

Cooperation

~Tachikawa, a City Full of Vitality through Cooperation~

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Tachikawa City

June 9, 2014

Outline of Tachikawa City

- Population: 178,209 (3,232 foreigners, 1.8% of the total city population; as of April 1, 2014)
- Area: 24.38 square km
- Amount of finances (Financial results in FY2012)
General account : revenues 71,462,830,000 yen
expenditures 67,492,820,000 yen
- Organization: Mayor, 2 Vice-Mayors, and 1,143 staff members (April 1, 2013)
- Characteristics: While commercial facilities and business functions are concentrated around Tachikawa Station, the city has some areas full of nature, such as the northern part of the city, where farming is prospering.
- About 90 km to the west of Narita International Airport; about 120 minutes by train from the airport; about 150 minutes by bus from the airport

City's priority measures (from FY2014 budget)

(1) Promotion of the happiness of children

- Measures for the support of child care and education, such as measures for children waiting for admission to nursery schools

(2) Waste reduction and recycling

- Transfer of waste disposal factories, waste from stores and companies, reduction in domestic garbage

(3) Making the urban district livelier and safer

- Creation of wide-area attractions and liveliness
- Measures for safety and disaster prevention

(4) Administrative and financial reform

- Use of the vitality of the private sector; optimization of the fixed number of staff

(5) Consideration as to what public facilities there should be

- Establishment of a policy concerning what public facilities there should be in the future

Social background to cooperation

- ◎ Diversification of the needs of the residents
- ◎ Limits of administrative services
- ◎ Development of decentralization
 - Increase in the role of local governments
 - Participation of residents
- ◎ Trend towards social contribution activities
 - Vitalization of volunteer activities
- ← Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (1995),
Great East Japan Earthquake (2011)
 - Increase in the number of NPOs:
16,160 (2013) to 48,611 (at the end of Dec. 2003) (Source: Website of the
Cabinet Office)

Tachikawa City Basic Guidelines on the Promotion of Cooperation

- Established in 2006
The Basic Guidelines show Tachikawa City's basic direction in promoting cooperation.
- Revised in 2012
The goal of the new Basic Guidelines on the Promotion of Cooperation

“All the organizations and individuals in charge of the public affairs of Tachikawa City, such as administrative agencies, self-governing bodies, NPOs, public corporations, companies, and universities, aim to make Tachikawa livelier by solving various local problems through various types of cooperation, such as cooperation between administrative agencies and NPOs/companies, between citizens and NPOs, and between NPOs.”

Definition of cooperation

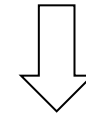
- (1) For the common purpose of solving local and social problems,
- (2) administrative agencies and NPOs display their initiative and volunteerism, and
- (3) recognize and respect each other's position and characteristics
- (4) to carry out measures that produce multiplier effects.



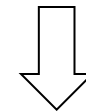
Community development through cooperation



Vitalization of the community



Making the community comfortable for everyone to live



Making Tachikawa full of vitality

Points for promoting cooperation

© Principles of cooperation

- (1) Respect for equality and volunteerism
- (2) Mutual understanding
- (3) Sharing of roles and the clarification of responsibilities
- (4) Sharing of purposes and objectives
- (5) Establishment of the principles of impartiality and fairness

© Conclusion of agreements

© Evaluation of measures

Are the results greater than those that would be produced if each organization or individual carried out the measures separately?

Roles the city should play

- (1) Role as a coordinator that connects entities to cooperatively carry out projects
- (2) Role of creating places for the smooth implementation of the activities of civic groups or cooperative activities between civic groups and the city government
- (3) Role of participating in and providing support for cooperation between various entities
- (4) Role of creating the environment required for promoting cooperation

Effects and advantages of cooperation

- ◎ The citizens
 - can benefit from various careful and detailed services
 - can easily participate in administrative measures through NPO activities and cooperative projects
- ◎ NPOs and civic groups
 - can carry out social missions, resulting in the enhancement of social credibility
 - can widen the opportunities and their range of activities to strengthen the organizational and financial foundation, leading to vitalized activities
- ◎ Companies
 - can carry out social contribution activities that become highly effective by cooperating with administrative agencies, with whom they have so far been unable to imagine cooperating.
- ◎ Administrative agencies
 - can provide effective public services that can flexibly satisfy the diverse needs of the citizens

City's measures for cooperation

(1) Subsidies for projects to promote cooperative community planning

- Expenses for public projects that civil groups cooperate with other groups to carry out are partially subsidized (up to half of the cost of each project, with a limit of 500,000 yen)

(2) Project for the promotion of the “local cat activity”

- Issue: elimination of local problems caused by stray cats and improvement of the living environment
- The project has been carried out by self-governing bodies, volunteer groups, and administrative agencies.

(3) Holding of workshops on park improvement

- Community residents and city government employees have held discussions to decide on how to improve parks.