

Approaches to Inclusion -CBID Practices in Japan-

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June 1, 2017

Parallel Session, the 40th Anniversary of
Fu Hong Society, HK

Recent issues in Japan

- Ageing society : one forth is over 65 years (2016,26.1%)
- Fading out of local community : 896 cities, towns and villages out of about 1,700 are said to be disappeared in 2040 (former Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, 2014)
- Poverty : 1 out of 6 children in poverty (2014, 16.3 %)
- Disaster related issues : Earthquakes, typhoons

Challenges for Solution

Challenge to population concentration in Tokyo

Activation of local communities

Government measure :

-**Chiiki Sousei** (Activation and innovation of local community),
Concept : “Cities, people, creation of jobs”

-**Comprehensive care in the community** for aged people and
persons with disabilities

The concept of CBID could be used for the solution of
community issues in Japan.

Community

- Community

 - Big city

 - Local city

 - town or village (mountain area, fishery etc.)

Community issues

- Ageing society and less number of child
- Economical poverty
- Social isolation
- Recovery from disaster
- Worse of local industry
- Children with disability
- Conflict
- Health issue

Approach to Inclusion

- Person centered
- Needs based
- Community resources
- Base of activity (focal point)
- Outreach
- Coordination
- Education (awareness raising)
- Business
- Others

Empowered people

- Aged people
- Children
- People with physical disability
- People with mental disability (including developmental disability)
- People with intellectual disability (including developmental disability)
- Others

Change happened

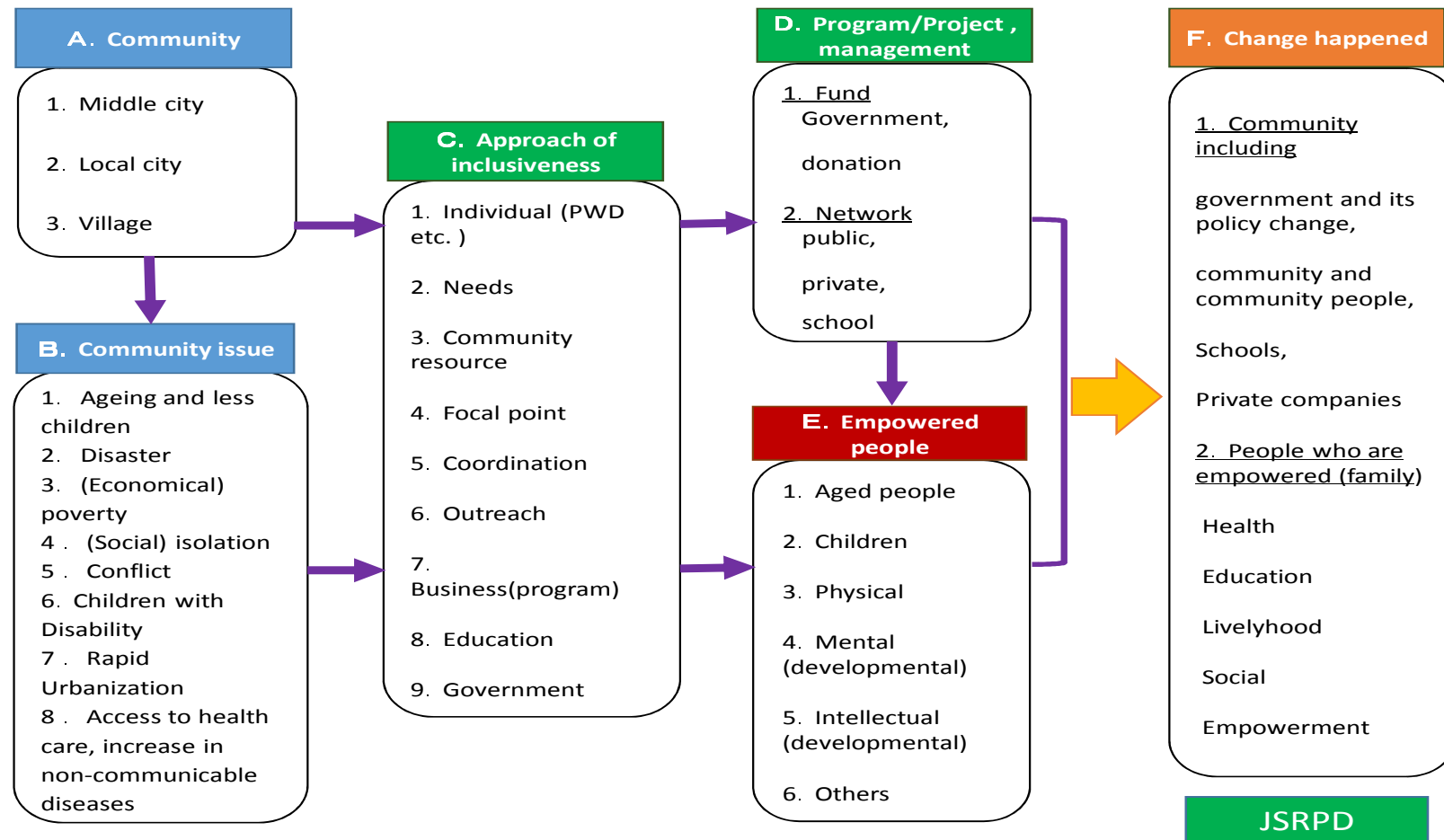
1. Community

Government, community and community people, schools, private companies

2. People who are empowered

Health, Education, Livelihood, Social, Empowerment

Comprehensive View to See Inclusion



Practice : Howawa, Tokyo

Key words : Special needs, children with severe disabilities needing medical care, collaboration of medical care and welfare

After children with severe disability return home, but if there is not enough support, the burden of parents, especially mothers become high. There is a visiting doctor and a nurse.

Howawa started in 2013 in Sumida ward, Tokyo by providing day service in community. This is the outcome of the innovative challenge by Mr. Hiromoto Toeda, Director of Social Welfare Cooperation, Musou, Aichi Prefecture.

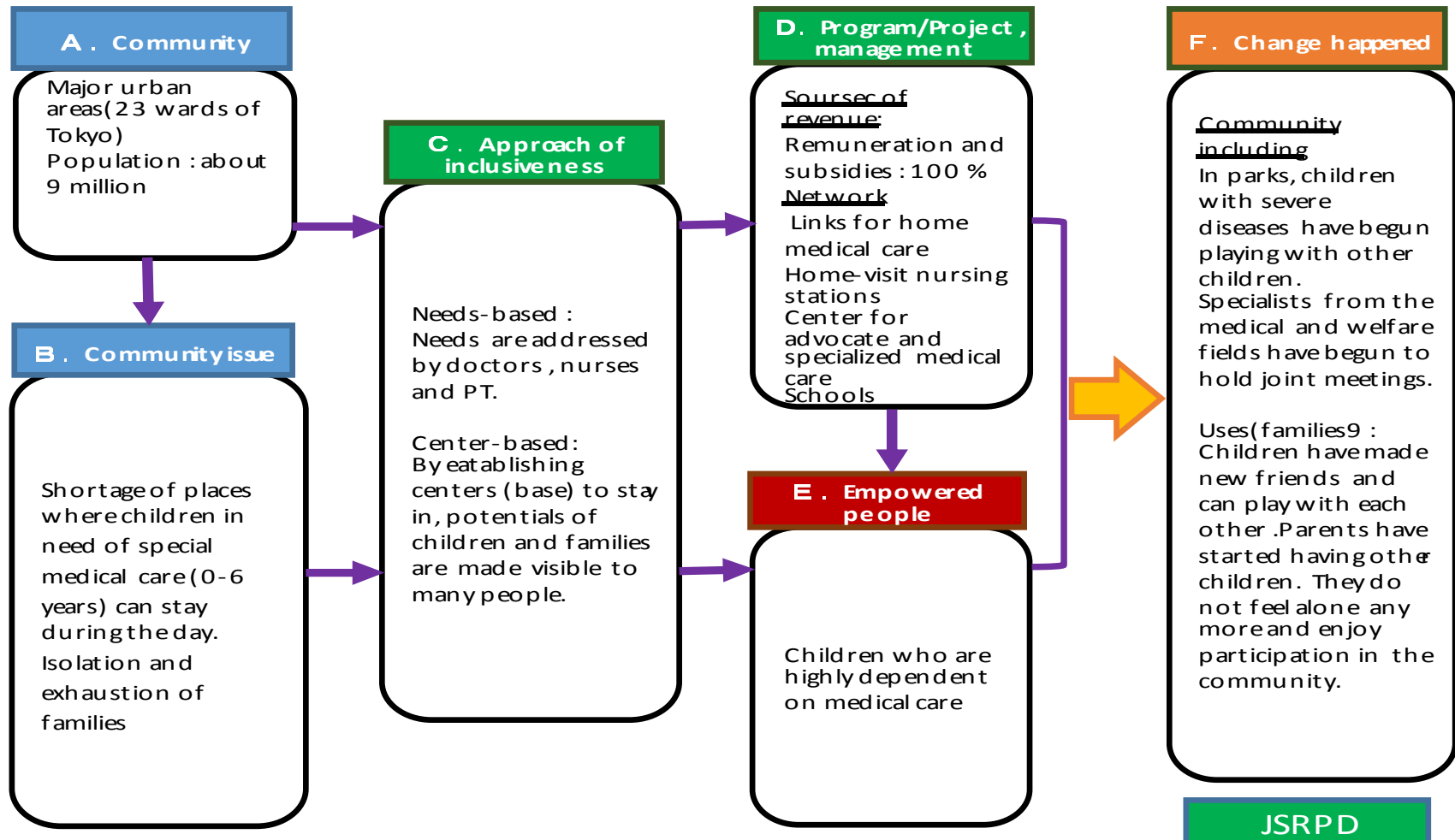
Success is seen in collaboration of doctors, nurses, social welfare to cope with special needs of children by joint efforts

As a result children have an opportunity to make friends outside home.

Government improved budget for those children who need medical care at home.

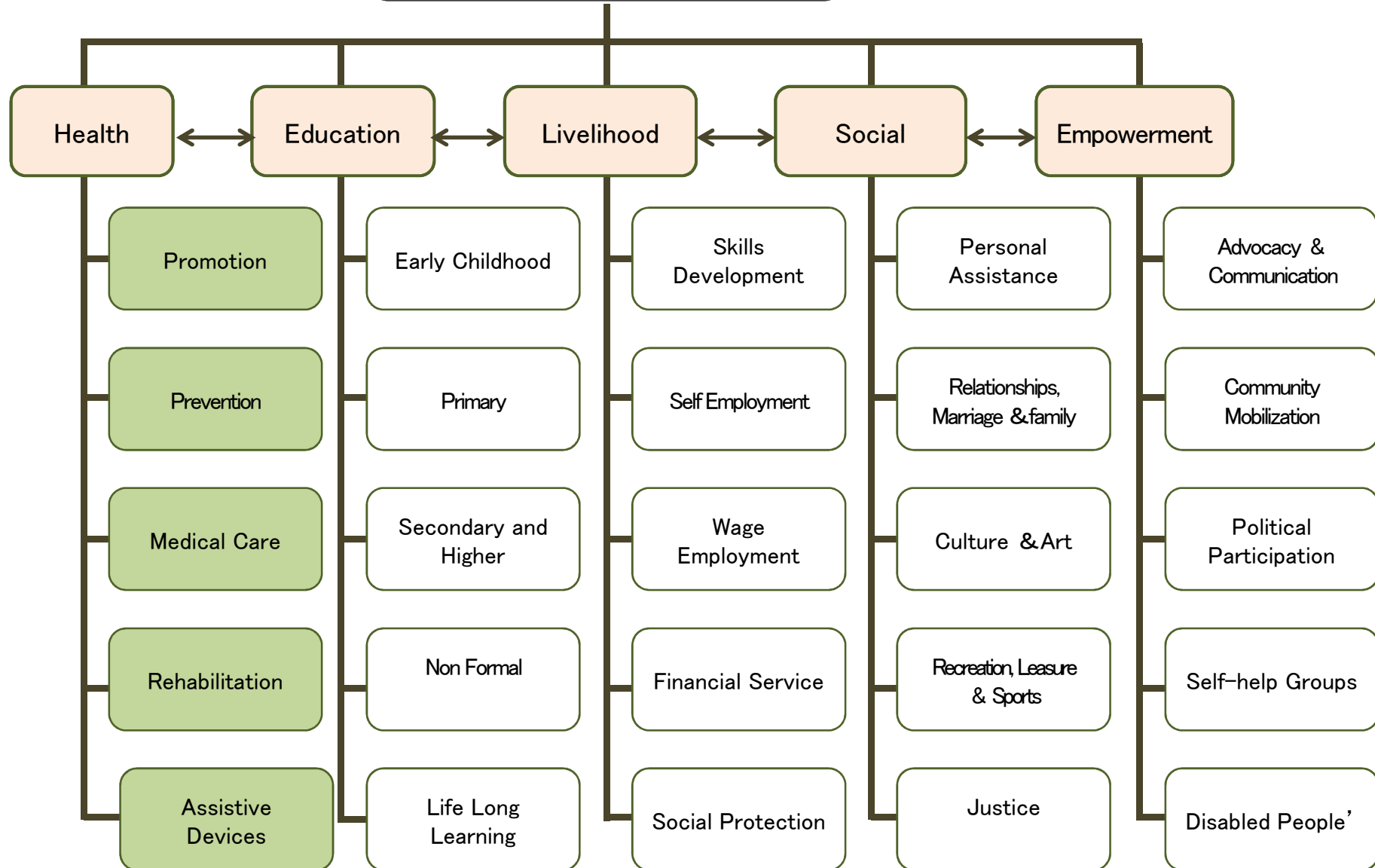
Recent development: started other centers like Howawa in Tokyo and other places.

Howawa



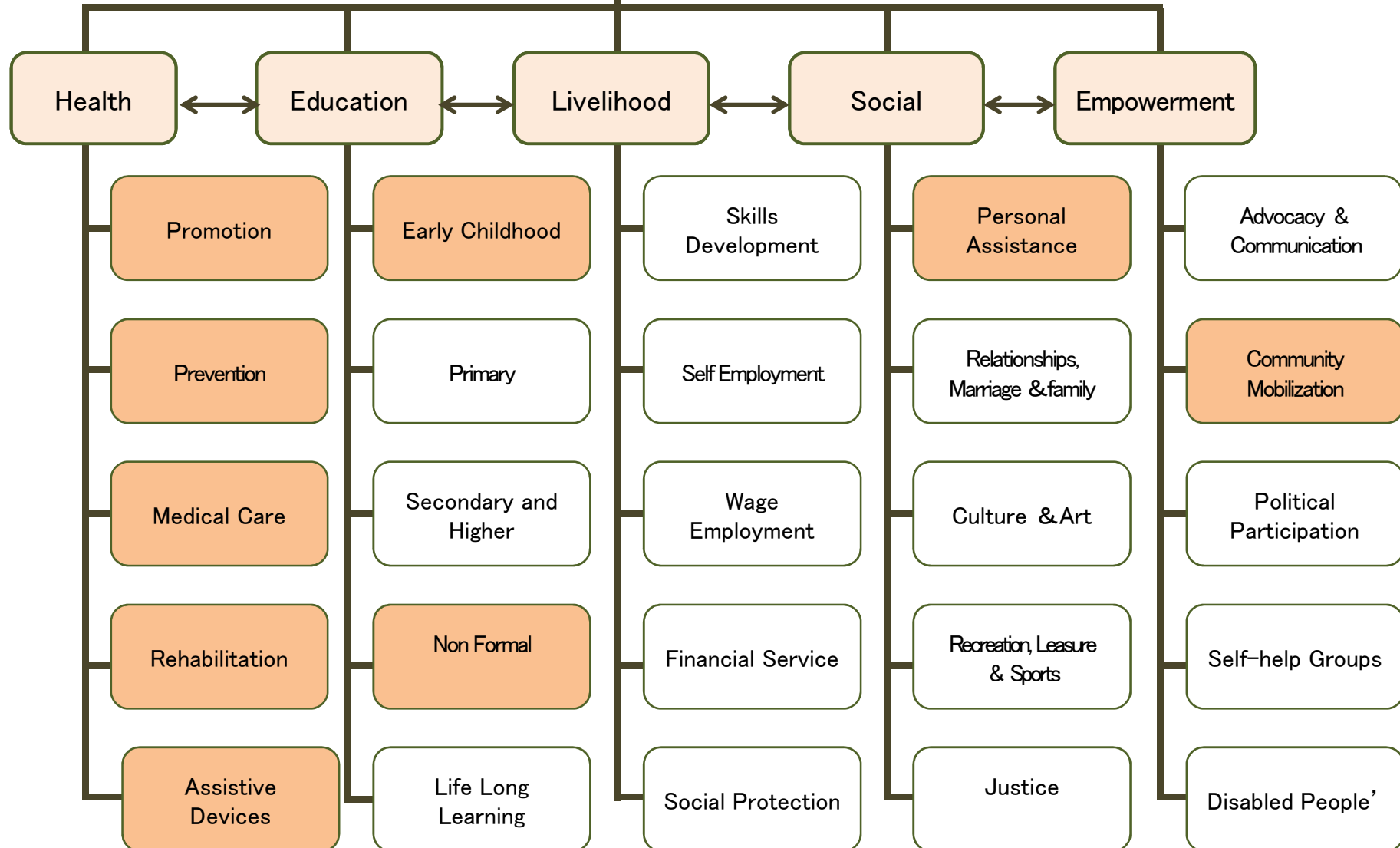
CBR Matrix

Areas covered by Howawa



CBR Matrix

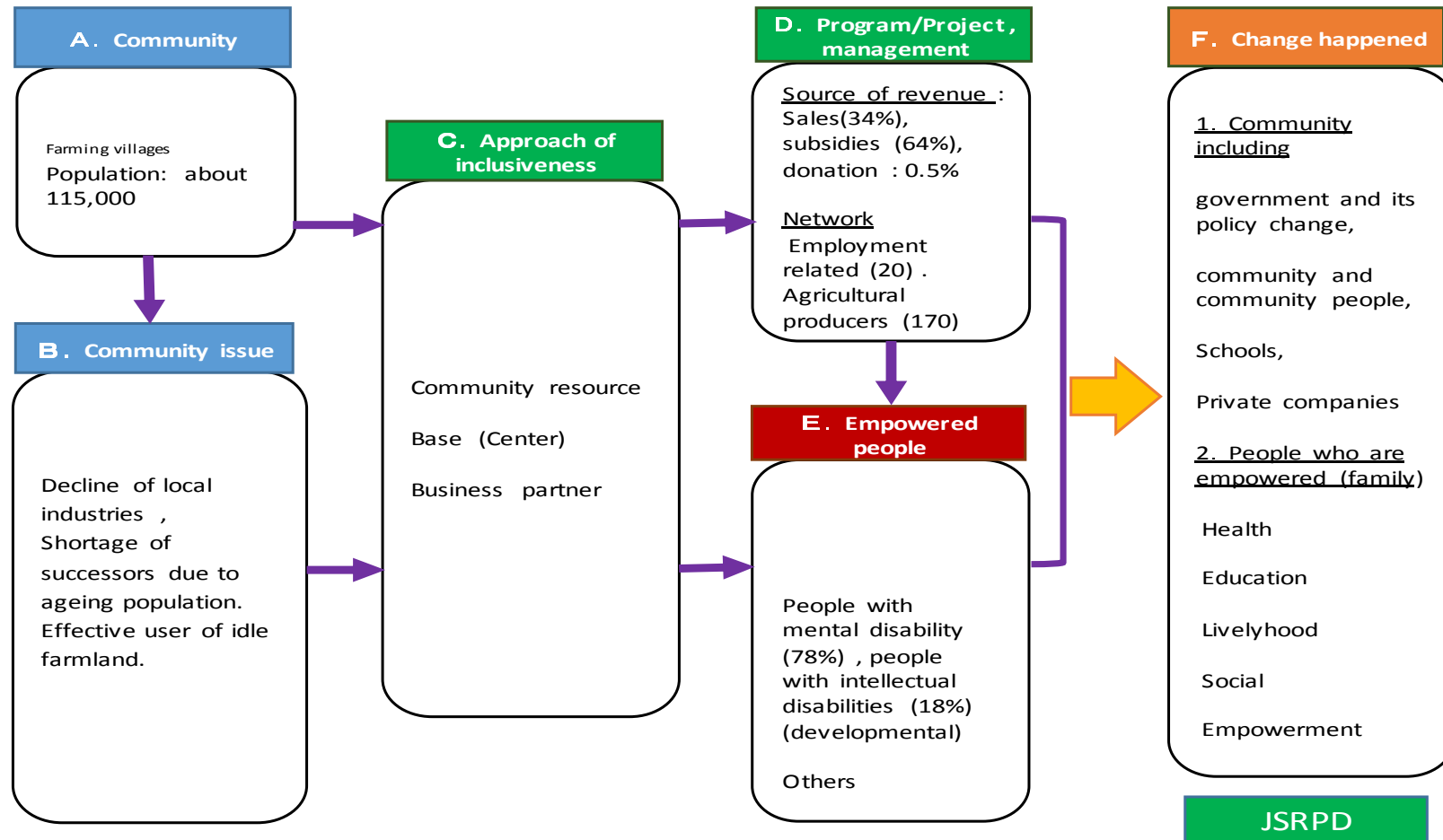
What Howawa aims to achieve



Practice : Cocoron (social welfare corporation)

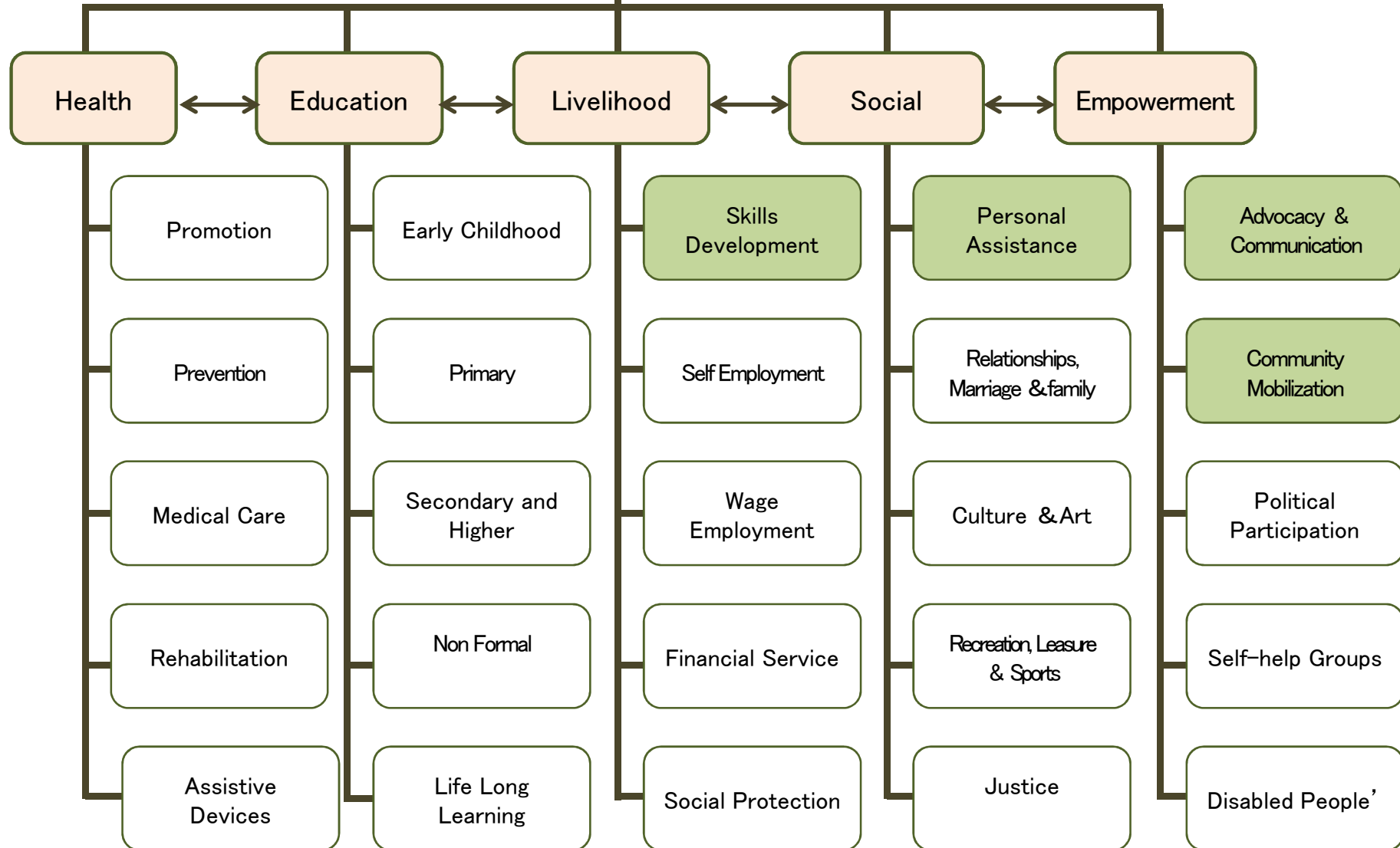
- Key words : Decline of local industries, business partners
- Started in 2002 as NPO which worked for village building. There are many people with mental disabilities in the community, and not enough support. Cocoron also aims to support community who accept persons with disabilities.
- Activity: Support of work and living of persons with disabilities through running a workshop and café and direct selling store called Cocoroya, group homes, bakery.
Collaboration with farmers nearby, business partners
- Recent development :
Started agricultural production
Participated in the collaboration of agriculture and social welfare

Cocoron



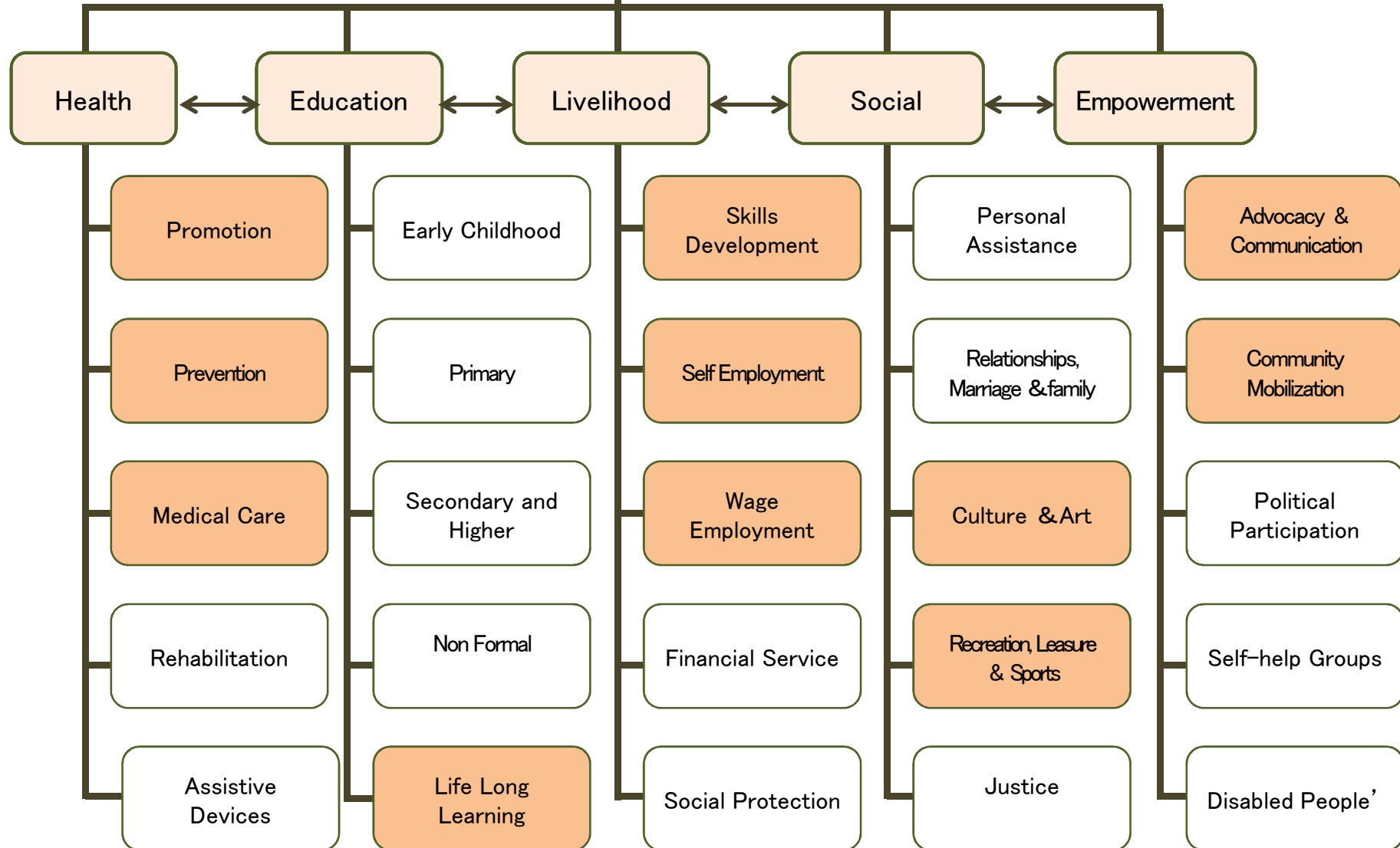
CBR Matrix

When Cocoron started



CBR Matrix

Cocoron after 2011





Sustainability of CBR/CBID

From CBR Guidelines

- Effective leadership
- Partnership
- **Community ownership**
- Using local resources
- Considering cultural factor
- Building capacity
- Financial support
- Political support

Development of Training Program of CBID 2016

Aiming for the promotion of CBID in Japan, especially local community, training program of CBID has been developed in 2016 in the following three places. The Concept :“ No one left behind.”

(Refer to SDGs)

- Niimura district of Matsumoto city (3,305 out of 240,000)
- Shin, Nagoya city (2,220,000)
- NPO Ao no Oka, Nyuzen machi, Toyama prefecture (26,819)

Flow of the training program

Approach is similar to that of community development.

Planning of the training program :

- Analysis of community/community issue from the viewpoint of persons with disabilities
- Identify vision in the future from the viewpoint of persons with disabilities

Mutual study :

Promotion of participants of the workshop :

- Making brochure
- Information provision one by one

Identifying key persons

Making cases to be used at the workshop :

- Hearing from people/organization
- Logistics of the workshop

Workshop “Potluck of What We Can Do Workshop”*(see next page)

It facilitates the feeling of what I want to do something.

Following up:

- Review meeting :sharing of the effects of implementation of training programs
- Networking (follow up): findings from training programs
- Development of manual of training programs for implementers of CBID
- Questionnaires

*Workshop “Potluck of What We Can Do”

- Developed jointly by Kusanone(Grassroots) Mutual Support Project and NPO Support Net for Small and Community Business, Nagoya city
- It works for facilitating informal support other than formal support. Anyone can participate, not only expert on disability, but neighbors.
- Community ownership could be facilitated as participants think about what they can do for those who are in need.



Workshops “Potluck of What We Can Do Workshop”
Left: Matsumoto
Below: Nyuzen



Outcome in Matsumoto city

Implementer: key persons in Niimura district, Intern graduated from Matsumoto University, Matsumoto University

Outcome:

- Technique and knowledge of workshop was shared.
- Identified new approaches that are not implemented yet.
- Shared the feeling of what each participant can do in the workshop.
- Development of capacity of interns graduated from Matsumoto University. It seems to have created good relationships with community leaders/people through the process of preparation of the workshop.

Further development:

One of participants of the workshop implemented the same one in the difference community.
There are plans of implementing the same workshop.

Nagoya city

Implementer: Shin, General Incorporated association, working for people with mental disability, Nagoya

Outcome:

- Possible solution to the issue was identified.
- Good opportunity for concerned people to assemble
- Community issues are shared by participants.

Further development :

- Awareness of disability issue as part of the community issues is raised among community people.

Nyuzen machi, Toyama prefecture

Implementer : NPO Ao no Oka, aiming for stopping the decrease of people from Nyuzen machi

Outcome :

- To know the life and difficulties of persons with disabilities through the workshop
- Good opportunity to think about something that anyone can do for those who have difficulties in the community.

Further development :

- The experience of Ao no Oka was introduced in the newspaper and through the symposium in Toyama Prefecture.
- The planning of the next step was discussed.