OKAYAMA KENKOOO DAISAKUSEN: One of the largest "enterprise partnership-type social impact bonds" in Japan endeavouring to improve residents' health by utilising investment by local businesses and residents





Poster



Points are awarded.

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Background/Aims	 Ookayama City has a longer average life expectancy but shorter healthy life expectancy than other cities of similar size. OIn order to close this gap, Okayama City is implementing a "Health Point Project" as a means of supporting and encouraging residents to voluntarily improve their health. O Initially, the project was funded using government funding, but a mechanism for procuring funding through public-private cooperation was later adopted with the aim of making the project more sustainable (see "Features" below).
Project Outline	 OParticipants accumulate points every time they use a service or initiative related to health improvement, such as "Exercise", "Nutrition and Diet", and "Social Participation". OAccumulated points are publicly displayed on the project's website, and participants can receive gifts (gift certificates, welfare grants, etc.) in accordance with rankings for each year. OEligible health improvement services have been created using capital acquired by project trustees appointed by the municipal government, who collect social investments (30 million yen) from local businesses and residents.
Features	OThe project presents a new way of procuring funding for innovative initiatives, for which government investment is said to be difficult. *Social Impact Bonds (SIB) A new mechanism for resolving social issues through public-private cooperation that began in the UK, whereby government-appointed project trustees provide government services using funding provided by investors as capital, with government bodies later compensating the trustees based on results.
Results	OImprovements in health practices are being seen, such as increases in the number of steps residents walk daily and decreases in the number of residents who are overweight. ODiversification of service providers and environmental improvements for encouraging residents' voluntary efforts to improve their health have been promoted.