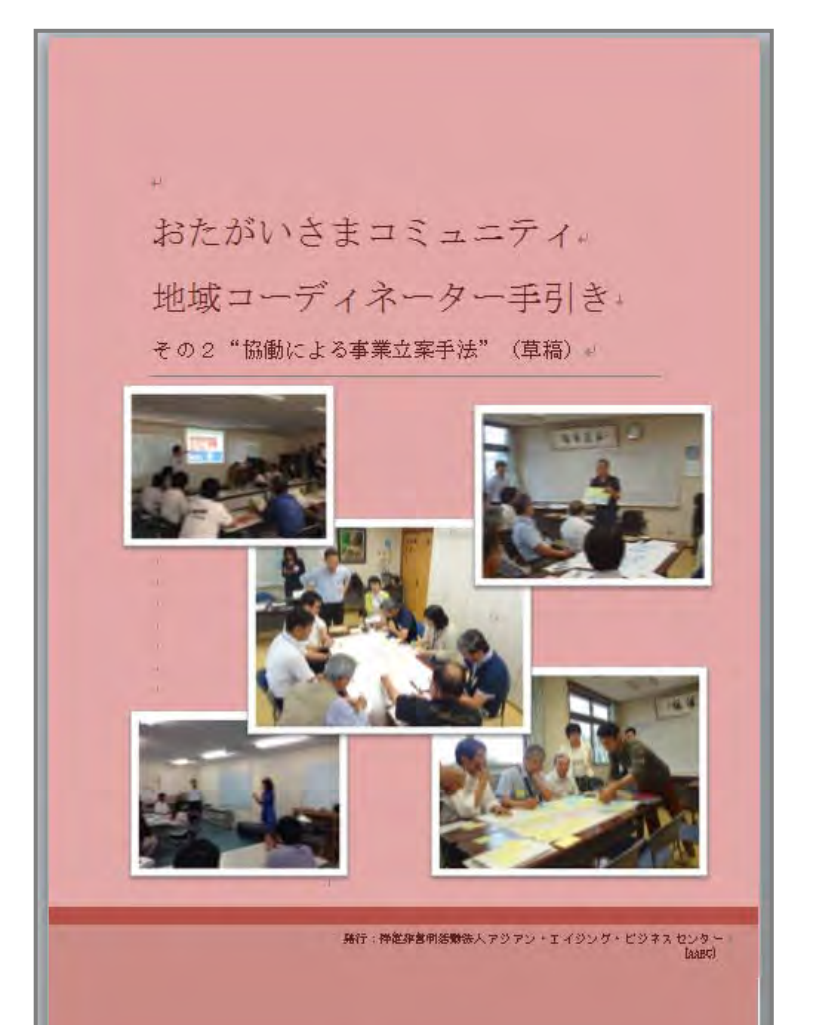
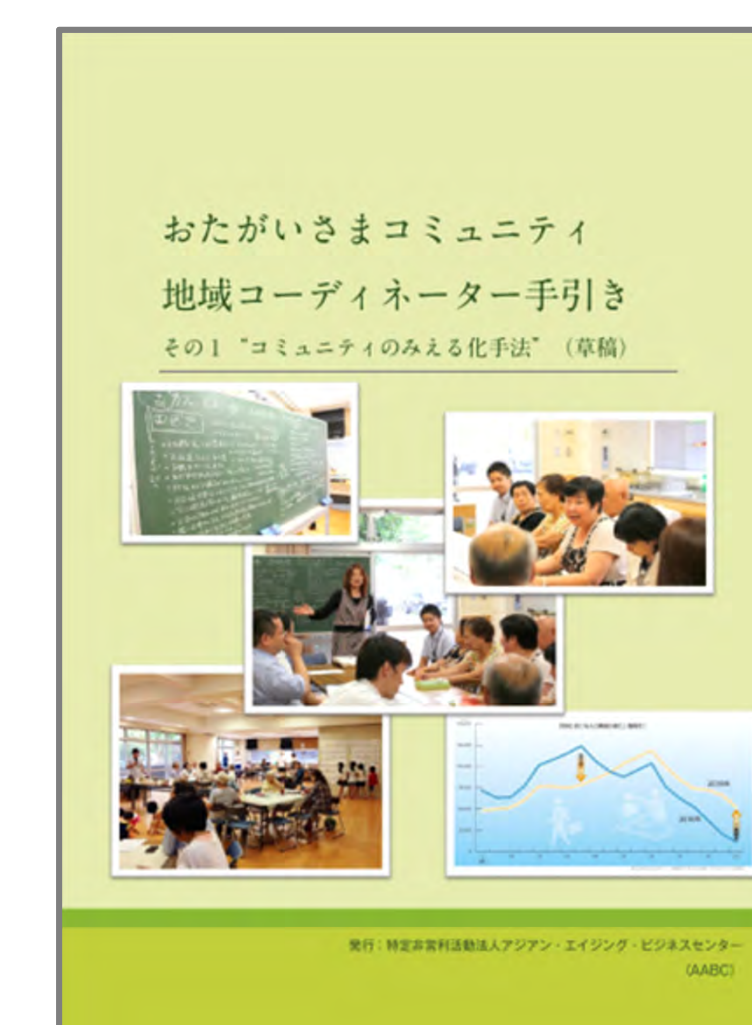
- A community must work collaboratively operatively with its stakeholders in order to achieve success, regardless of different action principles.
⇒ **This is structured by the “Otagaisama(Integrated & Inclusive & Reciprocal) Community model”**
- Supporting the structure, and the importance of the Otagaisama community model, and looking to 2030.
⇒ **Developing a community formation support paradigm (manuals of support flow for the community coordinator and the community intermediary).**

Process to structure “Otagaisama Community” and Implementation content in Three School Districts



key achievement developed in this project and Future prospects

- By using the manuals that 1) Method for Visualizing Community, and 2) Method for Collaborative Action, the Community coordinator empower residents who live in the areas. This will help increase active community participation.
- The community intermediary functionaries promote communication between corporations and the community in each school district. In this project, the community intermediary functionaries can make a policy proposal to Fukuoka City and The Fukuoka City Social Welfare Council.
- The community coordinator can use the manual even if the communities in different stages of development to attain the target of Otagaisama Community.
- The Fukuoka City Social Welfare Council is to implementing a system of appointing a Community Coordinators to work as both a “community social workers” and “life support coordinators” of a Long-term Care Insurance System.



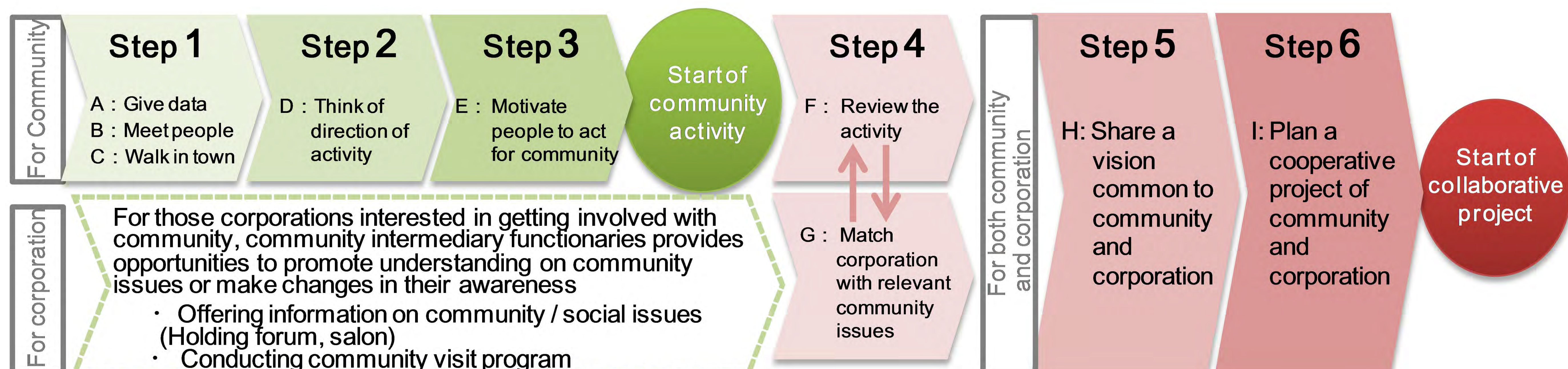
Development of Support Flow

(1) Method of Visualizing Community

- Supports community and corporations to view their issues not as “outside problems” but “their own” to begin acting on them
- Community coordinator takes the lead in giving support

(2) Method of Collaborative Action

- Promotes communication between corporations and community so that they start working for a cooperative project
- Community intermediary functionaries takes the lead in giving support with community coordinator



Long-term Outcomes of “Otagaisama Community”

- Achieving “Otagaisama Community” where community and corporations work in cooperation.

Community: Maintaining the quality of life including safe, secure, healthy and rewarding life

Corporations: Developing “Aging in place” market

Local Government: Formulating aging community policy / Active Aging