

Project goals

Problems to be solved

In the area struck by tsunami resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011, they have started rapid construction of temporary housing but the aged people and the child-rearing people have no environment where they can reliably take part in reconstruction activities. It is essential to re-establish their community lives.

R&D Target

- To attain methodology to realize “a community that has well-arranged material and social living environment to enable the people of all generations including the aged people to live independent lives with minimum necessary supports without having living difficulties, go out, move their bodies, hold intercourse with friends, and maintain physical health and power to live” in a temporary housing.
- To attain methodology to assign, transfer and recycle the arranged environment to a new community in a reconstructed urban area.
- To develop a model of, and methodology to realize, a foundation of material and social community living environment for “food/employment, medical care and shelter” corresponding to the highly aged society in a temporary housing complex (as well as reconstructed urban areas and general urban areas).

Project implementation

Project overview

- Initial phase (from August 2011)
 - Proposal of and inducement to foundation of a residents' autonomous administrative unit in the temporary housing complex
- Phase 1: Phase of formation of temporary housing complex community (from October 2011)
 - Proposal of methods to re-establish the infrastructure for mutual aid and public aid, which was destroyed by the tsunami, on a residents-led manner
 - (1) Community-based activities to improve living environment
 - (2) Performing community environment inspection activities (QoL survey)
- Phase 2: Phase of consideration of reconstructed community models (from April 2013)
 - Integrate activities by the local government, the supporting units and the residents so as to focus on the community's official “reconstruction strategy” as a “community strategy”.
 - (1) Reconstructed community strategy and community council
 - (2) Arrangement of a community activity support regime
 - (3) Building of a community design model
- Phase 3: Phase of implementation of reconstructed community strategy (from April 2014)
 - As the second stage of the reconstruction strategy promotion, support activities for creation of a reconstructed community in the local level.

Target community

Temporary housing complexes in Otsuchi Town, Iwate Prefecture
(+ community care-type temporary housing complexes in Tono City and Kamaishi City)

Project achievements and future prospects

Project achievements

1. Establishment of a temporary town creation strategy and community care-type temporary housing
3. Establishment of a community design model responding to the highly aged society and a community strategy
4. Residential environment inspection activities/community founding methods
(Creation of a foundation for community management)
5. Method of community residents' mutual aid-type management
6. Community council / temporary housing representatives' conference

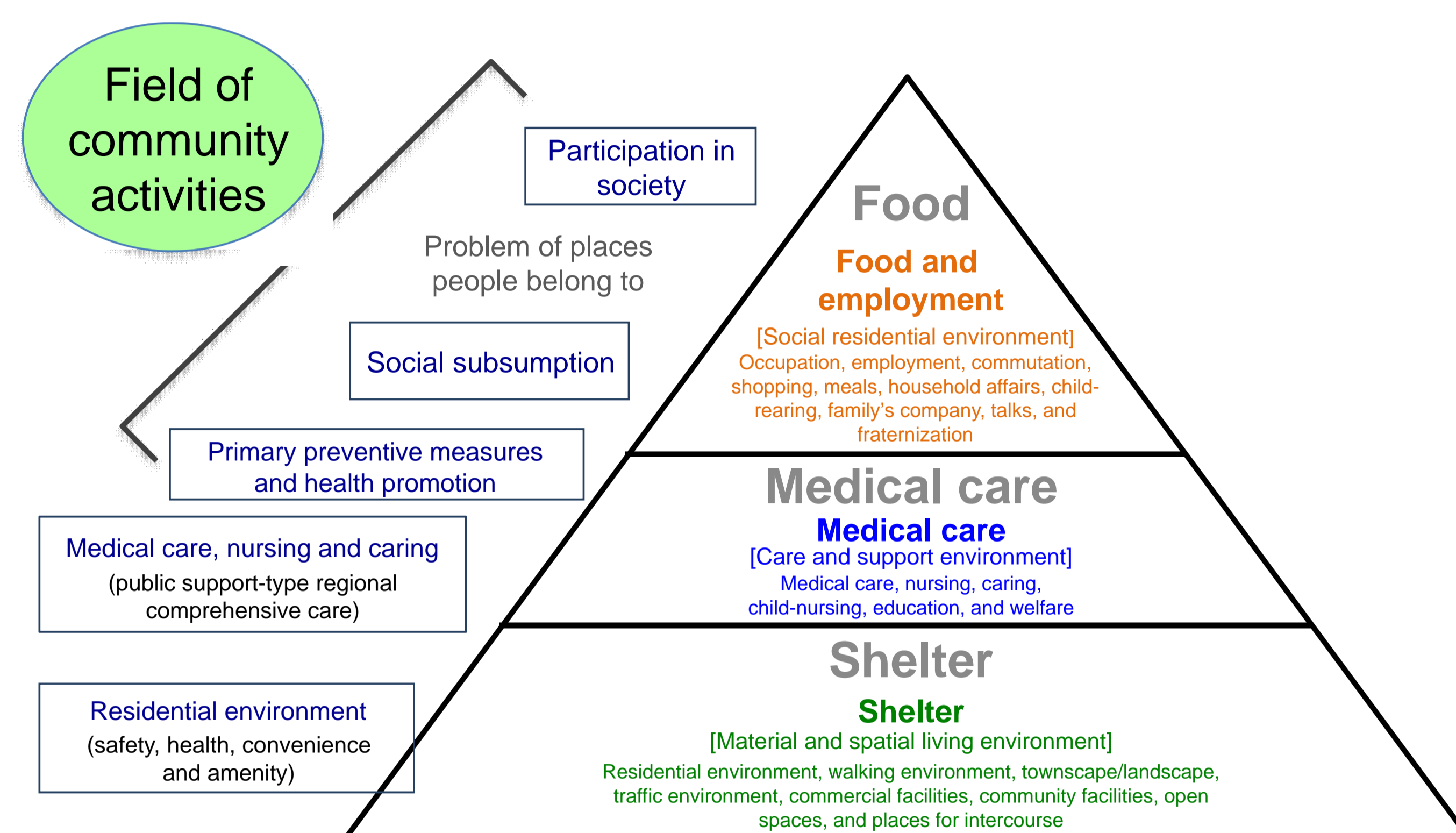
Effects

A community-based reconstruction plan is developed. Thanks to a community supporting regime arranged to cover the entire town, reconstruction of hardware and software is promoted in parallel.

Future developments and prospects

- Preparation of the “Next Generation Temporary Housing Complex Installation and Operation Manual”
- Coordination among governments, residents, supporting units, businesses, etc. (establishment of regime for linking)
- As the second stage of the reconstruction strategy promotion, supporting activities for creation of a reconstructed community in the local level.
- Trial operation of the “Next Generation Community Support Center” as the base of promotion of the community residential environment, community care and community activities.
- Application of the model to local governments within Japan, in which aging is going on (Akita City, Kamakura City, etc.)

Community care-type temporary housing complex



Community design policy

- Based on railroad stations and bus stops in a fundamental sphere of everyday life “where they can live by walking”, which is linked by public transportation.
- Arranging community-managed multipurpose gathering places (next generation community support centers).
- Intensively placing the “community spaces” consisting of stores, squares, etc. to arrange a small community center that is also used as the base of daily shopping.
- Founding a town-wide community council consisting of neighborhood association representatives, supporting and other units and local government.
- Introducing a community mutual aid-type care system



The residential environment inspection method has an effect of recreation of the lost relationship between mutual aid and public aid.



Producing activities by active seniors for support of child-rearing in the disaster-struck area (“Tokyuban” game class)