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# Community-based participatory approaches for poverty alleviation

-Good Practice in Japan and Cambodia-

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# Good Practice

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- 1 Social Safety Network for Poverty Prevention at Chino City in Japan
- 2 Community Development for Poverty alleviation and People with Intellectual Disability in Cambodia

# Local Government in Japan

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State



Prefectures(47)



Cities, Towns and Villages

(Cities 786      Towns 757      Villages 184      Total 1727, in 2010)

# Municipal organization

**Mayer**

(elected by popular vote)

← Non-confidence Dissolution →

**Assembly**

(elected by popular vote)

**Deputy Mayer**

**Dept General Affairs  
& Planning**

**Dept Citizens  
& Environment**

**Dept Health & Welfare**

**Dept Industry & Economy**

**Dept City Construction**

**Accounting Division**

**Board of Education**

**Election Administration Committee**

**Agriculture Committee**

**Chairman**

**Vice Chairman**

**Secretariat**

# Overview of Chino City

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Chino City is located in the center of Japan. It is a highland city with an altitude from 765 to 2899 meters.

Total Population 57,251  
(Male 28,645 Female 28,606)  
No. of the households 22,677  
No. of the staffs 502

Chino Station



# Chino City Hall



# Committees for each Issues

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- ① Health and Welfare : Community Care System, Partnership at Healthcare
- ② Education and Child Care: Support Net Work for Child Care
- ③ Environment and Ecology: Recycling and Separated collection of the garbage

# Health and Welfare Committee

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1996: Committee for the 21st Century  
Social Service

21 Members: Citizen, Doctor (GP),  
Community health nurse, Care  
Worker, Social Worker, Childcare  
Worker, Professor

We are all living under the same sky  
(We are living in the same boat)



# Health and Welfare Committee

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## Achievement 1:

- ① Health and Welfare Service Center at 4 sites in the city
  - ② Implementation of Care Management
  - ③ Comprehensive consultation 24 hours a day
  - ④ Visiting nurse, home help, short stay, day service and etc
- (Promoting community care system)

# Health and Welfare Committee

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## Achievement 2:

- ① Practices and implementation of welfare services by residents own recommendations
- ② Promoting community development through the lifelong learning
- ③ Healthcare Partnership by health, welfare and medical care

# Welfare Committee Meeting

(Discussion of welfare issues in the community)



# New Year's dishes for the elderly single (Volunteers make and deliver them)



# Salon for community residents

(Place of interaction between the elderly and residents)



# Festival of Tamagawa Community

(Recreational activities and place for interaction and learning)



# Education and Child Care Committee

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2002: Child and family support plan

Targets:

- ① Foster children by the power of community residents
- ② Care and support from pregnancy to 18 years old

# Education and Child Care Committee

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## Main Achievement

- ① Child and family support center
- ② Chino Child Center
- ③ District Child Center(10 Centers)
- ④ Child and Family Support Meeting



# Chino Child Center

(A playground for children, exchange and learning place  
for mothers)



# Safety house for children

(A resident talk the  
role and function of  
safety house to  
school children)



# Environment and Ecology Committee

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Target:

Beautiful environment and recycling

Achievement:

- ① Nine separate collection of 16 items at 160 points
- ② Waste paper recycling

# Separate collection of waste

(A resident teach people how to separate garbage)



# Hierarchy of Living Area

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Layer 1: 3 cities, 2 towns, 1 village

Layer 2: 1 Chino City

Layer 3: 4 District (Health &  
Welfare Service Center)

Layer 4: 10 Sub-district

Layer 5: 98 Area (Residents'  
association)

# Achieved Reasons of Social Safety Network for Poverty Prevention

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- ① Leadership of Mayor (Support of city officials)
- ② Participation of residents and recommendations (Leaders, lifelong learning and Community Center Activities)
- ③ Collaboration with general practitioners and doctors of public hospitals

# Outcome at Chino City

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- ① Residents participated and made recommendations
- ② Public awareness has changed
- ③ Come to understand each other during debate
- ④ People preferentially thought vulnerable people
- ⑤ The social safety net was formed

# Good Practice in Cambodia

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Community Development for  
Poverty alleviation and  
People with Intellectual  
Disability in Cambodia



# Japan League on Developmental Disabilities

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JLDD was founded October 1974

No. of Staff: 3、 Annual Budget: 100 millions yen

Main aim: Aid for support to people with intellectual disability in developing countries

Activities:

- ① Teachers or nurses visit a family whose member are intellectual disability
- ② Counseling and guidance for parents and relatives
- ③ Day activities for persons with intellectual disability

# Group Training Course on Intellectual Disabilities

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Entrusted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) since 1980

259 persons from 55 countries by the year of 2010

## Field Visit of Sheltered Workshop



## Participants of Group training course



# Community-based Approach in supporting people with Intellectual Disabilities in Cambodia

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Started in 2003: Basic Research and Trial

Community-based Approach in 2005  
( Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2007 and 2009)

# Community-based Approach

Hold meetings and discuss the whole issues of village  
(Year activities and events, Economy of the village,  
poor families, families with disabled children)

Villagers meeting



# Year activities and events at the villages

Farming Seasonal Calendar

Activity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Palm sugar												
Rice farming												
Harvest												
Ceremony												
Festival												
School Reopening												
Vacancy												
Wedding												
Dry season												
Ice harvest												
Vaccination												
Fruit												

# Classification of families by income status

The poverty-stricken families is 10%



# Changes in attitudes of villagers

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- ① Landowner provide the land for poor families (including families with disabled members)
- ② Whole village activities aimed at improving income (including persons with disabilities)



Farm work of poor  
and disabled people

Plant a drought-  
resistant crop species  
and vegetables



Exchange opinions on crop

Renovation of Village Hall



Children's activities in the village hall



Children's Activities at ground



# Good practice to support a person with intellectual disability (1)

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This young man was bullied and teased by villagers when he wandered for a long time at dry seasons. He got a social skill to participate in the community based program. Now he also works as a waiter at a restaurant in the village.

Spend time doing nothing

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## Farm work



## Breeding Duck



# Good practice to support a person with intellectual disability(2)

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He has a heavy intellectual disability, can not speak and has been treated like a dog in a village.

He gets money to draw water from shared wells and deliver it in each house of the village after community-based program had started.

The villagers provide tank and means for carrying the water.

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# The village Chief talk about activities



# Training of facilitator



# Who is a good facilitator?

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- ① Having good knowledge, skill and experience of agriculture
- ② The age is 40~50 years old
- ③ Be a good listener

# Current Status

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- ① 35 villages have participated
- ② The villagers carried out awareness by participating
- ③ The villagers began to think the whole issues of village including the poor and people with disabilities
- ④ The villagers are beginning to form a safety net in the village