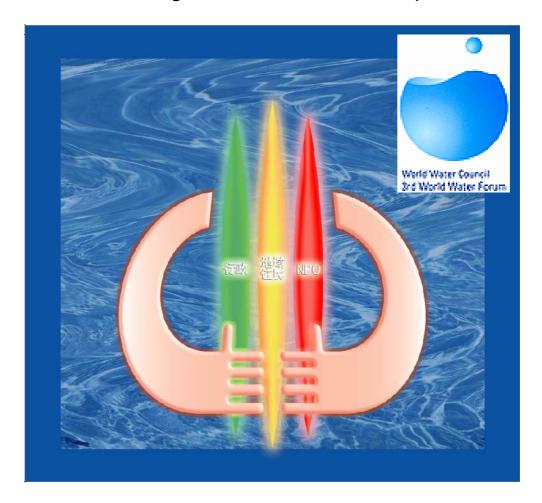
第3回世界水フォーラム

分科会「流域管理と住民参加」開催報告

The 3rd World Water Forum - Report of the Session "Basin Management with Public Participation"



2003年3月20日(木)

大津プリンスホテル 淡海 6 20th March(thu)/ Otsu Prince Hotel OHMI 6

滋賀県土木交通部河港課

River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and Transportation, Shiga Prefectural Government

- 仮訳 -Tentative Translation

留意事項

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Disclaimer

All translations (Japanese-English, English-Japanese) in this report are tentative. These are prepared by staffs of River and Port Division of Shiga Prefectural Government. It must be noted that there may be wrong rendering in this report. Shiga Prefectural Government and the translators relinquish responsibility for troubles caused by these translations.

はじめに

今日、世界で水不足、汚染、洪水といった水にかかわる問題が懸念されております。「第3回世界水フォーラム」は、これらの問題に取り組むべく、琵琶湖・淀川 流域に位置する京都、滋賀、大阪において、平成15年3月16日から23日にかけて開催されました。この水フォーラムでは183カ国から2万4千名余が参加し、水をめぐる様々な課題について、351の分科会で議論が行われました。この「流域管理と住民参加」もその分科会の一つとして開催されたものです。

人類を含む全ての生命は、水の恵みの中で育まれており、我々の社会生活は水とのかかわり抜きには考えられません。人々は古来より、その恵みを享受する一方、時には渇水や洪水に苦しんできました。そしてその中で、水の恵みをもたらす河川とのつきあい方を学んできました。

近年社会構造が急激に変化する中、人類が安全で繁栄した社会を希求することが、時に河川への大きな負荷となっています。しかしながら、河川は我々の要求全てに答えることは出来ません。今後とも我々が河川からの恵みを受け続けるためには、適切な流域管理を行い、現在の緊急課題に対応していくことが必須のこととなります。住民参加は効果的で現実的な流域管理にとって欠くことの出来ないものであり、これにより流域住民や利害関係者が流域管理の重要性を認識し、流域管理での現在の課題を理解し、最終的には流域管理についての合意形成が図れるようになります。

「流域管理と住民参加」分科会では、日本、アメリカ合衆国、オーストラリア、タイからの報告があり、報告に続いて流域管理における住民参加の促進について議論が行われました。本紙はこの分科会の報告書であり、この報告書が、流域管理に係わる皆様のこれからの行動に貢献できることを願っております。

澤野久弥

滋賀県土木交通部河港課長

PREFACE

Water issues of water shortages, contamination, and flood dangers are a global concern. The Third World Water Forum was held to tackle these issues in Kyoto, Shiga, and Osaka Prefectures from March 16th to March 23rd, 2003. These three prefectures share the Lake Biwa/Yodo river Basin. More than twenty-four thousand people from 183 countries attended various discussions within the 351 sessions of this forum. "Basin Management with Public Participation" was among one of these sessions.

All living things, including human kind, are bred under the blessing of water, and so, our social structures cannot exist without a relationship with water. While from ancient times, people have been enjoying the blessing of water; at times people have suffered from drought and flood. Through these experiences, we have gained knowledge as to how to live in harmony with the river, and have thus received it's blessing.

In modern times, social structures have changed dramatically. In keeping up with these changes, human efforts to seek safety and prosperity within their social structure are, at times, increasingly placing much pressure on the river. The river, however, is not able to accommodate all of our demands. So if we hope to continue to enjoy the blessing of the river, it is essential that we deal with the currently pressing issues through appropriate river basin management. Public participation is essential to effective and realistic river basin management in order to ensure that residents in the basin, together with other key stakeholders, first recognize the importance of river basin management, then understand the current issues of river basin management, and ultimately are able to reach a consensus about river basin management.

During the "Basin Management with Public Participation" session, we heard case reports from Japan, The United States, Australia, and Thailand. These were followed by a panel discussion on the promotion of public participation in river basin management. The following is a report of this session. I sincerely hope this report will provide a contribution to the future actions of those who commit themselves to river basin management.

Director of River & Port Division,

Hisaya Sawano

Shiga Prefectural Government

目 次 CONTENTS

はじめに Preface

1.	分科会「流域管理と住民参加」の概要 Outline of the Session ·········1
	(1) 分科会の目的 Purpose of the Session
2.	事例報告 Country Reports ······45
	(1) 日本における流域管理について / 国土交通省近畿地方整備局 琵琶湖工事事務所・・・・・・45 "River Basin Management in Japan" Lake Biwa Construction Office, Kinki Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land,
	Infrastructure and Transport (2) 淡海の川づくり / 滋賀県土木交通部河港課・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
	Prefectural Government (3) 流域管理や開発事業に関する住民参加:合衆国の経験 / ジェラルド E.ギャロウェイ / 五大湖国際合同委員会 アメリカ合衆国事務局長 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
	Gerald E.Galloway / Secretary of United State Section International Joint Commission (4) マレー川・ダーリング川流域管理と住民参加 / ケビン ゴス / マレー川・ダーリング川 流域委員会 副代表 / オーストラリア ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
	Kevin Goss / Deputy Chief Executive of Murray-Darling Basin Commission, Australia (5) タイにおける流域管理 / スラポン パタニー /タイ王国政府天然資源省水資源局 水資源政策企画部長 / タイ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
3.	ヴァーチャルフォーラムの報告 Report of Virtual Water Forum ・・・・・・・・・125
4.	プレ分科会「淡海の川づくりフォーラム」の概要 Outline of the Pre-Session …127

Chapter 1

分科会「流域管理と住民参加」の概要

Outline of the session "Basin Management with Public Participation"

••
国内事例 Domestic Cases of River Basin Management ······1
(1) 鶴見川の事例 / 財団法人リバーフロント整備センター "The Case of Tsurumi River"
(2) 国内事例「多摩川 」 / 財団法人リバーフロント整備センター
"The Case of the Tama River"
川とNPO・NGO / 山道 省三
"The River, and NPO and NGO"
多摩川の事例 / NPO 多摩川センター
"Special Nonprofit Bodies - An Outline of the Tama River Center"
(3) 京都市・鴨川の事例
"The Case of Kamo River in Kyoto City"

- 海外事例 Overseas Cases of River Basin Management ······49
 - (1) アメリカ合衆国・二スクオーリー川流域の事例 "The case of the Niqually River Council, USA"
 - (2) ドイツ・ライン川流域の事例

<参考資料> Appendix

- " The case of Germany Rhine basin"
- (3) イギリス・マージー川流域の事例
 - "The case of Mersey River basin, United Kingdom"

1. 分科会の目的

分科会主旨

本分科会の主旨は,河川管理が実効性と合理性を持ったものとするために,いかに住民参加を進めるべきかについて議論することです.

河川流域で社会経済が持続して発展するためには,河川が治水·利 水·環境と いった各々の 視点のもと,適切なバランスをもって管理されなければなりません.

しかし,河川流域が発展するための計画および管理のプロセスにおいて透明性が確保されない場合,意思決定が合理的であるとは充分に理解されないことがあります.近年,多くの国々における主な事業について,住民の環境に対する意識にも基づいて意思決定がなされるようになっています.特に洪水災害の軽減や管理といった社会経済的な目的にとって,意思決定プロセスが,いかに合理的で適切に進められているのかが示されなければなりません.このため,意思決定プロセスにおいて,住民参加を確保することおよび意思決定についての説明責任を果たすことは等しく重要となっています.

分科会の目的

- 1. 住民参加の重要性を検討すること
- 2. 住民参加の役割と目的を明らかにすること
- 3. 住民参加における問題点を明らかにすること
- 4. 住民参加を実効あるものにするための提言を行うこと

1. Purpose of the Session

Purpose of the session "Basin Management with Public Participation"

The purpose of this session is to discuss about how public participation must be promote as a process to make the river management effective and rational.

The rivers should be managed with balance from different viewpoints of flood control, water use and environment for the sustainable socio-economic development of the river basin.

But the rationality of the decision-making may not fully be understood, when the transparency is not assured, in the planning and management process of river basin development. In recent years decision-making on major projects in many countries is increasingly based on the concerns for the environment of the residents equally and it must be shown that such a decision-making process is both rational and timely for socio-economic purposes, especially on flood disaster mitigation and management. Therefore, it becomes equally important to secure the public participation in the decision-making process and to enhance accountability of decision-making.

Session objectives

- 1. To examine the importance of public participation.
- 2. To identify the roles and the purpose of the public participation.
- 3. To identify the issue in the public participation.
- 4. To recommend for the effective public participation.

2. プログラム Program

日時 3月20日(木) 滋賀の日 15:45~18:30

Date 20th March(thu) 15:45~18:30 場所 大津プリンスホテル 淡海 6 Place Otsu Prince Hotel OHMI6

15:45-16:00 開会の挨拶/ 主催者 澤野 久弥 (滋賀県土木交通部河港課長)

Opening Speech / Convener Mr. Hisaya SAWANO (Director of River and Port Division (SPG))

分科会の主旨説明

Purpose of the session

日本における流域管理

River Basin Management in Japan

ヴァーチャルフォーラムの報告

Report of Virtual Water Forum

16:00-17:00 参加者による事例紹介

Reports from each basin

「淡海の川づくり」

佐橋 定雄/日野川を見守る会

辻 光浩 / 滋賀県土木交通部河港課

"River Basin Management in Shiga"

Mr. Sadao Sahashi / Watching Hino River Party

Mr. Mitsuhiro Tsuji / River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and Transportation,

Shiga Prefectural Government

「流域管理や開発プロジェクトに関する住民参加:米国での経験」

ジェラルド E.ギャロウェイ氏 (アメリカ合衆国)

五大湖国際合同委員会

"Public Participation in Basin Management and Project Development"

Dr.Gerald E. Galloway

International Joint Commission

「マレー川・ダーリング川流域管理と住民参加」

ケビン ゴス氏 (オーストラリア)

マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会

"Murray-Darling Basin management and public participation"

Mr. Kevin Goss

Murray - Darling Basin Commission

「タイにおける流域管理」

スラポン パタニー氏 (タイ王国)

タイ王国 天然資源環境省 水資源局 水資源政策企画部

"River Basin Management in Thailand"

Mr. Surapol Pattanee

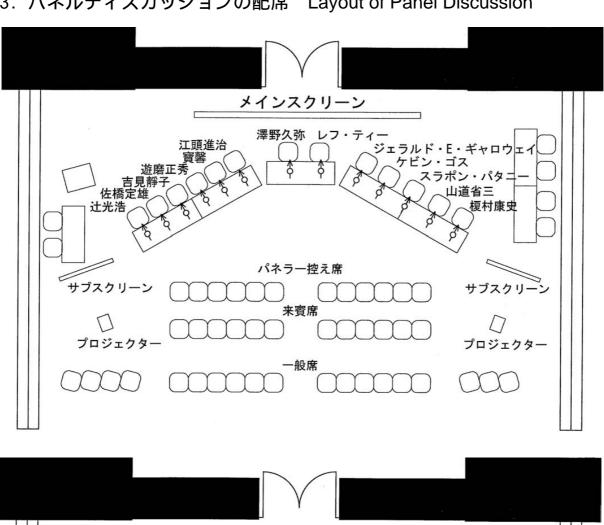
Bureau of Policy and Planning, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and

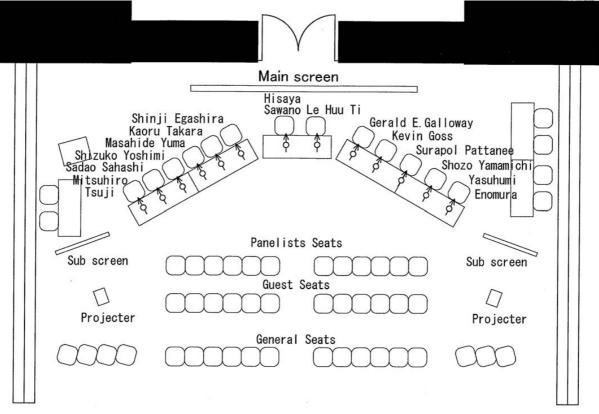
Environment, Kingdom of Thailand

17:00-18:20 パネルディスカッション Panel Discussion

18:20-18:30 まとめ Summary

3. パネルディスカッションの配席 Layout of Panel Discussion





4. 参加者プロフィール Profile of Panelists

レフティ(Le Huu Ti)

国連アジア太平洋経済社会委員会1環境・持続可能な開発部 水資源課 経済問題担当官 Ph.D.

Economic Affairs Officer of Water Resources Section, Environment and Sustainable Development Division, ESCAP1 (Ph.D.)

ジェラルド E.ギャロウェイ (Gerald E. Galloway)

五大湖国際合同委員会²アメリカ合衆国事務局長, PE, PhD, 土木工学

ミシシッピー川委員会,政府氾濫原管理評議会(1993-94),アメリカ文化遺産河川審議会

Secretary of United State Section International Joint Commission² (PE, PhD, Civil Engineer)

Mississippi River Commission (1988-95), Interagency Floodplain Management Review Committee (1993-94), American Heritage Rivers Initiative Advisory Committee (1998).

ケビン ゴス (Kevin Goss)

マレー川·ダーリング川流域委員会 3副代表,西豪州持続可能な農場開発局長(1995-98),国土保全委員会

Deputy Chief Executive of Murray-Darling Basin Commission³, Executive Director, Sustainable Rural Development, Agriculture Western Australia (1995-98), Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation

スラポン パタニー (Surapol Pattanee)

タイ王国 天然資源環境省 水資源局 水資源政策企画部長

Director of Bureau of Policy and Planning, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Kingdom of Thailand

¹ UNESCAP: 国連アジア太平洋経済社会委員会、国連事務局のもつ5つの地域経済委員会の1つであり、アジア・太平洋における地域協力の促進と社会経済の発展を基本的使命としている。メコン河委員会の設立(1957年),アジア開発銀行(ADB)(1966年),台風委員会(1968年)の設立,アジア・ハイウェー・プロジェクトの推進などに貢献している。これらの活動の効果は当該地域の経済・社会開発分野での重要な基盤づくりにも貢献している。

UNESCAP (United Nations Economic and Council for Asia and the Pacific): It is one of the five regional economic commissions of United Nations Secretariat, and it is responsible for promotion of regional cooperation, for on socio-economic development in Asia and the Pacific. UNESCAP was instrumental to the establishment of the Mekong Committee (1957) (now the Mekong River Commission), Asian Development Bank (ADB) (1966), the Typhoon Committee (1968), the panel on tropical Cyclones (1972) and Asian Highway Project. These inputs have contributed to development of economic and making the social development an important base.

 $^{^2}$ 五大湖国際合同委員会: アメリカ・カナダ国境には多くの河川といくつかの世界有数の大湖沼があり、この河川・湖沼に関わる問題の解決について政府を支援する. 委員会はアメリカ・カナダ政府間協定に基づき、紛争の回避と解決に努める. 関係する政府の考えを代表するのではなく公平に問題を調査し解決することとしている.

International Joint Commission: Many rivers and some of the largest lakes in the world lie along, or flow across, the border between the United States and Canada. The International Joint Commission assists governments in finding solutions to problems in these waters. The Commissioners must follow the Treaty as they try to prevent or resolve disputes. They must act impartially, in reviewing problems and deciding on issues, rather than representing the views of their respective governments.

³ マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会: マレー川・ダーリング川流域政府審議会の実行組織であり,ダーリング川下流のマレー川・メニンジー 湖流域の管理とマレー川・ダーリング川流域の水その他の環境資源,土地利用に関わる問題について政府審議会に答申する.本委員会は 自律した組織であり政府と等しく責任を持つが,政府機関ではない.

Murray-Darling Basin Commission: The Commission is the executive arm of the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council and is responsible for: (1) managing the River Murray and the Menindee Lakes system of the lower Darling River, and (2) advising the Ministerial Council on matters related to the use of the water, land and other environmental resources of the Murray-Darling Basin. The Commission is an autonomous organization equally responsible to the governments represented on the Ministerial Council as well as to the Council itself. It is not a government department nor a statutory body of any individual government.

江頭 進治 (Shinji Egashira)

立命館大学 理工学部土木工学科 教授,水工学,工学博士,

淡海の川づくり検討委員会4常任委員長 (1999-)

Professor of Department of science and engineering, Ritsumeikan University (Dr.Eng.)

Chairman of Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee⁴ (1999-)

寶 馨 (Kaoru Takara)

京都大学防災研究所 水災害研究部門 教授,工学博士

ユネスコ IHP 東南アジア太平洋地域運営委員会事務局長 (1996-), 淡海の川づくり検討委員会常任委員 (1999-)

Professor of Disaster Presentation Research Institute, Kyoto University (Dr.Eng.)

Secretary of The Regional Steering Committee for UNESCO-IHP in Southeast Asia and the Pacific (1996-), Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee (1999-)

吉見 靜子 (Shizuko Yoshimi)

岐阜女子大学家政学部 住居学科 教授,二級建築士,インテリアプランナー

県文化財保護審議会委員,淡海の川づくり検討委員会常任委員 (1999-)

Professor of Department of Housing and Design, Gifu Woman's University (2nd class authorized architect, Interior Planner)

Shiga Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties (1998-), Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee (1999-)

遊磨 正秀 (Masahide Yuma)

京都大学生態学研究センター 生態進化研究部門 助教授,理学博士,淡海の川づ(り検討委員会常任委員 (1999-)

Associate Professor of Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University (Dr.Sc.)

Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee (1999-)

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⁴ 淡海の川づくり検討委員会: 学識経験者,自治体関係者と川づくり会議代表者等により構成され,滋賀県が河川整備計画を策定する際に河川の整備や管理に関する意見を聴取することを目的として設置された.

Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee: The committee consists of people of experience or academic standing, relevant autonomous body and representatives of River Improvement Meeting Board. The committee was established to ask for advice before the river improvement plan is formulated.

山道 省三 (Shozo Yamamichi)

NPO 法人多摩川センター5副代表理事,全国水環境交流会事務局長

Deputy Chief Executive of Tamagawa Center (NPO)⁵, Executive Secretary of National Association for Local Water Environment Groups

佐橋 定雄 (Sadao Sahashi)

日野川を見守る会 事務局長,日野川みらい会議 委員(1999-2000),

Executive Secretary of Watching Hino River Party⁶, Hino River Improvement Meeting Board⁷ (1999-2000)

榎村 康史 (Yasuhumi Enomura)

国土交通省 近畿地方整備局 淀川ダム統合管理事務所長

Director of Yodo River Dam Control Center, Kinki Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan

澤野 久弥 (Hisaya Sawano) コーディネーター (Coordinator)

滋賀県土木交通部河港課長,技術士(建設部門)

Director of River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and Transportation, Shiga Prefectural Government (Consulting Eng.)

辻 光浩 (Mitsuhiro Tsuji)

滋賀県土木交通部河港課主任技師,技術士(建設部門・総合技術監理部門),日野川みらい会議事務局(1999-2000)

Technical officer of River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and Transportation, Shiga Prefectural Government (Consulting Eng.)

Secretariat member of Hino River Improvement Meeting (1999-2000)

5 NPO 法人多摩川センター: 多摩川とその流域において、次世代への命の継承し、その源である健全な水循環と河川環境の保全・回復に力を注ぎ,自然・歴史・文化の環境に関する調査研究,情報発信などを通じて、志を同じくする人たち,河川管理やまちづくりに係る市民と国、自治体、企業、学識経験者の交流と連帯を促し、総合的な観点から事業を推進。多摩川流域懇談会や多摩川リバーミュージアムの運営・特定非営利活動法人(NPO)。

NPO Tamagawa Center: In Tama River and the basin, it flows into the healthy water cycle and river environmental maintenance and recovery that are a source of life as a purpose by the succession of life to the next generation by power. Through nature and an investigation study about environment of the history and culture, information dispatch, it promotes people and river management to do will identically and a citizen and a country, a self-governing body, a company, interchange and a solidarity of people of learning and experience I wait, and to be concerned with the making of and promotes an enterprise from a general point of view. Tama River basin round-table conference and administration of Tama River museum. Nonprofit organization.

6 日野川を見守る会: 日野川のみらいづくりのため,日野川みらい会議の「提言」に賛同する流域住民,学識経験者等が,関係機関と連携を図り、日野川を見守ることを目的とし設立.

Watching Hino River Party: For a desirable future of Hino River, the Party was established in order to concern Hino River continuously by residents, people of experience or academic standing and institutions concerned, which support the recommendation of Hino River Improvement Meeting Board.

⁷ 日野川みらい会議: 河川整備計画へ地域住民の意見を反映するため, 滋賀県が呼びかけ組織された住民会議. Hino River Improvement Meeting Board: The meeting is organized by the Shiga Prefectural Government office to reflect residents' opinions to River Improvement Plan.

5. 基本コンセプト

1. 流域管理の目的

流域管理は,以下の視点において,公共の福祉を持続的なものとするための水資源管理に向けた,統合的手段である.

- ✓ 人々の生命・財産を洪水災害から守る治水
- ✓ 社会活動および環境に必要な水資源の供給
- ✓ 現在及び将来にわたって人類が持続可能な社会を築く基礎となる環境保全

2. 住民参加の重要性

流域管理は流域住民や,その他利害関係者の合意のもとに進められることが望ましいが,個々の住民に様々なニーズ,もしくは利害の対立がある中,流域管理におけるすべての決定について全員による合意を確保することは実質的に不可能である.例えば,限られた水資源を様々な利用に分配する場合など明白である.ゆえに,流域管理における住民参加が合意形成に向けて効果的なものとなることが求められている.

合意形成の過程において,河川流域管理者は川に関わってきた人や,学識経験者からの専門的なアドバイスを受けつつ,相反する考えや意見を実際にどのようにして取り扱うかを学ばなくてはならない.多くの場合行政は現地の意見を踏まえ,住民を代表する議会による助言を求めながら,施策を進めてきた.ただし,このような場合,住民とのコミュニケーションが十分に果たされていない,住民の意見を反映していないとして現地での摩擦を生むことになっている.

河川管理者は開発を含む流域管理の取り組みを行うことの責務がある中,その意思決定に対する不信感は,しばしば以下のようなことから生まれる.

住民の意見が考慮されないまま,政策が決められていっているとの疑念(政策決定プロセスの不透明感)

提案された政策に自分の意見が反映されていない,もしくはその施策の影響を受ける者に とって公平なものとなっていないことに対する不満

さらに ,施策の決定・実施に参画し主体的な役割を果たしたいと思う住民が近年増加している.

3. 住民参加の役割と必要性

地域内の対立を少なくし,政策の実効性を高めるためには,住民参加を促進することが重要である.住民参加は,以下の目的から必要である.

- (1) 情報公開
- (2) 政策決定プロセスへの地域の参加
- (2-1) 意思決定における基本方針や優先順位付けに関する住民 住民 , 住民 行政の直接対話(最終的な判断の責任は行政)
- (2-2) 地域住民が直接関与した意思決定
- (1)の情報公開は,流域管理で民主的なプロセスを確保し,住民がその民主的なプロセスにより効果的に参加することを支援するものである.ただし,このプロセスは,法律に則って行われる必要がある.

(2)の地域の参加について,(2-1)の場合,方法によっては,対立する立場の関係者間の相互理解,行政と住民間の相互理解が促進され,政策決定の透明性を確保することができる.さらに,政策の決定前に直接的に対話がなされることにより,行政と住民間の信頼関係を築き,住民に強い責任感と当事者意識が醸成されることが可能となる.

(2-2)の場合,すべての事柄ごとに代表者の選出を行うことは特定の条件下においては可能であるが,ほとんどの場合は非現実的である.なお,意思決定過程に議会が関わることが重要である.

4. 住民参加の問題点

住民はしばしば異なる意見を持つものであり、時には意見が対立することがある.このような 状況の中では、流域管理において対立する意見をうまく計画に反映させ、その計画を住民が納得 できるものとすることが重要な課題となる.つまり地域社会の分裂を避ける決定をいかに行うか が課題である.住民の定義も問われており、住民参加に関わるものの悩みの種である.

5. 実効性のある住民参加に向けた提言案

幅広い住民参加を確保すること

住民参加においては、幅広い参加を確保するべきである.しかし現実には、すべての人がプロセスに参加することは困難か、不可能である.それゆえ、主要な利害関係者と様々な分野の学識経験者、一般市民から成るバランスの取れた構成で組織されるべきである.我々は、民主主義的な過程と、公正な手段を可能な限り確保し、また特に、代表になりにくい人々にも適用されるように努めなくてはならない.どんな状況においても、行政は意思決定に際して、実効性のある住民参加を可能な限り幅広く保障しなくてはならない.

<u>「情報公開」と「議論の積み重ね」による住民認識の向上を通した相互理解と合意形成を図る</u> こと

行政を含めた参加者が対象となる事柄についての共通認識を持ち,お互いに理解しあわなければ,お互いの異なった認識に基づく考え方について理解しあえず,合意形成は難しい.したがって,流域での合意形成を得るためには,以下の事項について合意し行動することが求められる:

- · 「情報公開」を通して流域内の問題全体に関する基礎的な情報,例えば社会活動や自然環境の状況などを共有すること
- · 「議論の積み重ね」を通じ,異なった考えや背景に基づく他の意見を理解し認識すること 上記を踏まえた合意により,各々の考え方や意見を尊重するようになる.

初期段階から住民参加を進めること

最終的な政策・戦略が 住民の求めるものと符合するためには,住民参加は計画の初期段階から始められるべきである.そうでないと,住民参加はすでに決定された事項を伝達するだけの形になってしまう(行政が決定し-発表し-正しいと主張する).

実際的な対話を行うこと

(1) 最適な社会を築くために行政が実行可能な結論に到達すること:

行政を含めた参加者で合意形成ができることがもっとも望ましい.しかしながら,到達する結論は,行政がそれを実施する面から考えて,行政としてその使命を果たせるもの(現実に可能な範囲で,公共の福祉にとって最適な政策メニュー・優先順位)となることが前提である.これらの決定事項は,科学的に妥当で,法律に沿ったものであるべき事が理解されるべきである.

(2) 住民が一定の責任のもと主体的な役割を担うこと:

社会的背景や価値観が異なることから,流域住民の意識は多様で温度差があり様々な意見がある.その中で,お互いの意見を理解し尊重しあいながら望ましい姿を考えて行く必要がある.また,合意形成ができた事柄について具体の施策が実施される場合,そのことについて住民にも責任が生じていることを認識する必要がある.

明確な目標設定と時間管理がなされたプロセスであること:

調査が長期に渡り、何の進展も支援もなく、各々の理解がばらばらなまま頻繁に会議を開くことが求められると、参加への熱意は急速に低下する、消耗しないためには、目標が常に視野に入っていなければならない。

透明性と説明責任を確保すること

住民参加を実効あるものとするためには、結論に至る過程で説明がなされ透明性が確保される必要がある.これは意思決定のすべての段階において確認され、その中で住民参加は重大な役割を果たす.このことは、行政と住民間のさらなる理解と信頼を促進し、流域管理における住民の役割をいっそう高める.

5. Basic Concept

1. Purpose of Basin Management

Basin management is an integrated approach to water resources management for sustainable public well being from the following points of view.

- ✓ Flood management protect people's life and property from flood disasters
- ✓ Water use for socio-economic development and environmental purposes
- ✓ Environment conservation to provide sustainable base for human well being for the present and future generation

2. Importance of the public participation

It is ideal to achieve basin management based on the consensus among the residents in the basin and other key stakeholders. However it is practically impossible to ensure consensus in every decision on basin management, since there exist different priorities of needs or conflicting interests among respective residents. One obvious example is the allocation of limited water resources to different uses. Therefore there is clear need to ensure effective public participation in basin management towards consensus building.

In the consensus-building process, river basin administration must learn how to effectively deal with opposite ideas or opinions with advices from people of experience or academe. Often the administration carries out their policies based on the opinions of local residents and seeks advise from Parliament Representatives of the communities concerned. However such approach, when communication with residents is not effective, such management measures would be considered as not having included public opinions and this usually resulted in conflicts in the local communities.

Since the river basin administration is mandated to undertake activities or projects for basin management including development, mistrust in decision making is usually caused by the following:

Doubts that the policies had been formulated without taking into consideration public's opinions (Uncertainty of a policy making process).

Dissatisfaction produced when policies suggested do not include the opinion that one may have or do not appear to be fair or equitable to those who are affected.

Moreover, in recent years, there is an increase in the number of residents willing to play an active role and take initiative to some extent in the planning and implementation of the basin management measures.

3. Roles and purposes of public participation

In order to minimize conflicts in local areas and enhance effectiveness of development policies, it is important to promote public participation.

Public participation is necessary for the following purposes.

- (1) Information-disclosure
- (2) Community participation to the process of policy decisions.
- (2-1) residents residents, residents administrations of direct talks on the principles and priorities of decision making (Responsibility for the final judgment is an administrator.)
- (2-2) Decisions that the local resident participate in directly

The first purpose is aimed to ensure a democratic process of basin management and assist residents to

participate more effectively in the democratic process. However this process is required to be carried out in the framework of existing law.

With respect to the second purpose and for the case (2-1), depending on the methods, mutual understanding between the people with conflicting positions and between the administration and residents are promoted, and the transparency of policy decisions could be secured. Moreover, before policy decisions, by holding direct dialogue, it is possible to build confidence between administration and residents, and to promote a strong feeling of responsibility and ownership among the residents.

In the case (2-2), it may be feasible under certain condition, but in many cases it is not realistic to elect representatives for each subject. It is important to involve the existing Parliament in the decision making process.

4. Issues in the Public participation

Public may usually have different opinions and, occasionally opinions may be opposed to each other. Under such conditions, major problems would be to effectively reflect oppose opinions in basin management and to convince the public to accept such plan. The challenge would be how to make the decision to avoid division in the local community. Defining the public is another question, which plagues all that deal with public participation.

5. Draft recommendation for the effective public participation

To ensure the broad public involvement

In the public participation, we should secure the broad public involvement. But in the real procedure, it is difficult or impossible to ask all the people to participate in the process. So the public would need to be organized to ensure balanced composition among key stakeholders and experts of various areas and the general public. We should try to ensure the democratic process and fairness as much as possible, particularly groups that are often not represented. In any circumstances the administration should develop the decision-making process ensuring effective public participation as widely as possible.

To aim at the mutual understanding and consensus building through the enhancement of public awareness by "information disclosure" and the "successive dialogues":

Unless the participants including the administration share the common knowledge and arrive at mutual understanding of the discussion's subject matter, consensus building is difficult due to the lack of understanding of each other's position, which is based on the different respective perceptions.

Consequently, in order to reach a consensus within the river basin it is required to agree and act on the followings:

- To share the basic information about the whole issues within the basin through "information disclosure", such as e.g. social activities, natural environmental condition and so on
- To understand and acknowledge other opinions based on the difference of prospect and background through "continuous dialogue".

By ensuring the above a consensus can create mutual respect for each party's views and opinions.

To start the public involvement from the beginning:

To ensure the final policy/strategy is 'in tune' with public needs, involvement of the public should start from the early stage of planning, otherwise the public participation process would only become a program on dissemination of decision already made ("decide-announce-defend").

To engage in a pragmatic dialogue

(1) To form the conclusion that enables the administration to perform in the best interest in the society:

The ideal form is to build a consensus among the participants including the administration. However, the conclusion would need to enable administration to perform its mandate regarding its operations (policy options and priorities that can be considered optimum for the public welfare within the limited resources available). It should be understood that these decisions should be scientifically sound and within current law.

(2) The public needs to be an active role in a responsible and accountable approach:

Because of difference among social backgrounds and senses of value, levels of publics' consciousness are various and there are many different opinions. Under such circumstances, we have to share the understanding and try to find the way for a desirable future of the basin with respecting each other's opinions, and public also have responsibility for concrete measures undertaken based on consensus.

To bound the process with defined goals and with timelines:

When the study last long time and require frequent meetings without evidence of progress and strong support from the agencies and without equal understanding from those they represent the enthusiasm for participation rapidly wanes. To overcome the wear-out factor and the end must always be in sight.

To secure the transparency and accountability

To ensure the effective public participation, we should make the process to reach the decision accountable and transparent. It will be checked through the whole process of decision making and public participation is the crucial part of it.

6. 分科会「流域管理と住民参加」の要約

パネリスト

澤野 久弥(議長) 滋賀県土木交通部 河港課長

レフティー(副議長) 国連アジア太平洋経済社会委員会 環境・持続可能な開発部 水資源課 経済

問題担当官

ジェラルド E.ギャロウェイ 五大湖国際合同委員会 アメリカ合衆国事務局長

ケビン ゴス マレー川・ダー リング川流域委員会 副代表

スラポン パタニー タイ王国 天然資源環境省 水資源局 水資源政策企画部長 江頭 進治 立命館大学 理工学部教授/淡海の川づくり検討委員会委員長 寶 馨 京都大学 防災研究所教授/淡海の川づくり検討委員会副委員長

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吉見 静子 岐阜女子大学 家政学部教授/淡海の川づくり検討委員会委員

榎村 康史 国土交通省 近畿地方整備局 淀川ダム統合管理事務所長

山道 省三 NPO法人多摩川センター副代表理事 佐橋 定雄 日野川を見守る会事務局長/日野川みらい会議メンバー

辻 光浩 滋賀県土木交通部河港課 主任技師/ 日野川みらい会議事務局

開会の挨拶/滋賀県 澤野河港課長

分科会の目的

この分科会の目的は,河川管理を効果的で合理的に進めるための住民参加のあり方を話し合うことです.河川は,流域の持続可能な社会経済の発展のために,治水・利水・環境のそれぞれの視点からバランスの取れた管理がなされるべきです.しかし,流域開発の計画策定や管理において,意思決定における合理性と透明性は十分に確保されておりません.一方,環境への関心の中で,洪水被害を緩和して社会経済の発展を図る意思決定が,いかに合理的で適切であるかを示すことが求められています.このため,意思決定への住民参加を確保し,意思決定についての説明責任を果たすことが重要となっています.

以上のことから,1)住民参加の重要性を検証し,2)意思決定における住民参加の役割や3)効果的な住民参加への障害を明確にし 4)効果的な住民参加について提言することを分科会の目的とします.

日本の流域管理

日本は,アジアモンスーン地帯にあって降雨量が多く,我が国の河川の特徴は,急流であり大量に土砂が流出することです.河川の社会特性は,1)まず河川の洪水によって沖積平野が形



成され,2)そこで灌漑が発達して,3)その結果として氾濫原での都市社会の形成,といった3点に集約できます.すなわち,人口と資産が沖積平野に集中しているため,浸水面積は減少してきたにも関わらず,洪水被害は依然として大きいままとなっています.現在も水害・土砂災害の被害の可能性が拡大しており,各地で渇水も頻発しています.また,河川環境は悪化し,地域と河川との関わりが希薄になっています.このような状況の中,日本政府は1997年に河川環境の改善と保全に関すること,河川整備計画を策定する上で地域の意見を反映すること,が組み込まれました.この結果,流域管理の計画の中に,学識経験者及び住民の意見が反映さ

れることになりました.これが河川法の新しい 考え方です.こういった考え方をもとに様々な 会議を開催することになります.このような取 り組みは,日本だけではなく世界各国でも既に 行われています.

バーチャルフォーラムの概要

住民参加において,住民全てが合意できることは稀です.しかし行政としては,皆が理解し不信を持たずに議論を進めるため,お互いが理解しあうことが重要であることを心に留めておくべきです.信頼は失いやすく得がたいものであるため,日常的なコミュニケーションが大切です.また,行政が政策を決定する際には,明確な目的,明確なプロセス,明確な効果を全ての住民に伝え,理解してもらうことが必要です.次に,行政も含めた利害関係者が等しく現

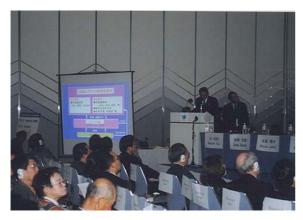
地の状況を十分に把握し、徹底的な議論を行うことにより互いの立場を理解するべきです.最後に、人々が治水・利水・環境保全のそれぞれの必要性を認識するためには、人と川とのかかわりを維持することが欠かせません.



事例報告(国内外での取り組み)

淡海の川づくり 佐橋 定雄・辻 光 浩

滋賀県では,河川整備計画の策定での住民意見の聴取のために計画の初期段階から住民参加会議,川づくり会議を開催しています.これは利害関係者が同じテーブルで議論し,計画策定途上において住民の意見を聴取することを目的に設置しています.システムとしては,住民参加の川づくり会議と学識経験者が入った淡海の川づくり検討委員会があります.川づくり会議



では,河川管理者が流域住民に呼びかけるという方法によって参加者を公募し,会議の中で住民同士によって議論をしていただき,その内容を淡海の川づくり検討委員会の方へ提案し,その検討委員会でも議論するということになります.この仕組みによって,利害関係者が同じテーブルで議論をすることが可能になります. 日野川の概要

日野川は滋賀県東部を流れ,流域面積が207km²,河川の長さが42kmであり,河口は琵琶湖に流入します.日野川の横断で見ると堤防の高さが住宅屋根付近まで達しており,高いところで堤防高さは10mあります.今から44年前の伊勢湾台風では堤防が決壊し,浸水しました.平成2年には水防活動,住民避難があり,平成7年には農地浸水の被害を生じました.このため日野川の改修が必要ですが,治水だけではなく,地域に適合した河川環境への配慮が必要になります.こうした総合的な視点から,計画策定の初期段階から住民参加が必要であると判断して住民参加による川づくり会議を開催してきました.

川づくり会議の開催状況

会議の構成は一般公募による参加者が94名 で,うち女子が15名,男子が79名で,3グル ープとしました.運営方法は,グループ討議, 全体討議を中心とし,広報は,ホームページの 開設,会議だよりの発行としました.話し合い は,4つのエリアに分け,分野を防災,自然環 境,触れ合い,利用,流域と分けて議論しまし た.特に防災,治水が第一に,生命財産を守る ことを最優先に考える旧住民のグループ,自然 環境を最大限の保存を第一義に考える新住民の グループ,その大きく2つに分かれました.そ こで,日野川の現地視察を行い,川の流れや過 去の災害があったところで車をとめ,その地域 の人たちから, 当時の生々しい説明を受けまし た.こうした現地での共通体験によって相互の 意見が大きく歩み寄り,後々の会議に大きな役 割を果たしました. それでも意見が相反する場 合には,両論を併記して提言しました.将来像 の提言について討議を重ねましたが,同時に専

門家によるアドバイス委員会から助言を頂きました.最終的に第8回目で防災,自然環境,触れ合い,流域,利用という形で提言を策定しました

日野川を見守る会の設立

提言はしたが,これで終わってしまっては疑問が残るとの意見が多く,会議の継続,組織が必要だということで,日野川を見守る会を設立しました.会員数は現在56名です.主な活動は,日野川の環境保全,美化運動の協力,啓発活動などです.昨年は日野川を川の中から見ようとイカダ遊びを計画して,子供たちと一緒に入り魚の泳ぐ姿を見て楽しみました.分科会活動では歴史分科会のほか,水質分科会とに別に入り魚の泳ぐ姿を見て楽しみました.分科会に下流6カ所で年4回の定時定点観測を行っています.それから,現在その最終の段階で,近く提出をする予定です.会報の発行も行っています.

流域管理や開発プロジェクトに関する 住民参加;米国での経験 ジェラルド E.ギャロウェイ

歴史的背景

アメリカにとって水は非常に重要でした.300年前から 400年前のアメリカの初期段階では,水は入植のための輸送手段でした.現在では状況も変わって,洪水や渇水があり,依然として水運も重要な輸送手段です.1800年代から住民参加が始まっていましたが,ここ数年では住民参加の程度と影響力が大幅に拡大し,住民参加の役割がますます重要となっています.

住民参加はアメリカの遺産の一部です.しかし、最初の150年間でのコミュニケーションは一方的であり、政府側から一方的に伝えられ、住民がそれに耳を傾けることがベストな方法と考えられていました.この状況は1950年代まで続きましたが、1950年から60年には



住民参加が少し見られるようになりました.依然として政府から住民へのトップダウンでしたが,多くの情報提供が,公文書の公開請求を認める法律の下で行われました.1960年代には環境活動が高まり,河川美化や環境影響への関心が高まり,住民参加が活発になりました.住民への情報の公開・開示の法律が制定されました.1980年代に入ってさらに協働の段階へと進み,活動費では,行政が事業化のための費用として負担するようになりました.協働は,最

初の段階から協議のテーブルについて一緒に仕事をすることで,そのことは法律によって裏付けられています.

1879年,偉大なるミシシッピィ川の開発中に,法律の規定によってミシシッピィ川委員会がミシシッピィ川の沿川都市において住民の声を聞くことになりました.また1909年のカナダとの国境水面条約によって住民の声を聴くことになり,私が所属する五大湖国際合同委員会は,もう100年ぐらい住民の声を聞く活動を行ってきています.

1946年には政府がルールをつくるときには、必ず住民参加の機会を与えられることになりました。さらに1966年になりますと情報の公開ルールができ、政府がつくった公文書に対しては必ず住民がアクセスできるようになりました。そして、70年代に入りますと環境法ができて、自分たちの生活にインパクトを及ぼすることができるようになりました。法律は進歩しており、全ての事業は実施前に全ての利害関係者が意見を述べる機会が与えられています。例えば、地域が事業費の35%を負担すれば、その事業について意見を述べることができます。住民参加の事例

ここで4つの例から今まで申し上げたことが どのように機能してきたかを説明します.

ミシシッピィ川委員会というのはミシシッピィイ谷の流域を管理しており、ミシシッピィ川を一年間に2回、上流から下流まで移動して、全ての沿川地域へ行って声を聞きます。全ての質問に対して書面で答えを出します。この委員会は7名ですが、そのうち3名は住民代表であり、全ての決定についても1票を投じる機会が与えられています。

エバーグレイズは,多様な環境資源があり, 亜熱帯に位置します.今世紀の初期にはかなり の洪水災害があり,多くの排水路を設置する対策を実施しましたが,その結果,世界的にも貴重な天然資源のほとんどが消失してしまいました.この復元には78億ドルが必要で,合衆国でも最大の自然復元の事業が始められました.フロリダ州政府によって利害の異なる43人の メンバーが集められ,6カ月間協議して,共通のビジョンと目的を得るに至りました.お互いの利害の違いについて議論するのではなく,合意できる計画をつくり,ワシントンに提示して州政府が補助金を得ることを優先したのです. 結果として,州政府を含む全ての利害関係者の歩みよりによる解決に至ったのです.

ミズーリ川はミシシッピ川に流入しますが, 洪水,航行,電力など,ミシシッピの流域にお いて最も重要な支流となっております. そこに 6 つの巨大ダムの提案がありましたが,上流と 下流の対立があり、上流では自然保護を主張 し,下流は航行維持を主張しました.こういう 相対立する意見への対応について政府が科学的 に取り組みました.しかし,連邦政府レベルで の回答策や,次いで8つの州の合意が目指され ましたが,いずれも住民の合意が得られません でした.それで,国民レベルの見解を出すため にミズーリ川の広範囲な利害関係者を対象と し,外部の専門家も参加するグループが組織さ れました、ここでは、エバーグレイズと同じよ うに、ビジョンと折衷案を策定することができ ました.

アメリカの北東部の五大湖は,世界の水資源の18%を占め,オンタリオ湖からセントローレンス川においては競合する利用者および利害が存在し,水力発電,航行,河岸所有者,環境問題などが含まれます.1950年においてプロジェクトの規制基準ができましたが,現在では満足できるものではなく,新しいアプローチの研究として100人以上の人を集めて研究グループをつくり,新しい計画について検討しています.重要な点は,公共的な利益に基づいた22人から24人の諮問グループを構成したことです.ここでは,9つテクニカルワーキンググループの代表者や一般市民などが集まって,調査の進め方などについて決定しています.

住民参加の問題

合衆国では効果的な住民参加の挑戦が行われています。その一つは過去の経過を踏まえることであり、誰が誰に何をして誰に悩まされたかを忘れないことです。事業の複雑さも問題で、住民への明確な説明が必要です。また数年にも

及ぶ事業は住民を消耗させますし、行政の公認が無い場合には住民が望むことを実施できずに 摩擦を生じます.政府を信じない人々もいます し、誰が住民かといった問題もあります.

住民参加に求められることは,継続的なコミュニケーションによって全ての住民がテーブルに着くフル・パーティシペーション(全員参加)です.住民には科学的な支援が必要ですし,活動資金の提供も必要です.意思決定に同意することは重要です.同時に,意思決定をするという共通認識もまた必要です.例え,一人

の反対があっても,合意に達することを求めるという共通認識です.明確な目標と時間管理が必要です.長い時間を必要とする計画には誰も見向きもしませんが,トンネルの向こうに光が見え,1,2年後には必ずできるという場合に住民参加は盛り上がるでしょう.最後に,中立的な立場で,行政に所属しない人であり,住民の学習を助け,議論を円滑に進めること(ファシリテート)のできる人が必要です.

マレー川·ダーリング川流域における 流域管理と住民参加 ケビン ゴス

歷史的背景

マレー川・ダーリング川流域は,オーストラリア南東部に位置し,内陸の河川流域で4つ州にまたがっているため,国際河川と同じように,流域の意思決定では同じ懸案が各州政府へ示されます.この協議は1917年の河川憲章に基づいて行われるものです.オーストラリア憲法においても,水の配分は重要な要素となっています.これは流域の条例を統合するために1985年に改正され,「水,土地およびその他の環境資源を公平かつ有効に,持続的に使用できるような効果的な計画・管理を推進し,協力する」としています.特に流域管理の重要な点は,地域社会と政府とのパートナーシップです.

流域閣僚会議が中央政府と5つの州政府で構成され,大きな政策を決定します.これに対して流域委員会は,流域閣僚会議への助言と,流域閣僚会議の決定を実施します.また両者とは別に地域代表による地域諮問委員会があり,流域閣僚会議から独立して諮問する組織で,流域委員会からも強制・影響されずに,実際の住民参加へ対応している点で重要な役割を果たしています.

流域管理には,連邦・州・地方の伝統的な行



政レベルの中に集水区域管理組織を組み込む必要があり,この組織が住民参加を扱う上でとて も重要になっています.

マレー川・ダーリング川流域では,支川ごとに1つずつ,全体で18の地域組織があり,流域管理のための計画や管理に大きな影響力を持っています.しかし,住民参加には,情報提供から,積極的に参加する協議会までのレベルや評価があり,住民参加への期待も時代によって変化します.その結果,もはや積極的に参加するだけは十分でなく,合意形成や共有された決定への住民の期待に答えなければなりません.この期待には然るべき対応が必要になります.住民参加の事例

オーストラリアで第2の規模のダムであるヒュームダムでは、1996年に構造的な欠陥が見られました、1920年代に建設されたダムが徐々に変位してしまったため安全性が懸念され、慎重に水を放出して堤体を修復することを決定せざるを得ませんでした、ダムから膨大な

水量を放流し,大工事の末これを達成しました.住民の信頼を得るためにも,正しい意思決定を行うとともに,その意思決定に伴う悪影響へも対処する必要がありました.まず情報収集に重点をおき,そして目標を定めました.をらに私たちは技術的な見直しを委託しました.事業決定における信頼を築くため,意思決定のプロセスを助ける独立した国際的な再検討委員会に諮ったのです.

2番目の事例は,ヴィクトリア湖です.この エリアは文化遺産のある地域で, 先住民のアボ リジニーの墓地があったところです.当然,先 住民にとって聖地としての特別な価値がありま したので,専門家と協議を重ね,この地域は現 在完全に保護されることとなっています.これ も効果的な住民参加を通じ,色々なところから 意見を聴いてとりまとめたのです.このヴィク トリア湖における住民参加の特徴は,私たちの なすことにとりわけ慎重を期さなければならな かったということです.地元の意見は一つでは ありませんでした.諮問委員会を設けました が、それでも十分ではなく、部族の長老委員会 でじっくり話し合って, どのような意思決定を すべきかを協議しました.また,独立した文化 遺産の専門家による評価も受けました、重要だ ったのは雇用促進や文化センター建設等を含む 地域への関与でした.

3番目の事例は、マレー川自体です、マレー 川は,シドニーオペラハウス,グレートバリア リーフと並ぶオーストラリアのシンボルです が,環境の悪化が進んでいます.この川は国家 的にも地域的にも莫大な価値があるため、経済 と環境の価値を評価し,「リビング・マレー」 という決定プロセスを準備しました.これは, いつも健全であるマレー川を再生するために は,消費している水を環境流量としてどれくら い河川へ戻せばよいかを調査するものです.こ れは長い間,河川水を使ってきた人々の生活へ 潜在的に影響を与えます.このプロセスは,水 資源の再配分と経済活動のトレード・オフを図 るものです、350ガロン/年から1,500ガロ ン/年を河川へ戻せるかを調査しましたが、 1,500ガロン/年というのは,この流域の取水 量の20%に相当します.これは,大きな決定でしたが,単に河川への水量還元の判断ではなく,公平な水管理についての決定でもあり,水量還元に対する補償や,将来に向けた責任の所在を明らかにした管理についての決定だったのです.

この決定には、利害関係にとても大きな影響を与えるという特徴があります.そのため、キャンペーンや協議・交渉を行っていますしし、できるだけはなく、できるだけはなく、できるだけはなく会合を開催しています.およそには、およともにの問題にかつ効果的にそれらの組織とともに見いの効果的にそれらの組織とともとても関係者へとは、このまます.このまます.このまますが、方法であいて困難な問題の一つです.意のまますしまであいて困難な問題の一つです.ますが、あまますがあるに入っていますが、あまますがあると説があれば、決定には、あと1~2年かかると思います.

住民参加の問題

ヒュームダムは非常にうまくできた例で,意 思決定に関して信頼を得て,ダム付近の人々も 安全を感じていることをお伝えできます.これ は情報伝達だけであり,それ以外の決定やプロ セスではありませんでした.ヴィクトリア湖で も,先住民社会の長老との協議をもう少し早く できたかもしれませんが,我々にとってはうまく できたと思います.マレー川では事業が進行 中で,意思決定の性質から期待や不信が大き く,事業管理への批判を受けています.意思決 定の実現まで,信頼を築き,公開性のある交渉 を続けていきたいと思います.

それでは,学んだ教訓です.1つ目は目的を明瞭にしなければならないということです.情報の共有だけか,決定の影響を及ぼすものなのかを明確にすること.2つ目は,予定期間,実交渉,対処方法などについて,早い段階からの交渉が必要です.3つ目は,情報へのアクセスの透明性や簡易さを確保し,情報の流れがいつもあるようにしておくことです.4つ目とし

て,第三者委員会や専門家の役割を重視すること.5つ目は,地域リーダーと組織の代表者がとても重要な役割を果たすということ.6つ目は,十分な資金や人材と時間が必要であるということ.最後は,情報・協議・積極的参加とい

った住民参加への期待が時間とともに変わることです.このため,私たちは1~2年で住民参加のガイドラインを書き直す必要があるのです.

タイにおける流域管理 スラポン パタニー

流域の概要

タイの国土面積は51万2000km²であり,水資源は年間80万m³で1人当たり3300m³です.国連基準の一人当たり1000m³の約3倍ですが,東南アジアでは最低であり,水量不足だけでなく水質汚濁や洪水の懸念があります.国全体では国連基準を満たしても,チャオ・プラヤ下流域では300m³/人で国連基準を下回っており,これが水資源管理を必要とする理由です.タイには25の河川流域があり,全体の水需要は生活用水4.6%,工業用水2%,生態系用水22.6%,農業用水71%です.水需要は1993年の68,000万m³から2006年には86,000m³になる予想です.

過去には、水資源管理は国家レベルで行われましたが、国家的な水政策が無く、制度的には30の部局に分かれており、予算もバラバラに配分されていました.法的にも多くの水法がありましたが、国家的な水資源管理の法律はありませんでした.水資源の情報も多くの関係部局に分かれていたため、全国的なネットワークがない状況でした.流域レベルでも管理機構がなく、利害関係者の参画がないままに、ほとんどの仕事が政府機関によって計画されていました.このため利水者や住民、政府機関などの様々なレベルでの紛争が起こりました.特に、参加の機会がないため、利害関係者に資源計画の事業や管理についての当事者意識が欠如する状況でした.

このため全国的なレベルでの戦略や計画として国の水資源ビジョンをつくりました.ここでは国家的な計画や予算配分を再編し,情報ネッ



トワークを構築して、水法の整備も行いまし た.第一に国の水資源ビジョンを,ここ2年間 で策定し、「2025年までに効果的な管理や水 資源の公平で持続可能な水利用を確保する組織 的・法的なシステムを通じて,生活の質に対す る正しい配慮と全ての利害関係者の参加によっ て全ての国民に十分な水量と良好な水質を提供 する」としており, すでに閣議の承認を得てい ます.水資源ビジョンによる水資源政策には9 つの政策があり、この2つ目と7つ目が住民参 加に関連する内容です.まず2つ目の政策は, 国レベルと流域レベルでの水資源管理組織の設 立に関するもので,この流域レベルの組織は, 利害関係者の参加を通じて水資源管理の計画づ くりに責任を持っています.7つ目は,効率的 な水資源管理での住民・非政府・政府組織の権 利と責任に関する適切なプロセスとガイドライ ンによって人々の参加を促進・支持する内容で

昨年10月に9省庁の30以上の水資源管理の 関係部局を,3省庁の10の部局へ再編成しま した.天然資源・水・土地・環境は天然資源環 境省に所管され,その水資源局がタイにおける 最も重要な水資源管理の官庁となります.この 下に8つの地方事務所が全国の25流域を管轄 し,その下に75の地区事務局があります.一 方,国家水資源委員会が地方行政や専門家・学 識者から組織され,流域レベルでは河川流域委員会になります.水資源局が国家水資源委員会の事務局を務め、地方事務所が河川流域委員会の事務局を務めています.さらに地域レベルでのワーキンググループがあり、後者ではそれぞれの村から代表がメンバーになっています.また利水者協会や利水グループが、流域レベルのネットワーク組織となっており、この代表者は国家水資源委員会の一員になることができます.

流域管理における住民参加は1997年の憲法のほか,国家経済社会計画や国家水計画で述べられています.

河川流域委員会を構成する3つのグループがあり、その1つは約15人~18人からなる政府機関のグループで、2つ目は利水者や地域管理組織の代表者による約15人~18人のグループ

です、3つ目は、NGOや学識者、学術機関の代表者などからなる5~6人のグループです、ピング・パサック川から順次に河川流域委員会を設立しており、今年中に全国に河川流域委員会を設立する予定です、というところでできました、ことしは全国にこのような委員会を設立する計画であります。

私たちは,河川流域委員会の利用を意図した 統合的河川流域計画を持っており,そのコンセ プトは利害関係者や様々な流域組織の参加によって統合的な流域計画をつくることです.これ は,様々な政府機関が策定しますが,何が問題 で何が必要かについて話し合うために3回の利 害関係者会議を開催し,水供給と開発計画,水 利用と配分の計画,水資源保全計画,洪水・干 ばつ対策計画,水質管理計画をつくります.

パネルディスカッション



江頭 科学技術者のサポートの重要性ですが ,我が国の場合は時間的な制約とか人数の不足 といった問題があります.このような問題をア メリカでは,どういうふうにクリアされていま すか.

ギャロウェイ アメリカでも同様です.学識者 に迅速に働いてもらうことは難しく,同じ流域 に関わってもらって初期段階での学習時間を短くしたり,同じ人に繰り返し依頼したりします.これには否定的な面もあって,固定観念ができて新しいアイデアにオープンでなくなることです.可能な限り多くの学者に参加してもらい,住民参加や事業を支援してもらうように努力しています.

江頭 ヒュームダムは非常にうまくいって河川の自然再生化,英語でLiving Murray という表現でしたが,最後のマレー川の再生が何でうまくいかなかったか,その中で,学識者の役割がどういうものであったのでしょうか.それから,再生するときの物理的な側面,何を基準にした再生であり,それに対する投資額は,どれくらい必要だったのでしょうか.

ゴス 講演の最後で述べたように,マレー川の住民参加は我々が思うように行えませんでした.再度行うとしたら筋道を変えていくと思います.私たちは,最初に環境流量の必要性について,その実施すべき価値を地域に対して説明すべきだと考えました.初期段階は,生態系に関する科学者の助言を収集し,そのような決定が必要だという状況をつくることに尽力しました

そのようなことを行い"説明"を開始したのですが、会合では意思決定の正当性の問題を飛び越えて、地域の人々の懸念が出されました。

「影響の有無は?」「影響への補償は?」「補償でのルールはあるのか?」などの問いかけに対して,閣僚委員会で十分対応できる準備がありませんでした.これは,プロセスを間違えてしまった例です.もっと早い段階から,社会的経済的な対応や地域の代表者との協議をすべきでした。

大学や科学者の参加では,主要な大学や研究 機関との長期間の関係が重要です.多くの大学 はオーストラリアにおける権威ある科学者の組 織であり,その勧告は独立性が認められ,彼ら もこうした活動を行っています.大きなコスな与 をかけずに実施され,私たちにとよる第三者を 会も組織し,どのように健全な川にはるか,についました.そこから川を健全なが,についてする が必要と第三者委員会から提案され,それが我々 の目標にもなっており,非常に高い目標でした が,私たちの取り組みの中で非常に重要なもの でした.

資金の件は,何とも言えません.閣僚委員会がどこまで河川を再生するのかを決定するにあたり,その過程で資金も同様に決定されるべきです.100万ドルを下らないと思いますが,政府がどのように決めたのか,現段階でははず.強調すべきは,これらの意思決定であることが重要である。ということが重要である。ということです.我々は政府の支援を充分に受け、河川構造物の維持や改修,環境でしたをなり、河川構造物の維持やな事業を行うことが規模の資金についての決定のことです.



實 住民参加では,住民側の意識,あるい



は管理者側の意識,認識が重要です.

これを3つの観点から述べます.1つは水害という観点.2つめは持続可能な開発・発展とは一体何か.3つめは科学的な知見に基づいた判断.この3つの観点です.

まず1つは水害ですが、滋賀県でもここ数十年大災害はないと思います.大阪地区でも昭和28年、1953年以後、もう50年間淀川の堤防の破堤はなく、京都でも昭和10年、1935年に鴨川があふれた後は、50年、70年、大水害がありません.そういう経験がない人たちでは平和な気分で物事を考えてしまいがちです.過去の履歴を自己教育、防災教育としてほかの流域での災害から学ぶということも重要です.東海豪雨が、この滋賀県でも、京都や大阪でも起こる可能性がありますが、ここ50年、70年が空白地帯になっています.

住民参加で言いますと、大洪水が起こったときに、住民が活躍しないといけない時代になってきました。小さな政府になると助けてもらいたくても助けてもらえず、河川法改正で住民の意見が取り入れられ、情報公開法で行政情報が手に入り、水防法の改正で浸水想定区域が公表されてきました。こうした情報を正しくキャッチして、大洪水にも的確に動けるように普段から心がけておくことが大事です。

2つ目の持続可能な発展ですが,経済成長, 社会開発,環境保全の3つが大きな要素です. 持続可能では,単に生き物が生き続けているだけでも,我々が生活しているだけでもだめで, 経済成長や社会開発,環境保全をバランスして 考えるべきです.日本は成長期には経済成長, 社会開発,それと防災と頑張ってきましが,環 境保全の面でいろいろ問題を起こしました.そ の反省に至って,今は環境保全も大事にしなが ら,むしろ社会開発とか経済成長を抑え気味に しています.途上国では,経済成長も社会開発 も大事でしょうが,環境保全をおろそかにする と先進国の失敗を繰り返すということを学び, 持続可能な社会をつくり上げていくことでしょ う.単に近視眼的に今のムードで物事を考えず に,地域や国の将来を見据えた物の考え方が大 事だろうと思います.

3つ目は、科学的知見に基づいた物の判断です。降雨が山腹の斜面や地下を流れて、川に出て海へ到達します。その間に洪水や渇水が発生しますが、この水循環の理解から森林を保全するだけで良いのかが問題です。雨が少なくて木が多いと蒸発散で吸収されて、むしろ水が減ります。大雨にも森林には限界があることを定ます。大雨にも森林には限界があることを環境的に認識する必要があります。流域の水循環は研究者にも十分分かってないところがあり、正しい認識には信頼できるデータの収集が重要です。このため県民、国民の税金を使うこと思います。

遊磨 共通して言えることは,この住民参加というのは決して古くから行われているわけではなくて,同時に色々な問題を抱えながら試行錯誤で進んでいる状態と言えます.住民参加に非常に期待が高まっている場合,住民なり行政が互いに何を期待しているのかという中身が重要です.フル・パーティシペーションの意味も大きな議論のポイントであり,対照的に住民参加の役割分担も重要です.こうした論点が,今後住民参加をうまく進めることにつながると考えます.

吉見 先住民の文化を残すことですが,川と関わりのある文化が形成されていて,なおかつ今現在も,色濃く残っていたのは,50年代くらいまででしょう.それが地域の人たちの心象風景として強く残っていて,それをもとに戻したいという発言がありますが,やはりもとには戻れないことは皆さんがおわかりです.その地域で形成された文化をどのような形で残すべきかが問題になります.

循環型社会と言われていますが,かつての日本の社会は,人間が水を使って農作物をつく

り,排せつする循環型社会でした.ケビン・ゴスさんに,先ほどの先住民の人たちが川との関わり合いの中でどのような文化が形成され,現在に何か教えてくれるものがあるのかをお尋ねします.

ゴス 州政府は法律的な義務を果たそうと し,それ以上をしようとしません.ですが先住 民にとっては、古い埋葬地を守る以上のものを 要求する機会でした.この事例では,両者の思 惑が一致し,期待された以上のことが行われ, 政府は委員会を通じて法に基づいた以上の対応 をして,文化センターや雇用機会の創出などの 成果が出ました.彼らは,この地域に密着して 仕事をしており,そこから当初の論点以上の成 果がもたらされました.ヴィクトリア湖の埋葬 地はヨーロッパ人による侵略の記念碑があり、 今では過去を繰り返さない,を語るものになっ ています.文化センターは教育施設としても役 立ち, 初期段階の期待を超えて重要な成果を挙 げています.オーストラリアの先住民社会には 何百もの語族があり、マレー川流域だけでも 13言語の先住民がいて,協会をつくっていま す.現在,マレー川先住民と政府との覚書を協 定中です.これは,我々が相互に「どう行動 し,協力し,教育に取り組み,将来における争 点に対応するか」を述べており,相互の信頼を 築くものになっています.

ギャロウェイ アメリカでも、いかなる水事業でも文化的遺産の問題が検討されています.多くの資金が使われて、調査が行われています.遺産が見つかった場合には、鑑定・保護され、記念碑が立てられます.これは、今や国家と先住民にとって重要なものとなっています.



山道 NPO,NGOの視点からコメントします.住民参加のレベルは,住民の熟度,エネルギーなど,参加のバリエーションによって多岐にわたります.また制度があって参加することと,自然発生的に出てくるものとで性格が大きく違ってきます.多摩川の場合には自然発生的に出て,それに制度がついてきたという構造になると思います.

住民参加の発端は,管理を行政に委任,委託 して果たして良いのかとい疑問から始まったと 思います.特に都市河川では,住民が被害を受 ける立場であり,加害者であるという二面性を 持っており、双方の意識を持ってどう参加する かが重要なポイントです.もう1つは,今市民 の単純な視点からすると,行政や学術的な研究 が本当にパーフェクトかと言えば、「そうでも ない」との判断があり、そのパーフェクトを市 民が求めてはいないと思います.今日の議論 も,環境問題や紛争の解決はどうあるべきか, ですが,川や水辺はもっと膨らみのある摩訶不 思議なところがあって、完全に洪水をコントロ ールしなくても,地域の人たちが一生つき合っ ていく中で,パーフェクトじゃない部分を吸収 する発想が多くなってきたと思います.

「いい川」とは,完全に洪水のない清冽な水が流れる川とは言えず,少々環境的に劣っている川でも,地域の人たちが愛着を持って関わってきた川であり,地域の人にとってなくてはならない存在です.この構造を探る研究が始まっています.市民も被害者であり加害者である観点から,学術的なレベルではないが市民環境科学の視点での調査や研究が始まっています.これを住民参加の中に持ち込んで議論や合意を別まず.もいくには,役割分担が重要になります.もといくには,役割分担もあり,市民が維持管理して利活用する責任が理解される必要があります.目的を達成するためのルールを行政,市民,あるいは企業がつくる必要があります.

市民が発案したルールで,「3つの原則・7つのルール」を採用しています.3つの原則は「自由な発言」「徹底した議論」「合意の形

成」です.自由な発言をしつつも責任を持ち



やる以上には徹底して前向きにいきましょう, 議論に時間をかけた以上はある程度の合意を目 指しましょうという原則です.

7つのルールには, いろいろ議論もありますが,

参加者の見解は活動団体の公式見解としな い.

; 要するに人や組織のせいにしない.発言をする以上は自分の責任とする.それを組織に持ち帰って,それを合意するためにさらに,自分の責任で発言をした立場上,組織の人たちにそれを訴える役割を担うことです.

特定個人・団体のつるし上げは行わない.

; つるし上げは建設的で前向きな議論になり ません.それで議論が混乱したりストップし たりすることはやめましょう.

議論はフェアプレー精神で行う.

; フェアプレーの解釈は色々でしょうが,文 面どおりに受け取って下さい.

<u>議論を進めるに当たっては実証的なデータを</u> 尊重する.

; この実証的なデータに市民環境科学の真価が問われています.学者と一緒に取り組む工夫も,市民みずからの判断だろうと思います.

問題の所在を明確にした上で合意を目指す..

; 議論では,合意を目指すために相互の問題 の所在を見つけ出し,その解決を図る真摯な 姿勢が必要です.

現在係争中の問題は客観的な立場で事例として扱う .

; 係争中の問題は,それぞれの係争の場で議 論することとし,単に事例として扱おうとい うことです.

プログラムづくりに当たっては,長期的に取り扱うもの及び短期的に取り扱うものを区分し,実現可能な提言を目指そう.

これが7つのルールです.このようなルールを作って実践すべきであり,市民自らが徹底することが市民参加での責任と考えます.

榎村 淀川水系の直轄管理区間での河川整備 計画を策定しています.淀川水系は,流域内に 1200万人が住み,1600万人が淀川の水の恩 恵を受けています.これだけ多くの住民の意見 を如何に反映するのかが課題です.

その理由の1つは、治水、利水、環境からの川づくりを行政だけが担うことには限界がある、と分かってきました.住民あるいはコミュニティーの力を借りないと川づくりはできないため、住民に如何に意見を聞くかを考えています.多くの人の意見を如何に公正に反映するかに、明確な結論はありません.多様な立場の方々の意見を最大限に聞くべきです.声の大きな人の意見が耳に入りがちですが、少数意見も含めて、色々な意見を聞くべきと考えます.

2つ目は,川づくりに関心がない人たちの意見を如何に反映するかです.関心のない人の意見は聞く必要がないという考え方もあり,仮に意見を聞いても有意義な意見が出てこない可能性があります.

できるだけ川づくりや流域管理に関心を持ってもらうため,普段の情報提供やコミュニケーションが重要です.公正さを確保する方法も重要な課題と考えます.

ギャロウェイ フル・パーティシペーションは,プロジェクトごとで対処する必要があります.淀川では1600万人ですが,ミズーリ川は8つの州にまたがり,その延長は米国の3分の1の幅に相当します.誰をもって地域の代表と言えるのでしょうか.声の小さなマイノリティーの意見と大きな声の両方を聞くことが重要ですが,その実行は困難をともないます.うるかい団体には声をかけないかもしれないし,参加者数にも限界があり,1600万人に会うことも不可能です.代表を選ぶことは困難ですが,誰が1600万人の代表かを決めなければなりませ

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ティ 佐橋氏の「流域管理はプロセスである」を引用したいと思います.住民参加は,どのように流域管理によって人々のニーズに応え,住民もどのように将来を考えて行動するかを決定する意味で非常に大切です.その意味で,この分科会の開催は素晴らしいと思います.

2つ目は、日野川で流域管理の3つのポイントに触れていることを特筆したいと思います.第1のポイントはビジョンの共有で、これが発展して流域の将来像についての合意形成が行われます.これは流域管理の極めて本質的で基礎的なポイントです.第2のポイントは、方針決定での住民参加です.流域管理の方向づけは非常に重要かつ本質的で、画期的な目標づくりです.ここでは人々の変化が観察されていますが、これは流域管理の戦略的な計画や管理と呼ぶべきシステムに不可欠なことです.

そして、日野川の例を他の大きな事例へ拡大させることがこれからの課題です.94名では組織は容易ですが、淀川流域では1600万人の組織になります.日野川の経験を次の3年後のWWFまでに国内で実施できるかは日本政府の課題ですし、他の国でも同様です.我々も住民の一人であり、机上討論だけでなく実際に参加すべきです.

澤野 基本コンセプトですが,特に5つ目の「効果的な住民参加のための試案」に焦点を当てます.とりあえず順次,簡単に説明してから,参加者の方からコメントや質問をお受けしたいと思います.

第1番目は,流域管理の目的です.これは 人々の生命・財産を洪水被害から守る治水であ



り,社会経済発展や環境のための利水であり, 現在及び将来の人類が持続可能な基礎を築く環 境保全です.

第2番目は,住民参加の重要性です.まず流域住民や利害関係者の合意による流域管理が理想ですが,住民間にニーズの優先度の違いや相反する利害が存在するため,流域管理の全ての決定で合意形成することは実際上,不可能です.この住民参加の重要性の背景として,次の点が挙げられます.

- 1)政策が世論を無視して策定されてきたことへの疑念
- 2)政策が然るべき意見を含まないし,影響を 受ける人々にも公平でないことへの不満
- 3)近年,積極的な役割を果たそうとする住民の増加

第3番目は,住民参加の役割と必要性です. まず情報公開であり,次いで政策決定への住民 参加です.これは意思決定の原則や優先度について,住民対住民あるいは住民対行政で直に話 し合うものです.しかし,最終的な判断の責任 は行政にあります.地域住民が直接関与した意 思決定の事例がありますが,これには一定の条 件が必要でしょう.

第4番目は,住民参加の問題です.今日の講演でも多くの問題が述べられました.多くの意見があり,時には相反する場合があります.住民という定義も懸案であり,住民参加につきものの悩みです.

第5番目は,効果的な住民参加のための試案です.ここでの1点目は,幅広い住民参加を保証することであり,フル・パーティシペーションのような問題を含むものです.重要な利害関係者と様々な分野の専門家,一般市民によるバランスのとれた構成が必要です.代表者のいないグループに対しても可能な限り民主的な手続きや公平さを保証すべきです.

2点目は,情報公開と議論による共通認識の 向上で相互理解と合意形成を図ることです.行 政も含めて知識の共有や相互理解を行わない と,互いの立場が理解できずに合意形成が困難 になります.特に,1)社会活動や自然環境につ いての情報公開によって流域全体の基礎的な情 報を共有すること,2)議論の積み重ねによって 異なる考えや背景に基づいた意見を理解し認識 すること,が大切です.

3点目は,住民参加を最初から開始することです.意思決定が行われた後だと,住民参加が効果を失い,意味が無くなります.

4点目は,具体性のある議論です.行政が社会の注目を集めて実施できる結論をつくり,住民も責任を持って積極的な役割を求めることが重要で,これらが最終的な意思決定を具体性のあるものにします.

5点目は,明確な目標と時間を持って対応することです.目標が常に視野に入っていることが重要です.

6点目は,透明性と説明責任を確保です.



質問者A この会場では、私と同じような若者の参加が大変少ないと思います.なぜ若者かといいますと、どれだけすばらしい活動でも若者が参加しないと継続しないと思います.日野川ではイカダを通して、子供も巻き込んだ取り組みであり、大変すばらしいと思います.日本、アメリカ、オーストラリア、タイ、それぞれの住民参加での若者の参加状況をお伺いします.

ゴス 我々にはユースフォーラムの制度があります.これは,若い人を無視すべきでないとの考えであり,マレー川・ダーリング川流域でも一連の青少年フォーラムを運営しています.直接的な流域の問題だけでなく,若い人の関心の全てについて幅広く話し合っています.また若い人が若い人から学び,若い人へ教える場として自分たちで運営しています.我々は支援するだけであり,成果はこれからですが,期待し

ています.

ギャロウェイ 学校での教育から始めることは 重要です.しかし,若者は大変に忙しくて十分 な時間がとれません.第1目標を学校での教育 におき,彼らが参加したくさせることです.子 供たちが環境保全を理解すれば,家に帰って親 にも言うでしょう.それを期待するのですが, 解決案を見出せていません.

パタニー 流域ごとの組織として集落レベルまでの組織づくりとそのネットワーク化に取り組んでいます、生徒を対象に水資源や水管理を学校教育への導入に取り組んでいます、

ゴス 小学校で我々が気づいたことは,子供たちがコミュニケーションしたいようにさせることが重要で,科学や地理に関した内容である必要はありません.例えば作詞や作文,絵を描くことなどを通じて多くのことができます.こうした作品を掲載した出版も毎年,行われています.

山道 若い人の参加では,20代の若者3名がNPO法人に就職しており,30代の1名を加えて計4人です.

住民参加の役割分担が重要であり、その中に 情熱を持った若い人たちが職業としてやってい く状況が必要だと思います、そういう意味でN POの法人は適切であり、そこでNPOがやる べき仕事としてプロポーザルをどんどん出すな ど、有意義な活動を広げていけます、

質問者B 1970年代,80年代を通じて日本列島が三面張りになったことに問題があり、さらに化学物質が流入して生き物がいないことが、子供たちの興味、若者の興味を引かないのだろうと思います。

外国での工夫や,それへの住民の関わりや参加の様子を伺います.

ギャロウェイ 五大湖では、アメリカとカナダとの水質協定があって、汚染された水域において、物理的・生物学的・化学的な復元が図られています、汚染物質の除去について検討すると同時に、市民諮問グループを組織します、この市民諮問グループの目的は、共有のビジョンつくり、政府機関へも鋭く働きかけることであり、極めて効果的な諮問グループです、43の

問題箇所があり、そのうちの2箇所が解決され、別の箇所に着手しています.こうした活動 箇所では市民の関心が高く、問題を明らかにし て必要な資金を確保することに十分な時間をか けます.

質問者 C 私の国イランでは流域管理を 3 つの段階で分けています.まず国レベルとしては 7 つの大きな流域があり,中央審議会が設立されています.この審議会のトップは,エネルギー,農業,工業の大臣であり,これに関係閣僚,国会議員,大学や研究機関からの科学者に加わった構成となっています.

2番目が地方レベルであり,戦略的に管理される約 $500 \sim 1,000 \, \text{km}^2$ の規模の流域で,調整や協働した管理が行われています.

3番目が地域レベルの10 km²規模の流域で、ファシリテータの支援業務などです.これは実際的な住民参加であり、地域の実情に応じた手法を使いながら目的やニーズを明らかにして取り組んでいます.問題や直接的なニーズを見極めて、現場に即した支援策を計画します.これが、私たちのボトムアップ型の手法です.

パネラーの方々への質問です.我々が直面している問題は,開発途上国にふさわしい評価やモニタリングです.例えば,堆積物や電気伝導度などの実際的な調査方法であり,我々の国で適用できる方法を伺いたいと思います.

ティ 質問はかなり具体的な内容です.流域管理と住民参加という点からコメントします. 流域管理や住民参加には多くの事柄が必要となります.法律的・制度的な枠組みや,人々の参加を促す動機付けも必要です.これらを欠くと機能しないと思います.まず法律的な枠組みですが,重要な点は情報に対する権利であり,情報は自由であるべきです.情報が得られなければ,同じ立場にも立てず,議論もできずに,したがって相互理解も不可能です.住民参加では,こうした全てが必要となります.

先ほどの若い人の問題に戻りますが,多くの 国で様々なことが経験されています.今日の若 者たちが明日の指導者です.彼らを川を愛する ようにできたら,彼らはいつか必ずや川を美し く清らかにするでしょう.問題は,この流れを 情報システムの中に,どのように位置付けていくのかということです.

モニタリングの問題ですが、先進国でも途上 国でも多くの事例があり、情報提供ができると 思います・モニタリングでの重要な点は住民の 興味を把握することであり、そうすればモニタ リングもうまくいきます・次はモニタリングの 目的の明確化ですが、その目的は、社会経済的 な河川流域の発展につながらなければ非常に難 しいと思います・

澤野 意見,質問等あると思いますが,残念ながら分科会を終了する時間となりました.この分科会では多くの発表が行われ,我々の今後の仕事につながる提案が行われました.皆さんとの協働を進めながら,その関係を発展させていけると思います.私たちの将来を分かち合っていくために,皆様の御協力,御参加,御支援を期待いたします.本日は誠にありがとうございました.

6. Summary of Proceeding

Panelist

Mr. Hisaya Sawano Director of River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and Transportation,

Shiga Prefectural Government/ Japan

Dr. Le Huu Ti Economic Affairs Officer of Water Resource Section, Environment and Sustainable

development Division, ESCAP

Dr. Gerald E.Galloway Secretary of United State Section International Joint Commission/ USA-Canada

Mr. Kevin Goss Deputy Chief Executive of Murray-Darling Commission/ Australia

Mr. Surapol Pattanee Director of Bureau of Policy and Planning, Department of Water Resources,

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Dr. Shinji Egashira Professor of Department of Science and Engineering, Ritsumeikan University/

Chairman of Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee/ Japan

Dr. Kaoru Takara Professor of Disaster presentation Research Institute, Kyoto University/ Shiga

River Improvement Examination Committee/Japan

Dr. Masahide Yuma Associate Professor of Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University/ Shiga

River Improvement Examination Committee/Japan

Mrs. Shizuko Yoshimi Professor of Department of Housing and Design, Gifu Woman's University/ Shiga

River Improvement Examination Committee/ Japan

Mr. Yasuhumi Enomura Director of Yodo River Dam Control Center, Kinki Regional Development Bureau,

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport/ Japan

Mr. Shozo Yamamichi Deputy Chief Executive of Tama River Center (NPO)/ Japan

Mr. Sadao Sahashi Executive Officer of Watching Hino River Party, Hino River Improvement Meeting

Board/ Japan

Mr. Mitsuhiro Tsuji Senior technical stuff of River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and

Transportation, Shiga Prefectural Government/ Secretariat member of Hino River

Improvement Meeting Board/ Japan

Opening Address / Hisaya Sawano

Session Objectives

The objective of this session is to discuss about how public participation must be promoted as a process to make the river management effective and rational. The rivers should be managed with a balance from different viewpoints of flood control, water use and environment for the sustainable socio-economic development of the river basin. But the rationality and the transparency of the decision-making process are not fully assured in the planning and management process of river basin development. Meanwhile, it must be shown that decision-making regarding flood disaster mitigation and socio-economic development is both rational and timely, out of environmental concerns. Therefore, it becomes equally important secure the public participation in the decision-making process and to accountability of decision-making.

Therefore, we regard the following four points as objectives of this session.

- 1. To examine the importance of public participation
- 2. To identify the roles of public participation in the decision-making
- 3. To identify the obstacles for effective public participation



4. To recommend the effective public participation

River Basin Management in Japan

Japan is in the Asian Monsoon zone, and has heavy precipitation. So the characteristics of the rivers in Japan are: rapid flow and large sediment run-off. The social characteristics of the rivers can be summed in 3 points: alluvial plains created by flooding rivers, development of irrigation, and major urban community formation in the flood plains. It means that although the inundated area has been reduced, but flood damage is as high as ever, because property and population is

concentrated in the alluvial plains.

Damage potential of floods and sediment disasters are increasing, and droughts occur in many parts of the country. River environment is deteriorating, and the relationship between communities and the rivers are weakening. Under these conditions, the Japanese government amended the River Law in 1997. In this amendment, improvement and conservation of river environment, as well as provisions to reflect the opinions of the local residents in the process of making plans were included. As a result, the opinions of persons of academic standing, as well as public opinion will be reflected in the final plan. This is the new way of thinking under the River Law. Various meetings will be held under this concept. These kinds of attempts have been or are being done not only in Japan, but also in many countries.

Summary of Virtual Forum

In public participation, there are few opinions on which all of the residents can agree together. But the administration should bear in mind that communication will be important to conduct a discussion which everybody can understand, and remove the distrust. Trust is difficult to gain and



easy to lose; daily continuous communication is important. When the administration decides on a policy, it is important to communicate clearly the objectives, process and advantage to all the residents and gain their understanding. It is also important that multiple stakeholders including the administration should understand the position of others by grasping equally the local situation and discussing in full. And finally, for people to realize the necessity of flood control, water use and environmental conservation, it is essential to maintain the relationship between the people and the river.

Case Reports

"River Management in Shiga" Sadao Sahashi & Mitsuhiro Tsuji

Outline

In Shiga Prefecture, we hold participatory meetings, the River Management Board, at the early stages of planning, to hear the views of local residents on river management plans. The meetings are held to hear the views from everybody with different interests sitting at the same table. We also have the Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee (SRIEC), which is composed of the River Improvement Meeting Board (RIMB) and academics. The river administration advertises for the members for the RIMB. In the RIMB, the residents discuss among themselves and the results of the discussions will be submitted to the SRIEC, and discussed at the SRIEC. Through this system, it is possible for the people with different interests to sit at the same table to discuss the issue.

Overview of the Hino River

Hino River runs in the eastern part of Shiga, covers an area of 207 km², is 42 km long and flows into the Biwa Lake. A cross-section view of the river will show that the dykes are almost as high as the roofs of the houses, reaching 10m in some areas. 44 years ago during the Ise-wan typhoon, the



dykes broke, causing flooding. There was flooding in 1990 and the people had to evacuate. In 1995, farmland was flooded. Hino River needed to be restored, but flood control is not enough, considerations towards the surrounding environment appropriate to the regions had to be made. From such a comprehensive perspective, we decided that public participation was necessary from the early stages and have been holding the River Management Board through public participation.

Hino River Improvement Meeting Board Hino River Improvement Meeting Board (Hino RIMB) is composed of 94 people who were recruited from the public, of which 15 people are women and the rest are men. The RIMB is divided into 3 groups. For public relations, it uses websites and also issues newsletters. It divides its discussions in to 4 areas, disaster prevention, natural environment, interaction, water use and river basin. There was a major division between residents who were in the area for a longer time, who considered disaster prevention and flood control, as well as protection of life and property as priorities, and other more recent residents who placed more importance on natural environment. Field trips were organized. Participants stopped their cars at the river and places where the disasters occurred, and heard from the people who lived there and got first hand information on how floods damaged their areas. These common experiences on site enabled the members to come together, which had an important effect in the later meetings. When there were conflicts in views even then, recommendations were drafted recording both opinions. We continued discussions on the future image of the river, and we also had advice from the

experts' advisory commission (=SRIEC). Finally, at the 8th meeting, the RIMB drafted the recommendations on disaster prevention, natural environment, interaction, river basin and water use.

Watching Hino River Party

After drafting the recommendations, many had the view that their job didn't really finish there. The Watching Hino River Party was established to continue the meetings and organizations. There are currently 56 members. The main activities are, preservation, environmental cooperation cleaning up the river, and awareness raising activities. Last year, the Group planned an excursion by raft to see the river from the river. Participants enjoyed watching the fish swimming, with the kids on the raft. The Group has a working group on history, as well as another on water quality, which measures quality in 6 set areas along the river 4 times annually. In order to continue its activities, it intends to obtain an NPO status, and the application is in its final stage, to be submitted soon. It also issues newsletters.

"Public Participation in Basin Management and Development Project: the Experience in the U.S." Gerald E. Galloway

Historical Background

Water has been very important to the United States. Since 3 or 400 years ago, we have used water as a means to transport people to settle our country. Things have changed, but there are still floods and droughts. In 1800's we had public participation of some form. In recent years, the strength or the influence of this participation has grown even more. The role of the public has become considerably more important.

It is part of the American heritage that people should participate in decisions. In the beginning, for the first 150 years, the communication was one way. The government would tell the people, "this is what we are going to do" and the public would listen. This lasted up until the 1950's. From 1950 to 1960 we began to see more participation on the part of the public. Again it was from the top, from the government down to the people, but the public was given more access to information under the law. In 1960, when the environmental movement began, we began to care and do things about cleaning up our rivers and worrying about how we were affecting our environment. Many things happened in public participation. The Freedom of Information Act, which provided for the access and



disclosure of information to the public, was passed. Since 1980 we have been moving to the era of collaboration, where local governments have to pay part of the costs of the activity-building a project. Collaboration means we sit at the table from the very beginning and work together and this is supported by the law.

In 1879 when we were developing the mighty Mississippi River, the law provided that every year the Commission that controls the river would have to stop at the cities along the river and listen to the people. In 1909 The United States and Canada had a treaty, in which it said that the public would be given an opportunity to be heard. And my organization, the International Joint Commission, has been doing that for nearly 100 years.

In 1946 laws were passed that said the public must be given the opportunity any time the government is writing a rule to comment on that rule. In 1966, we had the rules of Freedom of Information, which allowed the public to see any document that the government has written. In 1970's we had environmental laws that said people must be given the opportunity to have public meetings on laws and rules that are going to impact the way they live.

The laws are progressing, and now all interested parties will be given the opportunity to speak before any project can move ahead. For example, if the local community must pay 35% of the costs of the project, then it will have the opportunity to say something about that project.

Cases of Public Participation

I would like to share with you four examples of how this has worked. The Mississippi River Commission controls the Mississippi Valley area. Twice every year, they travel from one end of the river to the other to conduct hearings. Every question that is asked by somebody in the public is given a written answer after the meeting. There are 7 members on this Commission, 3 of them are members of the public and are given the opportunity to vote on all decisions.

The Everglades in Florida is a very diverse environmental resource in the sub-tropic zone. They had considerable flood damages in the early half of this century, and built drainage canals as counter-measures. But as a result, one of the most precious natural resources in the world almost disappeared. Restoration required 7.8 billion dollars and the largest single natural restoration project in the United States history began. The Florida State Government brought together 43 members of the public with different interests, to discuss and develop together a vision and the objectives. Instead of arguing over different interests, they put priority on agreeing on a plan, which could be submitted to Washington, for the State to receive Federal funds. The result was a compromise among all interests, including the governments.

The Missouri River is a river that flows into the Mississippi, and is the most important of the Mississippi tributaries, with floods, navigation and hydro-power. There was a proposal to build six large dams. There was upstream/downstream competition, in which the upstream people wanted to protect the natural environment, and the people downstream wanted to maintain navigation. The government attempted to take a scientific step to respond to the conflicting voices. The solution at the Federal level, and the following attempt to

reach an agreement in the eight states of the area could not gain the approval of the public. A group of stakeholders of the Missouri River including outside experts was organized to arrive at a national level view. The group was able to develop a vision and a compromise plan, as in the Everglades case.

The Great Lakes in the northeast of the United States actually provides 18% of the world's fresh water supplies and there are competing users and interests, including hydro-power, navigation, property owners, and environmental protection, from Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence River. We had a project regulation standard in 1950, but this is no longer satisfactory. We therefore organized a study group of over 100 people to study a new approach. What was most important was that there was a public interest advisory group of 22 to 24 members. Here, the representatives of the 9 technical working groups and members of the general public come together to decide on the way to proceed with the studies.

Challenges to Public Participation

There are challenges to effective public participation in the United States. One of them is that you remember what happened in the past, to remember who did what to whom, and who was annoyed with whom. Another challenge is that projects are very complex, and requires clear explanation to the public. Projects that go on for a number of years can wear out the public, and when the agency or the administration does not have the authority to do what the public would like, it creates friction. Some people don't trust the government at all. And the last issue is, how do you define who is the public?

What is required in public participation is full participation, getting everybody at the table, with continuous communication. The public needs to have good scientific support, as well as financial support for the activities. Agreement decision-making is important, and consensus decision-making is also necessary, in which consensus will be sought until there is an agreement, even if there is only one objector. Definite goals and timetables are needed. Nobody looks at a plan which will take a long time, but the public will be willing, if there is light at the end of the tunnel, and it can be done in 1 or 2 years. And lastly, you need somebody independent of the government, to help facilitate and help the public learn.

"Murray-Darling River Basin Management and Public Participation" Kevin Goss

Historical Background

The Murray Darling Basin is in the southeast of Australia and is an inland river basin flowing across four states of Australia. Therefore, as in international rivers, the same issues will be presented to each state government on decision making matters related to the river basin. It operates under the River Charter of 1917. And there are key elements in the Australian Constitution when it comes to sharing waters in Australia. That law was modified in 1985 to include the provision, 'to promote and coordinate effective planning and management for equitable, efficient and sustainable use of land, water and other environmental resources.' What is important for river basin management is partnership between the local community and the government.

The Ministerial Council consisting of the Central Government and 5 State Governments is organized take the big policy decisions. Murray-Darling Basin Commission in turn advises the Council, as well as implements the Council's decisions. There is also a Community Advisory Committee consisting of community representatives, which advises independent of the Ministerial Council. It is also not constrained or influenced by the Commission and plays an important role in responding to the actual public participation.

In managing the river basin, we had to insert in the traditional three levels of government, national, state and local, catchment management organizations. And they have become very important in how we handle participation.

There are 18 regional organizations, one for each tributary rivers of this basin, with great influence in planning and management of the river basin management. But in public participation, there are levels or an evolution of public participation: from information to consultation to active participation. And the expectation of public participation changes with time. As a result, active participation may no longer be enough and we have to deal with an expectation of consensus building and shared decision, which requires appropriate response.

Cases of Public Participation

In 1996, Hume Dam, our second largest dam showed signs of potential structural failure. It was a dam, built in the 1920's that had shifted slightly, and there were major concerns with the dam's integrity. We were faced with a decision to deliberately flood downstream and repair the dam.

A large volume of the water was released, and with major engineering works, it was completed. In order to win trust of the public, we needed to make the right decision, as well as deal with the adverse impacts of that particular decision. We focused on information gathering, and we also set targets. I would stress that we commissioned engineering reviews. To build confidence in the decision, we went to two independent international review panels of engineers to assist in the decision process.



My second case study is with Lake Victoria. The area is a cultural heritage site, and it was an ancient burial ground for the Aboriginal people. These people had a particular interest in the area as a sacred place, so we conducted consultations, and those burial sites are now fully protected. We managed to do this through effective public participation, by listening to diverse views. The characteristics of Lake Victoria public participation were that we had to be extremely sensitive in what we did. The community did not have one voice. We formed an advisory committee but that was not sufficient. We then had to form an elders committee, with which we then consulted very closely and very patiently in taking the decisions that we did. Again we used independent experts on cultural heritage. And importantly we provided for a lot of local involvement, including employment and a cultural center.

My third example is the River Murray itself. This river is an icon in Australia, along with the Sydney Opera House and the Great Barrier Reef. But this river is declining environmentally. But Australians hold enormous value for this river, locally, regionally and nationally, so we assessed its economic and environmental value, and prepared a process of a decision, which is called the Living Murray. It is a decision process that looks at how much water we take back from consumptive use to put back in the river as the environmental flow for the objectives for rebuilding a healthy river over time. This is resource reallocation and economic trade-offs that potentially affect the livelihoods of

people who are using that water and have been doing so for a long time. We looked at whether we could put back 350 GL or a million cubic meters, up to 1,500 GL per year, but 1,500 GL is 20% of consumptive use of water out of this river system. This is a very big decision. At the same time, it was not just a decision about giving the water back, it was about equitable management of water, about compensation for the water being put back and the accountable management into the future.

The characteristics of this decision are that the stakes are now very, very high. We are using campaigns, consultations and negotiations, and gathering all kinds of information as well as holding meetings as widely as we can. We organize expert panels on every possible issues, and work closely and effectively with them. Clearly we have to be very, very careful with our stakeholders. Now this is work in process, and it is one of our difficulties. We are not doing this as well as we would like, and we have much to learn. We are now into negotiations with potential decisions by the Ministerial Council. And that decision will not be taken if there are too many contradictions with the stakeholders. So it will take another year or two years before these decisions are taken.

Challenges to Public Participation

In the Hume Dam exercise, we did very, very well. We informed and we built confidence around the

"River Basing Management in Thailand"
Surapol Pattanee

Overview of the River Basin

Thailand has a total area of about 512,000 square kilometers, with the total volume of water of 800,000 cubic meters a year, or 3,300 cubic meters per capita. Compared with the UN standard of 1,000 cubic meters we have three times as much, but the lowest volume in South East Asia. We have concerns regarding not only water shortage, but water pollution and floods as well. As a whole, the country may satisfy the UN standard, but in the lower Chao Phraya basin we have only 300 cubic meters per capita, which is lower than the UN standard, which is the reason why we need to manage our water resources. We have 25 river basins in Thailand, and we use 4.6% for domestic water supplies, 2% for industry, 22.6% for ecological balance and about 71% for irrigation.

Water demand in the year 1993 was 68,0000 million cubic meters and is expected to be 86,000 million cubic meters in 2006.

In the past water resource management was conducted at the national level, but we did not

decision and people feel safe in the vicinity of that particular dam. But the process was just to inform and not taking the decision or process any further. In Lake Victoria case we could have learnt a little earlier to consult with the elders of the indigenous communities. We could have planned it a little better. But it has largely worked for us. In the case of the Murray, because it is work in progress, expectations and distrust is high, simply because of the nature of the decision and we have had criticisms on the management. We now have to work very hard to build the trust and run a very open negotiation process until we reach a decision. I'd like to finish with some lessons learnt. The first is, you have to have clarity of purpose; is it sharing information, is it influencing decisions. Secondly, early negotiations such as expected time frame, actual negotiations and measures are necessary. Thirdly, access transparency and ease information must be ensured, so that information flow is there at all times. Fourth, I stress the role of independent panels and experts. Fifth, the role of community leaders and organization representatives proved to be very, very important. Sixth, adequate resources and time are also necessary. And finally, expectations towards public participation, including information, consultation and active participation change with time. So we will find ourselves rewriting the guidelines of participation within a year or two.

have a clear national policy, and as for institutional framework, we had 30 agencies concerned with water resources with separate budgets. For legal framework, we had many water laws, but none concerned with the national water resources. Also because we had many agencies concerned with water resources, we had no national network on the information on water resources. At the basin level, we did not have management mechanisms and most of the work was planned by the government agencies, so we did not have the involvement or participation of stakeholders. Because of the lack of participation, stakeholders did not have a sense of ownership of the project or management of the resources scheme.

So we formulated a National Water Vision, as a strategy and plan at the national level. We reorganized the national plan and budget allocation, set up an information network and pushed for a water law. First we formulated the National Water Vision in the last two years, which says that "by the year 2025, Thailand will have sufficient water of good quality for all users through an efficient management, organizational and legal system that would ensure equitable and sustainable utilization of its water resources with due consideration on

the equality of life and participation of all stakeholders." This is already approved by the Cabinet of Thailand. The National Water Vision has 9 water policies, of which the second and the seventh are concerned with public participation. The second one is about creating a water management organization both at national and river basin levels, and the river basin organizations are responsible for preparing water management plans through a participatory approach. The seventh promotes and supports participation through appropriate process and guidelines regarding rights and responsibilities of the public, non-government and government organizations in efficient water management.

Last October, we rearranged the 30 agencies in about 9 ministries concerned with water resource management into 10 agencies in 3 ministries. Natural resources, water, land and environment will be in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The Department of Water Resources works as the most important agency for water resources management in Thailand. We have 8 regional offices which cover the 25 river basins of the whole country. And we have 75 provincial offices under those offices. We also have the National Water Resource Committee, which consists of representatives from the local administration and from expert and academic institutions. At the basin level, we have the River Basin Committee. The Department of Water Resources will work as the Secretariat of this National Water Resources Committee, and the regional office will work as the Secretariat of the River Basin Committee. We also have the provincial level working group, district level working group and sub-district working group, where we have the representative from each village as members. We also have the Water Users Association and Water Users Group as network organization at the river basin level, and their representative can sit on the National Water Resources Committee.

The river basin management participatory process is mentioned in the Constitution of 1997, and is also mentioned in the National Economic and Social Development Plan, as well as in the National Water Plan.

We have three main groups forming the River Basin Committee; the first group is the government agencies with about 15 to 18 people. The second group is water users and representative from local administrative organizations with about 15 to 18 people. The third group is the NGOs and academic researchers, representatives from academic



institutions of about 5 to 6 people. We started to establish River Basin Committees in Ping and Pasak in Thailand, and in this year we plan to have River Basin Committees cover the whole country. We have an Integrated Basin Plan that we planned to use with the River Basin Committee. The concept is to form an integrated basin plan with participation by stakeholders, by the river basin organizations. This plan will be formulated together with the various government agencies and we will also have three stakeholder meetings to consult with them what their problems are, and what they want and to form a water pollution and development plan, water utilization and allocation plan, water resource conservation plan, flood mitigation plan as well as water quality control plan.

Panel Discussion

Dr. Egashira On the importance of support by scientists and engineers, in Japan, there are some challenges, such as time limitations, and also shortage in human resources. In the United States, how did you overcome such problems?

Dr. Galloway In the United States, we too, have similar problems. The biggest challenge is getting the academic participants to work quickly. We tried to shorten the learning period at the early



stages by having them work on the same basin, or

ask them to participate on a continuous basis. There is a negative side to that, because they may then have fixed positions and they may not be open to new ideas. But we try to have as many academics in our public participation support and support of our projects.

Dr. Egashira For the Hume Dam, you said things went very well. Then you mentioned restoration of rivers, I think it was the Living Murray was the expression you used for the project with regard to the revitalization or restoration of the Murray River, which did not go very well. Would you be able to tell me how that didn't go as successfully as you would have liked, and what was the role of the academic in that project? And what were the physical aspects and standards that you work on in trying to restore a river system? And how much funding are you able to provide for that sort of restoration?

Mr. Goss As I said towards the end of my talk, participation in the Murray project has not gone as well as we would have liked. If we had a time to do it over again, we would use a different sequence in the participation. We made an assumption early that we had to demonstrate to the community that the river did need an environmental flow. So a lot of our early investment was in getting the independent scientific advice together, ecological advice in particular, and building the case that there would have to be such a decision.

Once we had that in place, we started the 'inform' part of this. But in community meetings, we found that their concerns moved very quickly beyond justification of such a decision to how is it going to affect us? Are you going to pay compensation, and what are the rules for that? And we found that we didn't have sufficient direction from the Ministerial Council to deal with those questions. This is a case of a sequencing problem. Clearly, we should have commissioned more social and economic work earlier, and we should have consulted with our community representatives much earlier in the phase of that work.

On the matter of involving of universities and scientists, it is very important to have a long term relationship with key universities and research institutions. And most universities are an organization of authoritative scientists in Australia, and their recommendations are recognized as independent, and they continue to issue such recommendations. They do it at not a great expense, and that is very important for us. We have had an independent science panel, which communicates to us how a healthy river operates and what is needed for environmental flow. There

were earlier sessions in this Forum about environmental flows. That independent panel said to us, if you want to have a high probability of getting the river back to a healthy condition, you need to aim at two thirds of its original flow characteristics. It was a high level goal for us to pursue, but it proved to be very important in the work that we are now doing.

On the matter of funding, that is uncertain. When the Ministerial Council comes together and takes its series of decisions on what level to restore to the river, it has to take decisions about funding as well. And there is no doubt that that decision will be at least hundreds of millions of dollars and perhaps larger than that, and we don't know how the governments will decide at this stage. I would emphasize the point that it should be made at an early stage, and the decisions should be seen in good science, but it is also handled in the social and political process. And that is where the funding decisions get taken. We are certainly well supported by our governments, and we are able to do various operations, such as maintain and redesign our structures, manage environmental flows, restore fish passage on our structures. But this decision is a much larger funding decision than that.



Dr. Takara In public participation, recognition or awareness of the local communities, as well as administration is important.

I would like to explain this from three standpoints. One is water disaster, and second, the sustainable development, and thirdly, the scientific findings or knowledge and observation based on the scientific findings.

First, on water disasters. Shiga Prefecture, I think, has not had prominent water disasters for the last couple of decades. And even in Osaka Prefecture, other than the disaster in 1953, the Yodo River has not flooded in the last 50 years In Kyoto, the Kamo River flooded in 1935, but not for the last 50 or 70 years. People without such experience tend to take a relaxed attitude. It is important to learn from disasters in other river basins and history as education, or disaster education. In Shiga, Kyoto or Osaka, there is a possibility of a major rainfall

on a scale of the rainfall when the Tokai Flood Disaster (2000). This last 50 or 70 years is a blank slate.

Speaking of public participation, we are in an age when the public must act in case of major floods. Small governments may not be able to help, and with the amendment of the River Law, public views are incorporated, information can be disclosed under the Information Act, and potential flood areas are published under the amended Water Prevention Law. By gathering appropriate information, we need to be prepared to act in times of major floods.

On the second issue of sustainable development, economic growth, social development and environmental preservation are the three main factors. It is necessary that not only human beings but also all living things continue to live in the future, but we need to consider the balance of economic growth, social development and environmental preservation. Japan made great progress in the area of economic growth and social development, as well as disaster prevention, but had many problems in environmental preservation. Now we place more importance on environment and instead, limit economic growth and social development. In developing countries, economic growth and social development may be important, but they should not neglect environmental preservation, and should learn from the mistakes of the industrialized countries, to create a sustainable society. It is important to take a long-term view toward the future of the region and country instead of going with the mood with short-term vision.

The third issue is on decisions made on scientific basis. Rainwater flows along mountain slopes or under the ground into the river and to the sea. Floods and droughts may happen along the way, but the issue is whether it is sufficient to preserve the forests based on this understanding of the water cycle. If there is little rain, and a lot of trees, water is absorbed so there will be water shortage. We also need quantitative awareness, that forests have limits when there is too much rainfall. Researchers still do not know enough about the water cycle in river basins, and we need reliable data for correct awareness. This means using residents' and the people's tax money, but investment in the research is important.

Dr. Yuma What we can say in common is that public participation is not something that has been done for a long time. It has various problems, and is progressing on a trial an error basis. When expectations towards public participation are rising high, what each party, the local communities and the local administration are expecting is important. We also have to define clearly what we mean by

full participation and in contrast, allocation of roles in public participation is important as well. These issues will help making progress in public participation.



Dr. Yoshimi Regarding preservation of the culture of the indigenous people in Shiga, it is probably until the 1950's that culture related to rivers was formed, and stayed visible. Residents of the area still have strong images in their memories and want to bring the rivers back to how it was, but everybody knows that it cannot be done. How to preserve the culture formed in the area is a challenge.

In Japan, we now use the word 'recycling society,' but the early Japanese society was such a society, in which human beings used water for agriculture, and excrete. So I would like to ask Mr. Kevin Gos, on what sort of culture the Aboriginal people formed along the river, and whether there is something from which we can learn today.



The state government tried to meet their obligations under the law, and nothing more, whereas the Aboriginal communities saw it as an opportunity to get more benefits to them than simply the protection of the ancient burial grounds. In this case, the intentions of both parties came together, and achieved more than what was expected. The governments through Commission did more than just what was required under the law and provided a cultural center and employment opportunities. The people worked very close to the area, and therefore achieved more than what was the issue at the outset. At the Lake Victoria now, there is now a Memorial of the European colonization at the burial sight, which says that such acts will not be repeated. The cultural center acts as an educational facility, and provides very important benefits way beyond our initial expectations.

In Australia, there are many hundreds of aboriginal language groups. Along the River Murray there are 13 language groups, which have come together and formed their own association. We are now negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding between the River Murray Indigenous Nations and the governments. And that Memorandum of Understanding, says how we should behave together, how we should cooperate, how we should build education, and how we might handle some of these issues in the future. It builds a level of trust between those communities and the governments.

Dr. Galloway In the United States, for any water project there will be discussions on the issue of cultural heritage. A great deal of money is spent to conduct the studies. And the minute anything is found, people identify it, protect it and then create the remembrance of what it represents in the community. Now this is very important for our country and its Native Americans.



Mr. Yamamichi I would like to comment from the NPO, NGO perspective. The level of public participation depends on the maturity of the people or energy, and types of participation. One way is participating in an existing administrative framework, another is participation arising voluntarily, and the two would differ in character. In the case of Tama River, we were formed voluntarily, and the administrative system came afterwards.

The origin of participation began when we started to question ourselves whether it was really a good idea to leave management to the administration. Particularly, in urban rivers, the residents are potential victims, as well as being responsible for damages, and it is important to participate being aware of the dual aspects. Another issue is, from a simple viewpoint of the present citizen,

administrative and academic research does not seem really perfect, and the citizens are not looking for perfect solutions. The discussions today are on solutions to conflict and environmental issues. But rivers and waterfronts are more broad and mysterious places, and even when floods are not completely controlled, people are increasingly absorbing the imperfect parts, while living together through their lifetime.

'Good rivers' are not necessarily flood free and clean rivers, but rivers that the residents have loved and is deeply involved in, and is indispensable to them. A study has already begun to clarify this issue. Citizens, being both victims and culprits, are starting studies and research from a civil science viewpoint, rather than at academic level. To incorporate this in our participation, sharing roles is important. Sharing includes tax sharing, and the citizens' responsibility to maintain and manage as well as use must be understood. Rules have to be established by the administration, citizens or companies to fulfill the objectives. We have adopted the "3 principles and 7 rules" developed by the citizens. The 3 principles are: free opinions, thorough discussions and formation of consensus. We should express our opinions freely, but also be responsible, and discuss thoroughly to move ahead. As long as we spend time on discussions, the general rule is to aim for a consensus.

As for the 7 rules, there are some debates but they are the following.

- 1. The opinions of participants should not be regarded as official opinions of the organization.
 - To put it simply, you should not blame other people or the organization. Once you express your opinion, you are responsible for it. You have to bring it back to your organization and be responsible to advocate it to your organization to reach an agreement.
- Specific individuals or organizations should not be subjected to a kangaroo court.
 Kangaroo courts do not lead to productive or positive discussions. Let us not confuse or step.
 - positive discussions. Let us not confuse or stop the discussions through personal attacks.
- 3. <u>Discussions should be carried out with a fair play spirit</u>.

 There may be many definitions of fair play but take it at its face value.
- 4. <u>In carrying out the discussions, proven data should be respected.</u>
 - The true value of civil science mentioned above will be shown in how it can produce this proven data. It is up to the citizens to collaborate with academics.
- Consensus should be sought after, by clarifying the issue.
 In discussions, issues for each party should be

clarified and efforts in good faith to solve those issues must be made to reach a consensus.

Issues in dispute should be regarded from the objective perspective.

Issues in dispute should be discussed at the appropriate forum, and should be treated as a factual case.

 In forming programs, long term programs and short term programs should be distinguished to aim for a feasible proposal.

These are the 7 rules. It is the responsibility of the public to establish such rules and comply with them in participating.

Mr. Enomura Now we are in the process of developing a river improvement plan of the Yodo River Basin, in which intended for the rivers under MLIT's jurisdiction. There are 12 million people living in this basin and the water users amount to 16 million. It is a challenge for us to reflect the views of such large number of people.

One of the reasons, is that we realized that there is a limit to what a government can do in flood control, water use and environmental protection. We need the cooperation and assistance from the public and the community in order to manage the basin, so we are trying to figure out how to listen to the views of the public. There are no clear conclusions on how to hear the views of many people fairly. We should listen to people in diverse positions as much as possible. We tend to hear loud voices more often, but we should listen to many different opinions, including minority views.

The second reason is how do we listen to those who are not interested in river management. Some people say we shouldn't bother to listen to those people and there is the possibility that they would not have any significant opinion, even if we did ask.

Providing information and communication on a daily basis is important for the people to have interest in river and basin management. Measures to ensure fairness are also important challenges.

Dr. Galloway 'Full participation' has to be designed for each project you are dealing with. Yodo River has 16 million people, but the Missouri River flows through eight states that are one third of the width of the United States, and who represents the public in that region? It is important to listen to the little voices, the minorities as well as the loud voices, but it is difficult in practice. You may not ask one group, because they are annoying, and there is a limit to the number of people who can participate. You can't meet all 16 million people. So it is difficult to choose a representative, but you have to start deciding on

who is representative of the 16 million.

Dr. Ti I would like to quote Mr. Sahashi's statement, that "the river basin management is a process." Public participation is essential in determining how the process responds to the needs of the people and how they would like to see and act for the future. And in that respect, this session is a wonderful occasion.

The second point I would like to point out, is the three key points raised in the management experience of the Hino River. The first point is the 'shared vision, which develops and on which the consensus will be built regarding the future of the river basin. The second point is, you have public participation in deciding the direction. I think this is very important, and essential, and the Hino River set up a milestone, a target. And you monitor how the people are moving along. And this is very essential in the system we call strategic planning and management for river basin management.

The challenge ahead of us is how we can multiply the Hino example into other larger scale cases. When you have a group of 94 people, it is may be easy to organize, but in Yodo River case, you have 16 million people. It is the challenge for the Japanese government to implement Hino River experience in other parts of the country by the next WWF three years from now. The same goes for other countries. We are also member of the public, so we should participate as well, not just us sitting at the table talking.



Mr. Sawano Regarding the "Basic Concept", I would like to focus mainly on the fifth, "draft recommendation for the effective public participation." I would like to introduce this concept briefly, and ask for any questions or comments from the participants after that.

First is the purpose of basin management. This includes flood management to protect people's life and property from flood disasters, water use for socio-economic development and environmental purposes and environment conservation to provide sustainable base for human well being for the

present and future generation.

Second is the importance of the public participation. First, it is ideal to achieve basin management based on the consensus among the residents in the basin and other stakeholders. However, it is practically impossible to ensure consensus in every decision on basin management, since there are different priorities of needs or conflicting interests among respective residents. The following points indicate the importance and background of public participation: 1.doubts that the policies had been formulated without taking consideration public's opinions; dissatisfaction produced when policies suggested do not include the opinion that one may have or don't appear to be fair or equitable to those who are affected; 3. in recent years, there is an increase in the number of residents willing to play an active role.

Third is about the roles and needs of public participation. The first is information disclosure and second is community participation in the process of policy decisions, which involves direct talks on principles and priorities of decision-making between residents- residents and residents-administration. But the responsibility of final judgment lies with the administrator. There are cases in which residents participated directly in decision-making, but these are possible only under certain conditions.

Fourth is about issues of public participation. There are many issues already presented in today's presentations. But the public opinions may be opposed to each other. Defining the public is another question, which plagues all that deal with public participation.

Fifth is the draft proposal for an effective public participation. The first point is to ensure broad public participation, and involves issues such as full participation. A balanced composition is necessary including key stakeholders, experts from various fields, and general public. We should ensure the democratic process and fairness as much as possible, particularly to groups that are often not represented.

The second point is to aim at mutual understanding and consensus building through the enhancement of public awareness by "information disclosure" "successive dialogue." Unless the and the participants including the administration share common knowledge and arrive at mutual understanding in the discussion's subject matter, consensus building is difficult due to the lack of understanding of each other's positions. Particularly important are: 1. sharing the basic information about the whole issues within the basin through "information disclosure," on issues such as social activities, natural environmental

conditions and so on; 2. understanding and acknowledging other opinions based on the difference of prospect and background through "continuous dialogue."

Third point is to start the public involvement from the beginning because when decisions are already made, public participation loses its effectiveness. It becomes meaningless.

Fourth point is to engage in pragmatic dialogue. It is important to form a conclusion that enables the administration to perform in the best interest in the society. And the public needs play an active role in a responsible and accountable approach. Both is required to make the final decision making pragmatic.

Fifth point is to bind the process with defined goals and with timelines. The end must always be in sight.

The sixth point is to secure transparency and accountability.

Question A There are very few youths like me participating in this session. Why youth? It is because, that no matter how remarkable the activities are in public participation, youth must be involved in order to have viable sustainable continuation of the activities. The Watching Hino River Party's project, which involves children in its raft activities, is wonderful. I would like you to ask what youth participation is like in Japan, the U.S., Australia, and Thailand.



Mr. Goss We are running a series of Youth Forums. We thought that we should not ignore youth and so we are running a series of Youth Forums through the Murray-Darling basin. Not just to talk about the immediate issues, but to talk on broader issues of interest to young people. And the Youth Forums are about youth teaching youth, or youth learning from youth, so they conduct these Forums on their own way. We just assist and support them. It is early, we haven't done much of it yet, but it is looking promising.

Dr. Galloway It is important to begin with

education in the schools. But young people are so busy and they don't have enough time. Our number one focus now is education in the schools, so that they would want to participate. If the children understand environmental conservation, they will go home and tell their parents about it. So we have such expectations, but we just haven't found the solution.

Mr. Pattanee In establishing the River Basin Organization, we also try to build up the network of the organization up to the village level. For the school children, we try to introduce water resource, water management in the school curriculum.

Mr. Goss In the primary schools, we found that it is better for young people to communicate how they want to communicate. And it's not necessarily communicating about the science or the geography of it. They do a lot of it through poetry and through writing stories and through paintings. So now we publish a book of these works every year.

Mr. Yamamichi We have three young people in our NPO in their 20's and there is another one in 30's so there are four youths in the group. Division of roles in public participation is important, and an environment in which enthusiastic young people can work as professionals. Corporate organizations for NPOs in this sense is appropriate, and significant activities can be enhanced through proposals on what NPOs can do.

Question B The fact that most rivers in Japan was covered in concrete in the 70's and 80's, and the influx of chemical substances which killed off life forms, made children and youths lose interest

I would like to ask about what is being done about it in other countries and how the public is involved.

Dr. Galloway The United States and Canada have a water quality agreement, in which we agreed the two countries restore the physical, biological and chemical life of polluted shared waters. At the same time that we studied the remediation of pollutants, and then we formed citizens advisory groups. And the purpose of these groups is to develop the shared vision, and to approach the government aggressively. It is a very effective group. We have 43 areas of concern. Two of them have been cleaned up and we are moving with the others. Where it works is where the local citizens are heavily involved and are willing to spend time to get the necessary funds.

Question C In my country, Iran, we have divided the basin management in three different levels. At national levels we have seven large basins. We have established a Supreme Council, whose head of the Council is the Minister of Energy, Agriculture, Industry and includes related Ministers plus some parliament Members and scientists from the universities and other research organizations.

The second level is the regional level, which consists of strategic basins with an area of some 500 to 1,000 square kilometers. Coordinated and collaborative management is conducted at this level.

The third is the local levels of basins of 10 square kilometers, and the work includes supporting facilitations. This is actual public participation of the people, and they identify the objectives and needs, using different methodologies depending on the situations of the region. We identify the problem and immediate needs and then we plan for actual work on the ground to assist the people. This is a kind of bottom up approach that we are having.

The question that I have for the panelists, is on a sort of evaluation or monitoring, which can be recommended in developing countries; some practical measurements, for example, measuring sediments or electric conductivity, that can be put in practice in our country.

Dr. Ti The question was quite specific. Now let me put the comment in the context of basin management and public participation. Public participation and basin management requires many things. It needs legal and institutional framework. It needs also motivation of people to take part in it. If you lack any one of them, it would not work. So that is why the recommendation we made, we sat together to discuss them. First in the legal framework, the most important point is the right to information. The information has to be free. If you don't have information, you are not at the same level, we cannot discuss, therefore we cannot understand each other. Now I think that these are all very essential in public participation.

And I would like to go back to the question of youth. There are many experiences in other countries. The youth today is the leader tomorrow. If you make them love the river, surely later on they will make the river beautiful and clean. So the question is how do you put this in the information system.

On the question of quality monitoring, there are many examples in the developed countries and developing countries. I would be happy to provide you with the information. But the most important point on monitoring is you need to get the public interest, and if you do, you have a successful monitoring. The second point is that you have to clearly define the purpose of monitoring. And it would be very difficult if that purpose is not linked with the social and economic development of the river basin.

Mr. Sawano I am sure you all have many questions and comments. I am sorry that our time has come to close the session. We have had many presentations in this session, and the recommendations that were made are linked to our future works. I hope we can work together and develop our ties. I look forward to your cooperation, participation, and support so that we can share our future. Thank you very much for your attention.

7. セッションレポート¹

1. 主な課題

流域管理は水資源管理の統合的アプローチとしてなされることとの認識がますます高まっている.住民とその他鍵となる利害関係者の合意に基づいた流域管理を達成することは理想である.しかしながら,それぞれの住民のニーズの優先順位には違いがあり,あるいは利害が対立するため,実際には流域管理における全ての決定について合意を確保することは不可能である.

今の世代,次の世代にとっての持続可能な公共の福祉を目的とする流域管理のためには,発展の方針について合意を促進し実効性を高めるための全体的な住民参加が求められている.人口の増加,それにともなう文化・施策・社会経済的な考え方の多様化,さらに水不足の増大,それによる水利用での競合および洪水被害の増加は,実効ある住民参加による流域管理をより複雑にし緊急の課題としている.

2. 行動

住民および主要な利害関係者の参加の重要性は多くの国々でますます認識されており,ビクトリア湖(オーストラリア),日野川(日本),タイ流域管理やエバーグレイド湿地回復事業(アメリカ)などで,いくつかの成功例や教訓が得られている.この成功例からは,流域管理の将来像を共有し事業の優先順位付けやモニタリングを行う上で,住民参加の重要性が示された.

また,これらの成功例や教訓からは,流域の規模·文化・社会経済・環境·政 治の条件の異なる他の流域に対しても適用できるガイドラインを発展させていくために,鍵となる関係者の協働とパートナーシップの重要性が示された.

3. 提言

以下の原則が広く適用されるべきである.

- 鍵となる利害関係者,様々な分野の専門家,あらゆる世代などを含む幅広い意味での住民 参加を確保すること,およびそのために積極的な情報発信をすること.
- ▶ 情報公開による共通認識に基づき,持続的な対話と相互理解により合意を形成すること.
- ▶ 最終的な施策の決定が住民のニーズに沿ったものとなるためには、住民参加が計画の早い 段階から始められるべきである。
- ▶ 社会の望む姿を行政が形作れるような結論に導くこと、住民も一定の責任のもと積極的な 役割を果たすこと、そしてそのため具体性のある対話により実効ある結論に達すること。
- ▶ 明確な目標の設定と適切な時間管理により、住民が合意に到達するための熱意を保つこと・
- ▶ 透明性と説明責任を確保することにより、住民参加を含む意思決定プロセスを実効あるものとすること

また,短期的には,第 4 回世界水フォーラムにむけて,更なる成果を積み重ね,そこで学んだ新しい教訓を取りまとめておくことが提案された.

¹ 分科会「流域管理と住民参加」における討議成果は,滋賀県河港課澤野課長と ESCAP Ti 博士によって,この「セッションレポート」として取りまとめられ,分科会の翌日に第3回世界水フォーラム事務局へ提出されました.

7. Session Report¹

1. Key Issues

Basin management is increasingly recognized as an integrated approach to water resources management. It is ideal to achieve basin management based on the consensus among the residents in the basin and other key stakeholders. However it is practically impossible to ensure consensus in every decision on basin management, since there exist different priorities of needs or conflicting interests among respective residents.

Basin management for sustainable public well-being of present and future generations thus requires full public participation to promote consensus and enhance effectiveness of development policies.

The rapidly increasing population together with the increased diversity in cultural, political and socio-economic perspectives and particularly the increasing scarcity of water, therefore competing priority in water use and increasing impacts of floods have thus made basin management with effective public participation a more complex and urgent issue.

2. Actions

Importance of the participation of the public and other key stakeholders is increasingly recognized in many countries, in which several success stories and lessons learned are available, such as the Lake Victoria in Australia, Hino Basin Management in Japan, River basin initiatives in Thailand and the Everglades Restoration Project in USA. The success stories shown at this session pointed out the importance of public participation in developing shared basin management vision, priority programmes and monitoring of progress and development.

These success stories and lessons learned pointed out the importance of collaboration among key stakeholders and partnerships towards developing guidelines for possible application to other river basins of different scales and different cultural, socio-economic, environmental and political conditions.

3. Recommendations

The following principles should be widely applied

Ensure the broad public involvement, which includes all groups such as key stakeholders, experts of various areas as well as all age groups.

Active dissemination of information must be conducted for that purpose.

- Based on common understanding achieved through information disclosure, build consensus by successive dialogues and mutual understanding.
- To ensure the final policy/strategy is 'in tune' with public needs, involvement of the public should start from the early stage of planning
- Form the conclusion that enables the administration to perform in the best interest in the society. The public should also have an active role with certain responsibilities, thereby facilitate concrete dialogues which leads to effective conclusion.
- Set defined goals and timelines to enable the public to maintain their enthusiasm for reaching consensus
- Ensure effective decision making process including public participation by securing transparency and accountability

In the short term, the participants recommended to multiply the success stories and compile new lessons learned for the next World Water Forum.

¹ Mr. SAWANO and Dr Ti wrote up this session report which was turned in for the 3rd World Water Forum secretariat on 21st March..

Chapter 2

事例報告

Country Reports

日本における流域管理について

国土交通省近畿地方整備局 琵琶湖工事事務所

1 日本の河川の概要

我が国は,アジアモンスーン地域に位置し,年間平均降水量は約 1700mm で,世界の年間平均降水量約 970mm の約 2 倍であり,世界的に多雨な気象条件にある.特に梅雨期と台風期に集中して大雨が降りやすい.また,日本の河川は,延長が短く,上流から下流への勾配が急であるため,洪水時には水量が急増し,一気に海へと流れ込むのが特徴である.このため,大きなエネルギーを発揮する一方,水資源を安定的に利用することは容易ではない.

国土の中央部を脊梁山脈が連なり造山活動の影響を受けているため、地形は急峻で地質は脆弱という際立った特徴を持つ、山地が国土の約7割を占め、平野部は限られる、平野部では古くから稲作が普及し、農業生産の主力となってきた、同時に、平野部は河川の氾濫によって形成された沖積平野が大半であり、この河川の氾濫原であった沖積平野において農業が営なまれ、都市が形成されてきた、このため農業用水の灌漑技術が発達してきたほか、明治末期頃からの陸上交通が発達するまでは、水運・舟運が重要な輸送手段となっていた。なお、現在では全国土の10%にすぎない沖積平野に対して、全人口の51%及び総資産の75%が集中している。そのためいったん河川が氾濫すると被害はより深刻なものとなりうる。

わが国の河川は,こうした自然的,社会的条件による特徴を基に,河川を中心とした水管理のシステムを発達させ,人々の生活や社会の営みとも密接に結びついた存在となっている.

2 流域管理の歴史

明治以降の近代的な治水事業により,洪水に対する流域の安全性が高まり,それまで氾濫を繰り返していた土地に良好な水田や市街地が急速に広がった.また,戦後相次いだ大災害や,急激な都市化が招いた都市水害に対処すべく災害復旧や治水対策等が進められ,同時に急増する水需要を賄うためのダム等による水資源開発が行われた結果,急速な高度成長が可能となり,今日の経済・社会の基礎が築かれてきた.

2.1 近代治水以前

2.1.1 地先防御方式による治水【明治以前】(~1867年頃)

我が国における最も古い治水事業は,淀川に堤防(茨田堤)が築造された3世紀頃までさかのぼるといわれているが,これ以前においても,潅漑のための溜池や河川から用水を引く工事や,湿地開発のための排水工事等が行われていたと考えられる.その後,社会,経済の発展と施工技術の進展により,順次事業の規模が拡大し,新田開発と舟運を目的とした河川改修工事が行われるようになった.一方,荒廃山地における対応は,一部の地域を除き,森林の伐採規制や山林取り締まり等が主であった.

この時代の治水方式は,局所的防災を主体とするものであり,地先の田畑や集落を水害から守るため,地先の重要度や地形等の自然特性に対応した治水方式がとられていた.氾濫水が集落に流入しな

いように堤防を川沿いではなく集落の近くに設けたり,予め洪水を越水させる場所に水防林をつくり, 氾濫水の流勢を削ぐ工夫をしていた.また,水害常襲地帯では,水塚や水屋を設け,舟を準備してお くなど,地域住民自らが洪水への対策を実施していた.

江戸時代の河川工事は幕府の統制下で実施されており,その費用は工事の規模に応じて,幕府,藩, 村等の負担が定められていた.

2.1.2 河川舟運と低水工事【明治初頭~明治中期】(1867年頃~1895年頃)

明治維新以降,河川工事や河道への土砂流出を防ぐための上流荒廃山地に対する砂防工事が,淀川等の主要河川で着手されたが,財政基盤の脆弱さから十分な対策は困難であった.一方近代国家の形成を目指した殖産興業政策が展開された.当時の内陸の大量物資輸送の主役は舟運であったため,河川は経済の大動脈としての役割を担っていた.河川整備は国の経済政策そのものであり,淀川をはじめ多くの河川で計画の策定と事業の展開が図られた.一方,洪水防御のための高水工事の実施主体は地方行政庁であり,依然として地先を重視したものであった.

しかしながら,明治時代中期に淀川,利根川,木曽川等の大河川で洪水被害が頻発し,抜本的な治水対策の必要性が痛感されるようになり,帝国議会でも審議が繰り返された.また,この頃になると,鉄道網の整備に伴って河川舟運が衰退し,舟運のための低水工事の重要性は急速に低下していった.

この時期は,我が国が近代国家として法体系を整備している時期でもあり,国家の体制づくりを急いでいた明治政府にとって,法律を整備し,その下で治水事業を進めていくことが強く求められていた.

2.2 近代治水の始まり

2.2.1 国主体の治水への取り組み【明治後期~昭和10年代】(1896年頃~1945年頃)

近代治水の基礎として、明治 29 年(1896)には河川法(旧)が制定され、本格的な河川改修を行うことができるようになった、河川法の制定により、河川を国の営造物とし、管理は国の機関としての地方行政庁が行うこととなった、河川工事・維持の第一義的な責任は地方行政庁が負うが、その影響が広範囲に及ぶもの等、一定の場合には国が直接工事を行うものとした。また、公共の利害に重大な関係があるものに限り、河川、河川敷地及び流水の利用については私権を排除するものとした。この旧河川法は昭和 39 年(1964)に全面改正されるまで、我が国の河川管理の基本原則であった。また、翌 30 年(1897)には、森林法とともに、砂防指定地を指定し荒廃山地からの流出土砂対策を行い、災害を防止することを目的とする砂防法が制定されている。

その後,明治43年(1910)の全国的な大水害を契機に,内閣において国の事業として改修を進めるべき河川の選定,施工順位,工期及び工費について,第一期治水計画の検討が行われ,これを受け,政府は財政的な裏付けをもって治水工事に着手した.大正10年(1921)には第二期治水計画が,昭和8年(1933)には第三期治水計画が策定された.第三期治水計画の中で中小河川を対象とした補助事業が組み込まれることになり,幹川から支川へ順次事業が展開されるものとなった.昭和初頭(1930年代中頃)までの大河川の改修によって,これまで氾濫を許容せざるを得なかった地域に対しても連続堤防が築かれ,河川の骨格が形成された.

一方,当時の河川の水利用は,主に灌漑用水に限られていたことから,河川法での利水に関する規定は簡易であり,権限は地方行政庁に委ねられていた.その後,鉄鋼,機械工業等が発展し,に応じて増加し,とりわけ第一次世界大戦後の経済発展に伴う水力発電が飛躍的に増大した.また,農業に

ついては,耕地整理事業が大正時代(1910年代)に入って着実な進展をみせ,灌漑排水事業を中心とした土地改良事業の大きな展開をみることとなった.この結果,農業,発電,都市用水等の利水事業者間の水利権を巡る摩擦が深刻化することとなった.

また、水需要の増大に対応するため、治水・利水の目的を併せ持つ総合的事業としてダム・堰による河水統制事業が着手された。この背景には、当時アメリカでニューディール政策の一環としてのT. V. A事業が進展していたこと、国民の食糧確保のための農業生産の増加、都市への人口集中に伴う水道使用量の増加等、水需要の構造が変化したことがあった。この事業は、昭和12年(1937)から開始された河水統制調査に基づき、国及び地方行政庁により実施されたが、第二次世界大戦への突入により大きな進展をみることはできなかった。

2.3 戦後50年の治水

2.3.1 経済発展への基盤整備【昭和20年代~30年代】(1945年頃~1964年頃)

戦時中の治水事業の進展は限られたものであり,第二次世界大戦後,昭和30年代前半(1950年代)にかけて戦後の荒廃した国土にカスリーン台風等の大型台風が相次いで来襲し,大きな被害が頻発した。この後,昭和34年(1959)の伊勢湾台風を契機として,昭和35年(1960)には「治山治水緊急措置法」と「治水特別会計法」が制定され,初めて法律に基づく治水事業の長期計画(十箇年計画又は五箇年計画)が策定されることとなり,治水事業に関する法制度等が一新された。また,度重なる水害に対し,治水と併せて水防の重要性が認識され,同年,水防管理団体による水防活動について定めた「水防法」が制定された。

また,土砂災害についても,昭和33年(1958)に「地すべり等防止法」,次いで昭和44年(1969)に「急傾斜地の崩壊による災害の防止に関する法律」が制定された.

一方,戦後の国土と経済の復興を目指して,昭和25年(1950)には「国土総合開発法」が制定された. 国土総合開発の主役は河川総合開発であり,電力需要の増大に対処するため昭和27年(1952)には「電源開発促進法」が制定された.また,経済の発展に伴う工業用水や都市用水の飛躍的な需要の増大に対応するために,治水・利水の目的を併せ持つ多目的ダムにより水資源開発が進められ,昭和32年(1957)に制定された「特定多目的ダム法」では,建設及び管理が河川管理者に一元化された.さらに,昭和30年代(1955~1964)に「工業用水道事業法」,「水道法」,「下水道法」,「水資源開発促進法」が制定され,順次利水に関する法制度が整備されていった.また,ダム等が建設される水源地域の振興対策の必要性が認識され,昭和47年(1972)に「水源地域対策特別措置法」が制定された.

昭和 30 年代(1950 年代半ば)以降の経済・社会 の発展及び行政制度の改正に伴い,河川行政に求められる要請に応えるものとして,昭和 39 年(1964)には河川法が全面改正された.この結果,河川行政には「工事実施基本計画」の策定が義務付けられ,これまでの区間毎の管理から,上流から下流まで水系一貫した河川管理へと大幅な転換をとげることとなった.

2.3.2 急激な都市化の進展に対応した河川整備【昭和40年代以降】(1965年頃~)

新河川法の制定(1964)と前後して,高度経済成長時代を迎えて都市及び産業は急速な発展を遂げた.同時に,河川・湖沼等の水質汚濁,治水対策の立ち遅れによる都市水害の頻発,昭和39年(1964)のオリンピック渇水をはじめとする深刻な水不足,土砂災害の急増等,急激な都市化の進展は,河川をめぐるさまざまな問題を引き起こした.

このため、河川水の水質汚濁対策を推進するとともに、「総合的な治水対策の推進方策についての

中間答申」(昭和52年(1977)河川審議会)を受け,河川整備と併せた雨水の貯留・浸透対策や土石流の対策と併せた警戒避難体制の整備等による,総合的な治水対策やダムの整備による渇水対策などが順次実施されてきた.また,「超過洪水対策及びその推進方策についての答申」(昭和62年(1987)河川審議会)に基づき,資産や重要な業務機能等が集中した都市域において,計画規模を上回る大洪水に対して破堤による壊滅的な被害を回避するために,高規格堤防の概念等が導入された.

現在では,治水·利水はもとより,河川水質の改善,生物の生息·生育環境の保全,親水性の向上等,良好な河川環境の形成を目指し,流水保全水路,多自然型川づくり等のさまざまな事業が展開されている.

(河川審議会答申「21 世紀の社会を展望した今後の河川整備の基本的方向について」より抜粋,要約)

3 河川整備の現状と課題

3.1 水管理における総合性の欠如

河川は水循環系を構成する一つの要素であり,河川水は地下水等の自然に存在する水や,下水処理 水等の人工的に存在する水と連続して循環しているものである.

これら水の管理については,河川内の水は河川法に基づき河川管理者が管理しているが,ひとたび河川の外へ取水された水は,利用目的等によりそれぞれ個別の法律により管理が行われている.このため,地下水の過剰な採取による地盤沈下の防止,水利権の柔軟かつ効率的な運用,河川水や地下水等の水質保全等の原因が複雑かつ広範にわたる課題に対しては,個々の法律や管理者だけでは適切に対応できない現状にある.

3.2 水害・土砂災害の被害ポテンシャルの増大

3.2.1 治水の現状

これまでの治水事業により,洪水による人命損失数は減少してきたが,依然として安全度は低い水準にあり,全国において昭和61年(1986)から平成7年(1995)までの10年間で約9割の市町村が水害・土砂災害を受けている状況にある.

こうした中で,大河川については,100 年から 200 年に1度発生する規模の降雨(当面の目標として21 世紀初頭までに30 年から40 年に一度発生する規模の降雨),中小河川については,30 年から100 年に1度発生する規模の降雨(当面の目標として21 世紀初頭までに5 年から10 年に1度発生する規模の降雨)に対する治水整備を目指している.土砂災害対策については,100 年に1度発生する規模の降雨(当面の目標として21 世紀初頭までに5 年から10 年に1度発生する規模の降雨)に対する整備を目指している.しかしながら現状は,当面の目標に対しても,氾濫に対する防御範囲は全氾濫区域の2分の1に達していない状況にある.

3.2.2 水害・土砂災害への危険性の増大

我が国では、戦後の経済の急成長の中で、無秩序な都市化が進められた.この過程で、流域の保水・遊水機能が失われたため、洪水時の河川流量が増大し、水害の危険性を増大させた.また、丘陵、山地の開発に伴い、土石流、地すべり、がけ崩れなどの土砂災害のポテンシャルが急速に増大した.また、治水対策の成果により都市機能や住宅の氾濫原への集積を招き、かえって被害ポテンシャルが増大し、水害発生件数の減少にもかかわらず、水害による被害額は依然として減少していない状況にある.

3.2.3 壊滅的な災害の危険性

我が国の経済・社会は、高度な都市活動や産業活動に依存しており、大規模な水害や土砂災害によって交通・通信・ライフラインなどの都市機能が長期にわたり麻痺すれば、計り知れない影響を国民生活・経済に与えることは明らかである.また、高齢社会の到来により、災害弱者の増加が懸念される.こうしたことから、都市部では、壊滅的な水害や土砂災害の発生は許されない状況にある.

このため,都市部を中心として当面の目標とする安全性を早急に確保する必要がある.また,自然 災害の被害を完全に防ぐには限界があり,治水施設の能力を超える洪水や土石流による被害を可能な 限り少なくするとともに,速やかな復旧が可能となるような手だてをあらかじめ講じておく必要がある.

3.3 頻発する渇水

3.3.1 水資源に恵まれない国土条件

我が国の年間平均降水量は世界平均の2倍に近いが,年間降水総量を人口1人当たりに換算すると世界平均の5分の1にすぎない.また,短い河川延長や急な河道勾配といった国土条件のため,降水は河川を通して短時間で海に流れ,安定的に水資源として利用することが容易ではない.こうした状況の下で,経済の急成長,都市化の進展による水需要の急増に応えるため,ダム等の建設による水資源開発が行われてきた.しかしながら,ダムの建設適地が少なくなってきたこと,移転補償等に大きなコストと長期間を要すること,国民の自然環境への関心の高まり等を反映して,今後,ダム等の建設による水資源開発をとりまく状況は厳しさを増すものと予想される.

3.3.2 渇水の頻発

水利用の3分の2を占める農業用水は,水田面積の減少にもかかわらず,用排水の分離や水田から 畑作への転換が進んでいることもあり,ほぼ横ばい傾向にある.工業用水は,産業構造の変化と回収 率の向上により,現在のところ横ばい傾向である.一方,生活用水は,水消費型の生活の定着や水利 用機器の普及により,増加を続けている.

他方,近年少雨化の傾向が続いており,首都圏,中部圏及び西日本を中心に渇水が頻発している. 最近では平成6年に生じた渇水は,ほぼ全国にまたがる大規模かつ深刻なものであった.

3.3.3 水資源開発の現状

現在の水資源開発は,概ね10年に1度発生する規模の渇水を対象に立てられた計画目標に従って実施されているが,この安全率は,国際的にみると,例えば欧米の主要都市が既往最大渇水や50年に1度発生する規模の渇水を対象とした計画目標としているのと比べると,低い水準にある.また,近年の少雨化傾向により,実質の計画目標はさらに低い水準となっている.

3.3.4 渇水に弱い社会構造

水利用の増加とともに我が国の経済・社会活動は、渇水に対して脆く、水消費型生活の定着、高齢者等の渇水に対する弱者の増加により、特に都市部は渇水にきわめて弱い構造になってきている、渇水がひとたび発生すれば昭和39年(1964)のオリンピック渇水や昭和53年(1978)の福岡渇水等にみられたように、我が国の経済、社会活動や国民生活に深刻な影響を与えることが懸念される。

3.3.5 悪化する河川環境

人口の増加,産業の発達等の急速な社会変化は,流域における水と緑の減少を招いた.また,治水・ 利水事業を緊急かつ効率的に推進した結果,環境への配慮が足りなかった面があることも否定できな い.このため,次のような環境上の問題が生じている.

3.3.6 生物の多様な生息・生 育環境の減少

これまで、治水面の社会的要請に緊急かつ効率的に対応するため、限られた空間の中で、洪水を安全に流下させるため、直線で構成された河道断面とコンクリート護岸により整備を行ってきた河川が多い、また、ダムや堰が設置されて、河川の上下流方向の環境の連続性が損なっている例もみられる、また、都市化の進展によって流域の水面と緑が減少し、河川と流域との連続性も失われてきている。このように、流域における開発の進展や河川の改修整備により生物の多様な生息・生育環境が減少しつつある。

3.3.7 水環境の悪化

流域の土地利用の変化,地表の舗装,下水道の整備等により,流域の保水,遊水及び浸透機能の低下や,水の循環経路の変化が生じてきた.この結果,湧水の枯渇,普段の河川流量の減少などが生じている.

また,生活排水や畜産排水等が河川等に流入し,湖沼·貯水池等の閉鎖性水域や都市河川の一部では水質が著しく悪化しており,安全でおいしい水の確保が望まれている.

3.3.8 懸念される水循環の変化

中山間地域における過疎化,高齢化の進展等により,森林の管理が不十分になる一方,都市化の進展によって,農地が減少し,流域における雨水の保水·遊水機能や洪水·土砂の流出形態等へ悪影響が懸念される.

また,地球温暖化による降雨·降雪の変化や海水面の上昇に伴うゼロメートル地帯の増大,酸性雨による水質の変化と生態系への影響も懸念されている.

3.3.9 土砂に関する問題の顕在化

土砂に関する問題は,山地部,平野部,河口·海岸郎等のそれぞれの領域毎に様々な形で発生している.山地部では,荒廃山地からの流出土砂による渓流河道部での堆積や山腹崩壊,地すべり,土石流による災害発生の問題,一部地域ではダム貯水池の著しい堆砂によるダムの機能低下等の問題,また平野部や河口·海岸部では,河床低下,河口閉塞,海岸線の後退等の問題が発生している.これまでの土砂対策は,それぞれの領域内でそれぞれの目的に従い,個別になされてきたところであるが,このような個別の対応では問題の根本的な解決に至らない.

3.4 地域と河川との関係の希簿化

3.4.1 遠ざかる河川の存在感

都市が発展するのと裏腹に,都市の中の河川は単なるコンクリートの排水路と化し,近づくことさえできず,また輸送·交通や生活の上で川と直接に接する機会が少なくなっている.また,河川整備が進み水害・土砂災害が減少すればするほど,人々がかつて抱いていた川に対する畏敬や恐怖心は薄れつつあり,また地域の人々が受け継いできた水害・土砂災害に対処する貴重な教訓や生活の知恵等が忘れ去られようとしている.

こうした一連の現象は,地域の人々の意識から河川の存在を遠いものとしてしまった.

3.4.2 地域と河川との関係の再構築

河川は,山と海を結ぶ貴重な水と緑豊かな自然のネットワークとして,あるいは自然空間として見 直されつつあり,人々の河川への関心が再び高まりつつある.また,河川は地域の風土と文化を形成 する重要な要素であり,地域の個性を活かした独自性のある川づくりが求められている.

近年,地方公共団体や地域住民等により,河川の水質保全,水源のかん養,河川美化等に関する活動が活発化しつつある.河川を通じ,地域における自然,社会,生活をそれぞれの立場から見つめ,新たなコミュニケーションを形成し,協調・連携することにより,より良い環境づくりや地域の活性化が図られつつある.こうした地域の活動に対して,河川管理者等も積極的に支援することが必要である.

オープンスペースの少ない都市部では,河川の空間は貴重であり,平常時のみならず地震等の災害時の防災,緊急水利用,輸送等にまで利用が期待されている.今後はこうした観点から,地域と河川の関係を見直していく必要がある.

(河川審議会答申「21 世紀の社会を展望した今後の河川整備の基本的方向について」より抜粋,要約)

4 河川法改正

日本の河川制度は,1896年(明治29年)に旧河川法が制定されて以来,幾度かの改正を経て現在に至っている.特に,1964年(昭和39年)に制定された現行河川法では,水系一貫管理制度の導入など,治水・利水の体系的な制度の整備が図られ,今日の河川行政の規範としての役割を担ってきた.

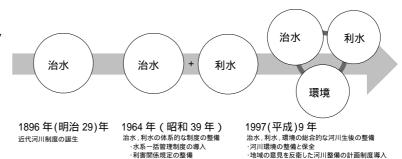


図 1: 河川法改正の流れ

しかし,その後の社会経済の変化により,近年,河川制度をとりまく状況は大きく変化した.現在では河川は,治水·利水の役割を担うだけでなく,うるおいのある水辺空間や多様な生物の生息・生

育環境として捉えられ,また,地域の風土と文化を形成する重要な要素としてその個性を活かした川づくりが求められている.こうした変化を踏まえて1997年(平成9年)に「河川法の一部を改正する法律」が公布された.

河川環境の整備と保全を求める国民のニーズに的確に応え、また、河川の特徴と地域の風土・文化などの実情に応じた河川整備を推進するためには、地域のとの連携が不可欠である。このため、長期的な河川整備の基本となるべき方針を示す「河川整備基本方針」と、今後 20~30 年間の具体的な河川整備の内容を示す「河川整備計画」が策定されることになり、後者については、地方公共団体の長、地域住民等の意見を反映する手続きが導入された。

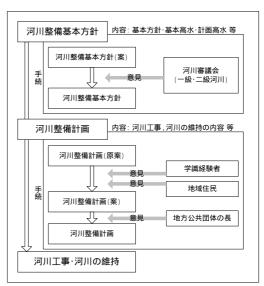


図 2: 新しい河川整備の計画制度

5 流域管理の今後

5.1 淀川水系流域委員会

平成 9 年の河川法改正を受け、具体的な河川整備の内容を示す河川整備計画の策定にあたり、学識

経験者や地域住民の意見をどのように聴取・反映 していくかが大きな課題となっている.

近畿地方整備局では,先ず学識経験を有する者の意見を聴くための手法のひとつとして,管内の幾つかの河川において「流域委員会」を設置してきている.

その最初となったのが,「淀川水系流域委員会」である. 近畿地方整備局が策定する淀川水系河川整備計画(国による直轄管理区間を基本)に対して意見を述べること, 関係住民の意見の反映方法について意見を述べること,を主な役割とする.この流域委員会の設置に先立ち,平成12年7月「淀川水系流域委員会準備会議」が設置され,この準備会議において,流域委員会のあり方(組織構成,委員,情報公開,住民意見の聴取方法など)について約半年にわたる審議を経て,平成13年1月に答申が行われた.この答申を基に,平成13年2月1日に近畿地方整備局によって「淀川水系流域委員会」が設置された.

「淀川水系流域委員会」の特徴として、 有識者からなる先の準備会議において、委員会の構成や委員の選出などを審議し、決定したこと(委員選出にあたっては一般からの公募も実施。)に加え、検討内容、会議の進め方等は委員が自主的に決定し、第三者立場で民間企業がその運営をサポートしている。 会議及び会議資料、議事録等は、原則すべて公開している。 委員は、治水、利水、環境、人文その他の幅広い分野で構成されており、地域の特性に詳しい委員も多数含まれている。会議では一般傍聴者からの意見聴取も実施されている。といった、従来にない新しい方式を導入し、今後の公共事業の計画づくりのモデルとなることを目指している。

「淀川水系流域委員会」の構成としては,委員会とその下部組織として,当初より3つの地域部会(「琵琶湖部会」,「淀川部会」,「猪名川部会」)からなっていた.平成15年2月末現在,これらの活動は,委員会として18回,地域部会としてはそれぞれ,琵琶湖部会で21回,淀川部会で20回,猪名川部会で17回もの開催を数えている.これらに加えて,「水位管理」,「水需要管理」,「一般意見聴取」,「ダム」のテーマ別のワーキンググループも結成され,それぞれに活発な討議が行われた.委員会・部会での資料は,河川管理者からの提供だけでなく,委員会・部会の委員によるそれぞれの専門分野から行われ,また一般から受け付けた意見も含めて,すべて公開されている.

「淀川水系流域委員会」は,途中,平成14年5月にそれまでの議論の結果をいったん「中間とりまとめ」としてまとめた.この時点で,翌6月には,一般に対しその内容を説明し,意見を求めることを目的として,委員会主催によるシンポジウム「わたしたちが変える「琵琶湖・淀川の未来」~淀川水系流域委員会からのメッセージ~」も開催されている.

その後,さらなる検討を経て,平成15年1月に,「新たな河川整備をめざして-淀川水系流域委員会提言-」がとりまとめられ,近畿地方整備局に提示された.提言の骨子として,環境面では,治水・利水あるいは利用を目的とした事業においても,自然は自然にしか創れないとの自然の摂理を原則として,計画段階から生態系の保全と回復を優先的かつ具体的に検討し,河川や湖沼の環境保全と回復を重視した河川整備に転換する必要があると訴えている.治水面では,従来にように,対象規模以下の洪水による水害の発生を防止するだけでなく,超過洪水や自然環境を考慮した治水,地域特性に応じた治水安全度の確保を視野に入れる.利水面では,従来のような水需要予測の拡大に応じて水資源開発を行う水供給管理ではなく,水需給が一定の枠内で均衡をとれるように水需要を管理・抑制していく方向転換を求めている.河川利用についても,河川生態系と共生する利用という考えを基に,河川環境・生態系に悪影響を及ぼす利用は制限すると示している.また,ダムについては,計画・工事中のものも含め,原則として建設しないものとし,考えうるすべての実行可能な代替案の検討のもと

で,ダム以外に実行可能で有効な方法がないということが客観的に認められ,かつ住民団体・地域組織などを含む住民の社会的合意が得られた場合に限り建設するものとする,としている.

今後,この提言を受けて,近畿地方整備局では,淀川水系河川整備計画の策定に向けた原案づくりに着手していく.従来の委員会では,行政が予め作成した原案をもとに内容を審議する形態が多かったが,「淀川水系流域委員会」では,原案提示に先んじて原案に反映させたい内容を委員会からの提言として明確に提示されたことは,その大きな特徴と言える.現在,その提言を踏まえ,河川管理者により河川整備計画原案の第一次案に相当する「淀川水系河川整備計画策定に向けての説明資料(第一稿)」がとりまとめられたところである.流域委員会においても,これまでの地域別部会に先立ち議論を行う場として新たに4つのテーマ別部会(「環境・利用」,「治水」,「利水」,「住民参加」)が設けられ,この第一稿を初めとする河川管理者による原案作成にあたって,今後も審議を続け,意見をとりまとめていくことになる.

< 淀川水系流域委員会 HP http://www.yodoriver.org/ >

5.2 整備計画策定と住民参加

現在,近畿地方整備局では,河川整備計画原案の第一次案に相当する「淀川水系河川整備計画策定に向けての説明資料(第一稿)」の内容を説明し,それに対する意見を募ることを目的として,淀川水系における流域の各地において,住民や地元市町村を対象とした意見交換会等が頻繁に実施されている.これらの情報は,新聞・テレビ・車両広告・ホームページなど多くの手段を通して,広く呼びかけに努めた.また,郵送,FAX,電子メールにおいても随時意見募集を行っている.また,これらに寄せられた意見についてはすべて回答を送るものとし,ホームページ上においてもすべて公開していくことを基本としている.

住民参加の具体的な手法については,利害の対立等多くの複雑な問題を内在することから,流域委員会の提言としても一部先送りされている状態にあり,その内容が待たれるところである.

具体の河川整備を含めた今後の流域管理は,河川法にも示されるとおり,地域住民の参加なくしてはもはやありえないという認識の下にある.整備計画策定の過程においても,また整備計画策定後の運用の過程においても,地域住民,関係機関,学識経験者等との間で広く情報提供·意見交換を重ねながら,具体的な活動を踏まえた経験を蓄積しつつ,より望ましい流域管理を目指していくものである.

River Basin Management in Japan

Lake Biwa Construction Office
Kinki Regional Development Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan

1 Overview of Rivers in Japan

Geographically, Japan is located in the monsoon region. It is a country with a relatively high rainfall level, with average annual precipitation amounting to around 1700mm. This is roughly double the approximately 970mm average annual precipitation for the world as a whole. Most of the rainfall tends to occur in the rainy season in early summer and in the typhoon season. The particular feature of Japan's river is that they are short and flow at a sharp gradient from the upper to the lower reaches. As a result, their water volume increases dramatically in times of floods, flowing into the sea in a sudden burst. This generates a large amount of energy and it is therefore not easy to secure the stable use of water resources.

The central parts of Japan are traversed by a continuous mountain ridge and are subject to the earth's organic movements. For this reason, the most salient features of Japan are a rugged topography and a brittle geology. The mountainous regions account for roughly 70% of the national territory and habitable plains exist only on a very limited scale. In these plains, rice cultivation has been widely practiced from the earliest times in history and represents the mainstay of agricultural production. Moreover, most of the plains are alluvial flood plains formed by the floodwaters from the river. It is in these alluvial flood plains that agriculture has developed and cities have been built. This led to the development of irrigation technology to harness the river water for agricultural use and also favored the development of water transportation and navigation as an important means of transport until land transport was developed from the latter part of the Meiji Period. Whereas the alluvial plains account for only 10% of Japan's total territory they are home to 51% of the country's population and to 75% of its total assets. Because of this concentration of the national population and wealth in the flood plains, the risk of flood damage can be extremely serious when river overflow.

In view of these natural and social-demographic characteristics, water administration systems have evolved around the nation's rivers that are closely interwoven with the life of its people and the way society functions.

2 Historical Background

The modern flood control works since the Meiji Period has brought an increasing level of flood security to the river basins. The land that had been repeatedly inundated by the periodic flooding of the rivers until then, now began to attract agriculture and settlement, with fertile rice paddies and urban areas spreading rapidly. The postwar years saw a succession of major flood disasters. In an effort to combat the damage caused to the urban water supply brought about by the rapid pace of urbanization, disaster restoration and flood control measures were undertaken. At the same time, water resource development also made headway by constructing dams to meet the fast rising demand for water. This laid the foundation for Japan's rapid economic growth and provided the basis for her present-day socioeconomic development.

2.1 River and Water management in pre-modern period

2.1.1 Flood mitigation by local countermeasures (- 1867)

The oldest flood control works in Japan are said to go back to around the 3rd century when a embankment (the Manda-zutsumi) was built on the Yodo River. Even before that, river construction work may have taken place, involving the construction of reservoirs for irrigation and water intake structures to draw supply water from the river as well as drainage works for swamp development. Following the social

and economic development and progress in construction engineering that took place after this, the construction works successively increased in scale, ushering in significant riparian improvement projects undertaken for the purpose of developing new agricultural land and river transport. On the other hand, however, the measures introduced to protect the neglected mountain areas centered around deforestation regulations and mountain woodland control, with the exception of a few regions.

The approach to flood control at that time was mainly to a system of local disaster protection. To protect the fields and hamlets at the front line nearest to the river, a flood control system was practiced that tailored to the importance of the front line and to the natural features, in other words, the topography, of the terrain. To prevent flood waters from inundating the hamlets, embankments were built not along the river but near the hamlets. The practice was to plant flood protection woodlands in the areas into which the flood waters were allowed to overflow. These riverside woods served the purpose of mitigating the thrust of the floodwater. In the regions that were regularly assailed by flood disasters, the inhabitants themselves would take measures to protect themselves against the element by building water mounds (mizuzuka) and water shed (mizuya) and to keep boats in preparedness.

During the Edo Period, river construction works came under the jurisdiction of the Shogunate. The costs had to be borne by the Edo government, the hans (feudal clans) or the villages according to the scale of the works.

2.1.2 River navigation and low-water construction works (From the early to the middle Meiji Period (from around 1867 to 1895))

The Meiji Reform ushered in a new period of river works focusing on river improvement and on the construction of soil-retaining dams (known as "sabo") for the neglected mountain areas to prevent the discharge of soil and debris into the riverbeds on the most important rivers such as the Yodo River. The precarious financial basis made it difficult, however, to implement adequate measures. The government of the day did pursue an industrialization policy aimed at laying the foundation for a modern nation by "transplanting" industry from the industrialized nations of Europe. At that time, river navigation was the most important mode of transport by which large amounts of goods were carried inland. This meant that the rivers played a very important role as the country's economic arteries. Riparian infrastructure development was therefore the nation's economic policy goal par excellence. Many rivers, including the Yodo River, were thus the target of government policy programs and national construction works. In contrast to these low-water projects, the high-water construction works for flood protection came under the jurisdiction of the local governments which continued to give priority to front-line protection as before.

In the middle of the Meiji Period, however, frequent flood disasters occurred on all major rivers, including the Yodo, the Tone, and the Kiso rivers. They were a painful reminder of the need for some fundamental flood control measures to be taken. The seriousness of the situation also caused the Imperial Diet to deliberate on this issue on repeated occasions. This was also a time in which river transport started to decline as the railway network continued to expand. As a result, the need for low-water works necessary for river transport rapidly declined.

During this period, Japan was in the process of developing a legal system worthy of a modern state. For the Meiji government which had rushed through its nation-building program, it was a high priority to establish a legal system and proceed with flood control orojects on the basis of such a system.

2.2 The beginnings of modern flood control

2.2.1 Government-led effort to control floods (From the later Meiji Period,1896 to 1945)

The River Law (original) was established in 1896 as a legal framework laying the foundation of modern flood control. It marked the beginning of full-scale river infrastructure development. Under the River Law, rivers were defined as national structures, with the local government being responsible for their administration. While the local government had primary responsibility for river construction and maintenance the ruling was that in certain cases such as instances in which large areas were affected,

central government would undertake river construction work directly. The Law also withdrew private rights of the river (water) and the riverside land only in such cases that had significant bearing on the public interest. Until the original River Law was completely amended in 1964, it provided the basic rules for river administration in this country. One year after the enactment of the original River Law, that is, in 1897, the Sand Law was passed for the purpose of disaster prevention and measures came into being in the wake of the Forest Law to prevent the discharge of soil and debris from the deserted mountain woodlands by designating areas for the construction of soil-barrier dams (sabo).

The major national disaster of 1910 stirred the cabinet into decisive action, with the selection of rivers in need of infrastructure development on the basis of a national project and the prioritization of the implementation process. The construction period and costs were examined in the deliberations of the First-Phase Flood Control Plan. Based on this, the government embarked on the flood control works with the necessary financial backing. In 1921, the Second-Phase Flood Control Plan and in 1933 the Third-Phase Flood Control Plan was established. The Third-Phase Flood Control Plan included the auxiliary construction works projects for the small and medium rivers. The order in which the construction work proceeded was from the main rivers to their tributaries. The improvement works on the country's main rivers up to the middle of the 1930s led to the construction of continuous embankments and the development of the river course even in those regions which had until then been compelled to accept the inevitability of flood disasters.

At that time, irrigation was practically the only use of river water. This is why the (Old) River Law has only simple provisions on the use of river water. Authority over water use was delegated to the local governments. After this, industrial development took place as the steel and mechanical engineering industries expanded. This gave rise to a significant increase in water demand. The development of hydroelectric power after World War, in particular, was responsible for a dramatic increase in water demand. In the 1910s, the government policies for the redeployment of arable land ran their course, and significant progress was made in the land improvement works focusing on irrigation and drainage projects. This triggered serious confrontation among the various water users - agriculture, electric power, and urban supply water - about water rights.

To meet the increasing demand for water, river control works were undertaken as comprehensive projects combining the interests of flood control and water use through the construction of dams and weirs. Against this backdrop, two further events should be highlighted. On the one hand, the TVA project was launched in the United States of America as part of the New Deal Policy and on the other we had, in Japan, a structural change in the demand for water as agricultural production increased to secure food supplies for the nation and as supply water consumption rose in the wake of greater demographic concentration in the cities. This program was based on the River Control Survey initiated in 1937 and was implemented by central government and the local governments. Due to the outbreak of World War , however, the program made little progress.

2.3 River and water management during the fifty years after the war

2.3.1 Basic infrastructure development to permit economic development (From around 1945 until 1964)

Flood control made little progress during the war years. After World War , Japan was devastated by a succession of large-scale typhoons adding to the postwar dereliction in the 1950s, such as the typhoon Kathleen (1947). They struck frequently and left a trail of major devastation behind them. Later, in 1959, the Ise Bay Typhoon occurred, prompting the enactment of the enactment of the Erosion and Flood Control Emergency Measures Law and the Flood Control Special Account Law for Flood Control. For the first time, long-term plans (ten-year or five-year plans) for flood control works backed by law were established in 1960. This ushered in a complete reform of the legal system concerning flood control. The need for flood control and flood prevention was recognized to ward off major flood damage, and the Flood Fighting Law

was passed in the same year. It laid down the flood prevention activities incumbent on the flood control administration entities.

In 1958, a further step was taken to prevent landslide disasters with the establishment of the Law for the Prevention of Landslid prevention in 1958. Following this, the Law for the Prevention of Disaster Due to the Collapse of Steep Slopes was enacted in 1969.

In an attempt to revitalize the land and economy after the war, the Comprehensive National Land Development Law was established in 1950. Comprehensive river development was the major factor in the comprehensive development of the national land. To meet the increasing demand for electricity, the Electric Power Development Promotion Law was passed in 1952. Furthermore, to meet the galloping demand for industrial and urban supply water in the footsteps of economic development, significant progress was made in electric power development through the construction of multi-purpose dams that served the double purpose of flood control and water use. The Specified MultiPurpose Dam Law was enacted in 1957, placing both construction and management under a single River Administrator. Furthermore, the Industrial Water Supply Works Law, the Water Supply Law, the Sewrage Law, and the Water Resources Development Promotion Law were all enacted between 1955 and 1964. This gradually consolidated the legal system for water use. It was also recognized that measures were needed to activate the upstream areas that were home to dam construction projects, and in 1972, the Special Measures Law Concerning Upstream Area Development was passed.

In connection with the socioeconomic development since the mid-1950s and the revision of the administrative system the River Law was completely amended in 1964 in order to meet the needs for river administration. As a result, the river administration had a statutory obligation to establish Basic Works Implementation Plans, thereby ushering in a major turnabout in river administration from the previous section by section administration to the comprehensive administration of the river as an integral system from the upstream to the downstream areas.

2.3.2 River Infrastructure Development to Meet the Rapid Pace of Urbanization (From around 1965 ---)

At around the time the New River Law was established, Japan was poised for a rapid takeoff in economic development that brought with it a sweeping expansion of the cities and of industry. At the same time, urban supply water accidents (damage) occurred on frequent occasions due to water pollution of the rivers and lakes and as a result of delays in flood control measures. The Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964, a warning sign of a looming water shortage and the sharp increase in the number of landslide accidents underscore the many river-related problems that had arisen as a result of rapid urbanization.

To meet these challenges, measures were promoted to prevent water pollution of the rivers. Following "Intermediate Report on Policies for the Promotion of Comprehensive Flood Control Measures (by the River Council in 1977), a series of measures were implemented, including rainwater storage and permeation measures in conjunction with river development, comprehensive flood control measures through the establishment of a warning and rescue system in conjunction with sand and rock discharge and drought measures based on dam construction. "Recommendations on Protection from Extreme Floods (by the River Council in 1987), the concept of a high-standard levees was introduced for urban areas with a high concentration of assets and important commercial functions, as a means of avoiding fatal damage due to dam breaks caused by major floods exceeding the planned scale.

At present, a wide range of projects are being carried out not only to improve flood control and water use but also to develop a water course capable of maintaining the river water flow and create a river with a diverse natural environment in an effort to form a favorable river environment, including a commitment to improve river water quality, preserve the natural environment as a habitat and breeding ground for wildlife, and foster the attachment of the residents to their river.

(Excerpt and summary of the Report by the River Council "Basic policies of Water Resources Management for the 21st Century.")

3 Present State of River and Water Management and Its Problems

3.1.1 Lack of integrity in Water Management

The river is one element of the water cycle. River water goes through a continuous cycle in which naturally occurring water such as groundwater and artificially generated water such as treated sewage water circulate side by side.

The River Administrator is responsible for the administration of water in river in accordance with the River Law. Once the water leaves the river as is the case in water intake from the river, the extra-riparian water is administered under different laws in accordance with the purpose for which the water is used. The present situation therefore presents the problem that it is not possible, with the individual laws and the different administrators alone, to cope with the complex and far-reaching issues such as the prevention of ground subsidence due to the excessive extraction of groundwater, the flexible and effective operation of water rights, and the preservation of water quality for river water and ground water.

3.2 Increased potential for floods and sediment disaster

3.2.1 Present state of flood control

The flood control works executed until now have contributed to a reduction in the number of lives lost or injured as a result of flooding. Yet the level of safety remains as low as ever. During the ten-year period from 1986 through to 1995. Approximately 90% of all municipalities and rural communities throughout Japan have suffered water or sediment disaster.

Under these conditions, flood control measures are developed to protect Japan's main rivers from rainfalls on a scale occurring only once every 100 to 200 years (the target for the time being is the protection against rainfall occurring only once in 30 to 40 years by the early 21^{st} century) and the small/medium rivers from rainfalls occurring only once every 30 - 100 years the target for the time being is the protection against rainfall occurring only once in 5 to 10 years by the early 21^{st} century). The target for sediment disaster protection is to develop an infrastructure resistant to rainfall on a scale of occurring only once every 100 years (the target for the time being is the protection against rainfall occurring only once in 5 to 10 years by the early 21^{st} century). In the present situation however, the scope of flood protection extends only to half of the total flood areas even under the momentary targets.

3.2.2 Growing risk of floods sediment disasters

Amidst the rapid economic growth achieved by Japan after the war, we have seen the spread and sprawl of uncoordinated, disorderly urbanization. In this process, the river basin has lost its water-retaining and water-adjusting functions. During floods, the river's water flow will then increase, giving rise to an increased risk of inundation. As a result of the development of hilly and mountainous zones, there has been a sharp increase in the potential for sediment disasters such as avalanches of soil and rock debris, land slides, and land slips. Furthermore, the development of flood control measures has attracted more urban functions and house construction to the flood plains, with the danger of an increased potential for damage. Despite a reduction in the number of flood accidents, the fact remains that the amount of disaster incurred as a result of flood damage does not decrease in value terms.

3.2.3 Risk of Catastrophe

Japan's socioeconomic life is dependent on advanced urban and industrial activity and prolonged paralysis of the country's urban functions - its traffic, communications and lifelines - as a result of major flood and sediment disasters are bound to have immeasurable repercussions on the nation's life and economy. In the present context of an aging society, the population vulnerable to natural disasters is also likely to increase. Under these conditions, it is therefore inadmissible to have fatal flood and sediment disasters in the urban parts.

This creates the need for action to achieve the safety targets set for the time being, especially for the urban regions. While it is not possible to prevent damage due to natural catastrophes completely, every

effort must be made to minimize damage caused by flood and sediment discharge on a scale exceeding the capacity of the flood control facilities, and to make provisions for the earliest possible restoration after disasters.

3.3 Frequent Droughts

3.3.1 A Country adequate in water resources

While Japan has an average annual precipitation level nearly double the world average the total annual precipitation volume is only a fifth the world average when we convert the figures to per capita rainfall. The geographic characteristics of the land are the small length of Japan's rivers and the steep gradient of the riverbeds. As a result, rainwater will drain through the rivers into the seas in a short time and cannot be used easily as a dependable water resource. Under these circumstances, intensive water resource development involving the construction of dams has taken place to meet the rapid increase in water demand in the wake of Japan's fast economic growth and urbanization. Given the dearth of sites suitable for dam construction and the high costs and long time required for the resettlement of communities in connection with dam construction, there is every indication that the development of new water resources by way of dam construction will meet with increasing difficulties amidst a more hostile social climate. This reflects the growing interest shown by the public in the protection of the natural environment.

3.3.2 Frequent Drought Disasters

Agricultural water use accounts for two thirds of Japan's total water consumption. Despite the present policy of reducing the acreage under rice cultivation, agricultural water use has not decreased but merely leveled off. This is partly due to the separation of supply water and sewerage and the conversion of the rice paddies to field crops. Industrial water has tended to remain unchanged in recent years as a result of the current structural changes of industry and the higher recycling rate. Household supply water, however, has continued to increase in the wake of a water-intensive lifestyle pattern and the penetration of water-using appliances.

On the other hand, a climatic trend toward less rainfall has continued in recent years, bringing frequent drought to many parts of the country, especially the Tokyo metropolitan region, the Chubu region and the Western Japan. The more recent drought of 1994 affected almost the entire country, and not only was it vast in scale but also extremely serious in the intensity of the water shortage it caused.

3.3.3 Present state of water resource development

Water resource development in its present form takes place on planning targets allowing roughly for a drought on a scale occurring only once every ten years. This safety factor is at a low level compared with the internationally applied planning targets. Thus, for example, the targets applied by the major cities in the industrial West (Europe and America) allow for the maximum historical drought or for droughts on a scale occurring only once every 50 years. The Japanese planning target becomes in effect even more low-level when we consider the low-rainfall pattern of recent years.

3.3.4 Social structure vulnerable to droughts

The growing dependence of socioeconomic activity on water consumption has made Japanese society more vulnerable to droughts. The large cities, in particular, are structurally most vulnerable to droughts in the wake of a highly water-intensive lifestyle and the increase in the drought-vulnerable population associated with the aging of society. Droughts can have a devastating impact on socioeconomic activity and on the life of the population in Japan as can be seen from the experience of the Olympic Drought in 1964 and the Fukuoka drought of 1978.

3.3.5 Deteriorating River Environment

The dramatic social-demographic changes in terms of population growth and industrial expansion that have taken place have deprived the river basins of much of their water and greenery. It is also an undeniable fact that floods control and water use projects have been carried out with a sense of urgency and

efficiency that has not given sufficient room for environmental considerations. As a result, the following environmental problems have arisen.

3.3.6 Decreasing biodiversity and shrinking habitat

Until the present, river infrastructure development has been pursued to respond to social needs for flood control in an urgent and efficient manner. As a result, riparian construction work has mostly taken the form of building a straight riverbed section with concrete embankments to flush down flood waters safely in a limited space. Furthermore, the construction of dams and weirs has often robbed the river environment of its continuity in the upstream to downstream direction. Urbanization has deprived the river basin of its water areas and greenery and also taken away the continuity of the river with its basin. In this manner, progressive development in the river basin and river improvement works are exacting a heavy toll on the environment by stripping it of its bio-diversity as a habitat and breeding ground for wildlife.

3.3.7 Deteriorating water environment

The changing pattern of land use in the river basins, the asphalt paving of the land surface, and the development of sewage systems have resulted in a decline of the river basin's water retaining, water retarding and permeation functions and caused changes in the water cycle. The result of this can be seen in the drying up of spring water and a reduced water volume ordinarily carried by the river.

Furthermore, the discharge of household sewage and livestock farm sewage into river has results in a dramatic decline in the water quality of some urban rivers and enclosed waters such as lakes and reservoirs. The supply of safe and good-tasting water leaves therefore much to be desired.

3.3.8 Growing concern for possible changes in hydrological cycle

The remote mountain areas have been afflicted by an ever-continuing decrease of their young population and an ever-increasing aging of their remaining population. This has made it impossible to manage the forest stands properly. On the other hand, the growing pace of urbanization has decreased the agricultural land area. This raises fears about the adverse effect this may have on the rainwater retaining and retarding functions and on the river's ability to discharge floodwaters and soil and rock debris.

Further, global warming is causing changes in rainfall and snowfall patterns and a rise in the sea-water level. As the sea level rises more regions with zero-elevation will appear. There will also be changes in water quality as a result of acid rain. This will also have an adverse impact of the ecosystem.

3.3.9 Emerging sediment-related problems

Problems related to land and mud-slides have emerged in various forms in various regions, including the mountainous areas, the plains, and estuaries and the coastal regions. In the mountainous regions, avalanches of sediment from the deserted mountains into the rivers in the valleys and accumulate there. Mountain crests collapse, landslides and avalanches of rock debris wreak devastation. In some areas, dams and reservoirs have lost part of their function due to extensive sedimentation of sand. Furthermore, the plains and coastal regions are showing problems as the riverbeds become shallower, the estuaries are blocked, and the coastline keeps receding. The sediment protection measures adopted so far have been implemented to suit the particular purposes of the regions and this case-by-case approach cannot lead to a fundamental, universal solution of the problems at hand.

3.4 Loss of a sense of closeness between the basin and the river

3.4.1 Rivers becoming less familiar

As our cities develop, the rivers in the cities are turned into concrete drain channels. This bars any access to the river and reduces the opportunity for us to come into direct contact with the river in the context of transport and traffic and in our ordinary life. Progress in riparian improvement works also robs us of the sense of awe and reverence people have always felt for the river, and this the more so the less we experience floodwater and sediment disasters. Even worse, people forget the most valuable experience of coping with flood and sand disasters and the wisdom of living close to the river handed down for generations.

This cluster of phenomena is responsible for the decreasing awareness riverside communities have of the river.

3.4.2 Rebuilding the relationship between the river and local community

We are witness to a reappraisal of the river and its role as an important network of nature linking the mountains with the sea through the river's precious stretches of water and greenery, in other words, as a "nature space." Interest in the river is again growing. The river is also an important element that shapes the customs and culture of the communities living in the basin. There is a need for creating a unique identity of the river and its environment that expresses the particularity of the region and its communities.

In recent years, we have seen a revival of activities on the part of local public organizations and local communities anxious to preserve the quality of the river water, protect the water resources, and give the river a more beautiful appearance. Through the river, a new awareness of nature, society and life is being borne and a new form of communication brought forth. Activities are sprouting to create a better environment and region through cooperation and solidarity among the member of the resident communities. It is essential that the River Administrator also support these activities.

In cities with their notorious lack for open spaces the river space is of particular value not only in normal times but also for its potential as a rescue space in times of natural catastrophes such as earthquakes, as a source of water supply in emergencies, and as a transport artery. It will thus be necessary to reappraise the river and the region around it from this viewpoint.

(Excerpt and summary of the Report by the River Council "Basic policies of Water Resources Management for the 21st Century.")

4 Amendment of the River Law

The system of river administration in Japan has been revised on several occasions since the River Law was first enacted in 1896. The currently valid amendment of the River Law has been in force since 1964. This amendment introduced several improvements in the river administration system, the establishment of an integrated system of river management from source to sea, and the system that regulates river water use.

In recent years, however, the river administration situation has shown significant changes in the wake of socioeconomic changes. Today, the river is not only the object of flood control and water use. Environmental concerns are now playing an important role in river improvement works that need to be pursued from the viewpoint of the river basin as a wildlife habitat, a recreational area and as an important element defining for the customs and culture present in the region. In view of these considerations, a revision of the amended river law came into effect in 1997.

Cooperation and coordination with the communities concerned is essential for promoting further

development of the riparian infrastructure in response to the actual needs of the communities their demands and for improving and preserving the natural environment of the river and in accordance with the practical conditions that have evolved in the region, customs and culture of the regional communities and the particular features of the river. The Basic River management Policy indicating the principles

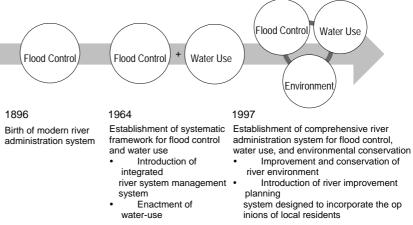
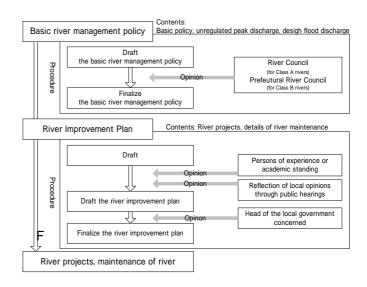


Fig. Process of amendment of the River Law

of long-term river improvement planning has therefore been established. We have also seen the establishment of the River Improvement Plan showing the more specific details of river management for

the next 20 to 30 years ahead. In connection with the River Improvement introduced have procedures for the way in which the opinions of the heads of the local public organizations and of the communities reflected can be in development programs.

ig.2 New system for planning river improvement



5 The Future of River Basin Management

5.1 The River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System

Following the 1997 amendment of the River Law, the way in which the opinions of the experts and of the local communities can and should be heard and reflected in the process of establishing the infrastructure development plans giving the specifics of actual development works projects is an issue of major concern. The Kinki Regional Infrastructure Development Bureau has first taken the step of appointing River Basin Committees for the various parts of the rivers under ministerial jurisdiction. This is one of the means of getting to know the opinions of the experts.

The first Committee thus appointed was the River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System. Its main functions are (1) to have the Committee Members present their opinions on the river infrastructure development plans for the Yodo River system drawn up by the Kinki Regional Infrastructure Development Bureau (i.e., essentially the sections under ministerial jurisdiction), and (2) have them give their views on the way in which the opinions of the local communities should be taken into account. Prior to the establishment of this River Basin Committee, the Preparatory Committee of the River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System was established in July 2000. This preparatory committee continued its deliberations on the nature and role of the River Basin Committee (membership, organizational status, information disclosure, method of soliciting the opinions of the local communities, etc.) for approximately half a year. It then filed its report in January 2001. Based on this report, the River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System was established by the Kinki Regional Infrastructure Development Bureau on February 1, 2001.

The features of the River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System are: (1) The previous Preparatory Committee consisting of experts in the field deliberated on and decided the composition of the Committee and on the selection of its members (based on public membership invitation to the volunteers), (2) The members decided for themselves what they should deliberate on and how they should proceed with their discussions and private companies supported the way the Committee proceeded with its business from the detached view of a third party, (3) all materials such as the discussion and conference proceedings and the minutes of the committee sessions are disclosed to the public, and (4) the members came from a wide spectrum of fields, including flood control, water use, environment and the humanities, with many members also intimately familiar with the particular features of the region. At the Committee sessions, interviews were conducted to learn the opinions of the general participants. In this manner, a completely novel procedure was introduced for the region with the objective that this might serve as a model for establishing development plans for public works in the future.

The composition of the River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System and its sub-organizations was set to integrate the three regional subcommittees, namely the Lake Biwa Subcommittee, the Yodo River Subcommittee, and the Ina River Subcommittee . As of the end of February 2003, the activities of the

committee amount to 18 sessions and the activities of the subcommittees to 21 sessions of the Lake Biwa Subcommittee, 20 sessions of the Yodo River Committee and 17 sessions of the Ina River Committee. In addition, a number of Working Groups were also appointed. These were dedicated to specific themes such as Water Level Management, Water Demand Management, Hearing of Public Opinions, and Dams. At each of these groups, the participants engaged in vivid debates and discussions. The documentation of the Committee and Subcommittee proceedings was not only submitted to the River Administrator but also entirely disclosed to the public. This included the statements by the experts from the Committee and Subcommittees in the various specialist fields and the opinions solicited from the general public.

The River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System summed up the results of its debating process until May 2002 in an Intermediate Report. The following month, that is, in June, the contents of this report were explained to the members of the general public in order to solicit their reactions and opinions. The Committee also organized a symposium under the title "The way we will change the future of Lake Biwa and of the Yodo River-A Message from the River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System."

After this, further deliberations took place culminating in the presentation of a summing-up report in January 2003 under the title "A Proposal by the River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System on New River Infrastructure Development." The report was presented to the Kinki Regional Infrastructure Development Bureau. The gist of this proposal document was the view that environmental considerations should loom large also in development projects for flood control, water use and land use (including water surface use) should be made to a type of infrastructure development attaching importance to the conservation and restoration of the environment of our rivers and lakes by considering as a matter of priority and in specific detail how the conservation and restoration of the eco-system can be achieved from the planning phase on the principle of the laws of nature, the principle that only nature can create nature. From the flood control perspective, consideration must be given to ensuring the safety of flood control in accord with the regional conditions by allowing not only for the need to prevent flood damage due to floods on or below the target scale as has been the practice of the past, but rather by allowing for floods exceeding the design levels and by taking into account the natural environment. In terms of water use, the document expressed the need for a change of direction away from the water supply management approach of the past under which water resources have been developed to meet ever-expanding forecasts of water demand in favor of controlling and curbing water demand to achieve a balance with the supply of water within a certain framework. Similarly in the area of river land or water surface use, it was pointed out that use having an adverse impact on the river environment and eco-system should be restricted on the principle that water use must fit into the context of a symbiosis with the riparian eco-system. With regard to dams, the view was presented that as general rule no dam should built, and this rule should also be applied to the dams that are currently being planned or under construction. It was argued that dams should only be built if it has been objectively recognized that other real or effective alternatives can be adopted. Even then, the construction of a dam should reply to the general consensus to be reached among the local community, including the resident organizations and regional groupings.

Heeding this Proposal, the Kinki Regional Infrastructure Development Bureau will prepare a draft proposal for the establishment of the river infrastructure development plan for the Yodo River. In the past, Committees have in most cases deliberated the details of the development plan on the basis of the draft proposal previously prepared by the government authorities. The most salient feature of the way the River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System will proceed is that clear instructions have been given by from the Committee as to the details it wants to be reflected in the draft proposal before it is presented. At the present stage, the explanatory documentation for the drawing up of the river infrastructure development plan for the Yodo River (First Manuscript) is being prepared in accordance with this Proposal. This corresponds to the first proposal of the river infrastructure development plan by the River Administrator. Similarly, four new theme-oriented subcommittees (environment, water supply and use, flood control, and public involvement) have been established also at the River Basin Committee to provide a forum for

discussion prior to the sessions of the individual regional subcommittees. This first manuscript will be the start in the process of the River Administrator's preparation of the draft proposal.

< River Basin Committee for the Yodo River System http://www.yodoriver.org/ >

5.2 Preparing the Infrastructure Development Plan and Public Involvement

The Kinki Regional Infrastructure Development Bureau is currently in the process of holding frequent discussion meetings for the benefit of the residents and the local municipal and rural governments at the various locations in the river basin of the Yodo River system. The purpose of these meetings is for the Bureau to explain the details of its explanatory documentation (First Manuscript) as the first stage towards the establishment of the infrastructure development plan for the Yodo River system corresponding to the first draft of the River Infrastructure Development Draft Proposal and to solicit the reactions and opinions of the public to its proposals. The Bureau also is disclosing this information to the general public through the various media, including newspapers, television, advertisements in public transport, and on the Bureau's home page to make the widest possible appeal. It also solicits opinions whenever appropriate by sending out mail, fax, or e-mail. The reactions that come back are generally all answered and all correspondence is also basically made public on the Bureau's home page.

The specific details for fostering public involvement are still awaited. The fact is that there are many complicated problems such as the conflict of interests so that the decisions on how public involvement should take place have in part been postponed. This also applied to the proposals of the River Basin Committee.

It is generally recognized that river basin management, including the specific points of river development, can in future only take place with the involvement of the local communities, a principle that is also clearly stated in the River Law. In the drafting process of the infrastructure development plans and also in the execution process after the plans have been established, it will likewise be essential to provide information and foster the exchange of opinions among all parties concerned, the local communities, the organizations concerned, and the experts in the field. In this manner, progress will be made toward the goal of achieving the best form of river basin management while building a significant body of experience based on concrete activities.

淡海の川づくり

滋賀県土木交通部河港課

1 背景

1.1 河川概要

滋賀県の周囲には県境をなす山地が続いているため、降った雨はほとんどが琵琶湖に注ぎ、瀬田川、淀川を通じて大阪湾に流出している・岐阜県境、福井県境に木曽川水系、北川水系の河川があるが、県土のほとんどが淀川水系に属している(一級河川¹のうち、淀川水系 508 河川、木曽川水系 1 河川、北川水系 3 河川).

淀川水系は三重・滋賀・京都・大阪・兵庫・奈良の2府4県にまたがり,その流域面積は8,240km²であるが,このうち琵琶湖水系は3,840km²であり,淀川水系の46.7%を占めている.県の面積に占める琵琶湖の流域面積は95.8%で,琵琶湖から流出する瀬田川を含めた淀川の流域は98%を占める.



図1:滋賀県の地勢

本県の一級河川は,直轄区間 15 河川 79km,知事管理区間 507 河川(内4河川は琵琶湖を含む湖沼) 2,262km あり,琵琶湖には119 本の一級河川が流入している.(2003年(平成15年)3月末現在)

滋賀県は,琵琶湖を中心にして平地が広がり,その外側を分水嶺が取り囲む同心円状の構造をしている地勢から,流路延長は野洲川,安曇川の2河川を除くと全てが50km未満と短く急峻であり,洪水に出水しやすく,また,渇水に見舞われ易いといった特徴がある.

また,水源山地の地質条件により大量の土砂流出があり,天井川が多く形成されている.代表的な ものに草津川·家棟川・姉 川(高時川)·百瀬川 などがあり,これらの河川の下を国道や河川が隧道・

図 2: 天井川(旧草津川)

カルバートにより横断している.

地域的に見ると,湖南・湖東地方では野洲川・日野川・ 愛知川等の大河川が東西方向に幹線を伸ばしており,湖 北地方では姉川・高時川・余呉川等の大河川が南北方向 に幹線を伸ばしている.湖西地方は,大きな河川として は安曇川だけであり残りは比良山地から流路の短い小河 川が東西方向に分布している.

琵琶湖に流入する一級河川 119 河川のうち,流路延長が 10.0km 以下及び流域面積が 20km2 以下の小規模な河川

 $^{^1}$ 一級河川とは ,国土保全上又は国民経済上とくに重要な水系で ,政令でしたものに係る河川で建設大臣が指定したもの .

が全体 80%を占めている.また,流域の幅は 1.0~1.5km と狭く,細長い流域形状を持った河川が多いことも一つの特徴である.一方,県の土地利用・交通網の特徴として,JR 琵琶湖線·湖 西線·北陸本線の鉄道網や国道等幹線道路が琵琶湖から概ね 5km 以内に位置することから,これらを中心に町が発展しており,これらの小規模な河川は琵琶湖周辺の市街化区域等,本県にとって重要な地域の排水を担っている.

1.2 流域管理の歴史

滋賀県の治水・利水に関する歴史は古く,特に瀬田川は,琵琶湖周辺の洪水対策・用水利用に関し上下流の利害の対立が古代から続いていた.奈良時代(710-784年)の僧侶である行基(668-749年)が浚渫を構想したことを始め,江戸時代(1603-1867年)には,幕府により大規模な改修工事が実施されるなど,古来より琵琶湖周辺に住む人々にとって,洪水から生活を守るために,瀬田川の流下能力向上が悲願であった.

近代では,1896年(明治29)の集中豪雨により,琵琶湖水位が+3.76mとなり,琵琶湖周辺が約8ヶ月間浸水するなど大被害を受け,これを機に1905年(明治38)には瀬田川洗堰が設置された.また,このころには,主要な河川について堤防修繕,拡幅工事が進められた.第二次世界大戦(1939-1945年)後の10数年は災害が多く,伊勢湾台風(1901年)による水害など災害史に残る大きな洪水が発生し,多くの災害復旧事業が実施された.

1972年(昭和47)には,琵琶湖の自然環境の保全と汚濁した水質の回復を図りつつ,その水資源の利用と関係住民の福祉とをあわせて増進し,近畿圏の健全な発展に寄与することを目的に,琵琶湖総合開発特別措置法が制定され,その後 25 年間に渡り琵琶湖総合開発事業が実施された.この事業は,1945年(昭和57),1992年(平成4)の2度にわたる改正を経て,総額1兆9千億円の事業費をかけ,1997年(平成9)3月末をもって完了した.

事業計画は、 琵琶湖の水質や恵まれた自然環境を守るための保全対策、 琵琶湖周辺の洪水被害を解消するための治水対策、 琵琶湖の水をより有効に利用できるようにするための利水対策の三本柱で構成され、水資源開発公団が実施する「琵琶湖治水及び水資源開発事業」と国・県・市町村が実施する「地域開発事業」がその内容である.

「琵琶湖治水及び水資源開発」では,瀬田川洗堰の操作により,琵琶湖周辺の洪水を防御し,あわせて下流淀川の洪水流量の低減を図るとともに,大阪府及び兵庫県内の都市用水として新たに最大 40m³/秒の供給を可能とするため,水資源開発公団が主体となり,湖岸堤および管理用道路の整備,内水排除施設の整備,瀬田川の浚渫,瀬田川洗堰の改築等を実施した.

琵琶湖総合開発計画の一環として,宇曽川,青土,姉川,北川(第一·第二)及び高時川(直轄)の6ダムが計画された.このうち,宇曽川ダムは1980年(昭和55),青土ダムは1986年(昭和63),姉川ダムは2002年(平成14)に完成した.高時川ダムは,後にダムの名称が丹生ダムと変更され,建設省(現国土交通省)から水資源開発公団にダム建設事業が継承されている.このほか,国直轄施工ダムとして,瀬田川支川大戸川に淀川水系工事実施基本計画に基づき,大戸川ダムが計画され1989年(平成元年)から建設に着手している.

1.3 現状

琵琶湖はその起源が 400 万年前までさかのぼることのできる世界でも数少ない古代湖のひとつである.この長い歴史は豊かな生態系の発達と独自の進化をもたらし,今なお,50 種を超える固有種を含む 1,000 種以上の動植物が生息する自然生態系の宝庫といわれる.

琵琶湖は 130 万人を超える県民のほとんどがその集水域で生活する今日においても,なお,一定の良好な状態が保たれている世界でも稀有な湖沼である.それとともに,近畿 1400 万人の生活や産業活動を支える貴重な水資源,水産資源,観光資源として,また,人々に潤いや安らぎを与える心の支えとして幾多の恵みを与えつづけている世界的財産である.

琵琶湖への流入河川は,この多様でかけがえのない価値を有する母なる琵琶湖を支える動脈的な存在であるとともに,地域の生活・歴史・文化などとも密接に結ばれてきた.また,鮎やビワマスの遡上・産卵などに重要な役割を果たし,川と人との連綿と続いてきた関わりの中で生まれた豊かな生物相を持っている.



滋賀県は「湖国」と呼ばれるように,湖や川と地域の関係がことのほか深く,人々は湖や川の恵みを享受し,時には脅威に晒されながらも畏敬の念をもち,自然の循環やリズムや循環にうまく寄り添いながら湖や川と共存し,独自の文化が培われてきた.

このような中で,豊かな自然,風土に培われた歴史·文化を深め,人々と川の絆をさらに太くするとともに,多様な生物が生息し,清流と緑豊かな河川環境を構築する川づくりを進め,生活の豊かさと自然環境の豊かさとの共生が必要とされている.

2 滋賀県の取り組み

2.1 淡海の川づくり検討委員会と川づくり会議

滋賀県においても,1997年(平成9)の河川法改正²に伴い,琵琶湖を含めた県管理河川について,今後20年~30年間の具体的な河川の整備と管理の内容を示す河川整備計画の策定が必要となった.本県では,大河川の流域,市町村単位,県振興局行政単位を考慮して,本県を7圏域(志賀・大津,信楽・大津,甲賀・湖南,東近江,湖東,湖北,湖西)に分轄し河川整備計画策定をとりまとめることとしている.

また、地域住民および学識経験者の意見を反映した河川整備計画を策定するため、

- (a) 河川ごとに公募によるメンバーで構成される「川づくり会議」
- (b) 学識経験者,自治体関係者と川づくり会議代表者等により構成される「淡海の川づくり検討委員会」

² 河川法改正および河川整備計画については,近畿地方整備局からの報告を参照のこと.

を設置し,河川の整備や管理に関する事項について意見の聴取を図っている.(図4参照)

滋賀県における河川整備計画の策定プロセスは , 川づくり会議からの提言を参考に河川管理者が河川整備計画原案を作成し , 河川整備計画原案を淡海の川づくり検討委員会で審議し , その内容を踏まえ , 河川管理者の責任において最終的に策定することとしている(図4参照).

また,滋賀県では,河川整備計画の策定後についても,川づくり会議等の地域住民組織との持続的な連携を図りながら,適切な役割分担に基づく,治水·利水·環境のバランスの取れた流域管理を目指している.

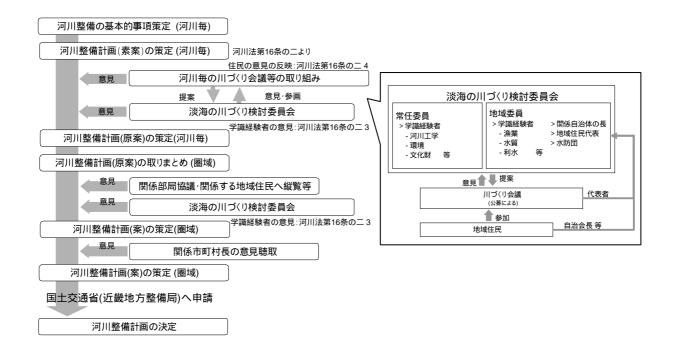


図4:河川整備計画ができるまで

2.2 各川づくり会議の開催状況

2003 年 3 月までに,真野川川づくり会議,信楽の川づくり会議,石部・甲 西川づくりトーク,杣川 みらい会議,日野川みらい会議,長命寺・蛇砂川川づくり会議,愛知川川づくり会議,犬上川川づくり会議,芹川川づくり会議,姉川・高時川川づくり会議,安曇川川づくり会議,鴨川川づくり会議が,各地で地域住民の積極的な参加のもと,独自に創意工夫されながら開催されている.

1999年(平成11)に日野川みらい会議が県内初の川づくり会議として活動を開始し 2001年(平成13)には,各地で川づくり会議の活動が活発になされるようになった.それぞれの川づくり会議の開催は,平均して5~6回,多い場合で8回程度となっている.参加者数は,会議によってばらつきがあり,少ないところで20~30名,多いところで150名を越える例も見られる.県内全川づくり会議への参加登録総数は約1,000人にのぼる.また,広報活動も積極的に行われており,ニュースレターの配布はもちろん,多くの場合,ウェブサイトで情報を発信している.

これまでに開催された川づくり会議は,多くの場合,県内出先機関の職員が運営しており,行政が 提供する情報や現地視察で得られた情報をもとに,ワークショップ形式で参加者の意見を集約し,河 川整備計画に対する提言としてまとめている.

2.3 淡海の川づくりフォーラムの開催

また,2003年(平成 15)2月には「淡海の川づくりフォーラム」が開催され,それまでに開催された県内各地の川づくり会議参加者(地域住民と行政担当者),淡海の川づくり検討委員会常任委員,河川管理者が一堂に会し,川づくり会議の意義や持続的な活動について有意義な議論がなされた.淡海の川づくりフォーラムでは,ケーススタディで紹介した3事例について,川づくり会議代表者と行政担当者が共同で,各川づくり会議の運営の特徴や議論された内容,事後の自主的な活動についての報告がなされた.

パネルディスカッションでは以下のような意見が述べられた.

川づくり会議(日野川)より



図5:フォーラムの様子

川づくり会議の第1回では,旧住民が水害からの安全性を重視し,新住民は環境重視を主張したことにより意見が相反した。相互理解に努めるため,現地視察を行ない,要所要所で色々な話し合いを行った.現地では横の関係で話ができるためお互いが胸中をさらけ出せる.現場を見て,話し合えたことで,最終的に相反する意見も両案併記の提言ができ,大半がうまくまとまったと感じた.

川づくり会議(日野川)より

治水と環境を別々に捉えるではなく、環境を守ることが治水になり、川の環境を守ることは人の環境 も守ることにつながると考えれば、両者は相反しないという見解に達することができた、必要な治水は 行ない、環境も考えながら住民も一緒になって行政と協働する形が明らかになった。

川づくり会議(野洲川)より

治水だけでなく環境保全を目的にすると事業費が増加する.環境に配慮した河川改修事業はより費用がかかるが,そのための水理計算や模型実験での検討でも費用は嵩んだ.これに対して未だ改修が必要な上流側からの批判もある.しかし,川づくり会議では,治水だけではなく環境を保全していくことへの合意が得られた.

川づくり会議(犬上川)より

河川管理者は主な河川の治水,利水,環境を預かっているが,小川や水路など,そしてそこで暮らしている人々の生活,農業,あるいは山までを含め,流域全体の健全性を議論していかないと河川の議論もできない.現在,流域で様々な取り組みが行われているが,これらを地域から同じような活動をつなげて流域全体での議論としていきたい.

河川管理者より

川づくりを河川管理者だけでなく、地域のありようとのつながりの中で、みんなで一緒に考えようというのが平成9年の河川法改正だと理解している。川づくり会議の取り組みの過程で、対立構造であったところを住民の方同士で現場を見て一定の方向を整理された。ここにこそ地域がはぐくむ川づくりがあるとの思いを抱くものである。

河川管理者より

3 滋賀県からの提案

行政と地域住民が同じテーブルにつき持続的に議論をすることにより,望ましい共通の将来像について共有し,それに向かって,それぞれができることをお互いに助け合いながら責任を持って取り組むことが,適切な流域管理の基礎となる.

River Basin Management in Shiga

River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and Transportation Shiga Prefectural Government, Japan

1 Background

1.1 River outlines

Given that Shiga Prefecture is surrounded by mountainous district along its borderline, most of the rain flows into Lake Biwa before ended into Osaka Bay through the Seta River and Yodo River, though Kiso River basin system includes a portion of the land close to Gifu Prefecture boundary and Kita River basin system also include the other portion close to Fukui Prefecture boundary. Yodo River Basin system, Kiso River Basin system, and Kita River Basin system includes 508, 1 and 3 class A rivers¹, respectively.

The basin area of the Yodo River basin system is 8,240km² laying over 6 prefectures Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, and Nara. The valley in Yodo River includes the Seta River embracing the Lake Biwa basin system



Fig 1: Geographical features of Shiga

with an area of 3,840km², representing 46.7% of the prefecture's area and 95.8% of Yodo River basin system where 98% of the runoff flows into Lake Biwa.

Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of MLIT², there are 15 Class-A river of 79km, and 507 rivers are under the management of prefectural governor (including Lake Biwa and three other lakes) with 119 Class-A rivers of 2,262Km flowing into Lake Biwa (as of March 2003).

As for Shiga Prefecture, the plain spreads centering on Lake Biwa. The Lake Biwa watershed enclosing the plain is in the shape of a concentric circle. The extensions of rivers are less than 50km excluding Yasu River and Ado River with longer watercourses. The region is acknowledged vulnerable to flood and

drought.



Fig 2: "Tenjo River" (former Kusatsu Rv.)

Furthermore, owing to the geological condition of the mountains with riverhead, lots of sediments runoff occurs forming high-bedded rivers. Typical cases are former Kusatsu River, Yanomune River, Ane River (Takatoki River), Momose River and so on. National roads, river tunnels and culverts cross under these rivers.

Regionally, at the Southern and Eastern region of Shiga large rivers such as Yasu River, Hino River and Echi River and so on run along the East-West direction. In the northern region the large rivers such as Ane River, Takatoki River,

² Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation

¹ The term of *class A river* as used in the River Law means a river (including public stream and water area; hereinafter the same) designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation, which belongs to such a water system especially important from the view of land conversation and/or national economy as is designated by Government Ordinance.

Yogo River and so on run along North to South directions. In the Western region the only large river is Ado River, the rest are short tributaries running from Mt. Hira system in East-West direction

Small-scale rivers (i.e., basin area estimated less than 20km², and length less than 10km) into Lake Biwa occupy about 80%. Moreover, the widths of the respective basins are narrow from 1.0 to 1.5 km. Scarcely, Based on the feature of the prefecture land use and transportation network, such as railroads network, national highway, JR Lake Biwa line, Kosei Line, and Hokuriku Line etc., towns have been developed within less than 5km from Lake Biwa. These small-scale rivers are bearing important drainage areas for main prefectures, such as urbanization zone around Lake Biwa.

1.2 Historical Background of Basin Management in Shiga

Shiga Prefecture has a very long history of flood control and water use. Specially, about flood control measure around Lake Biwa and water use, serious conflicts between upstream and downstream of Seta River had continued for a long time. During the Nara era (710-784), the priest Gyoki (668-749) established the concept of river dredging. Consequently, the government carried out large-scale river improvement works during the Edo Era (1603-1867). Thus it was an earnest wish for people living around Lake Biwa to improve the flow ability of Seta River since ancient times.

In modern time, the concentrated heavy rainfall of 1896 caused severe inundation around the Lake for a period of 8 months due to the high lake's water level of 3.76m. Eventually, this disaster became the motivation to build the overflow weir along Seta River in 1905. Then improvement works for major rivers, such as embankment repair and extension construction, were undertaken. Furthermore, following the historical flood disaster occurred after the devastating Isewan typhoon (1901) and other floods of similar scale, a number of flood disaster restoration work has been carried since that time until about ten years after the World War II (1939 to 1945).

The Lake Biwa Comprehensive Development Special-Measures Law was enacted in 1972 in the aim to ensure a healthy development in the Kinki district by improving water resources utilization and related residents' welfare and further contribute to the conservation of the natural environment of Lake Biwa and

recovery of the corrupted water quality. Thus the Lake Biwa Comprehensive Development Project (LBCDP) was undertaken afterward over 25 years. Through the revisions of 1945 and 1992, a total of 1,900 billion yen has been spent by the end of March 1997.

The project had three-major purpose. 1) The preservation of the water quality and maintenance of the blessed natural environment of Lake Biwa, 2) Flood control to eliminate flood damages around Lake Biwa, 3) Water resources development for effective utilization of water Lake Biwa. The measures were also subdivided into two categories. The project consisted of "Lake Biwa Flood Control and Water Resources Development Project" carried out by the Water Resources Development Public Corporation (WRDPC) and "Regional Development Project" carried out by national government, Shiga prefectural government, and relevant cities, towns and villages.

The "Lake Biwa Flood Control and Water Resources Development Project" has developed a sound operation of Seta River overflow weir in order to prevent flood disaster around Lake Biwa and lower the flood discharge in the



Fig.3: Area Map

downstream of Yodo River, as well as to develop the required maximum supply of $40\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ city water to Osaka and Hyogo Prefecture. The project was established by WRDPC by means of shore banks development, roads management, equipments of the inner water drainage, the dredge of Seta River, reconstruction of the overflow weir of Seta River and so on.

On the other hands, as a part of the LBCDP, 6 dams along Uso River, Aodo River, Ane River, Kita Rivers (No.1 and No.2) and Takatoki River have been planed. Accordingly, Uso-River dam in 1980, Aodo-River dam in 1986, Ane-River Dam in 2002 was completed. The name of Takatoki-River dam has been changed to Nyu dam, after the succession of dam construction form WRDPC to the Ministry of Construction (the present MLIT). In addition, as the country directly controls the construction of dams, the Daido-River dam was planned along the Seta River tributaries based on the Basic Plan for the Implementation of Construction of Yodo River basin system. The construction started in 1989.

1.3 Present Condition

Lake Biwa is one of the few ancient lakes in the world where the origin can go back to 4 million years. This long history brings about development of a rich ecosystem, and original evolution. It is called treasury of natural ecosystem where 1,000 or more sorts of animals and plants that still contain endemic species exceeding 50 sorts inhabit.

Today, Lake Biwa is also a rare lake in the world which still have decent conditions, even though more than 1.3 million people live on the catchment area. Lake Biwa is one of the most precious world asset giving people blessings and comforts as living aquatic, tourist and water resources supporting of the life and social activities of 14 million people living in Kinki district.

The rivers flowing into Lake Biwa hold various and irreplaceable values closely connected to the life, history, and culture of the area. They are just like arteries of Mother Lake. Furthermore, they play valuable roles in retrogradation to upstream and egg laying of sweetfish or biwa trout. Thus they have the rich biota produced in the relationship between rivers and people which has continued in an unbroken line.

In Shiga, as so-called "湖国(ko-koku) Lake Country", there are deep relationships between lakes, rivers and people. Though occasionally exposed to threat, people flourish the original culture, enjoy the love of lake and river and coexist with continuous admiration to the cycle and rhythm of nature. Furthermore, people in Shiga have deepened and built up the history and culture in the rich nature and climate.

Under this condition, people acquired to deepen the history and culture nurtured by the wealthy nature and climate enhancing, to reinforce their relationship with rivers, to build a sound river improvement to live in harmony with the various living species, pure water and prosperous green and to promote harmonious coexistence of nature and humans.

2 System of River Basin Management in Shiga

2.1 "Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee" and "River Improvement Meeting Boards"

The 1997 River Law Amendment³ has also been adapted by Shiga Prefecture. For all rivers under the prefecture management authorities including Lake Biwa, it is required to establish a river improvement plan, which shows specifically how to improve and manage rivers for the next 20 to 30 years. Then Shiga Prefectural Government divide land of Shiga Prefecture into seven areas according to shape of large river basin, jurisdiction of prefectural regional promotion bureaus, cites, towns, and a village. The river improvement plans are formulated with respect to each area. The seven areas are "Shiga and Otsu", "Shigaraki and Otsu", "Koga and Konan", "East Omi", "Koto", "Kohoku" and "Kosei" area.

Furthermore, when intending to establish a river improvement plan, Shiga Prefectural Government

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³ Reference: "Amendment of River Law and River Improvement Plan", report of MLIT.

reflects opinions of residents and people of experience or academic standing.

- (a) [River Improvement Meeting Board (RIMB)]: It consists of members by general invitation for every river called
- (b) [Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee (SRIEC)]: It consists of members of people of experience and academic standing, autonomous community representatives, relevant RIMB representative and so on.

As the figure 2.4 illustrate the established process, the process of establishing river improvement plan in Shiga is based on followings,

- 1) The river administrator creates the 1st draft of river improvement plan proposal based on the proposal of the RIMB as reference
- 2) The 1st draft of river improvement plan proposal is deliberated to the SRIEC
- 3) Based on these suggestions and advices, it is supposed that the proposal will finally be decide with the river administrator's responsibility.

Furthermore, Shiga Prefectural Government keeps continuous cooperation with local resident organizations, such as RIMBs, to ensure a basin management based on a suitable role assignment between administrator and residents, and based on the appropriate and harmonized balance between flood control, water use, and environment.

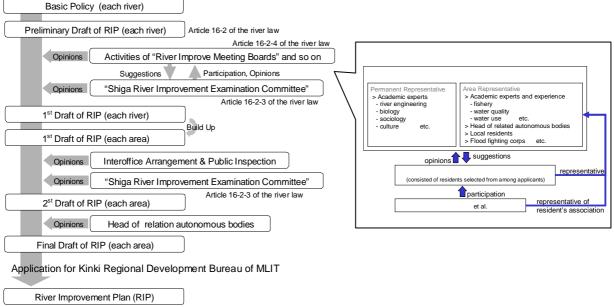


Fig. 4: Process of Establishing River Improvement Plan

2.2 Holding situation of existing River Improvement Meeting Boards

By March, 2003,

- > "Mano River Improvement Meeting Board (Mano RIMB)"
- > "Shigaraki River Improvement Meeting Board (Shigaraki RIMB)"
- > "Ishibe & Kosei Rivers Improvement Meeting Board (Ishibe & Kosei RIMB)"
- ➤ "Soma River Improvement Meeting Board (Soma RIMB)"
- "Hino River Improvement Meeting Board (Hino RIMB)"
- > "Chomeiji-Hebisuna River Improvement Meeting Board (Chomeiji-Hebisuna RIMB)"
- ➤ "Echi River Improvement Meeting Board (Echi RIMB)"
- "Inukami River Improvement Meeting Board (Inukami RIMB)"

- "Seri River Improvement Meeting Board (Seri RIMB)"
- "Ane-Takatoki River Improvement Meeting Board (Ane RIMB)"
- "Ado River Improvement Meeting Board (Ado RIMB)"
- ➤ "Kamo River Improvement Meeting Board (Kamo RIMB)"

held at various places with an originality and creativity uniquely carried out by positive local resident's participation.

The Hino RIMB started its activity as the first RIMB within the prefecture in 1999, and by 2001 activities of RIMB has actively started in various places.

Each RIMB holds an average of 5 to 6 or maximum of 8 meetings. Participants to the Meeting are in the number of 20 to 30 up to 150 or more at some occasions. Within all prefectures registered members to participate in RIMBs exceeds 1000 persons. Moreover, publicity work is also performed positively and, in many cases, information is sent through the web as well as distributed newsletters.

In many cases, Regional Promote Bureaus of Shiga Prefectural Government are managing RIMBs held until now, the staff collect the opinions of participants in workshops based on the information offered by the administration, or the information acquired on-the-spot inspection, which is summarizing as a recommendation to a river improvement plan.

2.3 Shiga River Basin Management Forum (February 2003)

The "Shiga River Basin Management Forum" was held in February 2003, the participants were members of the all RIMB in Shiga, permanent representatives of SRIEC and the river administrator (i.e. Shiga Prefectural Government). They gathered in a hall and had meaningful discussion about significance of RIMBs and their sustainable activities. In the forum, three cases are presented, Hino River, Yasu-Soma River, and Inukami River. Every presentation was by the representative of the RIMB and a stuff of related Development Promotion Bureau, which arranged the RIMB. They reported the features and contents of discussion in the meetings and their follow-up activities.

The following opinions were described by the panel discussion.

From RIMB (Hino River)

In the first meeting, old residents and new residents had different opinions. The old residents insisted on the security from flood while the new residents insisted on the environment conservation. To lead a mutual understanding, on-site inspections were carried out and various discussions were held. Thereafter, discussions at every important point have been promoted. During the on-site inspection, we gradually became able to smoothly talk and understand each other's feeling as a result of unified viewpoints. We could successfully present a good recommendation including opposite needs effectively through these activities.



Fig.5: Shiga River Bain Management Forum

From RIMB (Yasu-Soma River)

It was clarified that the required flood control measures should be carried out with due considerations to environment conservation and on how the residents and administrations should corporate through the discussion within RIMB. Instead of considering flood control and environment conservation separately, it is viewed that concept of environment conservation can connect to flood control. That is conserving the river environment has close relationship with the

conservation of human environment. If we can understand this concept, both flood control and environment conservation are consistent.

From RIMB (Inukami River)

Project cost increases when we aim at not only flood control but also environmental conservation. For example, it costs much money and takes longer time to promote study using hydraulic calculation and model experiment for the measure of environment conservation. Also it costs much money to undertake the river improvement works with due to considerations to the environment. There are critiques on this point from the upstream basin requiring more speedy improvements against floods. Finally the agreement was built to consider both flood control and environmental conservation at the RIMB.

River administrator

River administrators are responsible for flood control, water use and environment for major rivers. We cannot discuss about how to manage rivers without consideration for the river basin as unit including small streams and channels, resident's activities, conditions of agriculture and mountains and so forth.

Today, in Shiga Prefecture, each service is holding various meetings of residents. These meetings are expected to be connected region wide to have basin wide discussions with us.

River administrator

It is understood from the River Law revision in 1997 that river basin management should not only rely on river administrator but it will come out entirely through a mutual relation with the community.

A conflicting structure in Hino RIMB has been witnessed and outstandingly solved by self-public initiative, which setup the new direction for future agreement. Today there is an outstanding river improvement by the residents.

3 A proposal from "Shiga River Basin Management Forum" (by River and Port Division of Shiga Prefectural Government)

By promoting continuous discussions between river administrators and residents around the same table, we can share common image of the future basin and address various problems with self-responsibility and mutual aid. This is the basic of effective basin management.

流域管理や開発事業に関する住民参加:合衆国の経験

ジェラルド E.ギャロウェイ

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概要

水に関する問題は政府や市民にとって以前からの関心事である.水資源に関する意思決定に係わる住民参加の形態は時代とともに変わってきた.同様に水資源に関する施策は,単独事業の開発に焦点をあてたものから世界最大級の河川流域の計画的管理を対象とするものに変化した.本稿では,合衆国における流域管理や事業管理への住民参加の役割を調査し,得られた教訓を確認し,効果的な住民参加のための原則を提案する.合衆国の主な流域計画と開発事業における住民参加の歴史は,意思決定-公表-正当化のプロセスを通じて,単なる住民との接点を持つような係わり合いから,住民と政府の協力関係を発展させるための努力へと変わった.

歴史的背景

水は合衆国における開発の中で重要な要素である.1776年の国家誕生から現在まで,国の水資源は生活用水や物流のための水路さらには天然資源の維持に必要な水を提供してきた.さらに,合衆国の水は洪水災害の原因でもあり,また,水不足は過って広範囲な地域を乾燥化してきた.水問題は政府および市民にとって過去から現在に至る関心事である.水資源に関する意思決定への住民参加は時代とともに変わってきた.同様に,水資源への取り組みは,単独事業の開発に焦点をあてたものから世界最大級の河川流域の計画的管理を対象としたものへと変わった.本稿では,住民参加と水管理,具体的には流域管理との関係について論じる.

合衆国の水管理における最初の関心事は河川網の改修であり、その目的はミシシッピ及びミズーリ川及び支流を物流の水路として利用しながら、合衆国西部を探検し、入植することにあった。すなわち連邦・地方政府の関心事は航路の改修にあった。19世紀の連邦や州政府の洪水問題に係わる関心事は、湿地帯の埋め立てと堤防の構築による低平地の「開拓」にあった。ミシシッピ川水系の価値を確実にする努力の一環として、連邦政府は、1879年にミシシッピ川委員会を設立し、この川の主に舟運を目的とした施策の方向性を模索した。

次の50年間に,連邦と州の様々な機関は,潅漑,堤防の構築,洪水防御事業,水供給システムの改善を通じて水資源開発を継続した.いくつかの取り組みが河川流域の研究を目的に実施され,多くの事業開発の基礎となった。連邦政府は,1933年に,舟運,洪水調節および電力供給を目的とする河川改修を行うことによって,地域の経済を活性化する使命を担うテネシー川渓谷開発公社を設立した.また1954年には,連邦政府は小さな流域(250,000エーカー未満)の洪水調節を行う計画を策定した。さらに1965年の補足連邦法により,流域の水資源開発のために総合的な計画を策定する使命を担って,全国にいくつかの河川流域委員会が設立された.しかしながら,これらは有効に機能せず,1980年代の初めに撤廃された。1999年後半には,大統領によるクリーンウォーターアクションプラン策定に基づき,政府はふたたび流域単位の計画を推進し始めた.その目的は流域の水質改善に加え,住民全体の需要と全ての水資源開発行為を関係付けることにある。

合衆国における水の歴史の中で,河川流域を取り扱う研究や組織の取り組みは広範かつ拡散的なものから狭く絞り込んだものへと,時代とともに変化してきた.流域計画は,相互調整された開発と特定事業の評価の基礎を提供している.流域計画がない場合,開発事業はこれらの基礎がないまま進んでしまう.各流域内において,政府は,利害関係の多様性に取り組んできた.合衆国陸軍工兵隊の最近の研究では,流域内においては,「多様な利害が完全に一致することはほとんどなく,より有利なものを得るための取引(トレイドオフ)が一般的に必要である」とされている。

参加プロセスの発展

「我々の大多数は,事業の持続性を実現するための責任は感じているが,持続可能な行動を決定するために必要となる知識が欠如しているのだ.」

スティーヴン.ジョエル.トラチェンベルグ,ジョージワシントン大学学長vi

合衆国では、民主主義に基づいて、意志決定プロセスにおいて何らかの形で常に市民が参加する必要があるとされてきた、根本的なレベルでいえば、役人を選出することが、政府の意思決定に影響を及ぼす 1 つの方法となっている、そして選ばれた役人は、市民の意見を代表することを期待されている、他の住民参加の方法は時代とともに変わってきた、

ハンナ J. コートナーは , 合衆国の水に関する取り組みにおける住民参加事例を長年にわたり調査した結果 , 参加の仕方により 4 つの時代に区分した vi .

閉じた参加の時代: 20 世紀の中頃まで,開発事業の担当者は,効果的な住民との係わり合いは,特定の事業や計画策定の関係者のみに事業あるいは計画の情報を提供することだと考えていた.コートナーはこれを,「計画を納得させ,理解を得るための一方通行のコミュニケーションが特徴」の時代とした.多くの人がこの特徴に異議を唱えるであろう.意見聴取方法として,公聴会は一般的であったし,また,水開発を支援する市民集会は頻繁に政府の施策の方向を左右していたからである.

可能最大限の参加の時代:第二次世界大戦の後に,住民参加のための法令が整備され,政府は増加する住民への情報提供を強化した.公聴会や事業に関する公示,より多くの情報入手に対する公開は,トップ·ダ ウン·方式で 行われた.これらの行動は,事業の関係者への情報提供にとどまっていた.

環境保護主義の時代: 合衆国では,60年代および70年代が環境に関する立法(下欄を参照)の時代であり,そのほとんどは住民参加を,水資源開発事業を行う者に課すものであった.政府が作成した資料は,住民への概要説明及び意見聴取を目的としたものであり,住民はこれらすべての機会を利用し得た.しかし,多くの場合住民は計画が完了するまで,この機会に参加しなかったり,もしくは単なる助言であったために,結果は納得のいくものではなかった.

協調した意思決定の時代:1980年前半以降,政府は徐々に,水資源開発事業において,市民と協調する方針へ転換した.水資源開発事業が計画されている地域では,市民は,事業および流域計画の当初の目標を達成するために積極的に責任を果し,計画策定に参加し,種々の住民参加の方法による意志決定に加わった.

法律的な枠組み

水資源計画への市民参加の法令整備が1940年代に始まったと多くの研究者が信じている一方,市民が水資源の問題について論じる機会は1940年より数十年前からあった.ミシシッピ川委員会の活動に関する法律では,公開会議に必要な事項が含まれている.早い段階で,委員会は,船による半年毎の調査を始め,各停泊所で市民集会を開催していた.このプロセスは今日まで継続している.1909年には,イギリスと合衆国が,2国の共有水域協定の条約に調印した****

この水域境界条約は次のことを規定している,「(委員会の前に)すべての利害関係者に対して情報が十分に行き届くような機会を与える」.連邦および地方レベルでの数々の機関の運営の過程は,住民公開に対して同様の機会を与えるべきである.

1946年の行政手続法(公法(PL)89-554)の成立により,市民の連邦機関への関与の基準が示された.この法律により連邦機関が定める規定を公表し,市民に対し記載された内容を理解する機会を与えなければならない.1965年には,水資源計画法が制定され,次のことが定められた「水に関わる自発的行動は,連邦機関,州,地方自治体,個人,団体,企業,その他の関係者が協力し,連邦政府,州,地域が包括的かつ協調性をもって実施しなければならない」ix.1966年の情報公開法(PL 89-487)は,全市民にほとんど全ての連邦政府の書類を公開する権利を与へ,多くの州が同様の立法を作成し追随

した.

環境に関する市民の関心は,連邦政府による水資源管理に関する多数の法律を成立させた.それには国内環境政策法(NEPA),1972年の海岸管理法,1976年の資源保全再生法,1972年の海洋調査・保護及び保護区制定法,1972年の連邦水質汚染防止法(改正)がある.ウイリアム・ラングトンの 1993年の住民参加規定の調査では,23が1970/71までに公表され,また1972/73までに81が公表された*.1972年の連邦諮問委員会法(PL 92-463)は,連邦諮問委員会のほとんどが市民に公開されることを求めている.1976年のサンシャイン法(PL 94-409)では,市民が参加する連邦機関が組織する特別の会議が開かれた.

この環境重視の時代に,国内環境政策法は,市民活動に拍車をかける主な原動力となった.この法律では,全ての主要な連邦による事業についても,環境影響評価書の準備が要求されていた.環境影響評価を行う上で,全ての基幹部門は以下のことを要求されている,「評価書のコピー,また環境基準を規定し強化する権限を与えられた連邦,州,及び地方機関の意見と見解などは,大統領,環境問題委員会及び市民に公開する」*i.

多くの水資源開発事業および計画策定に関し、ほぼ2世紀にわたり連邦資金が全面的に拠出された後,1986年に水資源開発法(PL99-662)が制定され、各地の資金提供者が研究および開発事業の資金を負担することが義務づけられた.これにより、水資源開発事業に関わる各地の多くの資金提供者は、オプションの選択に参加する機会を得ることにより、事業の計画・開発におけるより大きな役割が課せられた.この法律により、官民の協働の種が蒔かれたのである.

法的な圧力の下で,水に関する意思決定における市民の声を反映するプロセスは,話すことから話して聞くことへ,さらに完全な住民参加に移行した.住民参加に関する法律は,各機関に意思決定プロセスを改善するよう強く求めている.

制度的枠組

流域単位や大規模事業の計画に関しては,効果的な住民参加のための制度的枠組みについての多くの事例がある.次に示すのは,図1に示す,より大規模な流域における21世紀の米国の取り組みの実例である.

ミシシッピ川下流域の管理

1879年以来,ミシシッピ川委員会はミシシッピ川の沖積谷の水資源開発に取り組んできた.90,650 km2のこの谷は,カイロの海抜91.5mの地点から約1,580km離れたメキシコ湾海面へ達している.1928年に,1927年の破滅的な洪水を受け,合衆国議会は,下流の洪水対策と航路確保を行う「ミシシッピ川水系事業」を設立し,委員会にその実行を委ねた.議会はさらに委員会の責任範囲内での環境の保護と強化を委ねた.委員会のメンバーの7人中3人は非政府組織の人間で,下流側3州の代表であった.全委員会はすべて公開され,住民参加の特別連邦条例が適用された.年に2度,委員会は様々な場所に立ち止まりながら河川調査を行い,主要な沿川地域ではヒアリングによる調査を行っている.委員会の全業務は,州政府と連邦機関と協調して実施されている.この流域計画における協働は,委員会メンバーとしての地域代表の参加から始まっており,委員会の頻繁なヒアリングにより,市民の意見が取り入れられている.

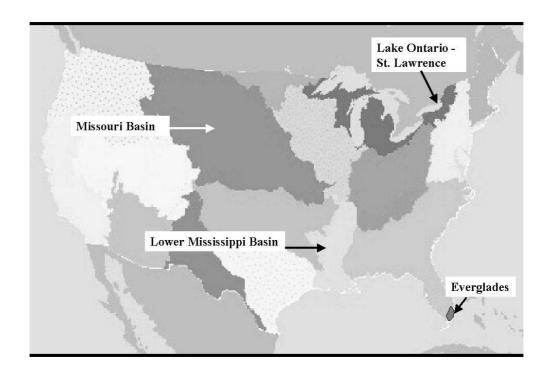


図1: アメリカ合衆国の河川流域

エバーグレイズの復元

フロリダのエバーグレイズほど国際的な注目を浴びた事業はないだろう.エバーグレイズは以前フロリダ州の南部に沿って広がる草原地帯を自由に流れる川であった.「水鳥と渡り鳥が多く空が暗くなるほどだった.ヒョウ,マナティー,鹿も多く生息していた.これらの亜熱帯湿地によって,植物.魚.動物などの生態系の多様性が保たれていた.」しかし19世紀前半に開発が始まり,...水路が南フロリダから流れるように掘られ,20世紀を通じて変化が続いた.1,700マイルの水路と堤防は景観を変え,エバーグレイズの自然な水の流れを妨げ,豊かな水を海へ送り出した.エバーグレイズ湿地の半分以上が開発のために失われた14.2000年に議会は,78億ドルの予算で20年間の事業となるエバーグレイズ復元法(PL106-541)を承認した.

この計画策定における成功の種は,フロリダ知事が「持続可能な南フロリダのための知事委員会」を設置した1994年に蒔かれた.長年に渡り,連邦機関は,多くの利害関係者を満足させるエバーグレーズ復元の手がかりをつかむために悪戦苦闘していた15.「42メンバー委員会」は,南フロリダの民間企業と経済界会の代表者を含む南フロリダ地域社会の37人の議決権を有するメンバー(公共の利益と環境に関する組織,郡と市の職員,地域計画審議会,フロリダ天然資源および開発事務局,インディアンのセミノール部族とミッコスキー部族の代表者,フロリダ代表下院議員と州上院議員)と,連邦の利益を代表する議決権の無い5人のメンバーによって構成された16.

この委員会は協働してエバーグレイズの多くの利益関連団体の合意を示すアプローチを積極的に議論して出し、復元法の議会通過にようやく辿り着いた、解決の鍵は、最も直接的な利害関係者のグループが復元法のビジョンと目的を共同開発し、それらが連邦機関に受け入れられたことであった ¹⁷.

ミズーリ川条例

ミズーリ川流域は,合衆国(1,371,000 km2)のほぼ6分の1をカバーし,8州を抜け,4,090kmを流下している.1世紀以上の間,連邦政府機関がミズーリ川の流水管理に取り組んできており,そして広範囲で様々な組織がこの条例の下に置かれてきた.この条例は洪水対策,水力発電,潅漑,航行,レクリエーションと自然保全に関するものである.様々な連邦法のもとで,河川の実施条例は,他の連邦及び州政府機関合同の陸軍工兵隊によって実行されている.

1980年代後半,陸軍工兵隊による条例の運営手続きの再検討によって,川の水利用に激しい対立が生じていることが明白になった.ミズーリの自然再生を求める人々は,河川が増水したり減少したりする流量変化のある条例を主張した.上流側の州は,連邦ダムによる6つの大きなダム湖に憩いの場を維持する条例案を求めていた.下流側の州は,一年の大半を航行できる下流部の利用を保証する放流を支持した.15年間,陸軍工兵隊は,何が受け入れ可能なのかについて当事者間の合意形成に努めた.多数の市民集会とミズーリ川流域協会の努力があっても,意見の一致には至らなかった.下流と上流の利益を代表する連邦議員はこの働きかけを受け入れなかった.

1999 年,陸軍工兵隊は国立研究協会(合衆国国立アカデミーの一組織)に河川修復の必要性を再検討する研究チームの設立を依頼した.2002 年,委員会は「ミズーリダムと貯水池システムの管理に関して,川の適切な管理体制に対する利害関係者間の明白な意見の相違がある」と報告した.続いて「入植前の河川流量と流量変化が復活しなかったら,生態系退化が確実に続いていく」ことを指摘した ¹⁸.委員会は,河川流域に住み,働く人々によって計画が進められ,受け入れられる協働プロセスの確立により,利害関係者間の行き詰まり状態を打破するためのステップを取る必要性を強調した.陸軍工兵隊はこの提案を重く受け止めている.

オンタリオ湖およびセントローレンス川の条例

1909年の米加水域国境条約の下で組織された国際合同委員会は,合衆国およびカナダ間の国境水域における構造物建設の申請を承認できる権限を持っている。1950年代に委員会はモントリオール西のセントローレンス川上にモーゼ・サウンダー水力発電所を建設することを許可し,この構造物からの流出水を管理する条令を確立した.構造物の配置によって,セントローレンス川の流量および水位,また五大湖最東端のオンタリオ湖の水位に影響を与える.これらの条例では,航行(川およびモントリオールの両方での),水力発電,家庭・衛生の用途,川沿いおよびオンタリオ湖の岸沿いに居住している川岸所有者の要求のバランスが慎重に保たれている.オンタリオ湖の水位が高い場合,オンタリオ湖の河岸及びセントローレンス海路を通過する船の航海にしばしば被害が生じる.水位が低い場合,モントリオール港の収容能力は低下し,レクリエーション用ボートの所有者はマリーナに到達することができず,水電力発電量は縮小する.1950年代に条例法案が出された際,川および湖の自然環境への影響への配慮はほとんどなされなかった.また,レクリエーション用ボートはごくわずかであった.

2000年に委員会は、合衆国およびカナダの政府の支援によって、条例のために 2000 万ドルをかけて 5 年にわたった調査を実施することを決定した、この調査は、湖および川の異なる利用者に対する様々な条例シナリオの影響を注意深く条例案が評価することを保証し、また自然環境への条例の影響を完全に評価することを目標としたものであった、さらに、この調査は、条例案における気候変動の影響を評価しようとするものであった。

様々な利益団体の見解への配慮は、調査を成功させる上で明らかに重要な要素となる.委員会は14人の専門家からなる調査理事会を組織し、これを支援するため詳細な分析を行う9つの技術作業部会を設けた.さらに住民の全面参加を確かなものとするために、委員会は、22人のメンバーにより構成される2国間の公共利益諮問グループ(PIAG)を設立した.PIAGは「調査理事会に対し、住民の関心事に係わる検討の過程での対応ついて助言を行い、住民協議・住民参加・情報交換について助言する.また住民意見を検討過程でインプットし、検討結果を住民に広める役割を果す.さらに、PIAGの求めに応じて技術作業部会の活動に係わる連絡窓口となると同時に、必要に応じてその活動に直接参加することもある.また、PIAGの共同議長(調査理事会のメンバーでもある)を通じて研究理事会に対する公共連絡窓口としての機能を果す」19.始めの1年の間に、PIAGのメンバーは流域の1000人を越す人々に30以上の発表を行い、技術作業部会の作業に参加し、彼らが代表する利益のために研究の範囲内で意見を提供した.

この PIAG のメンバーと技術的なワーキンググループの合同体と研究理事会の協働は,まだ初期段階であるが,住民参加の中により大きな協力を約束し,協力的な方法で(技術作業部会の)研究に影響を与える機会を PIAG のメンバーに提供している.

課題

確かに,水資源に関する意思決定および流域計画への住民参加の向上のために目立った取組みが合衆国中で行われている.しかしこれらの努力には課題がつきものである.Carlos Alvarez および彼の共同研究者は,住民参加の成功は様々な要因によって妨げられるとしている²⁰.

- ・ 対立した 関係の歴史 . 過去の争いの記憶は ,現在の協力に向けた努力に影響を及ぼす場合がある .
- ・ 進行中の 訴訟 . 合衆国では水紛争の関係者は問題があるとされる事業を遅らせるか , または中 止させるため頻繁に法的措置に頼る . 水計画に利害関係がある人々の多くは , 法廷で遭遇する であろう人々と同じテーブルにつくことに大きな抵抗を感じる .
- ・ 技術上の 複雑さ.多くの事業あるいは計画は,複雑な科学的なアプローチおよび水管理のため の新しい技術の使用(例えば弾力的な管理)を含んでいる.この複雑性に圧倒される参加者も いれば,技術の提供者に不信感を持つ者も存在する.
- ・ 政府機関に対する不信感.事業と計画に関する政府機関との数年におよぶ論争は,政府職員, 住民,利益団体の間における信頼感の欠如につながる可能性がある.これは協働作業が始まった場合克服することが難しい.
- ・ 協働作業 の公開. 公開は有益に見えるが,時に,完全に公開されているプロセスが,参加者を 脅かすこともある.断固とした立場を貫き,意見を変えないよう要求されている者も存在する. 合意形成が進むに従って,公開された会議で表明した見解が彼らの団体または機関のものに反 していると見なされることを懸念するようになる.
- ・消耗. 流域または事業計画への住民の参加は時間と金の消費につながり得る.研究は長期に及び,諮問団体またはその他の団体は,頻繁な会議,構成員への報告,政府へのフィードバックをする必要がある.住民参加の歴史は,進歩の証明,また例えば旅費のような機関からの強い援助,また参加者が代表している人々からの平等な理解がない場合,参加住民の熱意は急速に減少し,参加の幅も狭まることを示している.
- ・ 公認され た目的 . 計画策定や建設計画策定は, しばしば活動が制限された政府機関の特別な承認のもとに行われる . 例えば, 議会が航行または洪水対策のための事業を公認したら, 計画者は灌漑を含んだ計画を展開することはできない . 事業参加者にとってシステムに従い地域を取り扱う事の不自由さはフラストレーションの源となる . さらに多くの法的アクションを含んだ解決策は機関の一部における官僚的な遅れと見なされる .
- ・住民の定 義.住民とは誰か.この質問は「住民参加」を扱う全ての人々を悩ませている ²¹.市 民集会に参加し,パネルに自由な意志で貢献する人々のみを住民とみなすべきなのか.どの利 害関係団体が住民を代表しているものかをどのように決めるか.特定の非政府組織が優遇され ていないか.選出された担当者は住民を代表するのか.議論に参加する全ての関係者は平等な のか.研究されている地域外に住む人々はプロセスに参加する権利があるのか.このような疑 問には,住民参加計画を策定するその度,答えるべきである.また,過去の経験から,全員を 満足させるような結果となることは難しいことが示されている.

これらの挑戦に直面し、1995年にフロリダ・エバーグレーズでの活動を調査した際、合衆国会計検査院が「外的要因によって課された制約内における全ての見解に対する十分な考慮、および開放性をほとんどの政府機関において達成することができるかもしれない」 22 と言及したことはあまり驚くに値しない、過去8年で事態は明るくなってきている。

提案

持続可能な開発において,広く解釈すれば誰もが情報の使用者および供給者であると見なされる. アジェンダ 2년3

2000 年に,陸軍工兵隊は様々な水問題に関する彼らの見解を示すため,住民を招いて方々で'公聴会'を実施した.よりよいコミュニケーションに関する出席者のコメントは陸軍工兵隊 ¹⁴ によって要約され,そこでは以下に示す住民からの提案があった.

- ・ 流域およ び環境の基礎的な機能について連邦,州,地方機関の公務員を教育する.
- ・ 問題解決 のより統一的なアプローチのために,政治的な意志決定プロセスに全ての利害関係者を参加させる.
- ・ 競合する 利害の一般的な合意を導くためのネットワーク・メカ ニズムを開発する.
- ・ 定期的に会合し,異なった観点を共有するために地方委員会を設立する(これは連邦,州,地 方,民間の組織から構成される).
- ・ 全ての政 府系機関が連邦,州,地方政府の役割上で地域社会を指導することを奨励する.

これらの提案は、いろいろな意味で、ミズーリ川管理に関して以前に引用された国家研究会議研究によって提案された参加の原則に類似している.調査委員会は次のような推奨をした.「代表的な利害関係者の委員会には適切な機関により権限が付与され、召集されるべきである.これは流域全体の戦略の開発をするために、評価の実施、計画の再検討、弾力的管理の先導権実施のための監督(ミズーリの管理のための)とされるべきである.自然回復のための取組みには、重要な利害関係者の参加および意見反映が含まれているべきである.適切な動機付け、また徹底的な信頼形成によって、生態系回復に関する利害関係者の意欲が高まるであろう.利害関係者からの意見聴取がない場合、訴訟およびさらに深刻な行き詰まり状態にさらされる危険性が高い」.

委員会は,利害関係者団体に以下に示されたような法則で運営するように勧めた.これらの法則は,有効な住民参加を求めるどんなグループにも役立つであろうxiv.

- ・ 部族の代 表を*含んだ*幅広い範囲の利害関係団体による参加 .必ずしもすべてのグループを代表する必要はないことを理解し ,プロセスにおける最も重要な利害関係者を選択する努力をすべきである .
- ・ 住民との 継続的な双方向のコミュニケーション .利害関係者団体の働きを常に住民に知らせなければならない .
- ・ 連邦 、 州および部族の政府 , 非政府組織による目に見える参加 . 主要な団体は卓上にいなければならない . さもないとプロセスは信用を失うことになる .
- · 学際的で 科学的な独立した委員会からの支援 .利害関係者団体は提供されている情報を良く理解するために独自の科学的支援を必要とする .
- ・ 活動の終 始にわたる利害関係者の参加促進活動のための ,州および部族から支援された連邦政府による資金提供の保証 .活動に関わるほとんどの住民参加者は参加に関する経費捻出の余裕がない.これらは政府によって支払われるべきである.
- ・ 利害関係 者団体による一致した意思決定.投票で負けた人々は不満足であり続ける.時間をかけた合意はより長く持続する結果をもたらす.

- ・ 定められたゴールおよびその達成のためのスケジュールを伴ったプロセスの制御 . " 擦り切れ " を克服するため , 結末を常に視野にいれるべきである .
- ・ オープンで透明な活動の実施.
- ・ 政府による,全ての参加機関が調印した正式な書類での利害関係者参加プロセスの認証.利害 関係者団体がステータスを持つことを望む場合は,公式にこのステータスを認める.
- ・ 利害関係者団体の活動のための正式で独立したファシリテーションの準備 .もし常に政府が議論をリードすれば ,利害関係者は機関が自身をコントロールしていると感じる可能性がある .

まとめ

主な合衆国での流域計画および事業開発への住民参加の歴史は,参加からほとんど無関係のところから,「意思決定 公表・正当化」プログラムを経て,まだ完全ではないが市民と政府の協力関係を発展させるための努力へと変化した.Schkade および彼の同僚は次のように指摘している,「このプロセスの初期段階において,住民参加のための時間および調整の点では費用が嵩むが,この費用は,遅すぎて計画段階における利害関係者を含む住民が参加できないというリスクと機会損失の可能性を比較しなければならない.これを考えれば十分に実行可能で有益なものである.」

以上が開発途上にある21世紀のアメリカの取り組みである.

Phillip K. Letting, IWR Report 02-R-6 November 2002

¹These 1920's efforts were known as the '308' studies

²PL 83-566

³The Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (PL 89-80)

⁴ www.cleanwater.gov/action/toc.html

⁵ Richard A. Cole, Timothy D. Feather and

⁶ Report of the Public Linkage, Dialogue, and Education Task Force of the President's Council on Sustainable Development. February 1997

⁷ Hanna J. Cortner. Reconciling Citizen, Analyst, and Manager Roles in Democratic Governance: Public Involvement Challenges in the 1990s. National Drought Study

⁸ Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909

⁹ Section 2, PL 89-80

¹⁰ Stuart Langton as cited in Cortner

¹¹ Sec. 102 [42 USC § 4332

Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies, U.S. Water Resources Council, 1983. Section III.

¹³ Principles and Guidelines. Section 1.4.3

¹⁴ http://www.evergladesplan.org/about/why_ restore.cfm

¹⁵ United States General Accounting Office. Washington, D.C GAO/RCED-96-5 Restoring the Everglades ¹⁶ Florida.1995

¹⁷ Another citizen-centric approach, involving the same federal agencies, has been taken under federal control along the Louisiana coastline where wetlands are disappearing at an alarming rate. Under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-646), a federal interagency group formed a citizen participation group representing 17 local interests. The purpose of the groups is consistently review and comment on the task force's restoration plan and lists of high-priority projects and to assist and participate in public involvement and outreach.

¹⁸ Committee on Missouri River Ecosystem Science, National Research Council. The Missouri River Ecosystem: Exploring the Prospects for Recovery. 2002.

¹⁹ Lisa Bourget and Tom McAuley, "Educating and Integrating the Public in Complex Water Management Decisions: The Experiences of the International Joint Commission." Presentation to EWRI Symposium, June 2003

²⁰ Carlos Alvarez, Michael Eng and Analee Mayes. Assessment Of Opportunities For Multi-Stakeholder
 Collaboration U.S. Institute For Environmental Conflict Resolution. 2002
 Alvarez et al and Gerald Galloway. " The Decision Process of the Civil Works Function of the US Army Corps

Alvarez et al and Gerald Galloway. "The Decision Process of the Civil Works Function of the US Army Corps of Engineers." Research Report, US ArmyWar College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1974.

²² **GAO**

²³ Agenda 21. p. 40, UNCED, 1992

²⁴ Planning And Management Consultants, Ltd.. America's Water Resources Challenges
For The 21st Century. Summary Report On Identified Water Resources Challenges And Water Challenge Areas
January 2001

²⁵ Commentary on principles are those of the author (who was a member of the study committee) and were not takendirectly from the report.

Public Participation in Basin Management and Project Development: The United States Experience

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Abstract

Water issues have been and remain of interest to governments and the public. The involvement of the latter in water resource decisions has varied over time. In a similar manner, actions dealing with water resources have varied in scope from those that have focused on development of a single project to those that have planned management of some of the largest river basins in the world. This paper surveys the role of public participation in basin and project management in the Unites States, identifies lessons learned and proposes principles for effective public participation. The history of public participation in major US basin planning and project development has moved from tangential involvement, thru "decide-announce-defend" programs, to efforts, not yet fully implemented to develop a collaborative public-government process for such activities.

Historical Background

Water has been a critical element in the development of the United States. From the birth of the nation in 1776 to the present time, the country's water resources have provided water for living, highways for transportation and sustenance for natural resources. The waters of the US have also been the source of disastrous floods and the absence of water has previously left wide areas dry. Water issues have been and remain of interest to governments and the public. The involvement of the latter in water resource decisions has varied over time. In a similar manner, actions dealing with water resources have varied in scope from those that have focused on development of a single project to those that have planned management of some of the largest river basins in the world. The nexus of these two, public participation and water management and, more specifically basin management, is the topic of this paper.

Early interest in water management in the United States was related primarily to improvement of river systems – exploration and settlement of the Western Unites States using the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their tributaries as highways. Federal and local interest was tied to navigation improvements. Flood problems of the 19th century brought federal and state attention to 'reclamation' of low areas by filling wetlands and construction of levees. In efforts to ensure the viability of the Mississippi River system, in 1879 the federal government established the Mississippi River Commission to provide direction to federal efforts on this river, primarily for navigation

Over the next 50 years, various federal and state agencies continued development of water resources, moving water for irrigation, building levees and flood protection works and improving water distribution systems. Several efforts were undertaken to study river basins and these efforts were to form the basis for development of many projects. In 1933, the federal government created the Tennessee Valley Authority with the specific mission of improving the economy of the region through river improvements that would provide navigation, flood control and power to its residents. In 1954, the federal government established a program to provide flood control for small watersheds (less than 250,000 acres). Additional federal legislation in 1965 created river basin commissions around the country with the mission of preparing comprehensive plans for the development of basin water resources. Because of the seeming ineffectiveness of these commissions, they were eliminated in the early 1980's. In the late 1990's the government once again began to emphasize watershed based planning with the establishment of the President's Clean Water

Action Plan, designed to improve water quality in watersheds but to also link all water resources development activities in a basin with the overall needs of the residents.⁴

In Unites States water history, the study and organization of activities to deal with river basins has varied over time from the broad and expansive to the narrow and focused. Basin and watershed planning provided the basis for both coordinated development and the justification of specific projects. In the absence of basin planning, project development proceeded on its own. Within each basin, government officials have dealt with a variety in interests. A recent study for the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) indicated that within watersheds and basins, "The diverse interests are rarely totally compatible, and tradeoffs are commonly necessary."

Evolution of the Participation Process

"Most of us do not lack a philosophical commitment for sustainability, we lack the knowledge necessary to make decisions for sustainable actions."

Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, President of The George Washington University.⁶

Given the democratic roots of the United States, there has always been an appreciation of the need to involve the public in some way in the decision making process. At the root level, voting for elected officials has provided one method of influencing the decisions of government. Elected officials are then expected to represent the views of voters that they represent. The nature of other means of public participation has varied over time.

Hanna J. Cortner, in looking at US public participation in water activities over time, placed the nature of this participation into four eras.⁷

Era of Closed Participation. Until the middle of the 20th century, those who were in charge of development activities believed that effective public involvement required them to only provide information about projects or plans to those who were involved in a particular project or planning effort. Courtner saw this as an era, "characterized by one way communication to sell plans and gain support." Many would disagree with this characterization, as hearings, public meetings were common and public gatherings to support water development were frequently the drivers of government activity.

Era of Maximum Feasible Participation. As post-World War II legal requirements for public involvement took effect, governments increased efforts to reach the public increased. Hearings, public notices of projects, and public access to more information continued to support top down communication. The focus of these activities remained largely to pass information on to those with involvement in the projects.

Era of Environmentalism. In the United States, the 60's and the 70's were the decades of environmental legislation, much of which placed public participation requirements on those who were seeking to develop water resources (see below). Documents prepared by governments were subject to public review and comment and the public took full advantage of these opportunities. However, because the public, in general, was not brought into the process until plans had been completed or their role was simply advisory, the net results were not seen as satisfactory.

Era of Collaborative Decision Building. Since the early 1980's, governments have been slowly moving to collaboration with the public in the development of water projects. Where it takes place, the public plays an active role in developing the initial goals of projects and basin plans, participates in development of the plans themselves and joins in decision-making using a wide variety of public involvement techniques.

Legal Framework

While many researchers believe that the effective legal basis for citizen participation in water resources began in the 1940's, opportunities for the public to speak to issues existed for decades prior to 1940. Legislation providing for the operations of the Mississippi River Commission included requirements

for open meetings. Early on in its history, the Commission began semi-annual inspections of the river by vessel and included public meetings at each stop. This process continues to this day. In 1909, Great Britain and the US signed a treaty to deal with the shared waters of the two countries. This boundary waters treaty provides that, "...all parties interested...[in matters before the Commission] ...shall be given convenient opportunity to be heard." Many operating procedures of the agencies at federal sate and local level provided for similar opportunities for the public.

The passage in 1946, of the Administrative Procedures Act (Public Law (PL) 89-554) provided the public a basis for involvement ion the activities of federal agencies. The Act requires that agencies promulgating rules to publish those rules and to provide the public opportunity for written comment. In 1965, enactment of the Water Resources Planning Act required that "water related initiatives be conducted on a comprehensive and coordinated basis by the federal government, state, localities, and private enterprise with the cooperation of all affected federal Agencies, states, local governments, individuals, corporations, business enterprises, and others concerned." The 1966 Freedom of Information Act (PL 89-487) provided all citizens the right of access to most federal documents and many states followed in turn with similar legislation.

Public concern about the environment led to passage of numerous laws affecting operations of the federal government in water resources, these included, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Coastal Z one Management Act of 1972, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. In a 1993 review of public involvement mandates in legislation, William Langton indicated that 23 had been published by 1970/71, and by 1972/73, 81 had been published. A 1972 Federal Advisory Committee Act (PL 92-463) requires most meetings of federal advisory committees to be open to the public. In 1976, the enactment of the Government in the Sunshine Act (PL 94-409) opened certain meetings of federal bodies to public attendance.

During this environmental era, the National Environmental Policy Act was a major force in spurring citizen action. It required the preparation of an environmental impact statement fro any major federal action. A key section required that, in preparing analyses of the environmental impacts, "Copies of such statement and the comments and views of the appropriate federal, state, and local agencies, which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality and to the public..."

In 1983, the President of the United States issued administrative instructions to the principal federal agencies responsible for water resources development. The *Principles and Guidelines* provided that, "The planning process...in volves an orderly and systematic approach to making determinations and decisions at each step so that the interested public and decision makers in the planning organization can be fully aware of: the basic assumptions employed; the data and information analyzed; the areas of risk and uncertainty; the reasons and rationales used; and the significant implications of each alternative plan." It goes on to require that "... (a) Interested and affected agencies, groups, and individuals should be provided opportunities to participate throughout the planning process.. A coordinated public participation program should be established with willing agencies and groups. (b) Efforts to secure public participation should be pursued through appropriate means such as public hearings, public meetings, workshops, information programs, and citizen committees."

After nearly two centuries of essentially full federal funding of many water resource projects and planning efforts, the 1986 Water Resources Development Act (PL 99-662) established a requirement for local sponsors to share the costs of studies and project development. This requirement caused many local sponsors of these actions to demand a greater role in the planning and development of projects to include the opportunity to participate in the selection of options. The seeds of collaboration were sewn in this Act.

Under pressure of legal requirements, the process of ensuring a public voice in water decisions moved from a tell, to a tell and listen, to full involvement of the public. Legal requirements for public participation have pushed agencies to improve their processes.

Institutional Framework

There are many examples of institutional structures for ensuring effective public participation in basin and large project planning. The following are illustrative of 21st Century US approaches in larger basins (see figure 1).

Management of the Lower Mississippi River Basin

Since 1879, the Mississippi River Commission has guided water resources development in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi. This valley of 90,650 km² falls from an elevation of 91.5 m above MSL at Cairo to sea level at the Gulf of Mexico some 1580 river km distant. In 1928, after a disastrous flood in 1927, the US Congress established the Mississippi Rivers and Tributaries Project to provide navigation and flood control in the lower Valley and charged the Commission with its execution. The Congress also charged the Commission with protecting and enhancing the environment in its area of responsibility. Three of the seven members of the Commission are non-government employees and represent three of the states in the lower valley. All meetings of the Commission are held in the open and specific federal regulations provide for public participation in these meetings. Twice each year, the Commission conducts its river inspection and couples the inspection with hearings in major river communities, varying the stops each trip. All work of the Commission is coordinated with state and federal agencies. Collaboration in this

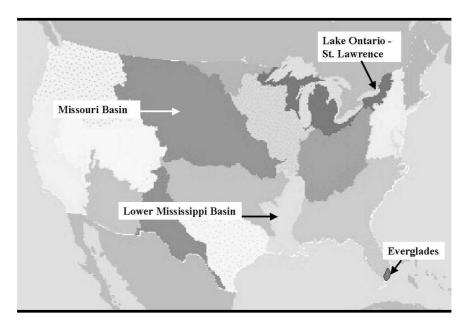


Figure 1. US River Basins Source (US National Atlas)

basin's planning evolves from the presence of local representatives as Commission members; input from the general public comes through the frequent hearings of the Commission.

Everglades Restoration

Few projects have gained the international attention that the Florida Everglades have received. The Everglades were once a vast, free-flowing river of grass extending along the southern part of the state of Florida. "Wading and migratory birds were so prolific they darkened the skies. Panthers, manatees and deer were abundant. These sub-tropical wetlands supported a rich diversity of plants, fish and other animals." In the early 19th century, development began "... when canals were dug to begin draining south Florida. These changes continued throughout the 20th century, as more than 1,700 miles of canals and levees vastly changed the landscape, interrupting the Everglades' natural sheetflow and sending valuable freshwater to sea. More than half the Everglades wetlands were lost to development." In 2000, the Congress approved

the Everglades Restoration Act (PL106-541) defining a project that will take 20 years to complete and cost \$ 78 billion.

The seeds of success for development of this plan began in 1994, when the Florida governor created the Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida. For many years, federal agencies had struggled unsuccessfully to develop an approach to Everglades restoration that would satisfy the many stakeholders involved. ¹⁵ The 42 member Commission consisted of 37 voting members from the South Florida community including representatives of the South Florida business and economic community; public interest and environmental organizations; county and city officials; the regional planning councils; the Secretaries of the Florida's natural resources and development related departments; representatives of the Seminole Tribe and Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; and a member of the Florida House of Representatives and a member of the Florida Senate. Five non-voting members were appointed to represent federal interests ¹⁶

Working in collaborative manner, the group hammered out an approach that represented a consensus among the many groups with interest in the Everglades and led eventually to the passage of the Restoration Act. Key was the joint development of the vision and objectives by those most directly involved and the acceptance of the vision and objectives by the federal agencies.¹⁷

Missouri River Regulation

The Missouri River Basin covers nearly one sixth of the United States (1,371,000 km²) and runs 4,090 km through 8 states. For over a century, federal agencies have been involved in efforts to control and regulate the flow of the Missouri River and a wide variety of organizational structures have been involved in this regulation. Regulation provides for flood control, hydropower, irrigation, navigation, recreation and support of natural systems. Under various federal laws, the actual regulation of the river is carried out by the Corps of Engineers in conjunction with other federal and state agencies.

In the late 1980's as the Corps was reviewing its operating procedures it became obvious that severe conflicts had arisen among competing uses for the river's flows. Those seeking maintenance of the Missouri's natural system argued for regulation that would mimic natural high and low flows. Upstream states sought regulation plans that would preserve lake recreation on the six large upstream lakes that grew behind major federal dams. Downstream states supported flow releases that insured use of the lower Missouri for navigation during most of the year. For 15 years the Corps struggled to achieve agreement among the parties as to what would be acceptable. Neither numerous public meetings nor efforts by the Missouri River Basin Association were able to develop a consensus. Federal legislators representing downstream and upstream interests could not agree on an approach.

In 1999, the Corps asked the National Research Council (a component of the US National Academies) to establish a study team to review the need for river restoration. In 2002, the Committee reported that "Missouri River dam and reservoir system management is marked by sharp differences between stakeholders regarding the river's proper management regime." And indicated that "... continued ecological degradation of the ecosystem is certain unless some portion of pre-settlement river flows and processes were restored." The Committee emphasized that steps must be taken to break the gridlock among stakeholders by establishing a broadly based collaborative process through which a plan can be developed and accepted by those who live and work in the basin. The Corps is considering this recommendation.

Regulation of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River

The International Joint Commission, formed under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, is empowered to approve applications by those wishing to build structures in boundary waters between the US and Canada. In thee 1950's the Commission permitted construction of the Moses Saunders Hydroelectric plant on the St. Lawrence River west of Montreal and established regulations that would govern the outflow from this structure. The structure would, by its location influence flows on the St Lawrence and water levels on the river and on Lake Ontario, the easternmost of the five Great Lakes. These regulations were developed to carefully balance the needs of navigation (both on the river and in Montreal), hydropower, domestic and

sanitary uses and riparian living along the river and along the shores of Lake Ontario. When waters on Lake Ontario are high, there is frequently damage to the Lake Ontario shoreline and navigation problems for ships transiting the St. Lawrence Seaway. When waters are low, Montreal port is not able o operate at full capacity, recreational boat owners are not able to reach their marinas, and hydropower production is reduced. When the regulation plans were established in the 1950's, little consideration was given to the effects of regulation on the natural environment of the river and the lake and recreational boating was minimal.

In 2000, the Commission determined that it would, with the support of the governments of the United States and Canada, conduct a five-year \$ 20 million review of the regulations to ensure that the plans carefully weighed the impact of various regulation scenarios on the disparate users of the lake and river and to full evaluate the impact of regulation on the natural environment. In addition the review could assess what impact climate change might have on these regulation plans.

Obviously, consideration of the views of the many different interest groups would be critical to the success of the study. The Commission formed a 14-member study board of experts and supplemented it with nine technical working groups that would carry out the detailed analyses. To ensure full participation by the public, the Commission established a binational Public Interest Advisory Group (PIAG) of 22 individuals. The PIAG "... ad vises the study board on the responsiveness of the study process to public concerns; advises the Study Board on public consultation, involvement, and information exchange; serves as a conduit for public input to the study process, and for public dissemination of study outcomes; serves as liaison to and participates in the activities of technical working groups as Public interest Advisory Group members desire; and provides a public liaison function to the Study Board through the Public Interest Advisory Group Co-Chairs, who serve as members of the Study Board." ¹⁹ During its first year, the PIAG members made over 30 presentations to over 1000 people in the basin, participated in the work of the technical working groups and provided a voice within the study for those interests they represented.

This intermingling of PIAG members with technical working group and study board members, although still in its relative infancy, offers promise of greater cooperation among the public participants and has offered PIAG members the opportunity to influence, in a collaborative manner, the study from the ground (technical working group) up.

Challenges

Clearly, there has been a marked effort across the United Sates to improve public participation in water resources decision-making and basin planning. But these efforts have not been without problems. Carlos Alvarez and his associates found that successful public participation is impeded by a variety of factors.²⁰

- A history of polarized relationships. Memories of past battles can influence present efforts toward cooperation.
- Ongoing litigation. In the United Sates parties to water disputes frequently rely on legal action to slow or stop projects with which they find problems. In the face of active lawsuits, many of those with interest in water planning, find it difficult to sit down at the table with those they will meet in the courtroom.
- Technical Complexity. Many projects or plans involve complex scientific approaches and use of emerging techniques of water management (e.g. adaptive management). Some participants feel overwhelmed by the complexity while others are distrustful of the technical presenters.
- Distrust of government agencies. Years of disputes with agencies over projects and planning can build a lack of trust among agency personnel, the public and interest groups that is difficult to overcome when collaboration efforts begin.
- Openness of Collaboration. As useful as openness seems, there are times when participation in a completely open process becomes a threat to some participants. Some of those they represent expect them to take a firm or fixed position on issues and not budge. As they move towards consensus they become concerned that the views they express in the open forum might be seen as going against their group or agency.

- Wear Out. Participation in basin or project planning as a member of the public can be time-consuming and expensive. Studies last many years and advisory or other groups are called on to attend frequent meetings, report to their constituents and provide feedback to the governments. The history of public participation indicates that without evidence of progress and strong support from the agencies for such things as travel expenses and without equal understanding from those they represent, the enthusiasm for participation among public participants rapidly wanes and the breadth of participation quickly shrinks.
- · Authorized Purposes. Frequently planning and construction planning takes place under specific authorizations from government agencies that limit the extent of the effort. For example, when the Congress authorizes a project to be built for navigation or flood control, the planners do not have the authority to develop a plan that would include irrigation. This inability to deal with the regions in a systems manner often is a source of frustration to project participants. A solution that involves further legislative action is seen as a bureaucratic delay on the part of agencies.
- Defining the Public. Who is the public? This question plagues all who deal with 'public participation.' Should the public be considered only those who attend public meetings and who volunteer to serve on panels? How do you decide which stakeholder groups represent the public? Do certain non-governmental organizations have a favored position? Do elected officials represent the public? Are all parties to a discussion equal? Do people who live outside the area under study have a right to participate in the process? Such questions must be answered each time a public participation plan is developed and history indicates that it is difficult top achieve a result that will please everyone.

Given these challenges, it is not surprising that the US General Accounting Office, when reviewing actions in the Florida Everglades in 1995 noted that "the most federal agencies may be able to achieve is an open airing and full consideration of all views within the constraints imposed by external factors." Hopefully, over the last eight years the picture has become brighter

Recommendations

In sustainable development, everyone is a user and provider of information considered in the broad sense. Agenda 21^{23}

In 2000, the Corps of Engineers conducted 'listening sessions' around the country inviting the public to express their views concerning a variety of water issues. Attendee comments about better communications were summarized by the Corps²⁴ and included the following recommendations by the public.

- · Educate public officials in federal, state, and local agencies about basic watershed and environmental functions.
- · Involve all stakeholders in the political decision-making process for a more unified approach to problem solving.
- · Develop a network mechanism for the development of general consensus among competing interests.
- · Create regional councils (consisting of federal, state, local, and private organizations) to meet regularly and share different perspectives.
- Encourage all government agencies to educate local communities on the roles of the federal, state, and local governments.

These recommendations, in many ways, parallel the participation principles recommended by the previously cited National Research Council study of Missouri River management. The Study Committee recommended that "A representative stakeholder committee should be empowered and convened by the appropriate agencies to develop a basin wide strategy, conduct assessments, review plans, and provide oversight of the implementation of adaptive management initiatives [for management of the Missouri} ... Recovery efforts must include significant stakeholder participation and input. With appropriate incentives and thorough trust building, there may be greater stakeholder willingness to engage in ecosystem recovery efforts. Without stakeholder input, there is a high risk of litigation and further gridlock..."

The Committee recommended that the stakeholder group operate under the following principles. These principles would serve as recommendations for any group seeking effective public participation.²

- Participation by a broad spectrum of interest groups, including tribal representation. Recognizing that all groups cannot necessarily be represented, efforts must be made to select those with the most important stakes in the process.
- Continuous two-way communication with the public. The public must be kept informed of the workings of the stakeholders group.
- Visible participation by federal, state, and tribal governments and nongovernmental organizations. The major groups must be at the table or the process will lack credibility
- Support from an independent, interdisciplinary scientific panel. The stakeholder group will need its own scientific support to better understand the information being provided to it.
- Provision by the federal government, with support from the states and tribes, of secure funding for stakeholder involvement effort over the lifetime of the activity. Most public participants in such a process cannot afford the expenses connected with participation. These must be borne by the governments.
- Consensus decision making by the stakeholder group. Votes leave the outvoted unsatisfied. While building consensus takes longer, it produces longer lasting results
- Bounding the process with defined goals and with timelines for their achievement. To overcome the wear-out' factor, the end must always be in sight.
- Conduct of the activities in an open and transparent manner.
- Authentication of the stakeholder involvement process by governments in a formal document with all participating agencies as signatories. If you wish the stakeholder group to have status, formally acknowledge this status
- Provision of formal, independent facilitation for stakeholder group activities. If the governments always lead the discussions, the stakeholders may believe that they are being controlled by the agencies.

Summary

The history of public participation in major US basin planning and project development has moved from tangential involvement, thru "decide-announce-defend" programs, to efforts, not yet fully implemented to develop a collaborative public-government process for such activities. As Schkade and his colleagues noted, "While it can be expensive in terms of time and coordination to include others early in the process, this cost must be compared to the potential risks and lost opportunities of waiting too late to include them..including stakeholders in the planning process is both feasible and beneficial."

This is the developing 21st century American approach.

³ The Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (PL 89-80)

Phillip K. Letting, IWR Report 02-R-6 November 2002

¹ These 1920's efforts were known as the '308' studies

⁴ www.cleanwater.gov/action/toc.html

⁵ Richard A. Cole, Timothy D. Feather and

⁶ Report of the Public Linkage, Dialogue, and Education Task Force of the President's Council on Sustainable Development. February 1997

⁷ Hanna J. Cortner. Reconciling Citizen, Analyst, and Manager Roles in Democratic Governance: Public Involvement Challenges in the 1990s. National Drought Study

⁸ Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909

⁹ Section 2, PL 89-80

¹⁰ Stuart Langton as cited in Cortner

¹¹ Sec. 102 [42 USC § 4332

¹² Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies. U.S. Water Resources Council, 1983. Section III.

¹³ Principles and Guidelines. Section 1.4.3

14 http://www.evergladesplan.org/about/why_ restore.cfm

¹⁵ United States General Accounting Office. Washington, D.C GAO/RCED-96-5 Restoring the Everglades

¹⁶ Florida, 1995

¹⁷ Another citizen-centric approach, involving the same federal agencies, has been taken under federal control along the Louisiana coastline where wetlands are disappearing at an alarming rate. Under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-646), a federal interagency group formed a citizen participation group representing 17 local interests. The purpose of the groups is consistently review and comment on the task force's restoration plan and lists of high-priority projects and to assist and participate in public involvement and outreach.

¹⁸ Committee on Missouri River Ecosystem Science, National Research Council. The Missouri River Ecosystem: Exploring the Prospects for Recovery. 2002.

¹⁹ Lisa Bourget and Tom McAuley, "Educating and Integrating the Public in Complex Water Management Decisions: The Experiences of the International Joint Commission." Presentation to EWRI Symposium, June 2003

²⁰ Carlos Alvarez, Michael Eng and Analee Mayes. Assessment Of Opportunities For Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration U.S. Institute For Environmental Conflict Resolution. 2002

²¹ Alvarez et al and Gerald Galloway. " The Decision Process of the Civil Works Function of the US Army Corps of Engineers." Research Report, US ArmyWar College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1974.

²² GAO

²³ Agenda 21. p. 40, UNCED, 1992

²⁴ Planning And Management Consultants, Ltd.. America's Water Resources Challenges
For The 21st Century. Summary Report On Identified Water Resources Challenges And Water Challenge Areas
January 2001

²⁵ Commentary on principles are those of the author (who was a member of the study committee) and were not takendirectly from the report.

マレー川・ダーリング川流域管理と住民参加

ケビン・ゴス

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1. 河川流域管理への住民参加における歴史的背景

政府によるマレー川・ダーリング川流域管理整備約90年の歴史の中で,最近20年間において初めて住民参加が注目されるようになってきた.これは,オーストラリアにおける医療,治安活動,教育および環境を含む分野における住民との係り合いに向けた動向を反映している(Johnson 他 印刷中). 天然資源管理に対する住民参加は The World Conservation Union(世界自然資源保全組合),United Nations Development Program(国連開発計画)および the World Wide Fund for Nature(世界自然保護基金)などの国際的な組織によりますます支持されるようになりつつある(Chenoweth 他2002を参照). OECD (2001)は,より強力な民主主義や行政に対する信頼及びより良い国家政策に繋がるという観点から住民参加を強く支援している.

OECD (2001) は,情報提供から協議に至る政策策定の課程において市民の影響力を大きくする参加の形態を三つのクラスに大別している.地域社会への権限の委譲の範囲は委譲の各形態により異なるが,自発的な動員を取り込んだとき最も大きくなる(Johnson 他 印刷中).オーストラリアでの天然資源管理に関する地域社会の参加は,以下のような環境において行われる必要がある.それは,取り組む課題が複雑で,政策に対する反応に不備な点が多く,政策や計画を実施してもしばしば効果が上がらず,採用された計画や戦略が矛盾の解決に繋がらないことが多く,特に社会的弱者のグループや政治勢力のないグループを含む地域社会の関心事をしばしば網羅していない環境においてである.(Bellamy & Johnson 2000).地域社会の取り込みを増大することにより,自己の関心や異なった価値観または信念に関連する問題,データの評価に関する論争,利害関係者に対する固定観念および組織に内在する争い(各政府関係機関どうしまたは政府関係機関内部で起こる論争など)を明らかにできる(Cullen 1998; Lyster 2001).

マレー川・ダーリング川流域は,オーストラリア南東部のおよそ100万平米に広がり,200万人の人口を有し,国内の農業の心臓部として機能している.この流域の概要はGoss (2003)によって示される.マレー川・ダーリング川流域の土地と水に関する管理責任は,国の政策および計画に対する責任を持つオーストラリア連邦政府とともに,5つの州政府機関にある.これら6つの政府機関が流域の水,土地および天然資源の環境を持続的に維持管理する連帯責任を負っている.今日,マレー川・ダーリング川流域における住民参加は,地域の必要・優先事項の決定者にアドバイスを与えるための必要不可欠の要素となるようであるが,その反面公共性を確保することが共通の利益に関わる問題に配慮するうえで求められる.(Boully 2002).

2. 参加過程における法的および制度的枠組

マレー川を規制し下流での使用者に水利権を与えるために River Murray Waters Commission (マレー川水委員会)が創設された 1915 年以降マレー川を管理する正式な政府組織が設置されてきた.この委員会は水量と安全な供給にその焦点を合わせてきており,数十年にわたってマレー川に沿ったダム,堰及びその他の構造物の建設・管理を監督してきた(Goss 2003 参照).

マレー川・ダーリング川流域の土地の荒廃問題に対応し、さらに水量・水質の管理ならびに水供給の保証を管理する必要から、政府の整備事業の対象は 1985 年に河川から流域の管理へと変わった.新たに Murray Darling Basin Ministerial Council (マレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会)が設立され、Murray Darling Basin Commission (マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会)が River Murray Commission (マレー川委員会)に取って代わった.Murray Darling Basin Agreement (マレー川・ダーリング川流域協定)は、流域の 5 つの州とオーストラリア連邦政府が「マレー川・ダーリング川流

域の水,土地及びその他の環境資源の公平,有効かつ持続的な利用のために効果的な計画·管理を推進し協力するために」伴に働く「協定」である.この協定は,6つの各政府機関の法律によって支持されている.

1960年代と1970年代にマレー川·ダーリング川流域の土地の荒廃がより明らかになってくるにつれ,この流域の天然資源管理に関する問題を解決するために住民参加を求める地域社会からの圧力が増大した.効果的な地域社会の参加の必要性への認識のもと,政府協議会は1986年8月第1回会議でCommunity Advisory Committee (CAC,地域社会諮問委員会)を結成し,後に Murray Darling Basin Agreement (マレー・ダーリング流域協定)の第14条を通じて正式に位置づけた.

CAC への委託事項は ,政府協議会もしくは委員会により CAC に託された天然資源管理に関わる課題に関して協議会に助言し , さらに CAC が関係すると思われる事柄に関して流域内地域の考え方を協議会や委員会に助言することにある . CAC は , 政府協議会に直接報告し , その議長は政府協議会およびマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会の全ての会議に参加している . 現在 , CAC は独立した委員長と 28 名のメンバーで構成されている . このメンバーには ,全流域の集水池/地域を基準にして選ばれた 23 の(公式の)代表者が含まれている . また , 農業従事者 , 環境保護主義者 , 地方自治体 , 地域土地保護組織および地元の地域社会からの意見を提供する目的から , これらの特別な利害関係をもつ5 つの組織からそれぞれ任命された代表者もメンバーに含まれている .

CAC は,流域に関する戦略的な重要事項について政府協議会に助言している.1990 年代後半から, CAC のメンバーは事実上,全ての委員会や作業委員会に参加し,政府文書を作成し,論点となる事柄について公開討論会を開催する手助けを実施してきた.CAC のメンバーは様々な関心や意見を代表し,特定の経営者や政治的利益によって束縛されていないので,どこの管轄下にもない方法で活動することが可能である.

CAC は ,科学的知識や異なる価値観および観点について共通点に達することができるよう問題点について精力的に討論し , 問題点が解決に向けて前進できるような共通の場を見つけることで指導力を高めようとしている . 共通の場にたって政府協議会への助言がなされる一方 , 見解が分かれる分野もまた明瞭に表現されている . これは , オーストラリアにおいて政府の戦略策定の初期段階に創設された地域社会の参加を組み込む唯一の制度であり(Boully 2002) , 流域の天然資源管理政策および戦略を立案するために重要な貢献をしている .

流域の主導権をより広い地域社会に広めることを確かにするために,政府協議会は通常,意見聴取のために草案書類を公示し,近年ではそれらの草案について論議する会議を主催することにより,公開の議論を促してきた.また,委員会は特定の天然資源管理の問題についての助言を提供するために,利害関係者の委員会を結成している.

3. 参加過程の展開

マレー川·ダーリング川流域協定が 1987 年に制定されて以降,住民との掛かり合いは,(望ましくは)利害関係者の意見を取り入れ,(悪くても)既に決定された事項を彼らに報告するための簡単な諮問プロセスから,利害関係者が決定事項に大きく影響を与えることが出来るプロセスに徐々に変わってきた(Boully 2002).この展開については,以下のケーススタディで説明する.

ケーススタディ 1. Hume Dam (Cowan 1998; Haisman 他 1999; Dole & Haisman 2000 参照)

Hume および Dartmouth の貯水池は,マレー川における2つの主要な貯水池であり,合計6,944 ガロンの容量を持つ. Hume ダムの方が古く,1936年の当初の完成時点では世界で2番目に大きなダムであった.1950年代と1960年代の2度にわたる拡張工事が行なわれ,1967年の工事完成時の貯水容量は3,038ガロンとなった.このダムは,人口72,000人を有し主要地方中核都市であるAlbury Wodongaの上流16kmのところに位置している.ダムの下流に広がる平地は,通常は農作物用または酪農用に使用される農地である.このダムは,下流域に広がる700,000ヘクタールを潅漑し,またマレー川・ダーリング川流域以外に住む約100万の人々の都市用水や工業用水を提供している.

Hume ダムは建設後,年数が経過したため,1990年初期にマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会はダムの安全面に関する再調査を実施した.当時,地域住民は,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会も流域委員会のダム管理方法も信用せず,ダム管理はマスコミによって否定的に報告された.また,地域住民は緊急対策計画の妥当性について懸念し,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会が長期にわたり事実を隠蔽していたと抗議した.

1995 年,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は第1段階の Hume ダム 救済処置に関する提案を公表した.地域社会の否定的な態度が広がっていたため,34のオーストラリア連邦政府,州政府,地方自治体,その他ダムに関連する組織および Albury Wodonga の地域住民への情報提供に焦点を絞った総合的な報道戦略を直ちに開始した.1996 年 7 月,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会が進行中の監視と更なる調査を公表した時も,引き続き流域委員会は利害関係者に対する情報の提供と交換に高い優先度をおいた.このことは,広範囲に及ぶネットワークの作成・使用,マスコミとの良好な関係の確立,利害関係者への定期的な状況説明,集会の開催,フリーダイヤル・電話サービスの設置,ダムでの説明看板の設置,ダム現場訪問の企画を通じて成し遂げられた.主要な目的は,関係者全員がダムの安全性に関する課題と改修作業の重要性を理解することを確実にし,継続する課題を特定し,それらに対する住民の信頼を維持するように処理することである.1996 年中頃までには,地域社会のダム管理に関する見解はより肯定的になり,過っての敵対者はマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会の味方となった.

1996年9月にダム上流域で降った大雨が原因で,下流に小規模な洪水があり,ダムの水位は上昇した.10月4日,ダムの安全性の理由から,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は,下流の氾濫を長期化させ,農地や河川の平地部の資産に悪影響を与えることを承知の上で,ダム容量の3分の1(900ガロン)を2ヶ月間で放出することを決定した.10月7日,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は貯水量を減少させることと,改修作業を早めるプログラムを発表した.当然のことながら,Alburyの多くの住民は大変心配した.放流が始まると,地域住民の同意は消え失せ地域住民は否定的かつ敵対する見方をするようになった.地域住民と地元の政治家は,ダムの所有者であるマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会を非難した.さらに下流に住む農業従事者は,洪水を発生させた誤った管理に対し不満を訴え,補償を要求し始める者も出現した.

マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は、関連地域住民と一般住民の態度の変化に迅速に対応した. 委員会はマスコミと利害関係者双方に対し、双方向の意見交換の機会を豊富に設け、率直かつ公明正大な方法で事実を公開した.委員会はさらに日毎の事実関係を公表する資料を作成して広範囲に配布するとともにフリーダイヤル・電話サービスを継続した.マレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会は、洪水救済政策の施行を即時に承諾した.最高農業機関、マレー・ダーリング協会(流域内の地方自治体を代表する)およびマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会が協力して委託事項と洪水救済基準を設け、第三者による損失評価後、最終的には損害を被った農業従事者に対し支払が行われた.

放流を開始した直後に,マレー川·ダーリング川流域委員会は同委員会が住民の安全を守るため適切な措置を採るか否か決定するための Hume ダムの行動に関わる再調査を実施することを発表した.再調査は第三者の国際的な専門家によって実施され,コンサルタントと調査結果の概要がマスコミ,政府機関および主要な関係グループに報告された.このことは隠蔽工作に対する地域住民の不安の緩和に役立ち,ダム所有者としてのマレー川·ダーリング川流域委員会に対する地域住民の信頼を回復させた.

放流が 11 月末に終了しても、地域住民の不安は継続した.これに対し、1996 年 12 月、マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は Hume ダムと Dartmouth ダムの両方の操作を再検討するため、利害関係者による独立した委託審査団を設置した.この再検討では、水消費者に対する水供給目的が競合した場合や、環境の整備および洪水の緩和に対しどのように対処するかが含まれている.この審査団には地域社会や産業関係者の代表者が参加し、3 州の主要政府機関によって支援された.1999 年 5 月、彼ら代表者は審査団メンバー満場一致の見解としてマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会に提言案を伝え、マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会はこれを採用した.

緊急事態における住民参加について,このケーススタディから学び取ることは何だろうか?まず,

住民参加の目的を明確にする必要がある.つまり,住民参加の目的は単なる情報の共有や交換なのか,それとも影響力をもつ決定チャンスを利害関係者に与えることを目的とするのか明確にする必要があるということである. Hume ダムの場合,当初の情報交換が透明性の確保と住民の信頼の回復・維持のために重要であった.洪水救済に関する決定や Hume ダムおよび Dartmouth ダム操作の再検討における利害関係者との掛かり合いは,彼らに課題についての強い「利害関係」を与え,それを解決するために責任を分かち合いたいという気持ちを生み,提案された解決策について当事者意識を持たせることとなった.ただし,このような住民の参加は,例えば受入可能な工業基準に基づくなダム技術の問題や安全基準のような緊急時における決定の幾つかのタイプに対しては適当ではないかもしれない.

次に、情報共有が関係者の課題に対する認識と理解を向上させ、情報交換の決定の課程において関係者の参画状況を改善することをこのケーススタディは証明している.例えば、Hume およびDartmouthの委託審査に対し広範囲にわたる情報が提供され、その結果、参加者、特に利水者や灌漑関係者がマレー川の規制により引き起こされる変化の特徴や規模について認識を深めることとなった.これによって、生態系の変化や実態ならびに流水管理改善の限界を理解し、十分な討論をすることが可能となった.Haisman 他(1999)は、「当初多くの人々が両立し得ない目標と信じていたものをいかにうまく処理するかという点に関し Hume および Dartmouth 委託審査団が合意を得た」と論評し、さらにこの審査団の推薦内容には科学諮問審査団が提案した内容をはるかに卓越した重要な変化が含まれていると注釈した、委託審査団の全参加者は、「首尾一貫した有意義な深い理解」に達し、さらにその理解を通じて次々に「お互いの見解や意見に対して相互尊重する雰囲気を創造」することができた.

一旦非常事態そのものが沈静化してしまえば,データ収集のための充分な技術的資源の提供,地域住民が気持ちよく感じるペースで話を進めることの容認,広範な地域社会の取り込みの確保,知識豊富で自主的な地域社会のメンバー(官僚や専門家以外)が経過を導くことの容認等が,このケーススタディの成果を決定づける要因となる.

ケーススタディ 2. Lake Victoria (MDBC 2002a, 2002b 参照)

ヴィクトリア湖は,マレー川の支流(本流から一旦分流し再び合流する支川)に位置する自然湖であり,1928年マレー川委員会の水保全事業の一環として人工的に貯水容量が増加された.マレー川委員会とその後継委員会(マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会)は,この貯水容量を利用して下流の水利用者に対し水利権を与えるとともにマレー川の塩水の希釈を行った.隣接した農業従事者も,家畜用に湖水を使用した.本来,この湖はバーキンディー・アボリジニーの人々の大切な中心地であり,今日でも彼らや他の多くの人々にとって非常に重要な文化的価値を残している.

1994 年湖の水位は,調整装置のメンテナンス作業のため低下した.マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は,湖底の考古学調査を開始し,多数のアボリジニーの墓地遺跡や,貯水池として湖を利用していたためその一部が露呈していた他の文化遺産が明らかにした.マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は,専門家の助言を受けさらに地元バーキンディーの地域メンバーや湖の管理に利害関係を持つ者と密接な接触を行なった後,墓地遺跡の保護のために250万オーストラリアドルを費やした.

1996年,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は,州の文化遺産保護法に従う義務が在る旨助言を受けた.水位が上昇するまでは,詳細な環境への影響に関する陳述を行い,更なるアボリジニーの遺跡への障害を最小限にする方法を用いて湖を利用し続ける同意を確保することが求められた.1998年,文化遺産規制団体は法的な'同意条件'を公表し,さらに 2002年にその改正を行なった.主たる初期要求条件には,文化遺産と生物学的多様性を保護する文化遺産の管理計画や新しい湖の運用戦略の開発が含まれていた.

初期同意条件を満たすにあたって,マレー川·ダーリング川流域委員会は広範囲で頻発する異質な価値観に取り組み,時として利害が競合する関係者の範囲に配慮しなければならなかった.湖が伝統文化保護義務のある土地にあったため,バーキンディーの住民が重要な利害関係者となり,住民は露呈した墓地の保護については大きな関心を示したが,その保護手段については意見が様々であった.

マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は、重要な合意条件を満たすにあたって、利害関係者の参加を

促進するために、2つの地域組織を設立した.諮問委員会が1996年に設立され、それまでの非公式な協議プロセスを正式なものとした.この諮問委員会の機能は、管理計画の準備および実施について委員会へ助言し、さらに湖に関連する文化的価値の保全ならびに来訪者のアクセスや教育といった他の事柄に関する全ての課題について助言することであった.当諮問委員会は独立した立場の議長を有し、バーキンディーの地域住民、地元および州アボリジニー土地評議会、隣地所有者/農業従事者、下流水使用者、地方流域管理委員会の各代表者に加え、文化遺産、土地・水管理およびダム湖操作に対して責任のある各政府機関の代表者によって構成されていた.また、ヴィクトリア湖と伝統的なつながりの強いバーキンディーの人々で構成されるバーキンディー長老会議が諮問委員会と広域なバーキンディーの地域社会との双方向のコミュニケーションを図るために設立された.マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は、これら2つの組織の事務局としての支援を行った.また、第三者の文化遺産専門家が管理計画の作成に従事し、諮問委員会と緊密な連絡をとりながら業務を進めた.

2002年、様々な草案の作成や改善を実施した後、両委員会が最終の文化景観管理計画案に署名した。この完成により、マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は湖の補足的な運用戦略を正式化することができた。この戦略は、湖を重要な貯水量として保存する一方で文化的な景観管理を強化するものである、湖水は塩水希釈および下流域への水供給に使われ続けるとともに、マレー川下流域における中・小規模の洪水を増やすあるいは拡大し続け、重要な湿原に環境上の恩恵を与える。

ヴィクトリア湖のケーススタディから学び取ることは何だろうか?まず,水管理に多種多様の価値 観が関与する場合には,全ての合法的利害関係者を,たとえ彼らの利害が対立するとしても正式な方 法で関与させなければならないということである.このことは,ヴィクトリア湖では,課題の相互理 解を深め,対立を解決する手段を構築するために重要であった.ヴィクトリア湖の場合のように関係 者の中に住民参加プロセスに関与しない選択をする者がいても,彼らが参加できるように門戸はいつ も開いておくべきであり,さらに住民の情報入手を可能とし政策決定過程の透明性を確保しておく必 要がある.

地域社会が土地の伝統的な文化について責任を有する場合,それを認め,文化と共存できるよう住民参加の道筋をつけることが必要である.ヴィクトリア湖の場合は,バーキンディー長老会議を結成し,より,問題を討議し長老会議を通してフィードバックできるようなに,より広い範囲でバーキンディーの住民との会議を支援した.また,住民の優先事項が河川管理者のそれとは大きく異なる場合があることを認識することも重要である.例えば,バーキンディーの住民にとって若者の雇用と文化センターの設置が管理計画の立案よりも優先順位が高いことが多かった.河川管理者は,(適切かつ可能な場合)直接行動を採ったり,あるいは他の関連機関との連携を容易にしたりすることによって課題への取り組みの手助けが可能である.

ヴィクトリア湖での経験から,2001年,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は初めて流域アボリジニー連絡要員(Basin Aboriginal Liaison Officer)を雇用し,現行の民間主導型マレー川自然再生化計画にアボリジニー協議過程を包含した(下記ケーススタディ4参照).

ケーススタディ3. 統合流域管理政策

マレー川·ダーリング川流域の天然資源管理政策が,まず1990年に策定された(MDBMC 1990).これは,新設されたマレー川·ダーリング川流域政府協議会によって1985年に始められた総合流域環境調査の完成に引き続いて行われ,既存情報を公開し,流域に関する知識と理解のギャップを確認し,さらに流域の重要な環境上の特長を保全・強化するために必要なものを示唆することを目的とした.政策への住民参加は,草案の公示と,それに対するコメントを求めにより行なわれた.

1990年の政策は、ますます悪化していく流域の生物物理的資源の保護、すでに悪化した資源の復元、持続可能な土地利用の試みの助長に必要とされる行動に焦点を当てたものであった。この政策は、統合的手法(統合流域管理)により流域を管理し、政府と地域住民が協力し、現場の作業を指導するための地域支援活動案を活用するという理念に基づいて構築されている。この政策は、流域の資源の悪化に対処する10年間の流域における地方・地域活動を促進してきた。しかし、1990年の終わりに向かい、野心的な戦略の性質と、自発的なコミュニティ努力への依存と、さらには流域の優先度や地方の域を越えた上・下流の効果に対する配慮が無いあるいは乏しい地域活動案の利用が戦略の有効性を制

限していることが次第に明らかになった.

2000 年に、マレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会は 1990 年の政策に基づく一方その問題点を改良して策定された新たな流域統合管理 (ICM)政策の作成に合意した.この新しい政策書はマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会に属する 6 つの政府機関のメンバーと CAC の代表者で構成された特殊実施部隊によって共同で作成された.また、CAC は別個の作業グループを結成し、特殊実施部隊の代表者を支援した.マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会と CAC の両委員会で承認された草案は、住民の意見を聞くために公表された.草案について理解を深め、流域の地域住民からのフィードバックを促進するために、マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会は政府と協力し、一連の住民会議を開催した.マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会と CAC の両委員会のメンバーは、通常この会議に出席し、CAC は、より広い地域の住民による草案の読み上げと草案に対するコメントの実施を強く擁護する役割を担った.

2001年6月に公表された最終的な ICM 政策書は,マレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会の代表的メンバーとマレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会史上初めてとなる CAC の議長によって共同署名された.これは,CAC が政策綱領の考案に大きく貢献し,今後数十年にわたる流域の天然資源管理への取り組みを援助する手法に強力な主導権を持っていることを認めるものであった.そしてこれらには,全ての政府ならび非政府協力者が連帯して作業できるようにマレー川・ダーリング川流域政府と CAC が共同して作成した価値基準と原則が含まれている.さらにこれらには今後益々増大する流域の目標を達成するために必要な現場の活動計画および実行に関する地域/流域レベルの責任,流域の天然資源管理に携わる全関係者の明確な役割と責任,その役割を果たすための能力を構築する義務が含まれる(MDBMC 2001).

2001 年に策定された流域政策手法は,1990 年の政策で使用されたものと比較して<u>最初から</u>主要な利害関係者を参加させることにより,最終的な政策/戦略が地域住民のニーズと「一致」し,地域住民の優先事や関心事に対応することをより確実にすることを強調している.前述の Hume および Dartmouth の運営再検討のように,このケーススタディでも,行政手続きに参加して情報を入手し知識と理解を深めた地域住民団体は,行政機関だけの場合に比べ,より将来の見通しができかつ困難に屈しない対応が可能であり,さらに政府代表者よりも他の地域社会メンバーに対する信頼された代弁者となることが出来ることを示している.

ICM 政策の草案に対する住民の意見を得るということは,結果として既存の天然資源管理組織やマレー川·ダーリング川流域委員会に属する5州政府との協議課程の範囲中で活動することを意味する.この事は結果として異なるレベルの地域社会の統治者への係わり合いや,異なるレベルの地域社会のフィードバックに対する理解とその機会や,異なるレベルの政策に対する利害関係者の権利を導くこととなった.州政府によるマレー川·ダーリング川流域委員会の調整能力の強化を通じて,あるいは共通の方針と一貫性を持つ統治を通じて,これ以上により均質性を持つ必要がある.

ケーススタディ4. 活気あるマレー川 (The Living Murray)

1995 年以来マレー川·ダーリング川流域の分水量を制限しているにも係わらず,最近の研究を通じて河川の健全な生態系が悪化傾向にあることが明らかになった (Goss 2003 参照).このことは,単に河川やその周辺の湿原に生息する固有の植物や動物だけでなく,河川の水を潅漑,工業,その他の消費される水利用,ひいては流域内外の地域住民の生活力を脅かす恐れがある。

そのために,2002 年,マレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会はマレー川自然再生化計画に着手した(MDBC 2003 参照).この重要なプロジェクトの目的は,マレー川の環境流量を改善し,水利用のより良いバランスを実現することにある. 活動としては,マレー川の多様な流れに対する環境,社会,経済的な影響を主に研究し,環境保護を目的とした水の回復のための政策案の作成,および大規模な住民教育や住民協議の試みを含む.

広範囲の利害関係者から選ばれたメンバーにより構成される地域間調整会議が計画の初期段階に結成され、地域住民の協議や政策策定に係わる助言をマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会に対し与える役割を担った.さらに、プロジェクトに対して一貫して公平な住民への対応を提供し、地域住民参加手法や政策の決定過程が誠実なものであることを地域住民に確信してもらうことを目的に、3人で構成

される地域間独立契約調整会議が後日結成された.討論書は,2002年7月に公表され,流域の地域住民やその他の利害関係者に問題を意識させた.この討論書には3つの「参考項目」があり,それにより現行の利水容量から河川の環境保護用水まで様々な水利用に関する費用および便益が明らかになった.マレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会は,本年10月に環境保護を目的とした維持流量の設定及びその合意形成を達成するための会議を開催する予定である.

住民参加過程がまだ進行中にも係わらず、いくつかの重要な教訓が既に明らかになっている「報告」から「協議」そして「交渉」という工程の段階化は、調整を難しくした.また、各州政府との個別の協定が「報告」段階を通じて異なるレベルの進捗をもたらす結果となっている.ある場合には、地域住民の活動による河川の水回復の影響に対する質問の解答をマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会が充分な情報を入手する前に住民参加が開始され失敗に終わった.また、別の例では、水回復手法自体の協議が行われておらず、マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会が隠蔽したという批判を受ける結果となっている.政策の骨子や手法に関して住民の代表者や分野別組織(産業および環境保護)と連絡を取り合うという手法は、関係する流域の地域住民が全面的に参加する方向に早急に移行しなければならない.しかし、実行すべき社会的、経済的研究を完了することはできないと考えられ、河川管理手法の完全な策定は10月に開催予定のマレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会までに実現できないと思われる.早い段階で10月以降の地域住民参加期間の延長と水回復手法の協議を含む過程の公開を取り決めた協定は、適切な対応だと思われる.

4. ディスカッション

明らかにマレー川·ダーリング川流域委員会には,住民参加手法の改善のための仕事が多く残されている.最近の調査では,改善手法が指摘されている.例えば, Wellman (2002) はマレー川·ダーリング川流域構想で OECD (2001) の枠組みを住民参加に適用し,以下のように所見と結論を要約している.

- ・ 全体として,地域住民の参加は数件の成功例しかないが,民間主導型のマレー川自然再生化計画の成功を期待している.
- ・ マレー川·ダ ーリング川流域委員会は啓発活動に真剣に取り組んでいるが,提示されたデータは専門的過ぎてわかりにくいと思われた.
- ・ 最高機関 であるマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会が活動していない時に 州政府が別の手法で情報を公開している、州を越えて統一された調整手法はより信頼度を高める.
- ・ 組織および手法に関する情報は入手できるが,会議及び会議の記録についても透明性を高めて公表すべきである.
- ・ 地域住民 協議手法が統一されておらず,協定の下で協議する公式の要請がなかった.
- ・ 住民参加が実施される場合,流域および地域規模での天然資源管理計画および政策開発に定期的に参加している利害関係者への連絡網として参加者が機能する傾向を持つ.これは,協議過程の代表性を決定し,中心集団や投票などの手法を採用する際に,特に重要になると考える.
- ・ 積極的な 参加は , ほとんど CAC やマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会の諮問グループに限られている .
- ・ CAC はより多くの参加を強く主張する一方で ,CAC 自体は流域社会や利益団体を代表することについては抑制している.また,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会に積極的に参加することと,マレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会へは第三者としてアドバイスを行うことの間には潜在的な緊張がある.

Wellman (2002) のレポートは,参加型管理の原理をかなり強調し,カナダ会計監査長官によって推奨された説明責任の枠組みについて述べている.(Edwards 2001 に引用) さらにレポートは役割や責任とその説明,責任と透明性をより明確に詳述すべしとし,まず協定の改訂を開始すべきことを推奨している. これには地域住民と政府との関係や委員会と CAC の関係に関する明確な表現を含めるべきである.政府は広域な流域がもたらす利益を支援するための規制を放棄すべきであり,そのことはマレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会がより強い調整と指導の役割を果たすべきであることを意味している.CAC に対する現在の見直し検討は,地域社会組織に対する CAC の役割と説明責任に関する内容に向けることが出来る.

これ以外の Aslin と Brown (2002) などの論評では,以下のように実践的な地域住民の参加に関する原則および過程に焦点をおいている.

- ・ 変化に向 けた活動
- ・ コミュニ ケーション・ネットワークの開発
- ・ 代表性を 成功させるために必要な仕事
- 交渉,協力および協働の基本プロセス
- ・ 相互学習 が必要であることの受け入れ
- ・ 全ての関 与でその価値が認められた役割モデル
- ・ 分担ビジョンの策定および取り組み
- ・ 長期のゴールに向かっての作業

マレー川・ダーリング川流域およびメコン川流域の地域住民参加を調査後, Chenoweth 他 (2002)は時間と距離の制約を克服するために電子メディアを利用する価値と地域住民が流域管理の専門家への報告を確実に行う手法による双方向情報交換の必要性を強調した。また,彼らは地域住民のディスカッションや討論を促進し,マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会内の会員が抱く選択プロセスの先入観を克服するために住民会議を開催する重要性があると注釈した。Chenoweth 及び共同研究者はまた「政策決定過程の完全かつガラス張りの公開」の必要性も強調し,高度の文化及び言語の類似性をもつマレー川・ダーリング川流域の住民でさえも,なぜ決定が行われ、どの要因が考慮されたか必ずしも承知しているわけではないと注釈した。

5. 結論

マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会の活動における 4 つのケーススタディは,住民参加の手法が過去 20 年にわたり拡充されてきたにも係わらず,まだ一層の改善の余地があることを示している.上記 見直し調査を通じて指摘された未解決の難問の一つは,広域的な地域住民参加に費やされた時間と政治的決断のための時間の不整合である.参加手法がマレー川・ダーリング川流域政府協議会の最終期限に間に合う必要がある場合には,マレー川自然再生化計画のケースのように,実際の交渉の前に,予定表を設定する段階を通じて進捗し,対策を作成し,政策対話を形成しながら地域住民の参加を継続させていくことは困難である.

ケーススタディで得られた重要な教訓は,すべての地域住民参加活動は解決すべき各問題に合わせて調整しなければならず,もし流域の専門家自身が住民参加の原則を実行せず,効果的に実施するために必要な時間やスタッフおよび財源を用意しなければ失敗をまぬがれない,ということである.

しかし,マレー川·ダーリング川流域構想の地域住民と政府間の関係に関する最近の Wellman (2002) による見直し調査は,委員会による実施の次の進展的な段階の範囲を越えて効果的な取り決めの問題を取り上げている.これは,協定の中心,委員会と州政府との関係,CAC の役割,参加型管理の新時代や責任の枠組みにおける地域住民·メンバーの権利となるべきものである.これは委員会やマレー川·ダー リング川流域政府協議会ではまだ考慮されていない.

マレー川自然再生化計画に対する住民参加の有効性に期待が高まっているが,まだ達成されていない.マレー川·ダーリング川流域委員会は次のような差し迫った決断に直面している.現行の手法を継続して展開していいのか,過去の経験からの情報で十分なのか,地域住民からのフィードバックや

専門家のアドバイスは十分なものか,非公式の活動も継続していいのか?あるいは,マレー川·ダーリング川流域政府協議会 は主要な提案を実行すべきなのか,参加型管理を正式なものにしているマレー川·ダーリング川流域協定に住民参加の手法を組み込むべきなのか?

最後に,地域住民は「地域住民の近隣にある天然資源を確実に持続させるため,彼らは政府機関や官僚よりも厳しい規制を自主的にできる」という他者が発見したことは記憶に留めるだけの価値があることを述べておく(Haisman 他 1999).

Murray-Darling Basin management and public participation

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1. Historical background of public participation in basin management

During almost 90 years of inter-governmental arrangements of river management in the Murray–Darling Basin, public participation has only become prominent in the last two decades. This mirrors trends towards greater public involvement in a range of areas in Australia, including health care, policing, education and the environment (Johnson *et al.* in press). Public participation in natural resource management is increasingly espoused by international bodies including the World Conservation Union, United Nations Development Program and the World Wide Fund for Nature (eg see Chenoweth *et al.* 2002). The OECD (2001) strongly supports public participation on the basis that it results in stronger democracy and greater trust in government as well as better public policy.

The OECD (2001) lists three broad classes of participation that increase citizens' influence in policy-making, from information to consultation to active participation. The extent of community empowerment varies with each model and is greatest under participation that involves self-mobilisation (Johnson *et al.* in press). Community participation in natural resource management in Australia must be carried out in an environment where the problems being addresses are complex, policy responses are often flawed, policy and program implementation are often ineffective, plans and strategies adopted often do not resolve conflicts, and frequently not all interests in the community are included, particularly those of socially disadvantaged groups or those without political power (Bellamy & Johnson 2000). Increased levels of community involvement can also expose conflicts related to self interest, different value or belief systems, disputes over the data, labeling or stereotyping of stakeholders, and conflict inherent in organisational structures (e.g. between or within government agencies) (Cullen 1998; Lyster 2001).

The Murray–Darling Basin covers almost a million square kilometres of land in south-eastern Australia, has a population of two million people and is the agricultural heart of the nation. An overview of the Basin is provided in Goss (2003). Five state governments are responsible for managing its land and water with the Commonwealth government responsible for national policies and programs. These six governments are jointly responsible for the sustainable management of the Basin's water, land and other natural resources. Today public participation in the Murray–Darling Basin is seen as essential to advise the decision-makers of community needs and preferences, while ensuring the public is obliged to consider issues of common interest (Boully 2002).

2. Legal and institutional framework for the participation process

Formal inter-governmental structures have been in place for managing the River Murray since 1915 when the River Murray Waters Commission was established to regulate the river and deliver water entitlements

to down-stream users. The Commission's focus was water quantity and secure supplies, and in the following decades it oversaw the construction and management of dams, weirs and other structures along the Murray (see Goss 2003).

The inter-governmental arrangements were changed from river to basin management in 1985 in response to the need to address land degradation in the water shed of the Murray and Darling rivers and manage for water quality as well as water quantity and security of supply. A new Murray–Darling Basin Ministerial Council was established and the Murray–Darling Basin Commission replaced the River Murray Commission. The *Murray–Darling Basin Agreement* is the 'treaty' under which the five Basin states and the Commonwealth government work together 'to promote and co-ordinate effective planning and management for the equitable, efficient and sustainable use of the water, land and other environmental resources of the Murray–Darling Basin'. The agreement is underpinned by laws in each of the six partner governments.

During the 1960s and 1970s as the effects of land degradation in the Basin became more evident, there was increased community pressure for the public to participate in resolving the Basin's natural resource management problems. In recognition of the need for effective community participation, the Ministerial Council at its first meeting in August 1986 set up a Community Advisory Committee (CAC), later formalising the arrangements in clause 14 of the *Murray–Darling Basin Agreement*.

The CAC's terms of reference are to advise the Council on natural resource management issues referred to the committee by the Council or the Commission, and to advise the Council and Commission on the views of the Basin's communities on matters the CAC believes are of concern. The CAC reports directly to the Ministerial Council, and its chair attends all Council and Commission meetings. Currently, the committee comprises an independent Chairman and 28 members. These include 23 state representatives chosen on a catchment/regional basis from across the Basin. There is also a representative nominated by each of five special-interest 'peak' organisations to provide input from farmers, environmentalists, local government, community land care organisations, and Indigenous communities.

The Community Advisory Committee provides advice to the Ministerial Council on issues of strategic significance to the Basin. Since the late 1990s CAC members have sat on virtually all Commission committees and working groups, and helped to develop government papers and organise public forums to debate issues. CAC members represent a range of interests and views, and are able to operate in a non-jurisdictional manner because they are not 'bound' by any particular employer or political interest. The committee vigorously debates issues to try to reach a shared understanding of the science and different values and perspectives, and attempts to provide leadership by finding common ground on which issues can be moved forward. While its advice to the Council is built around common ground, areas where views differ are also clearly articulated. It is the only institutional arrangement in Australia that has community participation built in from the earliest stages of policy development (Boully 2002), and has made a significant contribution to the development of Basin natural resource management policies and strategies.

To ensure that Basin initiatives are exposed to the wider community, the Council usually releases draft documents for public comment, and in recent years has facilitated public debate by organising meetings at which these documents are discussed. The Commission also sets up stakeholder committees to provide advice on specific natural resource management issues.

3. Evolution of the participation process

In the period since the *Murray–Darling Basin Agreement* was established in 1987, public involvement had gradually changed from simple consultation processes to obtain stakeholder input (at best) or to inform stakeholders of decisions already taken (at worst) (Boully 2002), to processes where stakeholders are able to strongly influence decisions. This evolution is illustrated in the following case studies.

Case Study 1. Hume Dam (see Cowan 1998; Haisman et al. 1999; Dole & Haisman 2000)

Hume and Dartmouth reservoirs are the two major storages on the River Murray, and have a combined storage capacity of 6,944 GL. Hume Dam is the older of the two structures, and when first completed in 1936 was the second largest dam in the world. After being twice enlarged in the 1950s and 1960s, its capacity on completion in 1967 was 3,038 GL. The dam is located 16 km upstream of Albury–Wodonga, a major rural centre with a population of c. 72,000 people. River flats downstream of the dam are mostly agricultural land used for either cropping or grazing. The dam provides water for c. 700,000 ha of downstream irrigation development and for urban and industrial uses for about a million people outside the Murray–Darling Basin.

Because of Hume Dam's age, in the early 1990s the Commission carried out a review of its safety. At the time the local community trusted neither the Commission nor the way it managed the dam, and dam management was reported negatively by the media. The community was concerned about the adequacy of emergency planning and claimed the Commission had for a long time hidden facts.

In 1995 the Commission announced proposals for stage 1 remedial works of Hume Dam. Because of the prevailing negative community attitudes, it immediately commenced a comprehensive communication strategy focussed on providing information to the 34 Commonwealth, state, local government and other organisations with an interest in the dam, and to the local community in Albury–Wodonga. When in July 1996 the Commission announced ongoing monitoring and further investigations, it continued to give a high priority to providing and exchanging information with stakeholders. This was achieved through developing and using extensive networks, establishing good working relations with the media, providing regular briefings for stakeholders, organising meetings, setting up a freecall telephone service, installing interpretive signage at the dam, and organising site visits. Key objectives included ensuring all parties understood the dam safety issues and the critical nature of the remediation works, and identifying contentious issues and managing them in a way that maintained public credibility. By mid 1996 community views about dam management had become more positive, and previous antagonists were now Commission allies.

In September 1996 heavy rainfall in the catchment above the dam caused minor flooding downstream and saw water levels in the dam rise. On 4 October for dam safety reasons the Commission decided to release about one third of the volume of the dam (900 GL) over a 2 month period, knowing that it would prolong the downstream flooding and have negative effects on rural land and stock on river flats. On 7 October the Commission announced the lowering of storages and a program to accelerate the remedial works. Understandably, many people in Albury were very concerned. As water was released, community approval disappeared and became both negative and hostile. The community and local politicians denounced the Commission as the dam owner. Downstream farmers complained of mismanagement of the floods, and some started demanding compensation.

The Commission quickly responded to community concern and the change in public attitude. It created plenty of opportunity for two way dialogue with the media and stakeholders, and presented facts in a frank

and open manner. It prepared and widely distributed daily fact sheets, and continued the freecall telephone service. The Ministerial Council quickly agreed to implement a flood relief package. Peak farming agencies, the Murray–Darling Association (which represented local government bodies in the Basin) and the Commission jointly developed terms of reference and flood relief eligibility. After independent evaluation of losses, ex gratia payments were eventually made to affected farmers.

Shortly after the water releases commenced, the Commission also announced a review of Hume Dam activities to determine whether the Commission was taking appropriate measures to protect public safety. The review was carried out by independent international experts, and both the consultants and their summary report of findings made available to media, agencies and key interest groups. This helped alleviate community concerns about a cover-up and restored their confidence in the Commission's competence as the dam owner.

Although the release of water had finished by the end of November, community concern continued. In response, in December 1996 the Commission set up an independent stakeholder Reference Panel to review the operation of both Hume and Dartmouth dams. The review included how to address the competing objectives of supplying water for consumptive uses, enhancing the environment, and mitigating floods. The panel contained representatives from a range of community and industry stakeholder groups and was supported by key government agencies in three states. In May 1999 they delivered a package of recommendations to the Commission, representing the unanimous views of panel members, which the Commission adopted.

What can be learnt from this case study about public participation in an emergency situation? Firstly, there needs to be clarity about the purpose of public participation, ie whether it is aimed at just information sharing and exchange, or whether it is aimed at providing stakeholders with an opportunity to influence decisions. In the case of Hume Dam, information exchange at the start was critical for transparency and to help restore and maintain public confidence. Involving stakeholders in flood relief decisions and the review of Hume and Dartmouth dams' operation gave them a strong 'stake' in the issues, a desire to share responsibility for addressing them and strong ownership of proposed solutions. However such participation may not be appropriate for some types of decisions in an emergency situation, for example dam engineering matters and safety criteria based on accepted industry standards.

Secondly, the case study demonstrates that sharing information can allow stakeholders to become more aware of and better understand issues, and improve their participation in processes to resolve tradeoffs. For example, the Hume and Dartmouth Reference Panel was provided with a wide range of information which resulted in participants, especially water users and irrigators, becoming more aware of the nature and magnitude of changes caused by regulation of the Murray River. Because of this, they were able to understand and competently debate the ecological changes as well as the practicalities and limits to improved flow management. Haisman et al. (1999) commented that the Hume and Dartmouth Reference Panel 'achieved consensus on how best to manage what many people believed at the outset were irreconcilable objectives' and noted that the Panel's recommendations included significant changes that far exceeded those proposed by an advisory scientific panel. All Reference Panel members were able to gain 'a consistent and meaningful depth of understanding' which in turn 'created an atmosphere of mutual respect for each party's views and opinions'.

Factors critical to the successful outcomes in this case study once the emergency itself was over, include the provision of adequate technical resources for gathering data, allowing the community to proceed at the pace it felt comfortable with, ensuring broad community involvement, and allowing informed, independent community members (rather than bureaucrats or experts) to lead the process.

Case Study 2. Lake Victoria (see MDBC 2002a, 2002b)

Lake Victoria, located on an anabranch of the River Murray, is a natural lake whose storage capacity was artificially increased in 1928 as part of water conservation works by the River Murray Commission. The Commission and its replacement (the Murray–Darling Basin Commission) used the storage to help supply water entitlements to downstream users and to dilute bodies of saline water in the river. Adjacent farmers also used the lake to provide water for domestic stock. In its original form, the lake was an important centre for the Barkindji Aboriginal people and today remains of very high cultural significance to them and many other people.

In 1994 water levels in the lake were lowered for maintenance works on the regulators. The Commission initiated an archaeological survey of the lake bed which revealed the presence of significant numbers of Aboriginal burial sites and other cultural remains that had been exposed in part by the use of the lake as a water storage. After receiving expert advice and in close liaison with local Barkindji community members and other stakeholders with an interest in the lake's operation, the Commission spent A\$2.5 million to physically protect the burials.

In 1996 the Commission was advised it was bound by state heritage protection laws. Before the water levels could be raised, it was required to carry out a detailed environmental impact statement and obtain consent to continue to use the lake in a way that minimised further disturbance to the Aboriginal relics. In 1998 the heritage regulatory body issued legal 'consent conditions' which were subsequently amended in 2002. Key requirements of the original conditions included the development of a cultural heritage management plan and a new lake operating strategy that addressed cultural heritage and biodiversity protection.

In meeting the original consent conditions the Commission had to address a wide range of often disparate values and take account of a range of stakeholders with sometimes conflicting interests. The Barkindji community was a critical stakeholder, as the lake was located in country over which they had traditional cultural responsibilities; community members were extremely concerned that the exposed burials should be protected, but were divided about how this could best be achieved.

The Commission set up two community bodies to facilitate stakeholder participation in meeting key consent conditions. An Advisory Committee was established in 1996, thus formalising its previous informal consultation processes. The Committee's function was to advise the Commission on the preparation and implementation of a Plan of Management, and to advise the Commission on all issues related to the conservation of the cultural values associated with the Lake and other matters such as visitor access and education. It had an independent chair, and included representatives of the Barkindji community, local and state Aboriginal land councils, adjacent land holders/farmers, downstream water users, the regional catchment management board, and a range of government agencies responsible for cultural heritage, land and water management and lake operation. Also, a Barkindji Elders Committee comprising Barkindji people with traditional ties to Lake Victoria was established to provide a two-way communication link between the Advisory Committee and the broader Barkindji community. The Commission provided secretariat support to both committees. An independent heritage expert was engaged to develop the plan of management, and worked closely with the committees.

In 2002, after participating in the development and refinement of various drafts, both committees endorsed the final Cultural Landscape Plan of Management. Its completion allowed the Commission to formalise a

complementary operating strategy for the lake. This strategy enhances the lake's cultural landscape management while preserving it as an important water storage. Water continues to be used for salinity dilution, supply downstream water entitlements and to increase or extend small to medium floods in the lower Murray to provide environmental benefits to important wetland areas.

What is the learning from the Lake Victoria case study? Firstly, where water management involves a diverse array of values, the full range of stakeholders with legitimate interests should be involved in a formal way, even where their interests appear to conflict. At Lake Victoria, this was critical to increase mutual understanding of the issues and create ownership of options to address the conflicts. If some stakeholders choose not to take part in a public participation process, as happened at Lake Victoria, the 'door' should be 'left open' for them to participate, information made accessible to them, and the decision-making processes made transparent.

Where communities have traditional cultural responsibilities to land, this needs to be acknowledged and public participation processes made compatible with their cultural processes. At Lake Victoria, this included setting up the Barkindji Elders Committee and supporting meetings of the wider Barkindji community to allow them to discuss matters and provide feedback via the Elders Committee. It is also important to realise that the priorities of community members may be significantly different from those of the river manager. For example employment for young people and the development of a cultural centre were often higher priorities for the Barkindji community than the development of a plan of management. The river manager can help address such issues, either through direct action (where appropriate and possible) or by facilitating access to other relevant agencies.

In part as a result of its experience with Lake Victoria, in 2001 the Commission employed its first Basin Aboriginal Liaison Officer, and has included separate Aboriginal consultation processes in its current Living Murray initiative (see case study 4 below).

Case Study 3. Basin integrated catchment management policy

A Natural Resource Management Strategy for the Murray–Darling Basin was first developed in 1990 (MDBMC 1990). This followed completion of a comprehensive benchmark environmental study of the Basin, initiated in 1985 by the newly established Murray–Darling Basin Ministerial Council, to draw together existing information, identify gaps in knowledge and understanding and indicate what was required to protect and enhance significant environmental features in the Basin. Public input into the strategy was achieved by a process of advertising the draft document and seeking comment on it.

The 1990 strategy focused on actions needed to prevent the Basin's biophysical resources degrading further, to restore those already degraded, and to promote sustainable land use practices. It was built around the concepts of managing the Basin in an integrated way (ie integrated catchment management) and as a government-community partnership, and using community supported action plans to guide on-ground works. The strategy facilitated a decade of planned local and regional activity in the Basin to address resource degradation. However, towards the end of the 1990s, it was increasingly clear that the aspirational nature of the strategy, its reliance on voluntary community efforts, and the use of local action plans not or poorly taking account of Basin priorities and upstream/downstream effects beyond the local area, were limiting the strategy's effectiveness.

In 2000 the Council agreed to develop a new Basin-wide Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) strategy that built on the strengths of the 1990 strategy but addressed its weaknesses. The new document was developed jointly by a task force comprising members of the Commission's six government partners

and representatives of the Community Advisory Committee (CAC). The CAC also set up a separate working group to support its representatives on the task force. Once a draft had been endorsed by both the Commission and the CAC, it was released for public comment. To increase understanding about the document and facilitate feedback from communities across the Basin, the Commission initiated a series of public meetings through its government partners. Members of both the Commission and the CAC were usually present at these meetings, with the CAC playing a very strong advocacy role for the broader community to read and comment on the draft.

The final ICM policy document, released in June 2001, was signed jointly by lead members of the Ministerial Council and, for the first time in the Council's history, by the chair of its Community Advisory Committee. This recognised the CAC's significant contribution in shaping the policy statement, and their strong ownership of the approach it contained to help tackle natural resource management in the Basin over the coming decades. These included values and principles, developed jointly by the Commission and CAC, for all government and non-government partners to work together, increased responsibility at the regional/catchment level for planning and implementing on-ground actions needed to achieve Basin targets, clear roles and responsibilities for all the Basin's natural resource management partners and commitment to build their capacity to fulfil their roles (MDBMC 2001).

The process of developing the 2001 Basin-wide policy compared with that used for the 1990 strategy emphasises that involvement of key stakeholders <u>from the start</u> will better ensure the final policy/strategy is 'in tune' with community needs and addresses their priorities and concerns. Like the Hume and Dartmouth operations review outlined earlier, this case study also shows that community bodies with increased knowledge and understanding, gained from their access to information through participation in government processes, can be more visionary and courageous than governments alone, and more credible advocates to other community members than government representatives.

Obtaining public comment on the draft ICM policy involved largely working within the existing natural resource management structures and consultation processes of the Commission's five state government partners. This resulted in different levels of community engagement between jurisdictions, different levels of understanding and opportunity for community feedback, and different levels of stakeholder ownership of the policy. There needs to be better uniformity than this, either through the Commission being empowered by the state governments to coordinate the process or by each jurisdiction running its processes consistent with common engagement principles.

Case Study 4. The Living Murray

Although there has been a limit on the level of water diversions from rivers in the Murray–Darling Basin since 1995, recent studies have highlighted a continuing decline in the ecological health of the rivers (see Goss 2003). This threatens not just the native plants and animals that live in the river and its associated wetlands, but also the viability of industries that use river water for irrigation, industry and other consumptive uses and hence the viability of communities in and outside the Basin.

In 2002 the Council therefore launched its Living Murray initiative (see MDBC 2003). This major project aims to improve environmental flows in the River Murray and achieve a better balance in water uses. Activities include major studies on the environmental, social and economic impacts of various environmental flow scenarios for the River Murray, development of policy options for recovery of water for the environment and an extensive public education and consultation exercise. A Community Reference Panel with members from a wide range of stakeholders was set up in the early stages of the project with part of its role to advise the Commission on community consultation and policy development. A

three-person Independent Community Engagement Panel was later also established to provide a consistent and impartial public face for the project and to provide the community with confidence in the integrity of the community engagement strategy and decision-making processes. A discussion document was released in July 2002 to make the Basin community and other stakeholders aware of the issues. It included three 'reference points' to help highlight the costs and benefits of transferring various amounts of water from current uses to the river environment. The Council is set to decide in October this year how much water should be retained in the river for environmental purposes and how to achieve the agreed levels.

Although the public participation process is still underway, some important lessons are already emerging. The staging of the process, from 'inform' to 'consult' and then 'negotiate', has proved difficult to coordinate. Again, the bilateral arrangements with state governments are resulting in different rates of progress through the 'inform' stage. On the one hand, commencing the engagement process before the Commission had sufficient information to answer community questions about the impact on their own activities of recovering water for the river has resulted in frustration. On the other hand, there is yet to be consultation on the water recovery options themselves, resulting in criticism of the Commission for being secretive. The strategy of liaising with peak representative and sectoral bodies (industry and environmental) on policy principles and options, must urgently give way to full engagement with a broader community of interest. However, it is taking longer than anticipated for the social and economic studies to be carried out, and full development of river management options will not be possible before the Council's October meeting. Early agreement to extend the community engagement period beyond October, and to open up the process to include consultation on water recovery options would seem an appropriate response.

4. Discussion

Clearly the Murray-Darling Basin Commission has more work to do to further improve its approach to public participation. Recent reviews have been done and they give pointers to how such improvements might be made. For instance, Wellman (2002) applied the OECD (2001) framework to public participation under the Murray-Darling Basin Initiative, and her observations and conclusions are summarised here:

- · Overall, there have been few successes in community engagement yet, but that there is an expectation that this would be rectified with The Living Murray initiative.
- · While the Commission takes its role in generating knowledge seriously, much of the supporting data was considered too technical and hard to access.
- State governments take different approaches to information dissemination, in the absence of the Commission being their peak body. Coordination and uniformity of approach across State boundaries could do much to improve credibility.
- · While information on structures and processes is accessible, transparency could be improved by meetings and meeting records being open to the public.
- There was not a uniform approach to community consultation, and there was no formal requirement to consult under the Agreement.
- Where participation has occurred the participants tend to be the network of stakeholders who regularly participate in natural resource management planning and policy development at the Basin and regional scale. It will be increasingly important to determine statistically the representativeness of the consultation process and employ techniques such as focus groups and polling.
- · Active participation has been largely restricted to the CAC and advisory groups to the Commission.
- While the CAC has been a strong advocate for better engagement, it has its own constraints in representing Basin communities and interest groups. Also, there is potential tension between active participation with the Commission and providing independent advice to Ministerial Council.

The Wellman (2002) report places considerable emphasis on the principles of participatory governance and describes an accountability framework recommended by the Canadian Auditor General (cited in Edwards 2001). It recommends clearer specification of roles and responsibilities, and of representation, accountability and transparency, starting with a revision of the Agreement. This should include an articulation of the relationships between the community and the partner governments, and with the Commission and the CAC. The governments should relinquish some control to support broader basin interests, and it is implied the Commission should have a stronger coordinating and leadership role. The current review of the CAC can address its role and accountabilities viz-a-viz community constituencies.

Other reviews such as Aslin and Brown (2002) have focussed more on the principles and processes for good practice community engagement:

- · act for change
- · develop communication networks
- · work to achieve representativeness
- base processes on negotiation, cooperation and collaboration
- · accept that mutual learning is needed
- · role model agreed values in all engagement
- · develop and commit to a shared vision
- · work towards long-term goals.

After examining community involvement in both the Murray–Darling and Mekong river basins, Chenoweth *et al.* (2002) highlighted the value of using electronic media to overcome the constraints of time and distance, and the need for two-way flows of information by making sure mechanisms are available to allow the community to report back to the basin management authorities. They also noted the importance of public meetings to foster community discussion and debate on issues and to overcome the bias in committee membership that is inherent in most selection processes. Chenoweth and co-workers also highlighted the need for 'full and transparent reporting of the decision-making process' noting that even in the Murray–Darling Basin, where there is a high degree of cultural and linguistic homogeneity, the public did not always know why decisions were made or what factors were considered.

5. Conclusions

The four case studies of Commission activities in the Murray–Darling have shown that, although our public participation processes have improved over the last two decades, there is still much room for further improvement. One of the most difficult issues not addressed in the reviews above, is the mismatch between the time taken for comprehensive community engagement and the time frame for political decisions. Where an engagement strategy has to meet a series of deadlines for Ministerial Council decision, as is the case in The Living Murray initiative, it is difficult to bring continuity to community participation, progressing through the stages of setting the agenda, developing options and shaping policy dialogue, before active negotiation.

An important lesson from the case studies is that every community engagement exercise must be tailored to fit the particular issue being addressed and is bound to fail if the basin authority itself is not committed to the principles of public participation and does not provide the time, staff and financial resources for it to be carried out effectively.

However, the recent Wellman (2002) review of the relationship between community and government in the Murray-Darling Basin Initiative takes the matter of effective engagement beyond the next evolutionary step

in the Commission's practice. It goes to the heart of the Agreement, the Commission's relationship with State governments, the role of the CAC, and the rights community members in a new era of participatory governance and an accountability framework. This has yet to be considered by the Commission or Ministerial Council.

Despite high expectations effective public participation for The Living Murray has not yet been achieved. The Murray-Darling Basin Commission faces immediate decisions. Will continued evolution of the current processes, informed by past experience, community feedback and expert advice be sufficient – a continuation of informal practice? Or, will the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council have to implement a key recommendation and embed principles of public participation in the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement –formalising participatory governance?

Finally, it is worth remembering what others have found, that communities can "do tougher things to themselves in order to ensure sustainability of the natural resources of their neighbourhood than they would ever permit governments and bureaucrats to do to them" (Haisman et al. 1999).

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タイにおける流域管理

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タイにおける流域管理への参加型手法

憲法

1997 年憲法は、天然資源と環境に関する国家政策について多くの条項を盛り込んでいる。その憲法は、天然資源および生物の多様性に関し、持続性に配慮した保護、保全、利用に参加するよう国が住民に奨励しなければならないと明記している。国家政策に関する条項に加えて、憲法は、住民や地域社会が天然資源や環境の管理、利用、保全に参加する権利を有することを無条件に認める条項も規定している。水資源を含む天然資源管理の全ての段階で、住民参加のプロセスを導入することが否定できないものとなったのである。

国家社会経済開発計画

第8次国家社会経済開発計画(1996年 - 2001年)には,水資源の管理体系を確立するための戦略が示されている.特に流域単位での,水質および汚濁防止,排水の監理や清潔な飲料水などに関する規定が盛り込まれたものとなっている.この戦略には,全ての関係者が参加するための指針も含まれていた.

第9次国家社会経済開発計画(2002年 - 2006年)では,重要課題が数多く挙げられており,そのうちの1つが流域全域での総合的な水管理戦略である.この戦略は,プロジェクトごとに策定されるものではなく,制度,政策,法律および技術等の手法を統合して策定される.付け加えると,流域内の社会・経済の発展や人口増加に伴う水需要の増加にあわせて,流域内の水資源の体系的な開発や管理,保護を進めるための指針が提供されることが期待されている.政府は,利害関係者の中でも水資源管理に参加すべき地域の人々へ機会を与え,戦略と運営形式の変換によって,水利用者の参加とともに水管理行政の制度的立ち上げを行う意向である.

参加型手法の進展

初期段階

国家水資源委員会(ONWRC)は,1996 年 11 月に設立された.ONWRC は設立以来,タイにおける統合水資源管理のしくみを強化するために活動してきた.なかでも水資源法(案)の作成が特筆すべきことであった.この法を将来適切に施行するため,タイ国内における各河川流域で河川流域組織もしくは委員会を設立することが検討された.このことにより,水資源管理を進めるにあたって重要となる地方分権の必要性と,憲法に明記された住民参加の必要性が認識される.

法案によると,各流域に設立される流域委員会(RBC)は官民から選出された有識者で構成される.流域委員会は,水資源の計画,開発,施設の運用および水分配に関する政策をすべて参加型手法により決定し,さらに流域委員会は,多様な水利用者間の紛争解決も含めた流域内全ての関連する活動を監督するものである.

流域委員会のモデル事業

流域委員会(RBC)が実施した最初の3つのモデル事業として,チャオプラヤ川流域のピン川とパサック川が選定された.なお,ピン川流域については上流と下流の2つのRBCを組織した.この3つのRBCの設立は,1999年に着手された.国家水資源委員会(ONWRC)は,主な水関連機関,水利用者,

NGO,農民団体,学識経験者および地方行政機関と連携を図りながら,3つのRBCの設立と組織強化を進めてきた.また,このモデル事業の運営に当たり,はじめのモデルと手法を状況に応じて適切に調整し,かなり柔軟に対処するため,ONWRCが深く関わった.ONWRCは,地域社会と利害関係者の参加の増加とRBCの代表性の向上に努め,さらに,統一された水資源の管理と意思決定という重要な取り組みに努めた.ONWRCに属するRBC担当チームの主要な業務は,RBCを運営面,技術面で支援することであった.担当チームのメンバーは異なる部門から集められ,事業部の中堅職員が調整役にあたった.担当チームには全ての組織間および階級間のコミュニケーションをとることが求められた.また,調整役はRBCの事務局の補佐役やメンバーを兼任した.この兼任による組織体系は,各流域の地域レベルでのONWRCとRBCの円滑なコミュニケーションに役立ち,さらに緊密なパートナーシップを増大させることとなった.

委員会の組織構造

流域委員会(RBC)の組織構造は,管理地域の代表や支川流域単位で構成されていた.委員の構成比,選出方法,代表の選び方をどうするのか,どのような資格や役職を持つ者を委員にするかが重要であった.国家水資源委員会(ONWRC)は,当初,選出手続きとともに,NGO,地域の大学や研究所からの代表を増やすことを支援していた.しかし時間的な制約のため,初回の委員選出,任命は主として地方事務所が行った.その結果,地方事務所が暫定的に ONWRC の役割を果たし,適切な代表選出と説明責任を向上させるために,委員の構成比や人数について将来調整が行えるように柔軟なものとした.その後,委員会運営に必要な予算,人的支援およびその他の支援等を整える作業に先立ち,流域委員会の法的地位を発令するため,最初の任命に対する公式の法規制が要求された.これまでの経験では,地元 NGO や学識経験者が流域委員会およびその活動に参加することへの関心や協力があることがわかっている.

ONWRC は RBC の組織構造を ,行政機関職員と NGO や学識経験者を含む全ての分野からの民間利害関係者の組み合わせで設置してきた.ピン川上流は,幾つかの支川流域委員会(SRBC)との合同組織であり,流域委員会本体から3名と NGO・学識経験者2,3名が参加している.政府機関の委員と水利用者も含めた地元委員の委員枠は,人数比か,参加団体比でそれぞれ50%とするこが一般的であった.実際の RBC は,非政府組織の比率の方が高い.委員の構成と選定方法に関するアカウンタビリティ(説明責任)にはまだ改善の余地があるものの,流域委員会(RBC)設立の初期段階としては,その代表制は合理的で適切なものであった.

委員会の責務

流域委員会は,当初,次の3つの責務を持つ組織として計画された.つまり,水資源に関わる諸問題の重要課題へ取り組むこと,水資源管理の啓蒙と持続可能性を促進すること,利害関係者および受益者に対する地元公聴会を円滑に実施すること,などである.

流域委員会の責務は,支川流域委員会/地方委員会,作業部会,事務局との関わりにおいて考えられるすべての責務をも持っているとも言える。流域委員会には6つの責務がある。流域委員会の新たな責務として,紛争解決,支川流域間問題解決,関連する地元行政および地域行政間の問題解決,などがある。提案された流域委員選出方法は,計画段階で支川流域委員会からの代表枠を確保し,流域委員会レベルでその代表制を強化するものであった。作業部会は行動計画の素案を作成しなければならない,そして支川流域委員会がこれを見直し,さらに流域委員会がこれを承認するということになる。

マスタープラン(参加型基本計画)の策定

ONWRC は流域委員会を設立後,同委員会の参加型計画手法を支援した. 参加型基本計画は水資源及びその他資源の管理に関わる指針となるものであり,流域/支川流域別に的確な活動内容を示している.この手法は,水資源の賦存量を配慮し最も効率的な方法により,現在だけでなく将来を見据えた水需要に応えようというものである.

基本計画の詳細

各流域の基本計画の詳細を以下に示す.

1) 水資源開発基本計画:流域内の消費活動,農業,発電,工業,その他の水利用により確認される水不足問題の解決のために,適切な水源の確保,例えば大気中の水分,表流水,地下水による

供給に関する基本計画を作成する.これは短期・長期的に実施する.

- 2) 水配分·水利 用基本計画 :水配分·水 利用に関する基本計画を作成する.水利用の用途を 考慮したうえで,季節毎に利用可能な多様な水源からの水量が,社会のあらゆる分野の水利 用者に公平に配分されるという原則から基本計画を策定する.また水資源の効率的かつ経済 的な利用も基本計画の目的とする.
- 3) 水環境保全基本計画:自然河道や人工河道の環境を保全,改善,維持するための基本計画を 策定し,人為的及び自然の影響による河川環境の質の低下を防ぎ,長期的に良好な河川環境 を維持する.
- 4) 治水基本計画: 洪水により住民が生命/財産を失い,経済上の被害を被る洪水常襲地域の治水 基本計画を策定し,関連データの調査・分析結果にもとづいて基本計画を作成する. 流域別 の地理条件,降水量,洪水流出量と過去の洪水データを調査し,各流域に対応した解決策を 明確にする. 計画は短期的もしくは長期的な取組みとし,各地域の優先度を位置づける.
- 5) *汚水処理基本計画* : 流域における汚水問題を解決する基本計画には次項が含まれる.

塩分処理 :塩分処理は、マングローブ林およびその周辺で自然発生する塩水と北東地

域で自然発生する土壌塩分を対象とする.さらに,製塩工場で排出される

塩水に関しても検討していく.

廃水処理 : 開発や経済発展により工業団地が都市部に急増している. これらの工業団

地は,汚水を排水前に適正に処理しないまま稼働している.

利害関係者による計画と予算編成への関与

流域委員会を設置した流域では,流域における計画および予算措置の手続きが国の予算編成に組み込まれる.この手続きには作業部会を構成する村の住民が参加することとなる.また,ONWRC プロジェクトを通じて基本計画の策定にも住民自身が加わり,この住民の要請は,流域委員会の承認を受ける別の関連作業部会に送られる.このことにより全ての計画が県や政府機関の計画と統一化されることとなる.この仕組みを付録1に示す.ここで言う参加型手法は管理上の手段に関するものであり,法遵守について述べているのではない.

移行期間

2002 年 10 月,政府機関統合に向けての省庁の再編が実施された.水管理担当機関は2省庁に縮小され,ONWRC を廃止し,天然資源環境省の水資源局(DWR)に統合された.ONWRC の業務は DWR に移管され,現在1500名の職員が水資源局本部および地域支部で働いている.

住民参加と地方分権のコンセプトは重要であり,新しく設立された水資源局はこの基本的な方針に基づき施策を進めていくことになる.モデル事業の教訓から以下の2点が重要な点として明らかとなった.

第一に,さまざまな利害関係が絡む団体からの代表選出の方法は,代表者が公正に選出され適切な人選となるよう慎重なやり方で計画されるべきである.第二に,流域委員会の作業が最小単位の行政機関においても行えるようにするため,地方行政機関を含む管理区分の異なる行政機関が連携可能な体制を確立すべきである.以上の結果,水管理業務の統合化が図れるであろう.

人材・組織の能力育成の観点からいうと,流域委員会は,効率的に計画をたて,予算の管理と実施の監理を行う能力を発揮しなければならない.新しく設立された水資源局の職員,地方行政機関職員および水利用者団体を含む,すべての関係団体の能力を高めることも重要である.本項目についてはさらなる検討と実践が必要である.

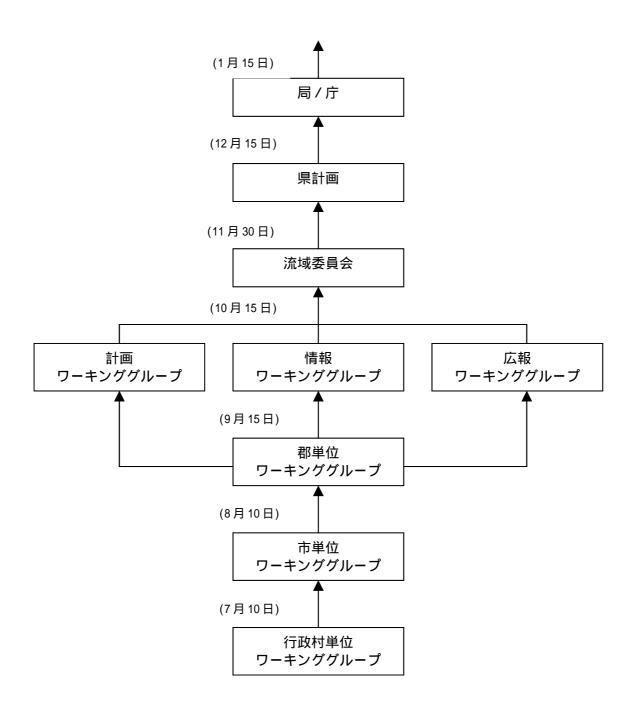
総括と提言

参加型手法では,一つの重要なステップとして関係者分析が必要である.水資源管理は社会的な活動をしている多数の団体が対象となり,ほとんどの組織が関係する.ただし参加団体の選択に際しては,それぞれの利害の立場を適切に代表している団体とし,適切な数を選ばなければならない.もう1つのステップは,各団体から代表としての適任者を選ぶことであり,選ばれた代表者が利害に関わ

る他団体の拒絶を受けることのないよう選出方法については綿密な計画が必要とされる.以上の手順を進めること自体,時間を要し,さらに計画実施後に起こりうる変化に対しても柔軟な対応が求められる.

流域委員会は,その設立の初期段階を達成すると,重要な責任範囲は広がり,紛争の解決,取水許可および収益の回収も責任分野となる.こうした活動を通じて委員会の権限はより強化され,真の意味での地方分権にもとづく意思決定機関へと成長することが可能となる.その結果,流域委員会は自らの財務管理能力を向上しなければならず,これを達成した時点で,参加型手法は法的にも確実に支持されるものとなる.

流域管理の計画・予算編成手順



River Basin Management in Thailand

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Participatory Process for River Basin Management in Thailand

The Constitution

The Constitution of 1997 contains many provisions regarding state policies in respect of natural resources and environment. It stipulates that the State must encourage its citizens to participate in preserving, conserving and utilizing natural resources and biodiversity in a sustainable manner. In addition to provisions concerning state policies, the Constitution also has other provisions outright recognizing the right of people and their communities to participate in managing, utilizing and conserving natural resources and environment. It cannot be denied that participatory process must be included in every step of the management natural resources including water resources.

The National Economic and Social Development Plan

The Eight National Economic and Social Development Plan (1996-2001) designed its strategy on establishing systematic management of water resources, especially at river basin level, including the provision of clean drinking water and supervision of water quality, pollution control and drainage. The strategy included the guideline for participation of all parties concerned.

In the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006) priority is given to many issues, one of it is a comprehensive overall basin water management strategy. It will be formulated rather than project by project strategy. This strategy will be formulated through integrating institutional, policy, legal and technical measures. In addition, it is expected to provide a guidance toward a systematic development, management, and protection of the basin's water resources to meet the increasing demand of socio-economic and population growth in the basin area. The government will try to set up institutional aspects of water administration with users participation by transforming its strategy and operating style by giving opportunity to stakeholders especially the people in the area to participate in water resources management.

Evolution of the Participation Process

The Initial Stage

The Office of the National Water Resources Committee (ONWRC) was established in November 1996. Since its establishment, the ONWRC has worked to strengthen the mechanism of integrated water resources management in Thailand. A notable step forward was the drafting of a water resources law. In order that the law will be rightly implemented in the future, a river basin organization or committee was considered to be established in each of Thailand's river basin. This recognizes the need for decentralization as an important step in water resources management and also people participatory which is stipulated in the Constitution. According to the draft law, each river basin committee (RBC) will consist of qualified persons drawn from public and private sectors. A committee will set policy on water resources planning, development, operation of facilities, and water allocation with full participation in the process, and it will oversee all related activities in the river basin including the resolution of water conflicts between various users.

Piloting Case Study of River Basin Committees

The first three pilot cases that were implemented with the RBC were the Ping and Pasak river basins in the Greater Chao Phraya river basin, the Ping river basin administered with two RBCs, the Upper Ping and the

Lower Ping. The establishment of the three RBCs started in 1999. Since then ONWRC has been working with major water-related agencies, water users, NGOs, farmers' cooperatives, academics, and local governments in establishing and strengthening the three RBCs. There was a great concern of ONWRC to keep the initial models and methods quite flexible to allow some appropriate adjustment during the pilot operation. ONWRC worked to increase community and stakeholder participation and representation in RBCs and key activities of unified water resource management and decision-making. ONWRC's RBC Teams were responsible to provide managerial and technical support to RBCs. The members of the team come from different divisions, and are coordinated by mid-level personnel from the Operation Division. The teams were responsible for all inter-agency and inter-level communication. Also, the coordinators took a double appointment to be assistant secretary or a member of Secretariat to the RBCs. This overlapping structure assisted to facilitate communication and also increased close partnership of ONWRC and RBCs at regional level of the river basins.

Organization Structure

The organization structures of the RBCs were based on administrative area representation (district and sub-district) and sub-watershed. It was a great concern on the proportion of membership, selection process, representation, qualification, and appointment. ONWRC had provided supports in increasing the representation of NGOs and local academic/ research institutions as well as the selection procedures. With limited time frame, the first round of selection and appointment were mainly depended on the advice of the district office. Therefore, they were considered as interim RBCs which can be flexible to allow some future adjustment in term of scale and composition to increase appropriate representation and accountability. Then, official regulations for the initial appointment was required in order that legal status of RBC is issued before any activities can be organized which concern the use of budget, personnel support, and other resources. The experiences show some interest and cooperation from local NGOs and academics to take part in the RBCs and activities.

ONWRC has initiated RBC structure with a combination of both agencies' members and the private stakeholders from all sectors including NGOs and academics. In the Upper Ping, there were two to three members from NGOs and academics joining Sub River Basin Committees (SRBCs), and three of them in RBC itself. Generally, it was designed that membership of government agencies and local stakeholders / water users would be a ratio of 1 person: 1 person or 50 percent of each group. In practice, the RBC may have a larger percentage of the non-governmental group. While the accountability of membership and selection process require further improvement, the representation was reasonably appropriate at this initial stage of RBC establishment.

Responsibilities

Initially, RBCs have been designed to have three major responsibilities including addressing priorities in water resource issues, to promote public education and sustainable water resource management, and to facilitate local public consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries.

RBC's responsibilities are explained as possible responsibilities in relation to the SRBCs/ Regional Committee, Working Groups, and Secretariat Office. There are six major possible responsibilities of RBC. In addition a new possible responsibility for RBC which should deal with the conflict resolutions and the problem solving between the sub-river basins and between the related local and regional agencies. The proposed selection process could retain the representative of the sub-river basins in the planning process and to strengthen their representation at RBC level. The working groups should work to prepare the draft action work plan, which would be reviewed by SRBCs / and approved by RBC.

Participatory Master Plan

After introducing the RBCs, the ONWRC assisted them in participatory planning process.

The master plan will be a guideline to manage water resources and other resources which states exact activities in exact river basins/sub-basins. This approach will respond to present and future water demand in accordance with existing potentiality and in the most effective manner.

Master Plan's Details

Details of the master plan for each river basin can be elaborated into:

- Master Plan on Water Development To formulate a master plan on provision of water from appropriate sources i.e. atmospheric water, surface water and ground water in order to alleviate problem of water shortage, which can be identified into:-water for consumption, for agriculture, for power generation, for industry, and others in potential basins, it will be done in short-term and longterm.
- 2) Master Plan on Water Allocation and Utilization To formulate a master plan on water allocation and utilization, one can derive it from the principle that water in various sources which is available during each season should be fairly allocated to users in different sectors of the society considering from purposes of utilization. Efficient and economical use is also the aim of the master plan.
- 3) Master Plan on Water Conservation To formulate a master plan on conservation, improvement, and maintenance of natural watercourses and man-made watercourses and prevent them from deterioration caused by nature and human, this is to prolong the lifespan of those watercourses and to maintain good environment.
- 4) Master Plan on Flood Mitigation To formulate a master plan on flood mitigation in flood-prone area where flood causes loss to life/property of the people and to the economy, one can derive it by studying and analysing of related data. After a study of geography, rainfalls, run-off in each basin and data of previous flood, analysis for approaches which are appropriate to different areas will be formulated. It will be generated into short-term and long-term plans and considered the priority of each area.
- 5) Master plan on Polluted Water Treatment To formulate a master plan on problem solving of polluted water in river basin,
 - Salinity Treatment: This will include both water salinity naturally occurs around mangrove forest and near-by area and soil salinity naturally occurs in the Northeastern region. In addition, water salinity created by salt plant will be considered.
 - Waste Water Treatment: Development and economic expansion bring rapid growth of industrial estates to urban areas. These industries operate without treating waste water properly before drainage.

Stakeholders Involvement in Planning and Budgeting

In a river basin that River Basin Committee has been set up, a procedure of a basin planning and budgeting will be incorporated into a national budgeting process. The procedure will involve people in villages forming into Working Groups. They involve themselves in master plan formulation through ONWRC project and then submits their requests to the other concerned Working Groups which will in turn ask for approval from the River Basin Committees and all these plans will corporate into the provincial plan and government agency's plan. It can be shown in Annex 1. The participatory process mentioned here is derived by an administrative instrument. It is not abided into the law.

Transitional Period

In October 2002, bureaucratic reform to unify government agencies has been implemented. Agencies responsible for water management were reduced into 2 ministries, ONWRC was abolished and amalgamated into Department of Water Resources (DWR) under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Its work has been transferred to DWR and at present, DWR owns about 1,500 staff working centrally and regionally.

Concept of participation and decentralization is crucial and the new Department has to follow this key concept. Lesson learned from piloting project shows an importance of two points.

First, a selection process of its representatives from various groups of stakeholders should be designed in a very careful manner in order that the representatives selected are genuine and well-represented. Second, a system of linkage to agencies at different administrative boundaries including local units should be

established in order that the work of the River Basin Committee will be formulated from the smallest unit of administration. It will create a unity in water management work.

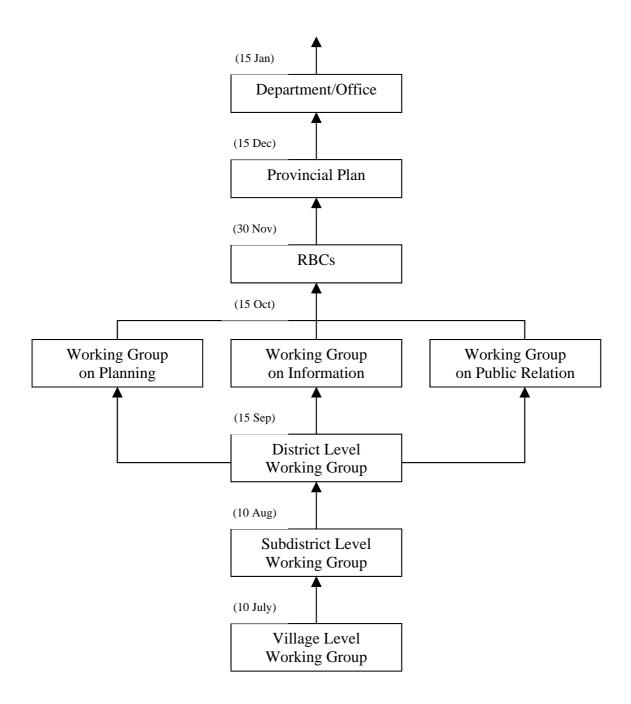
Considering capacity building component, the River Basin Committee has to effectively plan and furnish itself with a capacity to consider budgets and monitor implementation. It is important to strengthen all other involved parties, which are staff of the new Department of Water Resources, staff of local administrative bodies and water uses groups. This component should be furthered studied and practiced.

Generalization and Recommendations

Participatory process needs stakeholders analysis which is an important step. Water resources management involves a large number of groups and concerns nearly every group of the society. However, one has to choose the right amount of groups that will best represent all other stakeholders. Another step is to select genuine representatives of each group and one has to take into account the method of selection which has to be carefully designed in order that the representatives selected not being rejected by the rest of the stakeholders. This process itself will take time and must be flexible enough for changes that might be occurred after implementing.

After performing its initial stage, the River Basin Committees should further expand their key responsibilities to include conflict resolutions, an abstraction license, and revenue collection. These will enable them to grow stronger, and also to develop to be a real decentralized decision making body. The River Basin Committees, therefore, have to improve their capacity to carry out their own financial management. And when reaching that stage, the participatory process should be supported with legal abiding.

Planning and Budgeting Procedure for the River Basin Management



Chapter 3

ヴァーチャルフォーラムの報告

Report of the "Virtual Forum"

解説

ヴァーチャルフォーラムは、第 3 回世界水フォーラムの開催に先立ち、水に関する議論をするために、第 3 回世界水フォーラム事務局により準備されたウェブサイト上の会議室です。インターネットを利用できる人なら誰でも、ヴァーチャルフォーラムに参加することが可能です。ヴァーチャルフォーラム分科会「流域管理と住民参加」は、滋賀県土木交通部河港課が主催で開設されました。ここでは、多くの重要な点について議論がなされました。

Footnote:

The 3rd World Water Forum Secretariat produced the Virtual Water Forum earlier than the 3rd World Water Forum. The Virtual Water Forum (VWF) is a World Wide Web site hosting discussions about water. Anybody who has access to the Internet can participate. The VWF session of "Basin Management with Public Participation" was held by River & Port Division of Shiga Prefectural Government. The conversation at the VWF touched on many important issues.

ヴァーチャルフォーラム セッションレポート

1 主要課題

流域管理については、絶えず様々な利害の対立が生じ得るものである。利害の対立を解決して、地域住民の意見が適切に反映され、かつ、治水・利水・環境保全のバランスの取れた流域管理を行うためには、

政策決定に係る合意形成プロセスの透明性・公平 性の確保 と

政府(中央・地方),地域住民,NPO等による適切な役割分担

が前提となる.特に について,ともすれば河川の整備や管理は行政主導で行われがちであり,日本国内においても,このことが近年の住民の意識向上と相まって,現地での摩擦を引き起こす例が見受けられる.

ヴァーチャルフォーラムの議論の中でも,以下のような問題点が指摘された1.

- ・ 発展途上国においては、十分な議論と説明がないため、用地買収や家屋移転を強制され不利 益をこうむる例がある.
- ・ 意見の中 には両立できないものが存在する.立場が異なれば意見は異なる.
- ・ 主張の強 い意見に議論が傾倒してしまうことがよくある.
- ・ 住民参加 の要因は , 概ね環境への意識の高まりと 自身への補償の問題による .
- · 流域管理 には,定量的に評価できる項目(治水・利水)と定量的に評価できない項目(環境)がある.

2 行動

ヴァーチャルフォーラムの議論の中では,以下のような行動が提案された2.

- ・ 住民 ・ 行政すべてが賛同できる意見はない . 行政は皆が納得できる議論を目指すべきである .
- ・ 行政への 不信感を取除くには、コミュニケーションが鍵となる。
- ・ 信頼は失 いやすく得がたい.日常的なコミュニケーションが大切である.
- ・ 行政が政策を決定する際には、明確な目的、明確なプロセス、明確な効果をすべての住民に 伝え理解してもらうことが必要である.(新規)
- ・ 上下流は お互いに配慮しあう必要がある.
- ・ 行政も含めた利害関係者が,等しく現地の状況を十分に把握し,徹底的な議論を行うことにより互いの立場を理解することができる.
- ・ 人々が治水・利水・環境保全のそれぞれの必要性を実感するために,人と川との関わりを保つことが必要である.

3 提言と約束

行政による徹底した情報の開示に基づき,行政と地域住民が同じテーブルにつき持続的に議論をすることにより,望ましい共通の将来像を共有し,それに向かって,それぞれができることをお互いに助け合いながら責任を持って取り組んで行くことが,適切な流域管理の基礎となる.

^{1.2} ここで紹介する意見は , VWF で書き込まれたものを事務局が要約しています .

Virtual Water Forum Session Report

1 Main Issue

In the basin management, various conflicts of interest occur constantly. To resolve the conflicts and perform a sound basin management that reflects the opinion of the basin residents adequately and maintains a balance between flood control, water use, environment conservation, following items are required as prerequisite.

- (1) assuring the transparency and fairness of the consensus-building process to formulate the policy, and
- (2) appropriate role-sharing between the government (national and local), local residents and NPOs etc.

Especially for 1, the improvement and management of the river are apt to be done at the initiative of the administration. Apparently, in Japan, it causes some local conflicting issues as the public awareness is being raised in recent years.

In the discussion on the Virtual Forum, issues are pointed as follows¹:

- · In developing countries, it is found that people are disadvantaged by the land purchase and house removal due to lack of adequate discussion and explanation.
- · Incompatible opinions exist. Different position means different opinions.
- It occurs frequently that the discussion is controlled by the strongest opinion.
- Public participation generally depends on the two factors: (1) awareness raising toward the environment and (2) the compensation issue of the residents.
- The basin management includes quantitative matters (flood control and water use) and unquantifiable matters (environment).

2 Actions

In the discussion on the Virtual Forum, actions are suggested as follows²:

- There are no opinions on which all of the residents and administrators can agree together. The administrators should carry out a discussion that everyone can understand.
- To remove the distrust of the administrators, the communication serves as key.
- The confidence is difficult to gain and easy to lose. Daily continuous communication is important.
- When the administration establish a policy, it is important to report the definite objective, process and advantage to all the residents and gain their understanding.
- · Upstream and downstream need to give consideration to each other.
- Multi-stakeholders including the administration can understand the position of others by grasping equally the situation on the spot and discussing completely.
- · For people to realize the necessity of flood control, water use and environment conservation, it is essential to keep the relationship between the people and the river.

3 Recommendation and commitment

The basis of an adequate basin management is to accept the ideal common future and to work responsibly on what each sector can do helping each other towards that future. This accepted future can be gained through continuous round-table discussions based on the completely disclosed information by the administration.

^{·1·2} We summarized Issues and actions suggested on VWF.

Chapter 4

プレ分科会「淡海の川づくりフォーラム」の概要

Outline of the pre-session "Shiga River Basin Management Forum"

第3回世界水フォーラム プレ分科会

「淡海の川づくりフォーラム」

日 時:平成15年(2003年)2月1日午後1時30分~午後4時50分

場 所:ピアザ淡海 3階大会議室

円卓会議 参加者:

江頭 進治 立命館大学理工学部教授,淡海の川づくり検討委員会委員長 嘉田 由紀子 京都精華大学人文学部教授,淡海の川づくり検討委員会委員

遊磨 正秀 京都大学生態学研究センター助教授,淡海の川づくり検討委員会委員

山道 省三 NPO法人多摩川センター副代表理事

栗原 秀人 滋賀県土木交通部長

澤野 久弥 滋賀県土木交通部河港課長

志茂 文明 野洲川流域,石部・甲西川づくりトーク

石山 基 野洲川流域,甲賀地域振興局建設管理部 河川砂防課 主査 笹尾 麻美子 野洲川流域,甲賀地域振興局建設管理部 河川砂防課 技師

佐橋 定雄 日野川,日野川を見守る会 事務局長 辻 光浩 日野川,土木交通部河港課 主任技師

田中 弘子 日野川,東近江地域振興局建設管理部 河川砂防課 技師

松尾 則長 犬上川,犬上川を豊かにする会 広報担当 羽原 仁志 犬上川,滋賀県立大学 犬上川プロジェクト 古関 大樹 犬上川,滋賀県立大学 犬上川プロジェクト

橋本 重一 犬上川,湖東地域振興局建設管理部 河川砂防課 課長補佐

フロアー 参加者: 208 名

(川づくり会議関係者:68名,一般参加者:83名,行政関係者:53名,報道関係者:4名)

淡海の川づくりについて

澤野 久弥

フォーラムの開催にあたり「淡海の川づく り」の取り組みや,皆さんと考えていきたい事 項を簡単にご紹介させていただきます.

古来より、人と川とのかかわりの中で社会生活は営まれ、その長い歴史の積み重ねの中で文明・文化が築かれてきました。それは、川から恵みを受けることであり、同時に川への働きかけで環境が造られてきた歴史と言えます。その中での川づくりの原点は、"里川"という考え方です。これは、人と川との相互作用によって、



人と川とのかかわりが培われるという意味であり、人が川に働きかける中で生活・文化、川の生態環境などがはぐくまれていくことを意味します。人は湖や川と深くかかわりながら暮らし、その中で町を発展させてきました。同時にワンドや田と川を行き来する生き物など、独自の河川の生態環境が形成されてきました。このように、川づくりは、洪水からふだんの水を利用することまで、1年365日を通じてはぐくまれてきたのです。

近年,社会経済の発展,特に戦後高度成長の時代では,治水や利水が優先されてきました. ある程度の環境への配慮はあったが,治水・利水が川づくりの中心でした.平成9年に河川法が改正され,環境の形成・保全が河川管理の目的に加わり,治水・利水・環境の3本柱の川づくりが明確にされました.これからの川づくりでは,人と社会と自然の調和が重要です.人と川とのかかわりの中で得たもの,失ったものを踏まえつつ,人と川の共生を考えていくことが必要です.

川と人とのかかわり方は多種多様であり,川

に求めるものも異なります.このため,人々が川の将来像を共有することが重要です.行政による河川改修から地元の水防活動等まで関わる主体も多様であり,河川の美化も下水道整備から河川清掃まで幅広い内容を持っています.このため共通の目的に向かって皆で役割を分担しながら協働で物事を進めることが必要であり,そうした場の一つが各地域で取り組んでもらっている川づくり会議です.そこでの共有できる川の将来像とその実現化の方策の一つが河川整備計画ということになります.

この河川整備計画をまとめるために,学識経験者や地域の代表の方々から意見を聴く「淡海の川づくり検討委員会」を設けています.この淡海の川づくり検討委員会もしくは河川整備計画では,滋賀県内を全体として7つの圏域に分けて,それぞれの圏域ごとに整備計画を策定することになっています.また特に大きな川については川ごとの川づくり会議を開催しています.ここでも試行錯誤はあり,本日のフォーラムでも運営上の課題や改善点などについて議論し,ご提言をいただきたいと思います.

川づくり会議からの報告

野洲川流域と石部・甲西川づくリトーク 石山 基, 笹尾麻美子, 志茂文明

野洲川は滋賀県で一番大きい流路延長と流域面積であり、最大支川の杣川では古くは山岳地帯からの木材の搬出で山が荒れて、洪水との闘いの歴史がありました。現在は下流の改修が進み、青土ダムの完成で野洲川は以前ほど危険な川ではなくなりましたが、杣川の合流部から下流の石部町、甲西町エリアでは今後も改修が必要です・杣川では、頻繁に洪水被害が発生していましたが、昭和40年の戦後最大の出水による災害復旧工事を契機に下流から改修が始



まり,現在も甲南町で継続中です.

【杣川みらい会議】

参加者の数は 51 名で ,子どもみらい会議(小中学生 29)の開催に特色があります. 運営は前半が全体会議で,途中で甲賀,甲南,水口の

各町ごとのグループ討議も行いました.広報活動は,4回のニュースレターの発行とホームページを開設しました.会議の成果は提言としてまとめ,活動の継続として「杣川と親しむ会」を発足しました.

会議では早期の河川改修とともに,杣川の特色を生かした整備が求められました.特に,川沿いの樹木や竹林については,保存と伐採の両者を望む意見があり,その調整についての議論がありました.

【石部・甲 西川づくりトーク】

参加者は 70 名で専門委員が 3 名でした.運営は全体会議,グループ討議を行いました.前半は現況をテーマに、後半は計画をテーマとし

ました.行政と住民,住民と住民,専門家と住民の間で有意義な会話が行われ,今後の継続についても要望が出ています.特に川を中心にした地域の発展というテーマであり,住民も自主的な活動や提案へ参加する重要さが確認されています.



日野川みらい会議の報告 佐橋定雄, 辻 光浩, 田中弘子

日野川(上流は日野町,下流は近江八幡市,中主町)は,流域面積が207km²,流路延長約42kmで,過去に幾度も災害を受けてきました.特に,昭和34年9月の伊勢湾台風,平成2年9月台風などで被害が出ました.日野川は河床掘削や河道拡幅が必要で,その計画段階から住民参加によって協働して取り組むものとしました.

【日野川みらい会議】

参加者は 94 名,3 班のグループ会議としました.第1回では旧住民が安全性,新民は環境重視で,意見が相反しました.このため現地視察を行ない,相互理解に努めました.専門家に

よるアドバイス委員会も開催し、その助言も活かして提言書をまとめました.

相反する意見への対応では現場を見て何回か会議を重ね,提言段階では真剣さと楽しさが出てきました.最後まで相反した意見は,両論併記で提言書をまとめました.その後,現在では下流から改修工事が進んでおり,その状況から提言が取り入れられたことを確認でき,意を強くした次第です.

活動を継続するため「日野川を見守る会」 (54 名)を発足しました.主な活動は,水質 分科会(6 カ所の定点で定時観測),歴史分科 会,NPO分科会(NPO取得を準備),年1 回の見学会などを予定しています.また,世界 水フォーラムの「琵琶湖水フェア」へ日野川の 状況のブース展示を計画しています.

犬上川川づくり会議の報告 松尾則長·羽原仁志·古関大樹·橋本重一

犬上川(彦根市,甲良町,多賀町)は,流域

面積 104.3km² ,流路延長 27.1 kmであり ,過 去から何回となく災害を繰り返してきました . 近年の災害では ,平成 2 年 9 月台風 19 号の出 水で大きな被害を受けています .犬上川の改修 計画は,昭和54年に治水中心の定規断面による全体計画を策定しました.平成2年台風の災害復旧工事に際して,河口部の三角州におけるタブの特定植物群落の保存が議論され,滋賀県立大学との協議から島状の保存対策を水理計算や模型実験で検討しました.

【犬上川川づくり会議】

参加者は 95 名で,全体討議,グループ討議 で運営しました.会議は7回開催され,前半の 4 回は,犬上川の現状をテーマに現地見学会, 自然観察会も行ない,後半の3回は,整備・管 理方針を議論しました.会議の継続では,「犬上川を豊かにする会」が発足し,生活部会,生き物部会,水部会,近未来部会の部会を設置しました.会員数 45 名,年会費 3,000 円で運営し,会員は流域の住民,元校長先生,元市会議員,企業人,県立大学大学院生及び卒業生,学校の環境サークル K の人々と,多種多彩です.現在は,会員が地域を知る専門家として成長するため流域の知識を深める学習に力を注ぎ,その活動を報告するための広報誌を 2 回発行しました.

多摩川からの報告 山道 省三

多摩川は、東京に残された極めて身近な水辺, 自然地であり、自然保護を中心に住民による非 常に活発な活動が行われています .多摩川セン ターは 2000 年にNPO法人化しましたが,悪 戦苦闘中であります.その契機は,1993 年に 東京都が 21 世紀の多摩地域をテーマとした 1 年半にわたるイベントでした.その一つの活動 である多摩川復権部会において官民のパート ナーシップの形成とそのためのセンター機能 を東京都に提言し、自主的に事務所を設けたこ とがきっかけであります.多摩川は既に昭和 40 年代から自然を守る会などの団体があり、 水に絡む市民団体,住民団体は 100 以上と考 えられます .多摩川センターではそれらの御用 聞きとして,全国情報や海外情報の提供,上下 流交流の手伝い ,意見集約とその発信などの役 割を果たすものとしました.そのため会員から 会費を徴収が構造的に困難であり、受託事業等 で賄うものとしました.

業務は,事務局活動としての一般管理業務, 受託事業,自主事業,ボランティア協力事業, 多摩川流域研究事業です.特に,受託事業では 地域の市民活動の支援, 市民環境科学の視 点, 市民と一緒にやる等の視点から,国土交通省や自治体などへNPOらしい積極的な提案を行ない,NPOのスタンスや役割を明確にした活動を行っています.多摩川流域研究事業は,従来,学会,学者,専門家の中でなじまなかった研究テーマも含めて長期間の記録や地道な丹念さで資料的価値を市民環境科学として実施しています.

理事は無報酬で,若い事務局員を有償としながら5年契約くらいで養成する方式とし,他でも活躍できる若手スタッフを送り出す循環型の人材育成を目指しています.

市民環境科学に取り組む多摩川流域研究所,源流の自然環境,歴史·文化をテーマに中下流,河口,海と交流する多摩川源流研究所,市民と



行政と企業が定期的に懇談できる多摩川流域 懇談会などの活動を行ない,そこでの成果は会 員以外の市民へも流しています.

試行錯誤としては、情報公開と情報交換のバランス、合意形成の場でありながら意思決定へ踏み込むことなどの問題が出ています.

河川整備計画の後に多摩川流域リバーミュージアムとして、1)流域全体をエコミュージアムの発想に基づいた市民の視点による情報収集、2)防災への積極的な取り組み、3)総合学習も含めた次の世代への多摩川に対するメッセ

ージの継承などを計画し、一部実施しています. 現在多摩川情報センターを提案し、既に候補地 も決まっているが、この提案も全部市民サイド で行っています.同時に11カ所ぐらい地区セ ンター設置を検討中です.

NPO法人は広い大きなマーケット,役割を持ち得ます.しかし,多摩川センターは4人の若い職員がいて,家賃も含めて年間4500万円程度の費用がかかります.この運営資金調達が最大の問題です.NPOの限界や制度的な問題があるのです.

門卓会議 進行:嘉田 由紀子



江頭 共通の問題は、環境と治水の調和であります・野洲川では、洪水に対する不安が語られましたが、河川堤防に何を求めているかを聞きたいと思います・日野川では、災害の経験の有無での相反する意見を解消するために現地見学等で共通な問題意識を持てたとの報告がありました・その通りであり、情報の発信と共有化の重要さを痛感させられました・今後の活動の継続では、河川の水位や水量、川の形、特に砂の動きなど、河川の生態の生息場や植生の成長に大きく影響を及ぼすことに注意を向けて欲しいと思います・犬上川では、タブ林を残すための事業費の増加や川らしさを失うような川づくりへの対応をどうクリアしたのかを質問したいと思います・

志茂 治水は必要です.「何もかもすべて反対」「環境環境で何もつくらせない」は納得できない,50年に1回でも洪水被害は誰でも困るはずだ,という意見がありました.天井川も日本でも有数の文化財であり,残すべきという新住民からの意見がありましたが,生活が脅かされる危険性から改修を求める意見があり,意見が対立しました.

石山 環境と治水の意見の相反は ,どこの河川でも共通した問題です . ただし ,野洲川では堤防の不連続がありますが ,これをサイクリング道路としてつなげるという利用面で ,一致した話し合いができました .

佐橋 日野川では、新住民は災害を全然経験していません.2回目には現地視察を行ない、必要な要所、要所で全部とまって色々な話し合いを行いました.現地では横の関係で話ができるため、お互いが胸中をさらけ出せました.現場を見て、話し合えたことで、最終的に相反する意見も両案併記の提言ができ、大半がうまくまとまったと感じました.

嘉田 日野川の下流部では家の中に船があり、旧住民は洪水被害に苦しんできました.しかし、新住民は自然環境を求めています.現場

を見て話し合いができたことが大事な結果で すね.多摩川ではどうでしょうか.

山道 治水と環境は並列ではなく、環境も利水も治水の枠の中と考えています.環境は,里山のように人間の維持管理で成立するものです.川の環境も人が手を加えていく中で成立すると考えています.川の環境をモニタリングとして洪水直後に定点観察を実施したのですが,洪水のすさまじさを自然環境派が知るいい機会でした.

嘉田 多摩川での自主事業に「多摩川洪水攪 乱後の河川環境モニター調査」が記載されており、江頭さんの「水の流れ、形の変化、川全体の変化」のモニターに相当するが、これが NPO の資金調達につながっているのではないでしょうか.

山道 発案して実施したら河川管理者も意義を認めてくれました.この活動で市民が洪水の猛威を目の当たりにすることと,その内容が記録されるという成果がありました.後で報告書を買ってもらい,資金調達ができました.

嘉田 従来の役所の業務をNPOが提案し, 事業化して資金調達に活かす点に今後の活動 のヒントがあります.環境保全で事業費が増加 する点を犬上川の事例で考えたいと思います. 羽原 滋賀県立大学では、学内の様々な分野

羽原 滋賀県立大学では、学内の様々な分野の学生内で情報交換を目指して活動が始まりました。大学での研究成果を地域へ還元すべきであるとの考えから、犬上川シンポジウムを2回開催してきました。大学、行政、地域での意見交流の場を持つことによって大学での研究の意味を確認することができると思います。

橋本 県立大学側に河道を広げて用地を買って分だけ用地買収費は増えました.真ん中の中の島も治水からみたら洗掘や堆積を助長する可能性があります.水理計算や模型実験での検討でも費用は嵩みました.これに対して,未だ改修が必要な上流側からの批判もあります.しかし,川づくり会議では,治水だけではなく

環境を保全していくことへの合意が得られました . 今後 , 上流での改修工事を実施していきますが ,そこでも河畔林の保全が課題となってきます .

遊磨 【第1のポイント】 生き物は洪水を 歓迎し,理論上は土地さえあれば治水と生き物 の共存が実現します.同時に河川環境をリセッ トするには大増水が必要ですが,治水が行き届 くとこれが起こらなくなります.生き物から見 て適当な出水と氾濫被害まで生じる洪水への 対処が重要となります.

【第2のポイント】 人々の水辺への感覚や生き物の生息は,河港課が管理している大川だけでなく,小川も重要です.地下水も重要であり,これらの3つを対象に農林水産省なども含めた幅広い検討が必要です.

【第3のポイント】 扇状地とか天井川の側など,住民が所有している土地の立地条件が異なります.この点をどのように解決していくか,その考え方の整理が必要です.

【第4のポイント】 何気ないデータの記録が 重要であり、このための市民環境科学の取り組 みが重要です.

志茂 治水と環境は別々ではなく同じとすると,両者は相反せずに環境を守ることが治水になり,川の環境を守ることは人の環境も守ることにつながる,という見解に達することができました.必要な治水は行ない,環境も見ながら住民も一緒になって行政と協働する形が明らかになりました.

橋本 全国例でも小川の氾濫も深刻な被害を起こしていますが、同時に農作物に寄与してきたはずです。これには遊水池となる土地確保が重要になります。犬上川では、タブ林など環境保全でも土地の確保が出来た点が大きかったと考えています。

嘉田 今回は行政と住民のパートナーシップがテーマとなっていますが,企業の参画はどうでしょうか.

石山 杣川みらい会議のアドバイザーとして製薬会社の方に参加していただきました.

嘉田 円卓以外のご意見をお伺いたいと思います.例えば企業の参画などでは.

山道 NPO活動は 1 つたりともムダにしてはいけません .ごみ掃除もコドラートで何が落ちているかの調査を約 10 年やっています . その発生源の企業とのパートナーシップに大きなアイデアがあると考えています .企業からのキャッシュには期待せず , グッズとか , キャンペーンといった二次的な方法での企業参画など ,からめ手で知恵を働かせる必要があるのです .

会場 公共事業での地域や環境ための工法や,住民に必要な公共財,社会基盤などについて調査し,それから工事着手し,工事後には,その効果を評価する.滋賀県では建設業を集め,これら全体を 1 つのプログラムとする取り組みを行っています.

嘉田 これまでの公共事業は、行政が社会の要望を想定して実施してきましたが、今では事業の必要性についても疑問が出されています。これをNPOや住民自身が商売にする可能性がありますが、NPO法人には制度的な制限もあることが明らかになってきました.NPOにすべきか株式会社の方がいいのか、任意団体のままの方がいいのでしょうか.

山道 NPOは社会への還元が重要です 小規模でもいいから、小粒でぴりりと辛いような団体や活動を目指し、将来に希望を持ってやるしかないのです・1000万円か1500万円の資金調達を限界とみて、税制の変化も含めて将来の変化への確信をもってやるしかありません・

嘉田 地域活動の活動実費は出ますが、その世話役、事務局的なところの維持経費が一番大変です・県内の川づくり会議も「住民たちで」となったら、必要な費用をどうするが次の問題提起でもあります・河川環境管理財団の助成として研究活動と啓発活動への補助金がありま

すが、そこでも人件費は計上できません.こうした助成からは雇用が生まれないのですが、雇用を創出できることが必要であると思います. 一方、NPO淡海センターでは、事務経費まで含めて補助を開始しましたが、全体で4,5件なので大変競争が激しい状況です.



会場 子供 親の視点が必要であると思います.子供たちへのアンケートでは,入る前は川に対するイメージというのは汚い,危ない,だから,入るなとなっています.そこの視点を抜きにして河川改修というのはあり得ないと思います.

嘉田 世界水フォーラムでは,世界子供水フォーラムというのをこの滋賀の大津の会場でやります.3月20日,21日,22日で世界かの子供さんと,日本じゅうの子供さんと合わせて議論することになっています.

会場 下流のために水を流しているため水 位が下がって魚たちの産卵の場所がなくなっ てしまいます .そこで竹やぶから竹を湖岸に持っていき ,産卵場をつくったらどうでしょうか . 嘉田 霞ヶ浦では ,既に山の間伐材を湖岸に 持ち込み ,そだ沈床で産卵場や湖岸の波よけな どをつくっています .水位操作については ,淀 川水系流域委員会でも大変問題になっています .1992 年の琵琶湖総合開発が終わって以降 , 操作規定が変わり ,冬場に水を落とすようにしましたが ,それを見直す要望が出ています .琵 琶湖工事事務所での検討を期待したいと思います . 会場 流域住民が河川改修に対して提言できることは,防災が第一ですが,住民の遊び場をつくってほしいということ,皆さんが楽しく生活できる環境づくりをしてほしいということに尽きると思います.

会場 滋賀県での最大降水量は,明治29年の9月4日から9月13,14日まで10日余り総雨量が約1000mmの記録があります.この時には琵琶湖の水の水位が3m70cmにふえたと聞いています.今後の河川改修では降雨量1000mmへの対応とともに,山の手入れが重要であると思います.

栗原 河川管理は大川への対策が中心となりますが、小川や水路など、そこで暮らしている人々の生活、農業、あるいは山までを含め、流域全部が健全でなければなりません、河川管理者は、大川の治水、利水、環境を預かっていますが、流域全体で議論していかないと河川の議論もできません。ですから、流域全体に声をかけていく必要があります。現在、滋賀県では農政水産部のみずすまし協議会や琵琶湖環境部の流域協議会などがありますが、これらを地域から同じような活動をつなげて、流域全体での議論をしていただきたい。

遠ざかった川,遠ざけた川,その犯人が河川管理者であったとことを申し上げなければならなりません.昔,川は,地域の川,自分たちの川であった.ときに上下流の争い,左右岸の争いをしながら,あるいは地域総出で川ざらいをしながら,洪水と戦いながら豊かな暮らしを享受してきました.地域が利水,治水,環境を全部やってきたのです.ところが,1895年に河川法ができて河川管理者が登場し,それから遠ざかった川になっていきました.我々のふだんの遊び,町そのものも,あるいは興味そのものも川から遠ざかり,それで,河川管理者もそのことがある種よかったのです.

それで得たものも多く,堤防ができて治水安 全度がある程度まで高まりました.そのおかげ で日本の発展がここまで来ましたが ,失ったものも一方で少なくありません .

私は,川づくりを河川管理者だけでなく,地域のありようとのつながりの中で,みんなでー緒に考えようというのが平成9年の河川法改正だと理解しています.

対立構造であったところを市民の方同士で 現場を見て、一定の方向を整理されたことは感 動的ですらありました。ここにこそ地域がはぐ くむ川づくりがあるとの思いを抱くものであ ります。

以上

The 3rd World Water Forum Pre-session

"Shiga River Basin Management Forum"

Date and time: Feb. 1, 2003 - 1.30 p.m. - 4.50 p.m. Place: Piazza Ohmi - 3F Conference Hall

Participants of round table discussion:

Shinji Egashira	Professor of Department of Science and Engineering, Ritsumeikan University,
	Permanent Representatives of Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee
Yukiko Kada	Professor of Faculty of Humanities, Kyoto Seika University,
	Permanent Representatives of Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee
Masahide Yuma	Associate Professor of Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University,
	Permanent Representatives of Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee
Shozo Yamaichi	Deputy Chief Executive of Tama River Center (NPO)
Hideto Kurihara	Director General, Department of Public Works and Transportation, Shiga Prefectural
	Government
Hisaya Sawano	Director of River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and Transportation of
	Shiga Prefectural Government
Fumiaki Shimo	Yasu River Basin, Ishibe & Kosei Rivers Improvement Meeting Board
Motoi Ishiyama	Yasu River Basin, Assistant Section Chief of River and Erosion Control Division, Koka
	Regional Promotion Bureau, Shiga Prefectural Government
Mamiko Sasao	Yasu River Basin, Technical stuff of of River and Erosion Control Division, Koka
	Regional Promotion Bureau, Shiga Prefectural Government
Sadao Sahashi	Hino River, Executive officer of Watching Hino River Party
Mitsuhiro Tsuji	Senior technical stuff of River and Port Division, Department of Public Works and
	Transportation, Shiga Prefectural Government,
	Secretariat member of Hino River Improvement Meeting Board
Hiroko Tanaka	Hino River, Technical stuff of River and Erosion Control Division, East Omi Regional
	Promotion Bureau, Shiga Prefectural Government
Norinaga Matsuo	Inukami River, Spokesman of the Bring Prosperity to the Inukami River Party
Hitoshi Habara	Inukami River, University of Shiga Prefecture, Inukami River Project
Daiki Koseki	Inukami River, University of Shiga Prefecture, Inukami River Project
Shigekazu Hashimoto	Inukami River, Deputy General of River and Erosion Control Division, Eastern Regional
	Promotion Bureau, Shiga Prefectural Government

Floor participants:

208 persons (Persons entered in the reception list ~ Members of the River Improvement Meeting Board: 68. General participants: 83. Government participants: 53. Media participants: 4)

Rivers Improvement in Shiga Hisaya SAWANO

At the opening of the Forum, I would like to give a outline of the our activities about rivers in Shiga and a brief presentation of the aspects I would like everybody to consider with us.

Community life and social activities have been based on the relationship between people and the river since recorded history. The cultures and civilizations have grown on the accumulation of experience that has taken place in such a long course of history. This historic process has been a give and take in which society has accepted the blessings of the river on the one hand and worked on the river to create a living environment on the other. The point of departure in this river improvement process is the concept "Sato-River". The concept means that the interaction of people with the river has forged a rapport. In other words, our life, culture and a riparian eco-system has nurtured in the process of human action on the river. Human life has been profoundly embedded in people's relationship with the lakes and rivers around them as they develop their towns and cities, and create river environments unique to the river, such as the eco-systems of wildlife moving up and down between the river and the wands or fields. River development spans a wide range of activities from the protection against floods and the daily use of water. It is an unremitting involvement repeated day after day.

Socioeconomic development in recent years, especially the postwar period of rapid growth during Japan's economic takeoff period, has given priority to flood control and water use. Although the natural environment was taken into consideration to some extent, flood control and water use were the main concerns in river development. With the revision of the River Law in 1997 came a new sense of direction, and the formation and preservation of the natural



environment became an additional purpose of river management. Thus, the revised River law made it clear that river management or improvement rested on three foundations: Flood control - Water use - and River environment. This vision of river management emphasizes the importance of a harmonious balance of humans, society and nature. While considering what has been gained and what has been lost in relationships between humans and rivers, it is essential that we should be aware of the symbiotic relationship between humans and the river.

There are various ways in which people relate to the river, and people expect or demand different things from the river. It is therefore very important that we should share a common vision of what the river should be in the future. The bodies involved with the river are equally as varied, ranging from river improvement by the government authorities to the flood prevention and control activities of the local communities. Making our rivers look beautiful, in other words, the preservation and improvement of the scenic beauty of the river landscape, also covers a wide spectrum from the creation of a sewage infrastructure to the cleaning of rivers. This makes it imperative for all of use to accept our roles in the common pursuit of a shared purpose to achieve progress through cooperation. One part of the visions we can all share for the future and of the programs we can embrace to make this vision reality is the "River Improvement Plan".

The Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee has been created to determine the general framework of this River Improvement Plan by consulting the experts and the representatives of the local communities. River Improvement Plans in Shiga are structured by dividing the whole of Shiga Prefecture into seven regions. For each region, we formulate its own River Improvement Plan for its rivers. For the bigger rivers, in particular, River Improvement Meeting Boards are being organized to examine what should be done to improve them. This will be an arduous process of trial and error. Today's forum may provide a welcome platform for discussing and proposing operational problems and areas in improvement.

Reports from the River Improvement Meeting Boards (RIBM)

"Yasu River Basin" Motoi ISHIYAMA, Mamiko SASAO and Humiaki SHIMO

The Yasu River is the longest river course and has the largest basin area in Shiga Prefecture. Its most important tributary is the Soma River. Used for transporting lumber down from the mountain ranges, it has been a historical battleground of a never-ceasing struggle against floods and the raging mountains from time immemorial. At present, river improvement is making progress in the lower reaches, and with the completion of the Ozuchi Dam, the Yasu River is no longer the dangerous river it once was. Improvement will be needed in the years ahead in the Ishibe-town and Kosei-town areas, downstream of the confluence where the Soma River joins the Yasu River. While the frequent flooding of the Soma used to cause much damage in the past improvement work was initiated in the downstream part after the bitter experience of the worst postwar flood in 1965 and the restoration work that followed. These improvement activities are still being continued at Konan-Town today.

[Soma RIMB]

Number of participants: 51 persons. Most prominent side event: Future of our Children Meeting (29 elementary and junior high school students). The first half of the event took place as a



Plenary Meeting, while group meetings were also held in its course for each of the Towns concerned: Koka, Konan, and Minakuchi. Reporting activities took the form of the issue of four newsletters and the opening of a homepage on the Internet. The findings of this Meeting were summed up in the form of proposals, with the launch of the "We Love the Soma River Group" to continue these activities.

The Meeting classed for the early execution of river improvement projects and the development of an infrastructure that lets the unique features of the Soma River come into its own. There were conflicting views about the trees and bamboo woods along the river, with some feeling they should be preserved and other preferring them to be cleared. Discussions took place to coordinate between the opposing parties.

[Ishibe & Kosei RIMB]

Number of participants: 70 persons. Expert Members: 3 persons. The Meeting consisted of plenary discussions and group debates. The first half focused on an assessment of the present situation and the latter half considered the improvement plans. It afforded a meaningful dialogue between the prefectural government and the residents, between the residents, and between the experts and the residents. Hope was also expressed that this dialogue should also continue in the future. Regional development, especially on and along the rivers, was a particularly prominent theme in the debate. There was a general



consensus that it was important also for the local residents to take part in voluntary activities and in formulating proposals.

"Hino River" Sadao SAHASHI, Mitsuhiro TSUJI and Hiroko TANAKA

The Hino River (with Hino-town in the upper and Omihachiman-City and Chuzu-town in the lower reaches) has a total basin area of 207km². Its bed has a length of 42km. In the past, it has caused flood damage on a number of occasions. The basin suffered great damage in the Isewan Typhoon in September 1959 and in the September 1990 typhoon. The Hino River needs bed excavation work and the river course has to be widened. These activities are to go ahead through cooperation based on the participation of the local communities from the planning stage.

[Hino RIMB]

Participants: 94 persons, with the three groups holding special meetings. The session produced a clash of opinions, with the old residents focusing attention on safety and the new ones on the environment. Studies and inspections have thus been made to assess local conditions in an effort to achieve a better mutual understanding. Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee made up of experts have also been held and the opinions of these experts have been summed up in a Proposal

Document to let everybody share the benefits of the Committee suggestions.

The way to deal with such clashes of opinions is to hold several meetings after careful observation of the field. This has given everybody a sense of how serious and how rewarding such involvement in the proposal stage can be. When it was not possible to reconcile opposing views to the very last, proposal documents noting both views side by side were drawn up. After this, improvement work is now in progress in the lower reaches. Based on how conditions are progressing in this part, it has been possible to confirm the validity of the proposals that have been adopted, and this will strengthen the resolve.

To continue these activities, the Watching the Hino River Party (54 members) was established. The main activities consist of a schedule of meetings including Water Quality Subcommittee sessions (regular measurements at six predefined locations), Historical Subcommittee sessions, NPO Subcommittee sessions (preparations for NPO acquisition) and Study Missions once every year. Plans are also being made for the organization of a booth at the Lake Biwa Water Fair held as part of the World Water Forum. This booth is to present the current state of the Hino River.

"Inukami River" Shigekazu HASHIMOTO, Norinaga MATSUO

The Inukami River (Hikone-City, Kora-town, and Taga-town) has a basin area of 104.3km² and a length of 27.1km. The river has repeatedly flooded the basin in the past. In more recent years, there was a major flood when Typhoon 19th ravaged the area in September 1990. Improvement plans for the Inukami River as a whole were established in 1979, focusing on flood control through regular dredging to maintain its cross-section. During the restoration work after the devastation of the Typhoon 19th in 1990 a debate took place about the preservation of the particular vegetation in the delta area of the river mouth. In cooperation with the University of Shiga Prefecture, studies have been carried both through hydraulic calculations and model experiments to consider a preservation island measure to be taken.

[Inukami RIMB]

Number of Participants: 95 persons. The event took place in the form of plenary meetings and group sessions. A total of seven meetings were held. The first four meetings focused on the

present state of the Inukami River and included sight inspection visits and nature watching groups. The latter three sessions were discussion meetings concentrating on infrastructure and management policies. To follow-up these events, the Bring Prosperity to the Inukami River Party was established and subcommittees were appointed, including the Life in the Inukami Area Subcommittee, Wildlife Subcommittee, Water Subcommittee, and Near-Future Subcommittee. The Party has 45 members. Membership fee costs 3,000 yen per year. The membership consists of local residents, local school headmasters and teachers, local assembly members, company owners and staff, and prefectural University Research Fellows as well as graduates, people from the environmental circle "K" and many other people from all walks of life. At present, the members are doing their best to grain a deeper understanding of the river basin to develop their knowledge of the region so that they will be experts on local matters themselves. The Party has already issued two editions of its PR.

"Tama River" Shozo YAMAMICHI

The Tama River is a very familiar waterfront and nature spot still left in Tokyo. It has elicited extremely active interest among the local residents mainly concerned about the protection of its natural environment. The Tama River Center was registered as an NPO in 2000 but it is still struggling very hard. This came about as the result of an event that lasted for a year and a half and was organized by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in 1993. The theme of this event was "The Tama River Region in the 21st Century." The Tama River Rehabilitation Subcommittee as one of these activities proposed to the Tokyo Metropolitan

Government the idea of building a partnership between government and the people and the establishment of a Center functioning for this purpose. This was prompted by the establishment of an office that had been created on a voluntary basis. On the Tama River, organizations such as the Nature Preservation Party had already played a main role in this from the mid-1960, and the number of citizen and local community organizations concerned with the river is believed well over a hundred. The Tama River Center as the "ear" to take in all their views served as an opinion and information-propagating base, offering both nationwide and overseas information and assisting in promoting interchange between communities in the upper and lower parts of the river basin. The Center was thus structured in way that made it difficult to collect membership fees from its adherents and therefore had to meet its costs by accepting work commissioned from outside.

Its activities consisted of the general administrative work as a secretariat, work undertaken on commission, projects undertaken on its own, projects based on volunteer cooperation, and research activities regarding the Tama River basin. The projects undertaken on commission orders was particularly important from the viewpoint of 1) supporting the citizen-level activities in the region, 2) stressing citizen-level scientific approach to environmental issues, and 3) fostering activities that could be done together with the citizens. It was therefore very active in making proposals befitting an NPO and presenting them to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation and to local government authorities. It also engaged in activities that made its stance and role as an NPO very clear. The research activities concerning the Tama Basin also tackled research themes that had not gone very well with scientific institutions, academics and experts. Pursued with painstaking devotion to details and with a long-sustained effort to take records, these activities were of great values for the data or materials they produced. In short, they represented "environmental science at the citizen-level."

The Center's Directors received no remuneration for their work while the young secretariat staff who were trained and developed on a roughly five-year contract were paid a salary. The aim was to develop human resources capable of being rotated to various jobs so as to be able to send out young staff with the versatility to work in other areas of activity.

The Center shared a variety of activities, including those of the Tama River Basin Area Research Laboratory with its commitment to citizen-level environmental science, the Tama River Source Research Center whose job was to



foster interchange between the middle and lower reaches of the Tama River basin, the river mouth area and the sea on themes related to the natural environment of the river source area, regional history and civilization, and the Tama River Catchment Area Roundtable Conference that was designed to bring the citizens, government and companies together to the discussion table on regular basis. The results of all of these activities have been and are being communicated not only to the members but also to the local public in general. In this process of trial and error, problems have come up in finding the proper balance between information disclosure and information exchange and in the way the Center as a consensus-building forum goes ahead with decision-making.

After developing the River Improvement Plan of Tama River Basin, the Center has made plans envisaging the vision of the Tama River Basin Museum and has already partly implemented this program. These plans include: 1) the collection of data for the entire river basin from the citizens' viewpoint based on the idea of the basin as an Eco-Museum; 2) a positive commitment to disaster prevention; and 3) the passing on of the legacy of the Tama River to the next generation, including general education or learning. Currently, proposals are made for the establishment of the Tama River Information Center, with candidate sites for this Center having already been selected. All of these proposals are made by the citizens themselves. Consideration is also being given to the establishment of some 11 Local Centers.

NPOs can have a large market and broad function. The Tama River Center, however, has four young staff members and the expenses to run the Center amount to about 45 million yen a year,

including rent for the premises. The hardest thing for the Center is to procure funds. This problem marks the limit of what NPOs can do and is inherent in the system.

Panel Discussion Coordinator: Yukiko KADA

Dr. Egashira Our common problem is to find a balance between the environment and flood control. People on the Yasu River make it clear that they are worried about flooding, and what I would like to know is what exactly people demand from the levees. It has been reported that on the Hino River, people gained a common awareness of the problem by inspecting the location in an effort to resolve the divergence of opinion resulting from whether people have experienced disasters in the past or not. This is exactly true. I felt very deeply that providing and sharing information is very important indeed. The way I would like to see these activities to be continued is for us to pay greater attention to the way in which factors such as the water level of the river, the river's water volume or flow, the shape of the river and, in particular, the movement of sand and soil have a major effect on the river ecology and on the growth of wildlife. With regard to the Inukami River, I would like to ask how we can overcome challenges of increased costs for leaving the Tabu (Machilus thunbergii) woodland intact and what we can do about the sort of river development that makes the river something it shouldn't be.

Mr. Shimo Flood control is essential. I just can't accept the attitude of saying NO to just about everything and of refusing to construct anything because of the environment. The view was expressed that "even a flood disaster that is as rare as to happen only once every 50 years is devastating for whoever is affected." While the new residents feel that a river with a higher bed

than the surrounding plains is a rare cultural assets even on a national scale and should therefore be preserved, there were also others who demanded improvement work because of the danger that is threatening the lives of people in the area. Thus, there is a clear conflict of opinions.

Mr. Ishiyama The clash of opinion that plays off the environment against flood control is a ubiquitous problem that exists on every river. In the case of the Yasu River, however, we have a levee that is not continuous, and the parties agreed that it would be practically useful to connect the levee as a cycling track.

Mr. Sahashi The new residents had never experienced a natural disaster. On two occasions, talks were arranged by having the citizens visit the site, look at the locations where something has to be done, and have them all stay there to see for themselves. On the site, it is possible to talk on an equal footing and bare one's innermost thoughts. The mere fact of having been able to talk with each other at the actual site meant that the pros and cons



could both be recorded as they turned out at the end of the talks. And, we feel that most of the views that were presented have been summarized in a fair manner.

Dr. Kada On the lower Hino River, there is a ship inside a house. The old residents had made some very bitter experiences with flood disasters. Yet, in contrast, the new residents emphasize the preservation of the natural environment. The fact that both, the new and old residents, were able to meet and talk with each other while looking at the site has been a very important step. Now, I wonder what things have been on the Tama River.

Mr. Yamamichi Flood environmental preservation should not be played off one against the other. We believe that both environmental preservation and water use have to be seen within the framework of flood control. Environmental conservation is achieved by people making a constant effort to maintain and manage the environment just like the mountains in one's home place ("Sato-mountain"). In the same way, the river environment can only be maintained when people are making an effort. The best way for the environmentalists to get to know the awesomeness of a flood is to inspect certain locations immediately after a flood as part of their monitoring of the river environment.

Dr. Kada Environmental monitoring research on the Tama River after chaotic flooding has been noted down as a voluntary project on the Tama River. This corresponds to what Professor Egashira called monitoring of the "river flow, changes in the riverbed's shape, and changes of the river as a whole." I wonder this might not help the NPO to procure the funds it needs.

Mr. Yamamichi When the plans that had been proposed were implemented, the River Administrator, too, acknowledged their relevance. These activities gave the residents an opportunity to see for themselves the devastating trail of destruction that a flood causes and the details were all entered in a report. After that, the report was

offered for sale and we were able to use the income from the sale as our operating funds.

Dr. Kada The way in which the NPOs offer services that used to be the work of the government administration and take on the work as a project to generate funds gives us a sense of how activities will take place in the future. I would like to take the example of the Inukami River to give us an idea of how we can cope with the increasing project costs for environmental conservation.

Mr. Habara The University of Shiga Prefecture has begun with its activities designed to foster information exchange among students of different disciplines at the University. The results of research undertaken by the University should be made available to the community in the region. On this notion, there have been two Inukami River symposia. Such exchange of opinions between the University, the government and the region is a very good way for everybody to validate the significance of the University's research work.

Mr. Hashimoto On the side of the University of Shiga Prefecture, the riverbed was widened and the land was purchased. This meant that the land purchase costs increased by that amount. But there is a possibility that the island in the middle may promote washout and deposition be seen from a flood control viewpoint. The costs have also been found to expand when we studied the case using hydraulic calculations and model experiments. At the Inukami RIMB, however, we had a consensus not only for flood control but also for environmental conservation. We will execute the improvement works in the upper parts of the river in the near future, and once again we will come up against the problem of whether we should preserve the woodlands along the river banks.

Dr. Yuma [Point 1] Wildlife welcomes floods. Theoretically, wildlife can coexist with floods provided that there is land. At the same time, when we reset the river environment we need much more water in the river. It will not happen if we are able to have proper flood control. It is important to

accept adequate floods for wildlife and protect people from flood disasters.

[Point 2] The way people feel about the waterfront and the way wildlife inhabits the waterfront are important aspects not only on large rivers administered by the River and Port Division but also on small rivers. Groundwater is also important. These three issues need some far-reaching study in which the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries should also get involved.

[Point 3] The site conditions are quite different. Someone lives in the alluvial fan area or other lives a river with a higher bed than its neighboring flood plain. What we need to do is to sort out our basic ideas as to how we should resolve these issues.

[Point 4] It is important that we should record data just as we find them. For this, the citizen-level environmental science approach is very important.

Mr. Shimo If flood control environmental preservation are not two separate things but rather two aspects of the same thing, the two shouldn't be in conflict with each other. Rather, protecting the environment should become part and parcel of flood control. Protecting the river environment leads to the protection of people's environment. This is the conclusion we have arrived at. We will do what's necessary to control floods and also protect the environment, and in doing so, we'll all pull together and cooperate closely with the government. This is the approach we have clearly established.



Mr. Hashimoto There are examples in all parts of the country showing that flooding can cause severe damage even on small rivers. But at the same time, flood should also have contributed to the cultivation of agricultural crops. In this respect it is important that we should be able to secure land to act as a retarding pond. On the Inukami River, the fact that we were able to secure such land even with the preservation of the environment - that is, for example, the conservation of the Tabu (Machilus thunbergii) woodland - was a very important factor.

Dr. Kada While our theme concerns the partnership between government and the residents, we should also ask what we are to make of the involvement of private companies.

Mr. Ishiyama A pharmaceutical company became involved as an advisor to the Soma RIMB.

Dr. Kada Let me ask the people that are not at this roundtable what they think. For instance, what about the participation of private companies?

Mr. Yamamichi

Not a single one of the activities of NPOs should go to waste. For about ten years or so, they - the NPOs - have been doing studies on waste removal in a quadrate to find out whether there is something amiss somewhere. I think it makes a lot of sense to have a partnership here with the companies that are the source of waste. You can't count on cash from the companies but where companies can make a contribution is by the way they can be involved in some secondary form including, for example, goods or campaigns. There is a need for us to join forces and mobilize the wisdom they have.

Floor Participant In Shiga, We are doing a study with the involvement of construction companies on the construction methods for improving our regions and our environment through public work and on the public fund and social infrastructure base we need for our communities. When this study is over, construction will start. After the construction is over, the benefits or effects of the project will then be

assessed. We are trying to integrate all of these procedures into a single program.

Dr. Kada The practice has so far been that governments implement public works by trying to figure out what it is that the public wants. But now we are recognizing that there are also doubts about the need for certain public works. Although there is a chance that NPOs and the local public might make this their own business, we have seen quite clearly what the system-inherent limits are to which NPOs can act. The question whether an NPO might be better or whether a private company might do a better job or, for that matter, whether an unspecified group as of now would be better, all this has to be considered.

Mr. Yamamichi For the NPOs, what's important is how their activities can benefit society. They may be acting on a small scale, that's fine, but they have to act as groups and aim activities that are seasoned with the zip and zest of a grain of salt. They have to act with the confidence to face the future. The NPO's feel that the limit of the fund-raising potential is in the order of 10 to 15 million yen a year, and within this frame, all they can do is to keep the effort going with the confidence that they'll be on top of future changes, and that must also included future changes of the tax system.

Dr. Kada The NPOs incur certain expenses for the regional activities, and these running costs that are necessary to keep thing ticking over - that is, costs for organizing and for running the secretariat - are the biggest problem. If the Prefectural River Improvement Meeting Board was to run by the "Residents" we would have the same problem of how we could cover the necessary expenses. This will be the next problem we have to address. There are subsidy fund to support the Foundation of River & Watershed Environment Management in its research and public awarenessbuilding activities, but these staff costs cannot be shown in the accounts. Although these subsidies do not create employment the fact remains that we

have to create employment. On the other hand, the NPO Ohmi Center has begun to a subsidy system that even include office costs. Since there are a few projects, competition is very tough.

Floor Participant We need the views of our children and of the parents to be considered. A questionnaire study was done on children and according to this study, the image children have before they even approach the river or get into it, is that the river is dirty, is dangerous, and because of this they won't even go in. I feel that we can't start improving our rivers without taking this view of the river into consideration.

Dr. Kada At the World Water Forum, we'll have the Children's World Water Forum here in Otsu, Shiga Prefecture. Children from all over the world and children from all over Japan will come together for a debate on March 20, 21 and 22.

Floor Participant What we are seeing is that the water level is dropping because water is flushed down for the lower reaches. As a result, there are no spawning ground for fish species. How about the creation of spawning zones for the fish by bringing bamboo down to the lake banks from the bamboo thickets?

Dr. Kada In the case of Lake Kasumigaura, they are already taking the trees and shrubs that have been cut down in the mountains to the lake shores to create fascine mattresses, for fish to spawn and to break the waves on the lake banks. The regulation of the water level is also a great problem for the Yodo River Basin Committee. Since the Lake Biwa Comprehensive Development Plan was completed in 1992, the control regulations have changed. The rules now say that the water level has to be lowered in the winter. Recently, however, demands have been made preferring this ruling to be reviewed. I look forward to the way the Lake Biwa Construction Office will examine this issue.

Floor Participant The fact that the residents of the river basin can present the suggestions on river improvement is a good thing and while

disaster protection must of course come first, everything possible should be done to make the river a place for the residents to relax, and an environment for everybody to enjoy living there.

Floor Participant The maximum precipitation we had in Shiga Prefecture occurred from September 4 through to September 13 and 14, 1954. Rainfall stood at a record of over about 1,000mm for about 10 days. At that time, I understand, the water level of Lake Biwa rose to 3.70 meters. For the future, we have to improve the river to cope with rainfall on a scale of 1,000mm. We also have to look after the mountains.

Mr. Kurihara River management does of course focus on measures for the large rivers. But it is essential that the river basin as a whole should be sound and safe, and that includes also the small rivers and the water channels, the people who live there and grow crops there, and also the mountains. The River Administrator is responsible for flood control, water use and environmental protection of large rivers. But the point is that we can't really discuss the river unless we talk about the entire river basin. So, we have to address the river basin as a whole and everybody living in it. At present, we have the Mizusumashi Promotion Council of the department of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Basin Council of the department the Lake Biwa and the Environment. I expect that such resident's activities are flourished and lead to discuss how the river basin should be as a whole.

The river had and has been moved out of sight, and I must say that the culprit responsible for this is the River Administrator. In the past, the river used to be the familiar river of one's own region, our own river. At times, there were conflicts between people living on the lower and upper reaches, and there were disputes between people living on the left and the right riverbanks. And also, people would dredge their rivers in entire regions. People would put up a fight against floods. People, meanwhile, have been blessed with a fulfilled life from their river. The individual

regions would do everything and take care of everything: water use, flood control, and the environment. The River Administrator was born when the River Law was enacted in 1895. After that, the river moved far away into the background. We have turned away from the river in play and work, and our interests and our towns and villages are no longer by the river. The river has become something in the distance. In this process of moving away from the river, the River Administrator has played his role, and a good one it was in some sense.

A lot of good has come out of it. We have had banks to protect us. We have raised the level of security against floods to some extent. Because of it, and thanks to it, Japan has developed to what it now is. But in this process, there are also many things we have lost.

The way I understand the meaning of the River Law revised in 1997 is that River development should not be the exclusive job of the River Administrator but all people should join together in a common efforts in the context of the common interest that spans across the entire river basin.

The startling fact is that even where we have had a structure of confrontation, we have been able to align the conflicting views in a particular direction by having the residents go out to see the sites for themselves. I feel that this is what river development fostered by the region is all about.

Appendix

その他の国内事例と海外事例

Domestic Cases & Overseas Cases

国内の先進事例「鶴見川流域ネットワーキング (神奈川県及び東京都)」

財団法人リバーフロント整備センター

鶴見川流域ネットワーキング(略称は、TRネット)は、バクの姿をした鶴見川流域で50を超える市民団体が参加する市民団体のネットワーク組織であり、安全・安らぎ・自然環境・福祉重視のまちづくり、流域文化づくりを目指し、河川・環境行政と呼応しながら着実な市民活動を行っている。

TRネットに参加する市民団体はそれ ぞれの持ち場で活動し、また流域の規模で 連携して調査・提言・イベント主催等をす すめ、市民間・市民行政間の連携活動を推

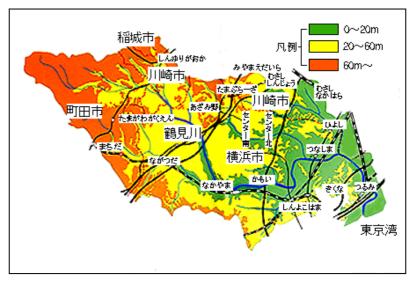


図 - 1 鶴見川流域図

進して、総合治水や河川環境管理計画の充実·実現を市民サイドから促進する強力な原動力となっている。

1. 取り組みの背景

鶴見川流域では、TRネットが発足する数年前(1980年代後半)から、既に幾つかの団体が流域連携を目指して活動しており、下流部をフィールドにしていた団体はそれぞれ流域交流を構想しており、また源流部のナチュラリストグループは、源流域での活動と同時に川歩きを通して流域交流を進めていた。

「鶴見川流域ネットワーキング」は、1991年にこれらの市民活動を基礎としてスタートしたものであり、そのきっかけは流域規模でのイベント連携「鶴見川ネットワーキングフェスティバル」の開催であった。この企画の中心は、総合治水の流域イベント「ふれあって鶴見川'91」への参加であり、TRネットのメンバーは、それぞれの地域の自然や活動を、旧建設省(京浜工事事務所)や自治体の協力のもと、初めて流域の規模で紹介する機会を得て、これを機に各参加団体は、川のフォーラムや川祭りを主体に年間のイベント交流を継続して実施している。

2. 取り組みの概要

2.1 取り組みの目標

TRネットの活動目標は、市民・行政・企業間の連携を促し、危機と可能性の狭間にある鶴見川とその流域に、川と自然とまちの未来を支える活動・流域文化を育てることであり、これらの目標を達成するために、総合治水の啓発活動や、イベント参加など様々な活動を実施している。

2.2 取り組み内容

TRネットは、基本的には人と情報の交流を軸とする緩やかな連携組織(ネットワーキング)という形態をとっており、20名ほどで構成された「世話人会議」が中心となって運営を行い、「TRネット事務局」が、情報の発信やプロジェクトの企画等、出版・企画・調整・運営等の現場機能を引き受けている。

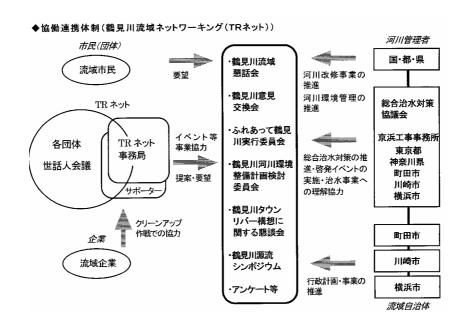


図 - 2 鶴見川流域ネットワーキング体制図

TRネットでは、パートナーシップ育成を目的に、市民活動間の連携と同時に、市民・行 政間の連携が進んでいる。1991年以来、鶴見川総合治水のPRキャンペーンである「ふれあって鶴見川」をはじめ、「鶴見川いき・い き・セミナー」、そして「クリーンアップ作戦」等、市民・行政の 各種の連携がすすみ、一部では企業の参加・支 援も始まっている。

例えば、「ふれあって鶴見川」では、TRネット、河川管理者、自治体の3者が実行委員会を作り、イベント全体の企画・運営を行っており、1996年には「ふれあって鶴見川」キャンペーンイベントに一万二千人を超える参加者があった。また、総合治水の理解者を育てる機会として毎年開催されている「鶴見川いき・いき・セミナー」(市民講座)にもTRネットは様々な支援を行っており、年間100

人ほどの参加者の中から優秀なネットワーカーも育っている。「鶴見川クリーンアップ作戦」はTRネットの独自のプロジェクトで、行政の応援を得て実施され成果が報告書にまとめられている。「鶴見川流域人大学」、「鶴見川源流祭(秋)」、などもTRネットの自主企画であり、行政の応援を得て推進されている。

また、TRネットは公共プロジェクトの計画の場面にも参画し、市民サイドから、川や流域に関するビジョン・経験・知 識を提供している。TRネットの提案したプロムナードや親水空間は公共の計画案に採り入れられ、各所で計画や整備が進んでいる。町田市の源流の泉では、TRネットの市民提案を活かして市が自然回復型の広場を開設し、市民団体と連携して管理作業を進めている。鶴見川多目的遊水地(旧建設省と横浜市の共同事業)内に都市型湿地公園をつくる提案も市の整備計画に活かされつつある。TRネットのメンバーは、流域での日頃の徹底した活動や経験に基づいて提案を行うため、その多くが公共プロジェクトへの有効かつ適切な意見と受け止められている。

現在、TRネットが注目している中期的なプロジェクトには、たとえば、「鶴見川未来予想図(旧建設省)」、「鶴見川河川環境整備計画(神奈川県)」、「多摩河川環境計画(東京都)」、「鶴見川夕ウンリバー構想(横浜市)」、「環境エコアッププラン(横浜市)」、さらに旧環境庁が流域3市(横浜・川崎・町田)ならびに旧建設省、東京都、神奈川県などと策定中の「鶴見川流域生物多様性保全計画」等があり、特に「鶴見川水系河川環境管理基本計画」については、計画立案から実施の現場に至るまで積極的に参加し、流域市民の参画の機会作りの促進、推進を行っている。

またTRネットの機関紙「鶴見川流域人」の発行や、流域地図、イベントカレンダー、フィールド ノート、ウォーキングガイドブック等の作成、配布といった広報活動にも力を入れている。

TRネットは、財政的にはまだうまく組織化されておらず、上述した日常業務は、基本的にはボランティア活動となっている。しかし、事務局業務は急増しており、事務局の強化を図るため、1997年春には世話人による法人組織「(有)流域法人・バクハウス」を設立して、その中に事務局機能の一部を置いた事によって、川・流域に関わる公共的な業務を社会的責任を持って実行できる能力と体制がさらに強化されている。

2.3 行政との関係

行政の流域対応も、TRネットの活動と様々な形で連携しながら、賑わいをましている。旧環境庁、流域自治体、旧建設省の連携で1998年に策定された「生物多様性保全モデル地域計画(鶴見川流域)」を受け、1999年9月には「池のフォーラム」(横浜市主催)が、2000年には「谷戸のフォーラム」(町田市主催)が開催され、TRネットも参加しておおきな成果を上げた。1999年秋からは、旧建設省(現国土交通省)京浜工事事務所の企画による、「鶴見川流域水マスタープラン」の策定作業(「鶴見川流域水委員会・準備会」)もすすんでおり、流域視野で水循環に注目し、総合的な国土の管理・保全を考える、さらに画期的な枠組みの実現が期待されている。

3. 取り組みの問題・課題

河川行政と TR ネットの間は、情報や課題の共有がかなり進んでおり、また 10 年程のイベントの共同企画・運営の実績もあって順調に進んでいる。しかし、市民活動への企業人の進出はめざましいが、企業(法人)との連携が余り進行していない。また、地域との交流・連携が始まったばかりである事から未だ意識の隔たりも大きい。

こうした状況を打破するため、「クリーンアップ作戦」では、行政支援の他に、企業からの賛助金などにより、企業との連携を模索している。また町内会や自治会とも接点を見出す試みを行っている。

TR ネットは、50 を超える多様な市民団体の連合体であることから、方針や方法を巡る考え方も多様で、激しい議論に発展することもあり、内部調整が困難な場合も少なくない。

The case of Tsurumi River Basin Network (Kanagawa Pref. and Tokyo Met.)

Foundation for Riverfront Improvement and Restoration

Tsurumi River Basin Network (Kanagawa Pref. and Tokyo Met.)

Tsurumi River Basin Network (TR Net) is a citizen's group network organization working with more than fifty citizen's groups from the Tsurumi River basin, which is shaped like a tapir. It aims at creating cities in the basin that have safety, comfort, a sound natural environment and welfare as well as creating a basin culture. Its activities have attained excellent results in concert with river and environment administration.

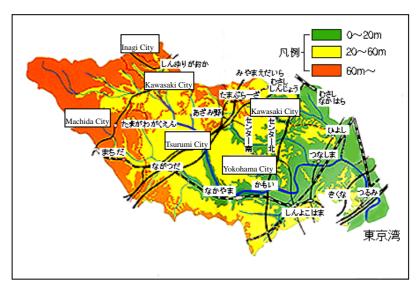


Fig.1 Tsurumi River Basin Map

Each civic group in TR Net plays an

active part in each region and carries out environmental research in the Tsurumi River in cooperation with other groups on a regional scale. Based on this research, each group promotes a variety of events to give proposals for environmental improvement and/or conservation. In addition, each group promotes taking an active part in cooperation with the citizenry and each administrative office. Now, each civic group has become a powerful prime mover to help make a better scheme for general flood control and a management plan of river environment.

1. Background of Activities

In the Tsurumi River basin, in the late 1980's, there already were some active civic groups aiming at regional cooperation for several years before TR Net was initiated. Some groups in the lower reaches area planned to have exchanges with other groups in the region and naturalist groups in the source of the river area had already carried out regional exchange through river walks and other activities at the source of the river area.

The Tsurumi River Network was born in 1991 based on the above-mentioned civic activities. The opportunity of the establishment was a time when the Tsurumi River Network Festival was held. The purpose of this plan was to participate in the basin-wide event for the general flood control, the Fureatte Tsurumi River '91 (Contacting the Tsurumi River Area '91). With cooperation from the

former Ministry of Construction (Keihin Construction Office) and local governments, the members of TR Net had an opportunity to introduce each region's nature and its activities on a basin-wide scale for the first time by participating in the event. After the event, each participating group has carried out annual exchange events that are mainly river forums and river festivals.

2. Activity Outline

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of TR Net's activities is to encourage cooperation with citizens, administrative offices and companies and enhance mutual activities supporting the future environment of the river, nature, the neighboring towns and the culture of the basin. To achieve this purpose, TR Net is implementing many activities such as education for general flood control and participation in events.

2.2 Activity Details

TR Net basically assumes the form of a loose networking system taking a leading part in the exchange of manpower and information, and most of its activities are managed by a Go-between Council composed of approximately twenty members. The TR Net Secretariat established within TR Net manages publishing and coordination for providing information and project planning and implementation.

TR Net aims at nurturing partnerships and, according to their results, active cooperation with citizens and administrative organs as well as cooperative activities with civic groups. Since 1991, a variety of cooperative activities have been carried out with citizens and administrative offices through participating in Tsurumi River general flood control PR campaigns such as the Tsurumi River Iki Iki Seminar (Tsurumi River Lively Seminar) and Clean-up Operations including the Fureatte Tsurumi River (Contacting the Tsurumi River Area). Participation by companies and their support have begun in some part.

For example, at the Fureatte Tsurumi River (Contacting the Tsurumi River Area), the three parties TR Net, the River Administration Bureau and local government created an executive committee to run both planning and management of the entire event. More than 12,000 people participated in the campaign event the Fureatte Tsurumi River (Contacting the Tsurumi River Area) held in 1996. In addition, TR Net provides a variety of types of support for the Tsurumi River Iki Iki Seminar (Tsurumi River Lively Seminar) -- a civic course of lectures -- held annually, which offers an opportunity to support people who comprehend general flood control. Some excellent human resources who can contribute to networking activities have been trained from the approximately 100 participants in the lectures. The Tsurumi River Clean-up Operation is the TR Net's original project implemented through support from administrative organs and its results have been described in reports. The Tsurumi River Basin Residents College and the Source of Tsurumi River Festival (autumn) are also TR Net's original

plans. They are carried out with support from administrative offices.

TR Net also has a hand in the planning phase of public projects and offers, as what can be suggested from the citizens' side, a future vision regarding the river and its basin, and the knowledge obtained from the experience through accumulated activities. A promenade along the banks of the river in special areas for interacting with water as proposed by TR Net have been adopted into the public planning draft, and in several locations the detailed planning and construction works have been executed. Near a pond located at the source of the Tsurumi River, the city government opened a nature-restoration square based on a proposal from TR Net and it is administered through cooperation with civic organizations. A plan to make a city-type marsh park in the Tsurumi River multi-purpose flood prevention area (a mutual project with the former Ministry of Construction and Yokohama City) on the river is being put into practice for the city's preparation scheme. Since TR Net's members make proposals to each local government based on thorough activities and experience, most of them are accepted as effective and appropriate opinions for public projects.

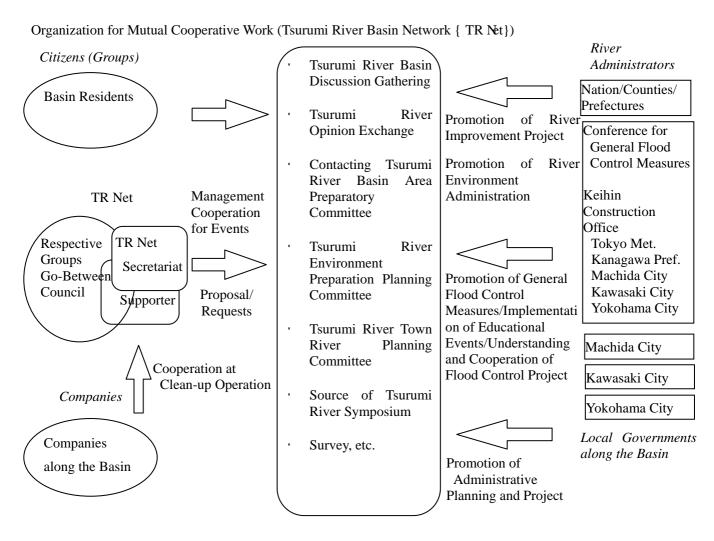


Fig.2 TR Net Organization

Mid-term projects TR Net is currently concerned to include: the Future Map of Tsurumi River (the

former Ministry of Construction), the Tamagawa River Environmental Plan (Tokyo Met.), the Tsurumi Town River Plan (Yokohama City) and Environment Eco-improvement Plan (Yokohama City), and the Tsurumi River Basin Biological Diversity Conservation Plan, for which the Former Agency of the Environment is drawing up a plan with the three basin cities (Yokohama, Kawasaki and Machida) including the former Ministry of Construction and the governments of Tokyo Met., and Kanagawa Pref. In particular, regarding the Basic Management Plan for River Environment of the Tsurumi River System, the TR Net participated in the planning from its draft to implementation and we are promoting opportunities for people living in the basin to take part in it.

In addition, TR Net puts stress on public relation activities, such as publication of TR Net's bulletin "Tsurumi River Basin Residents", creation and distribution of a regional map, an event calendar, field research notes and a guidebook for walking.

Regarding financial issues, the TR Net has not yet been well organized and the daily work basically relies on volunteers. The Secretariat's work is, however, rapidly increasing; therefore, a limited liability company of the Baku House managed by a go-between council was established in the spring of 1997. Due to giving a part of the secretariat's responsibilities to the company, the ability and organization to carry out the work of contributing to the public regarding the river and the basin with social responsibility have been further strengthened.

2.3 Relationship with Administrative Offices

With the cooperation with the TR Net, the activities related to the river basin matters by administrative offices have expanded in many ways. In concert with the Plan of the Model Region for Bio-diversity Conservation along the Tsurumi River Basin outlined in 1998 with cooperation from the former Environmental Agency, local governments along the basin and the former Ministry of Construction, the Pond Forum was held by Yokohama City in September 1999. In 2000, Machida City held the Yato (valley residents) Forum in which TR Net participated and obtained excellent results. Since autumn 1999, outline works for the Tsurumi River Basin Water Master Plan (the Tsurumi River Basin Water Committee/Preparatory Committee), a scheme by the Keihin Construction Office of the former Ministry of Construction (the present Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) have been in progress. It is anticipated that an epoch-making framework in considering the comprehensive management and conservation of national land with a focus on a water cycle within a river basin is realized.

3. Problems and Tasks of the Activities

Thanks to the approximately ten years' experience of mutual planning and management of events, sharing of information and tasks among the river administrations and TR Net and their relationship are well advanced. On the other hand, cooperation with companies has not yet progressed much despite of the fact that participation of people working for companies in these civic activities is notably progressed. In addition, there is still a great distance in thinking among the regional people due to

insufficient experience of exchange and cooperation among those regions, which have barely gotten under way.

To cope with this situation, in the Clean-up Operation, a way to cooperate with companies in a mean of finical aids has been investigated, beyond the administrative support. Also, tentative approaches to find a point of agreement with town-block associations and town councils are being conducted.

Since TR Net is a united body of more than fifty civic groups with different ways of thinking on directions and methodologies reflecting various interests held by those groups, it is not a rare case that coordination among the groups becomes a difficult problem.

国内事例「多摩川」

財団法人リバーフロント整備センター

1. 取り組みの背景

多摩川は山梨県笠取山(標高1,953m)に水源を発し、東京湾に注ぐ幹川流路138km、流域面積1,240km²の都市河川です。流域は、山梨県・東京都・神奈川県の2区23市2町3村より構成され、流域内の行政区域人口は約425万人。地形は、山地が68%、32%が平地です。年間の年間の降水量は約1,400mmで6月から9月にかけて多摩川の流量は豊富になり、冬季には少なくなります。水源より流下した水は奥多摩湖でいったん貯留された後、秋川や浅川などの支川と合流して東京湾に注いでいます。調布取水堰より下流は感潮区間となっており、河床材料は上流から礫・下流部は泥・砂で構成されています。

流域の都市化に伴って、洪水被害も多くなりました。そこで明治 43 年(1910 年)の大洪水を契機に、大正7年(1918 年)から多摩川改修工事が着手され、順次改修されてきました。昭和 41 年(1966 年)には一級水系に指定され、河口から万年橋(61.8km)までが「直轄管理区間」として、国土交通省が管理することになりました。その後浅川、大栗川の一部もこれに編入されました。現在、多摩川では戦後最大規模の洪水を安全に流すことを目標とした河川整備を実施しています。

多摩川の利水は江戸時代に大きく発展しました。農業用水の需要が高まり、また土木技術も向上したことから、二ヶ領用水や玉川上水が整備され、灌漑用水や生活用水として広く利用されてきました。明治・大正・昭和とますます水需要は増大し、昭和32年(1957年)には小河内ダムが完成。東京の水がめとして重要な役割を果たしています。その後、昭和39年(1964年)の渇水を契機に利根川などにも水源を求めています。現在の多摩川からの取水は東京都全取水量の2割程度となっています。

昭和30・40年代から自然環境や水質が悪化すると、多摩川の自然を守る市民活動が活発化するとともに、河川環境の保全に対する様々な取り組みを実施してきました。下水道整備、河川浄化施設の設置などを行った結果、現在ではほとんどの区間で水質の指標、BOD75%値が環境基準値を満足しています。また、環境対策は水質だけにとどまらず生き物がすみやすく人が親しめる多摩川をめざして、全国初の河川環境管理計画の策定、多自然型川づくり、河川環境保全モニターの設置など、ハード・ソフト両面から取り組んでいます。

2. 取り組みの概要

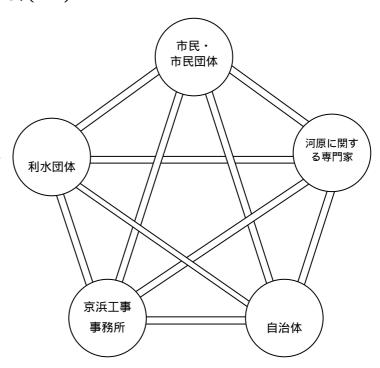
2.1 環境管理基本計画

多摩川のこれまでの歴史的背景を踏まえ、河川管理者、関係機関、自治体、学識経験者、自治会及び市民団体などが、各々の責務を認識し、有機的に連携を図りながら、きめ細かい河川管理をめざします。具体的な取り組みとして、京浜工事事務所独自の「リバーシビックマネージャー」制度があります。これは、川に関する自然や環境、福祉、防災、文化、国際交流などの専門知識を持ち、川づくりに積極的な沿川住民たちから助言、意見を頂き、今後の川づくりに役立てていこうというものです。

2.1.1 多摩川流域リバーミュージアム (TRM)

多摩川を大切にする気持ちを育てるには、まず川や流域についてよく知ってもらうことが重要です。平成14年度からは総合的学習がスタートし、多摩川を教材にした学習活動も増えています。このように、誰もが多摩川の生物、自然、歴史、文化などを学習できるシステムが求められています。また他方では、洪水時における水位変化などをリアルタイムに情報伝達収集することが急務となっています。

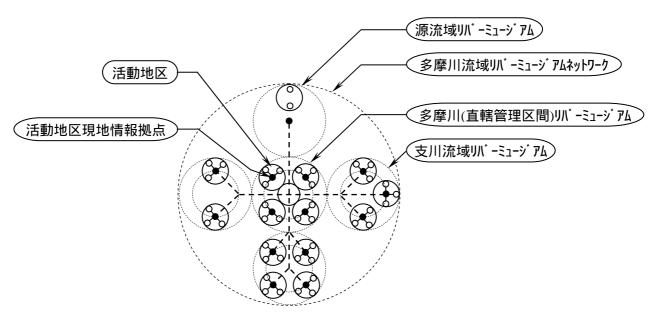
こうした背景から、多摩川の情報、多摩川のもつ価値を市民が共有できるシステムとして「多摩川流域リバーミュージアム(TRM)」が誕生しました。



2.1.2 多摩川流域リバーミュージアムの基本構成

多摩川情報センター

多摩川流域全体の情報収集・情報提供・交通、市民(団体)の活動支援と交流、防災情報収集・ 提供などリバーミュージアム全体の統括的な役割を狙い、現地情報拠点の支援も行います。



広がる TRM ネットワーク

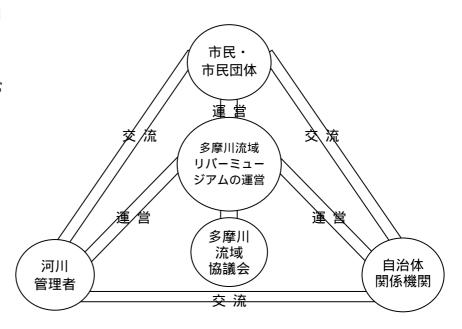
当面は直轄管理区間を先行して進めていきますが、将来は支川流域リバーミュージアムと一体 となった活動を展開していきます。

2.1.3 TRM の運営

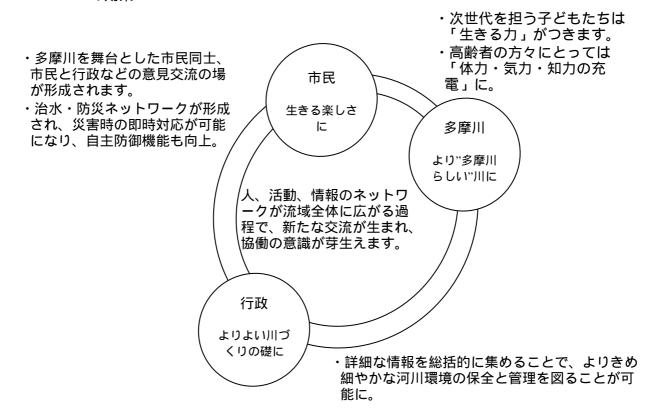
パートナーシップによる協同 運営と交流

多摩川流域リバーミュージアムの情報・施設・資産などの日常的な維持管理や、現地ガイド・各種イベント開催などについては、市民(団体)と地元の自治体、河川管理者、水利団体などの関係機関のパートナーシップによって運営します。

こうしたリバーミュージア ム活動を通して、さまざまな市 民団体同士の交流、市民と行政 の交流を促進します。



2.1.4 TRM の効果



2.1.5 多摩川流域リバーミュージアム (TRM)

TRM 情報のサテライト、せせらぎ館の取り組み

・情報コ ーナー

館内のパソコンで、TRM のホームページを見ることができます。特に狛江、宿河原地区については、河川環境ガイドマップに詳しい情報があります。

·高精細 画像

狛江·宿河原地区の航空写真や上流の渓谷の風景など、多摩川のさまざまな姿を 500 万画素の美しい画像と心地よい音楽で楽しめます。

・プリン トサービス

TRM ホームページ、顕微鏡などの映像、地図情報などのプリントサービスを行っています。

・リアル タイム画像

二ヶ領宿河原堰魚道に設置されたカメラや顕微鏡の映像を、リアルタイムで見ることができます。

水辺再発見活動の支援

・河川環 境マップづくり

市民の方々が河川敷で発見した情報を TRM のホームページに掲載するため、携帯パソコンと デジタルカメラの貸出を行っています。また、手書きの調査票も受け付けます。

・現地観 察モデルコースの説明

狛江・宿河原地区の川原の自然観察、多摩川にまつわる歴史・文化散策ルートの説明を行っています。現地では、案内標識や i-mode でも情報を見ることができます。

・ミクロ 世界の体験

館内のデジタル顕微鏡とパソコンを使い、川原で見つけた草花や昆虫などを最大 200 倍で見ることができます。拡大した映像は TRM のホームページに登録することも可能。

・活動プ ログラムの相談

せせらぎ館常駐の TRM スタッフが、市民団体や学校などを対象とした狛江・宿河原地区の多摩川に関する活動の相談を行っています。

出典:「多摩川の環境と川づくり 人と自然の強制を目指して」パンフレット(国土交通省関東地方建設局京浜工事事務所:2002)より抜粋

川と NPO・NGO

River and Nonprofit Organization Non Government Organization

山道 省三 Shozo YAMAMICHI

全国水環境交流会・多摩川センター

National Association for Local Water Environment Groups Tamagawa Center

平成9年、河川法が改正され、河川管理の目的に従来の治水・利水に加え「河川環境の整備と保全」が加えられた。日本の川の自然や文化、環境については、全国の市民、住民、ボランティア(団体)による環境改善の活動が30年以上になる。

そして今日でも河川水の汚濁や川のゴミ問題、生物相の生息環境の悪化、歴史的土木施設や伝統文化の喪失など、社会的背景や公害の発生等により、河川管理者との対時はきわめて深刻な事態を生みつつある。しかしその反面、少しずつではあるが、双方ともに知恵を出し合い、よりよい方向を模索しようという状況にある。河川法改正は、河川の整備や保全(以下、川づくり)に市民、住民の参画を謳い、将来の川づくりのために住民や地域企業とのパートナーシップを形成しようとしている。

とはいえ、河川管理者とNPO・NGOが将来の川づくりに対して合意をし、意思決定を行うには、その間に大きな課題が横たわっている。その課題は思いつく範囲ではつぎのようなことと考える。

<河川管理者サイド>

川づくりをパートナーシップで行うとすれば、誰を、どのような立場の人々を対象とするのか。 パートナーシップは、双方が自立し対等な立場にあり、その関係で情報交換、人的交流を重ねな がら合意をめざすものだが、自立し対等な関係とはどのようなものなのか。

法律に定められた河川整備計画への住民参加は、意見を聞くことで良いのか。

計画から事業に至るまで、参加し双方の合意のうえで、意志決定を行うものなのか。

治水・利水計画のように複雑で高度な技術に対し、市民はどこまで理解できるのか。

<NPO·NGO サイド>

市民、住民の意識や活動は多様で温度差もあり、合意を図りつつ住民間の意思決定を図ることが果たして可能なのか。

NPO・NGO の活動や運営の自立は、第一に資金面において困難ではないか。

川の間題でたとえば、河川管理者とNPO·NGO 企業等が自立した関係にあったとしても、その間を調整するコーディネーターの人材がいない。

世代交代がなかなか進まない。等々

私が所属している川や水の全国ネットの中でも、昨年施行された特定非営利活動法人(NPO 法人)化をめざし、すでにいくつかの団体が資格を取得している。しかし、法人格を取得して何がどうなるのだろうという不安は隠せない。

NPO 法の制度的課題は、税制の問題等いくつかあるが、すでにボランティア活動の域を超え活動をしようとすれば、事務所、専従スタッフ等運営経費が増え、安定した資金調達が確保されなければおぼつかない。このことで、河川管理や川づくり、環境の保全、利用などへの住民参加について、議論する必要が出てきた。

今日、河川空間に対する社会の要請は、福祉、環境学習、教育、医療、防災等従来の川の自然や文化の保全、川のレクリエーション利用に加え、新たな参加を求めている。このような多様化には、河川管理者、自治体の対応ではとてもまかないきれず、当然 NPO・NGO の参画が必要となってくる。

この点についてはすでに、河川管理者も河川審議会や研究会などを通じ、

- ・「川に 学ぶ」社会をめざして(H10.6)
- ·河川を 活かした都市の再構築(中間報告 H10.9)
- ·パート ナーシップによる河川管理に関する提言(H11.6)

などの検討を行っている。さらに河川の整備、保全に関わる法定計画としての「河川整備計画」の策 定に市民、住民が関わる方策を推進しようとしている。

パートナーシップの形成に向けて

平成 11 年 7 月 3~4 日の 2 日間にわたって、河川管理者と NPO・NGO による第 2 回「川の日」ワークショップが行われた。このワークショップの目的は、地域社会にとって川はどうあればよいのか、どのような川が「いい川」なのかを考える会で、住民や河川管理者からの公募による「いい川づくり」部門と、住民が思う「いい川」部門を持ち寄って公開審査し、優れた事例をたたえようとすることであった。全国から 71 件の応募があり、公開審査によるグランプリ作品の評価は表のようになった。

表 1 入賞作品一覧

A. "いい川"部門 入賞作品

結果	グランプリ
都道府県	新潟県
河川名	通船川
賞名	人々の意思と楽しさとトキを花筏にのせて、夢の船が通るで賞

B"いい川づくり"部門入賞作品

結果	グランプリ
都道府県	佐賀県
河川名	城原川
賞名	草堰(クサゼキ)の原風景を再現するワザとチエを束ねつつ、みえぬ
	生命への想像力をかきたてたで賞

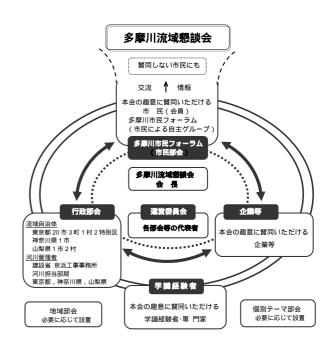
また、河川整備計画の策定に向けて動き出した多摩川(東京都、神奈川県、山梨県)では、河川管理者と市民・住民がそれぞれ自立したセクターを形成し、策定への合意を図る目的で、昨冬、多摩川流域懇談会が任意に設立された。当面、河川整備計画策定のため行政案と市民案(市民・住民によるフィールド調査を主体とした市民アクションによる提案)を持ち寄り、情報交換と策定への合恵を見出そうとしている。

このうち、前者がこれまでの川づくりに対し、事業者がどう考え、どう整備したのか?と受け手の住民が川をどのように捉え、どう付き合っていくのか?を出し合い、"いい川"のイメージを共有できないか、全国ネットの NPO・NGO が主体となり、仕掛けたものである。また後者は、法律の改正に基づき、河川管理者が仕組みづくりを始めた例である。この2つの事例は、コンサルタントが業務として絡んでいない。河川管理者と NPO・NGO の共同作業という構造になっている。しかしながら、この事例が積み重なることによって、事業・運営 に関する新たな分野が透けて見えてくる。

川や水に関わるコンサルタントの役割

公園・緑 地整備、都市計画、まちづくり等、住民参加型の計画づくり、整備、維持・管 理活動は歴史も古く、その制度や成果が充実しつつあるとされる。

川や水の分野については、これまでプロのコンサルタントが、川への住民参加や事業、政策への提言を市民・住民と行政の間に立って中立的な立場で発案や調整をしたことはなかったように思う。事業者である行政の意向を受けて住民参加型を計画・実施したことはあるにせよ、コンサルタントとしての情報量や技能を活かし、行政に事業提案し、市民・住民を啓発しながら仲介、調整を仕掛けていくことはなかったのではあるまいか。むろん、受注を主体として成り立つ業務である以上、やむを得ないところがあることは理解できる。ところが、市民・住民参加やパートナーシップが調われ、PFI(プライベート・ファイナンス・イニシア



ティブ)や地方分権等の政策が動き出すと、この低成長期には、発注者と受注者の単純構造ではすまなくなる。

NPO はコンサルタント業界から仕事を奪っていると言う人も多い。しかし、公園や緑地整備、まちづくりなどと同じように川や水辺の整備・保全については、整備後20年や30年たってやっと地域社会になじむものになるわけだし、環境保全は継続的な維持が要求されることを考えると、事業の後が重要である。このためNPO・NGOの役割と違営・維持のための仕掛けづくりや仕組みづくりを含めて、コンサルタントの役割を再認識する時期ではあるまいか。

NPO・NGO との共同事業、たとえば環境モニタリング、環境学習、福祉、まちづくり等、コンサルタントがその能力を活かし、業務としても成り立つ分野がむしろ大きく広がる時代になったように思うが、どうであろう。

まず、個々がテーマを持ち、地域にはりつき地域住民との交流を重ね、双方から信頼される存在となることがひとつの方策と考える。さまざまに行われる事業と一生つきあう住民の眼で、また技術者として住民の思いや活動を冷静に見つめなおすことで、コンサルタントの役割とこれからの有り様が見えてくるのであるまいか。

CLA JOURNAL No.146 36-37

特定非営利活動法人 多摩川センターの概要

2002/12

多摩川センターの事業の枠組

『多摩川とその流域の自然·文化に 関わる課題に対し、情報を集め、発信し、多摩川と市民のよりよい関係を築き上げる』ことを目的に設立した団体です。市民と市民、市民と行政、市民と企業の交流を目指してさまざまな活動を行っています。運営は、有志の方々の寄付、講座やシンポジウムなどの開催、調査や研究に対する助成・受託業務などにより行われています。

多摩川センターは、多摩地区が東京に移管されて 100 周年を記念して行われた「TAMA らいふ 21」のテーマプログラム「多摩川の復権」を担った官・民・学による多摩川研究会の提言において、多摩川流域の活動拠点をつくることが謳われたことがきっかけで、研究会に参加した市民や学識者などの有志を中心にして 1994 年 7 月に任意団体として活動を開始しました。そして 2000 年 1 月に特定非営利活動法人として認証を受けました。

多摩川センターの活動と多摩川流域のネットワーク(図-1参照)

多摩川流域ではさまざまな市民団体が活動しています。多摩川センターは、流域で活動する団体との協力、国内外の河川に関係する市民団体、行政等と協働しながら『パートナーシップによる川づくり』の実現を目指しています。また、センター内に研究機関として多摩川流域研究所を設け、多摩川およびその流域をフィールドとした各分野の専門家や賛同者により、主に川を中心とした調査・研究、情報収拾、人材派遣等のさまざまな要請に対応することを目的として活動します。

多摩川センターの事業の枠組

多摩川センターの事業は、5つの事業に整理される。

一般管理事業

受託事業

自主事業

ボランティア協力事業

多摩川流域研究事業

一般管理事業:総務業務、経理業務、OA 管理業務などセンターを運営する上での一般的な管理業務が含まれる。経費は、今のところ、各事業からの共通経費(当法人の場合は各事業の30%)から捻出している。

受託事業:多摩川の自然・文化に関わるテーマなどについて、民間団体や行政から受託された事業。常に活動目的を考え、スタッフが企画し、プロポーザルを行い事業化したものや地域の市民活動支援やパートナーシップによる川づくりを目的とした事業。基本的な考え方として「地域の市民活動の支援につながること」 「市民環境科学の視点を生かせること」 「市民と一緒にやること」などを柱として業務を受託している。

自主事業:多摩川センターが独自に実施している事業。主に流域の市民に対しての情報発信や 市民活動の記録集の作成、川に関する人材の養成等の業務などを行っている。本事業は助成金、 協賛金などにより運営される。

ボランティア協力事業:市民団体や流域のネットワーク活動の支援を目的とした事業。市民団体の事務局や運営事務の協力などを行う。

多摩川流域研究事業:センター内の多摩川流域研究所が中心となって行う事業。主に川に関する情報の収集や総合的学習、生涯学習等の対応などを実施する。また、多摩川流域の環境情報を収集するデータベースの作成やその運用手法の検討なども行う。

現在は、法人税法上の収益事業にあたる部分を受託事業、自主事業ボランティア協力事業、多摩川流域研究事業、特定非営利活動として整理している。

一般管理事業

総務業務

経理業務

OA 管理業務

受託事業

荒川河川敷の植生管理のあり方に関する調査委託(財団法人 足立区水と緑の公社)

多摩川水系河川整備計画読本販売委託(財団法人 河川環境管理財団)

入間町里山保全·回復 事業委託(調布市環境部環境保全課)

平成 13 年度 多摩川流域リバーミュージアム運用試行業務(財団法人 河川情報センター)

ふれあいウオーク in 多摩川 (株) 京王エージェンシー

平成 13 年度 水流実態解明キャラバン調査業務 (財団法人 国土技術研究センター)

平和島運河環境調査委託 (大田区土木部土木第一課)

環境学習の充実及び支援事業委託 (調布市環境部環境保全課)

崖線樹林地の保全事業委託 (調布市環境部環境保全課)

環境市民懇談会運営委託 (調布市環境部環境保全課)

多摩川流域セミナーの運営業務 (財団法人 河川環境管理財団)

多摩川ふれあい教室運営 (国土交通省関東地方整備局)

河川生態学術研究会市民合同発表会 (河川生態学術研究会多摩川グループ)

自主事業

講師スタッフ派遣業務(流域の小中学校・市民団 体など)

総合的な学習の時間 in 多摩川プロジェクト

リバーレポートの発行 (多摩交流センター助成)

リバーニュースの発行 多摩交流センター

調查·研 究業務

多摩川クリーンエイド (とうきゅう環境浄化財団助成)

資料·写 真貸出業務

寄付金事業

編集·印 刷業務

情報普及業務

物品販売業務

多摩川学校(河川環境管理財団助成)

多摩川洪水攪乱後の河川環境モニター調査

ボランティア協力事業

西暦 2000 年の多摩川を記録する運動 (西暦 2 0 0 0 年の多摩川を記録する運動実行委員会) 多摩川市民フォーラム (多摩川市民フォーラム事務局)

多摩川流域研究事業

多摩川における調査・研究など 多摩川に関わる研究者等のネットワークづくりや人材育成等のプログラム作成 多摩川流域情報データベースの作成と運用

かっこ内は発注者など

図 - 1 NPO 法人 多摩川センターの活動とネットワーク関係図

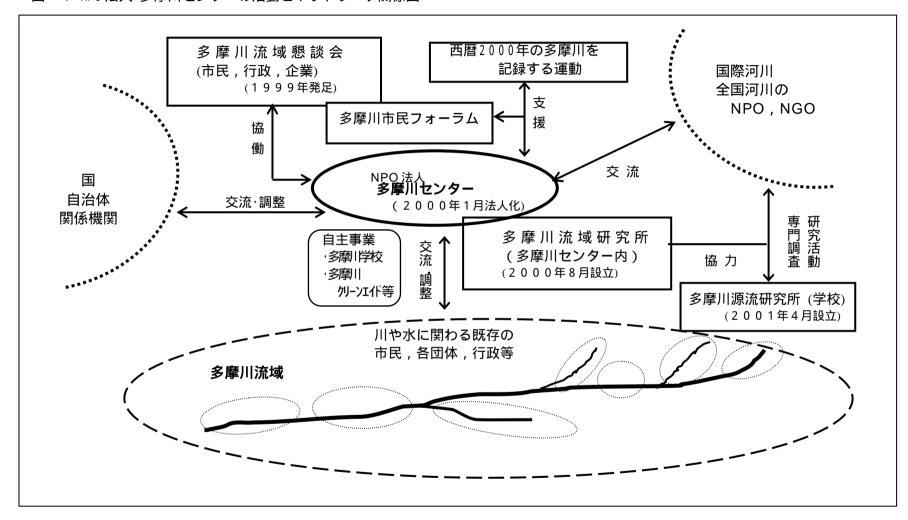


図 - 2 多摩川リバーミュージアムの活動方針について

TRMの主となる活動の再整理

- ・流域の学校・市民団体の活動支援
- ・自治体の教育・文化施策との連携
- ・地域の防災ネットワークの拡充

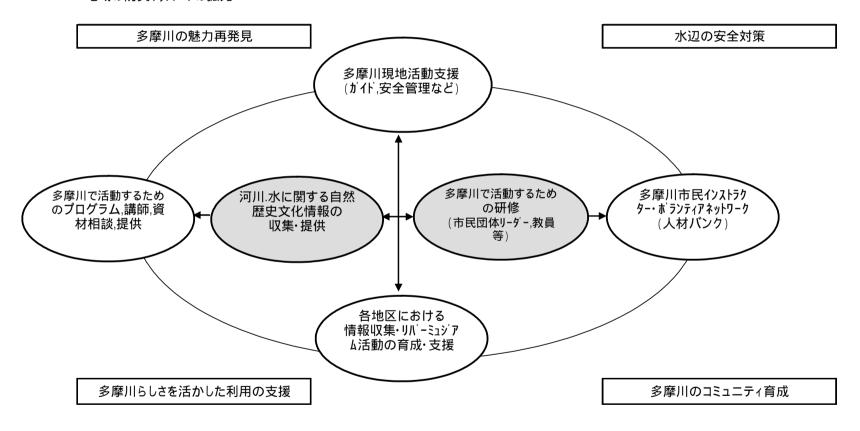
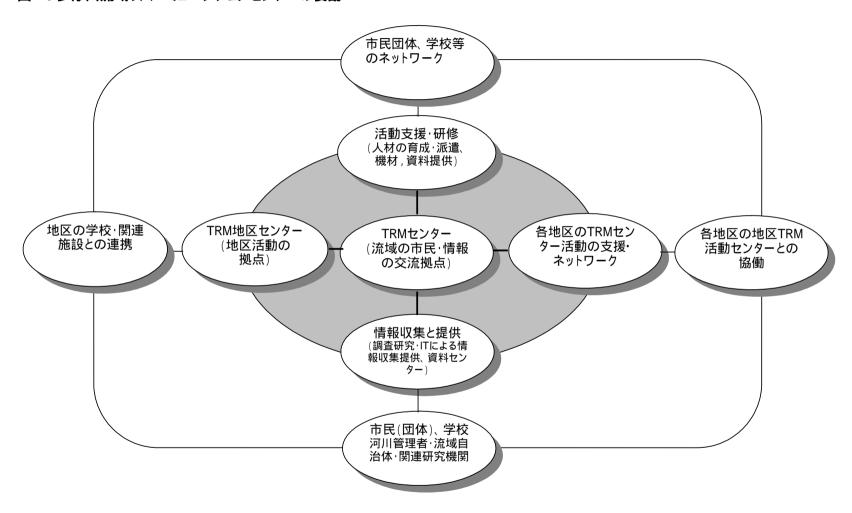


図 - 3 多摩川流域リバーミュージアム・センターの役割



Domestic Case ^r The Tama River _J

Foundation for Riverfront Improvement and Restoration

1. Background of Activities

The Tama River is a city river that originates in Mt. Kasatori (1,953m above sea level) located in Yamanashi Prefecture and empties into the Bay of Tokyo. It has a length of 138km and a catchment area of 1,240km². This river flows through 2 wards, 23 cities, 2 towns and 3 villages of Yamanashi and Kanagawa Prefectures and Metropolitan Tokyo. The population of the administrative districts along the river is about 4.25 million. Geographically, this area consists to 68% of mountains and to 32% of flatland. Annual precipitation of the Tama River is about 1,400mm and more water flows during June and September than in the winter season. The water from the spring flows to Lake Okutama. The water then meets tributaries such as the rivers Aki river and Asa river and eventually empties into the Bay of Tokyo. Downstream after the Chofu diversion weir it becomes a tidal river and riverbed material of the upstream part consists of gravel while that of the downstream section consists of mud and sand.

With the urbanization of the catchment area, flood disasters have become more frequent. After the experience of the major flood that occurred in 1910, the Tama River has been improved since 1918. In 1966, the river was designated as a class-A river and the section from the river mouth to the Mannen Bridge (61.8km) is under the administration of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, that is, the Government of Japan as a "Jurisdiction of MILT" Afterward, parts of the Asa river and Okuri river were also incorporated in this section. The Tama River is currently being maintained with the aim of preventing even the largest postwar flood.

Water utilization of the Tama River was remarkably developed during the Edo period. With the increased demand for agricultural water and improvement of civil engineering, Nikaryo water and Tamagawa service water were provided and these supplies have been widely used for irrigation and domestic water. Water demand continued to increase in the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras, and the Ogohchi Dam was completed in the Showa era (in 1957). It plays an important role as a reservoir for Tokyo. Thereafter, another water source was developed on the Tone River following the bitter experience of the 1964 frought. The present water intake from the Tama River accounts for about 20% of the total demand in Metropolitan Tokyo.

With the deterioration of the natural environment and water quality since 30's and 40's of the Showa era (1555 - 1965), civil activities for natural conservation have been active and various approaches have been made for the preservation of the river environment.

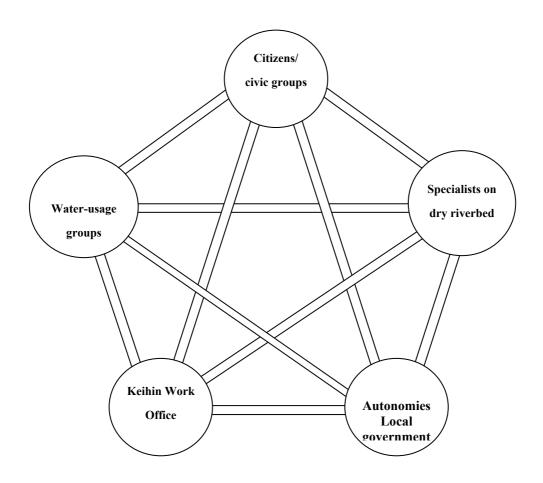
As a result of sewerage maintenance and installation of river purification facility, water quality has improved in most zones and meets r the environmental criterion of a BOD value of 75%. Environmental countermeasure have been taken, with the aim of keeping the Tama River friendly to wildlife and people and to secure a high water quality. At present,, we are trying toestablish the plan

for river environment management of the first time in Japan, to create a multi-environmental river and to introduce river-environment preservation monitoring in both hardware and software terms.

2. Activity Outline

2.1 Basic plan for environmental management

Based on the historical background of the Tama River, river administrators, related organizations, municipalities, people of experience or academic standing, community associations and civic groups recognize their respective responsibilities, liaise with each other very closely and try to manage rivers in a meticulous fashion. A concrete approach is the "River Civic Manager" system performed solely by Keihin Work Office. This office has expertise such as river-related natural environment, welfare, disaster prevention, culture, international cultural exchange, etc. The purpose of this system is to seek advice and opinion of the helpful people living along the river to make use of them in the river development in future.



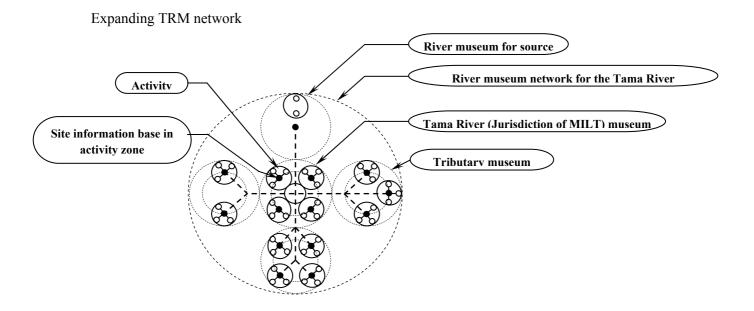
2.1.1 Tama River Museum (TRM)

To make people appreciate the Tama River, it is important to give them a proper understanding of the river and catchment area. General learning activities started in 2002 and study using the Tama River as the teaching material has been increasing. As mentioned, a system that enables everybody to learn about wildlife, nature, history, culture, etc. on the Tama River is the objectivet. In the provinces, it is urgently necessary to collect information on the change of water level during flooding and notify the information in real time. Based on this situation, "The Tama River Museum (TRM)" was created as a system with which citizens can share information and experiences concerning of the Tama River.

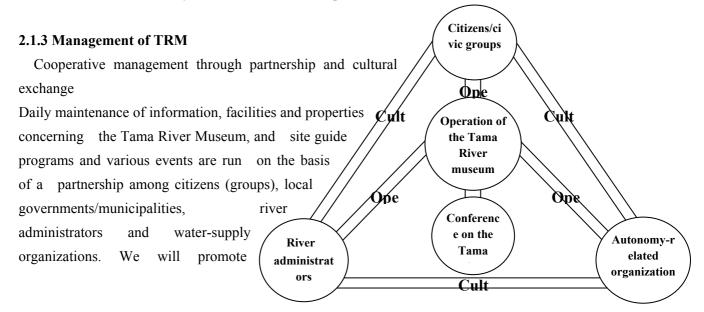
2.1.2 Basic structure of the Tama River Museum

Tama River information center

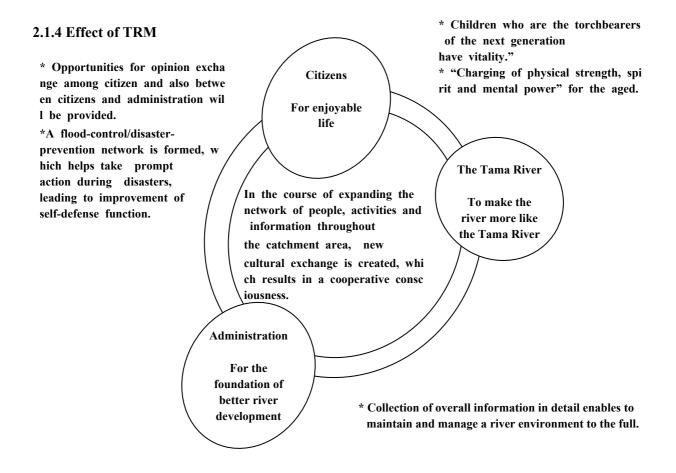
This center collects and provides all the information on the Tama River catchment area, to support civic (group) activities, to help cultural exchange, to play a comprehensive role by collecting and providing disaster prevention information, and to support site information bases.



Activities for Jurisdiction of MILT will be started for the present but in future activities in collaboration with a tributary river museum will take place..



cultural exchange among various civil groups and also between citizens and administrative bodies.



2.1.5 The Tama River Museum (TRM)

Approach by Seseragi (brooklet) museum, a satellite for TRM information

* Information section

Using a PC inside the museum, you can access the home page of TRM. You can get detailed information especially on the Komae and Shukugawara districts from a river environment guide map.

* High-definition image

You can enjoy various pictures of the Tama River including aerial photographs of the Komae and Shukugawara districts and valleys in the upstream parts, thanks to the beautiful images of 5 million pixels and pleasant music.

* Printing service

Printing service for information such as the TRM home page, microscopic images and maps is available.

* Real time image

You can enjoy real time images through a camera or microscope installed at the sluice gate fish pass at Shukugawara, Nikaryo.

Support for rediscovering the waterside

* Mapmaking for river environment

Portable personal computers and digital cameras can be made available to citizens so that they can take pictures that let them discover the dry riverbedand access the home page of TRM. Handwritten questionnaires canalso be used in the home page.

* Explanation of model course for site observation

Natural observation of dry riverbed in the Komae and Shukugahara areas, and walking routes for the exploring the history and culture of the Tama River can be explained on request. If you are in the field, information is available by means of guide signs or i-mode.

* Experience of micron world

Under a digital microscope in the museum, you can magnify flowers and insects found in the dry riverbed 200 times. You can also register the magnified images in the TRM home page.

* Consultation service for activity program

Resident TRM staff at the Seseragi museum gives advice to civic groups and school students in the Komae and Shukugahara areas about activities on the Tama River.

Source: Excerpts from a pamphlet named "Improvement of environment of the Tama River for a friendly relationship between human being and nature" (Keihin Work Office, Construction Department, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport Government of Japan: 2002)

The River, and NPO and NGO River, and Nonprofit Organization Non government Organization

Shozo Yamamichi

Deputy Chief Executive of Tama River Center (NPO)
Executive Officer of National Water Environment Exchange Association

The River Law was amended in 1997 to make "preservation and development of river environments" an objective of river management in addition to management for flood prevention and water supply. Activities to improve the environment have been conducted by volunteer groups of citizens and residents nationwide for more than 30 years, focusing on the natural, cultural and environmental aspects of rivers in Japan.

Today problems concerning social background factors and increased pollution, problems occurring as historic wooden buildings and traditional culture are destroyed, as river waters are threatened by contaminants and problems related to wastes and garbage, and problems as breeding environments of the biosphere surrounding rivers deteriorate, are causing increasing friction with the river administrator s. On the other hand, however, little by little things are moving in the right direction as all sides concerned gain more knowledge about the issues. The River Law Amendment stresses the merits of involving citizens and residents in planning for development and preservation of rivers. It is envisaged that a partnership will be formed between citizens and local {businesses and administrators} to foster intelligent development and preservation of our rivers in the future.

Nevertheless, substantial issues must be faced even before some agreement can be reached with NPOs and NGOs on the one hand and the river administration authorities on the other, about preservation and development of rivers in the future and to make the decisions required. As far as we can ascertain those issues include the following.

On the Side of River Administrators

- (1). If preservation and development of rivers is to be performed by a partnership, who and from what standpoint should be involved?
- (2). A partnership means that all sides are independent, standing on an equal footing, who exchange information and communicate with each other on the basis of that relationship, but what exactly comprises such a relationship of independent, equal parties is an open question.
- (3). Is the requirement for public participation for river development plan as prescribed in the River Law Amendment satisfied just by listening to peoples' opinions? Does it mean that from planning

through to projects execution, decisions must be made after agreement and consultations with participation through all parties concerned?

- (4) To what extend can citizens understand about complex and advanced technologies such sa flood control and water-utilization projects?
- (5) To what extend can citizens understand about complex and advanced technology such as flood control and water-utilization projects?

On the side of NPO and NGO

- (1). There is a great deal of variety and there are many different levels involved in the understanding and activities of citizens and residents. Is it really possible to facilitate agreement among citizens for the purpose of making decisions?
- (2). Aren't the activities of NPO and NGO and the independence of their operations affected first and foremost by funding considerations?
- (3). For example, even when issues affecting rivers are handled by the river administration authorities, NPO and NGO organizations operating as independent equals, there are no human resources acting as coordinators between them.
- (4). Generational interchange is not proceeding.

ets.

Amongst the framework controlling the rivers and water we own nationwide are measures implemented since last year to regulate formation of nonprofit organizations (NPO bodies), and a number of bodies have already qualified. Fears have emerged however of what might happen when such bodies obtain formal legal status.

There are a number of issues on systems for regulating NPOs, like tax regulation issues, but as the activities of such organizations exceed the scope of simple volunteer activities, as they already do in some instances, their operating expenses, for such things as offices and full-time staff etc. increase, making their future uncertain unless they are able to maintain a stable supply of funding. This necessitates debate about the role of ordinary public participating in the management of rivers, their development, environmental preservation and utilization—as resources.

Society's requirements towards rivers and their surrounding areas today are expanding. In addition to requirements of the past, for enhancement for social purposes, teaching about the environment, education, medicine and disaster prevention, they have been extended to include preservation of the natural and cultural heritage offered by rivers, thereby necessitating a new participatory approach. These diverse needs cannot be met entirely by the river administrators and municipalities. It is natural that NPOs and NGO sshould be involved in planning.

River administrators, river councils and research groups have already conducted a number of investigations into these points. These include:

- · Aiming for a "river educated" society (H10.6)
- · Reconstructing cities to utilize rivers (Interim Report H10.9)
- · Proposals on a partnership for river management (H11.6)

Further, there is a strategy in place to promote involvement of citizens and residents in the formulation of the "River Development Plan" a legally established plan for controlling preservation and development of rivers.

Towards Forming a Partnership

The second "Rivers' Day" workshop was held on the 3rd and 4th of July, 1999 attended by administrators, NPOs and NGOs. The object of this workshop was to provide a forum for considering issues like what rivers should be to people who are part of the local communities and what kind of rivers are "good rivers." Both members of the public and river administration authorities might call for presentations in the divisions of "Better Rivers Development" and the public explain their thoughts on what constitutes "Good Rivers." The presentations were judged publicly to find examples of excellence. 71 submissions came from around the country, the Grand Prix submissions, judged after an open examination, appear in the following chart.

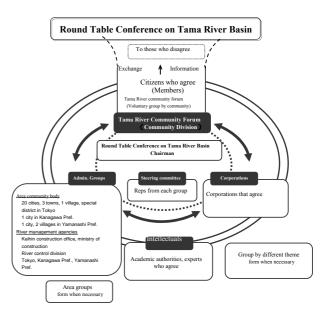
A. Prize-winners in the "Good Rivers" division.

Result	Grand Prix
Administrative region	Niigata Prefecture
Name of river	Tsusen river
Prize name	Prize for People Expressing Thoughts, Happiness and Times Riding on
	Floating Blossoms, as a Dreamboat Passing.

B. Prize-winning exhibit in the "Better Rivers Development" division.

Result	Grande Prix
Administrative region	Saga Prefecture
Name of river	Shirokusa river
Prize name	Prize Incorporating Techniques and Ideas That Reproduce Original
	Landscapes of Kusazeki, to Excite People's Imagination about Their
	Inner Lives.

Independent formed sectors were administrative authorities, and citizens and residents, for those in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Yamanashi where the Tama River flows, which have started working towards devising the River Development Plan. Seeking to obtain agreement on the Plan, last winter they convened the Tama River Catchment Area Roundtable Conference at their own initiative. For the present, submissions for the River Development Plan have come in the form of submissions from administrative and business bodies and submissions from the public. Those from the public are submissions from citizens and residents for citizen's activities mainly in the form of field investigations.



The parties concerned exchanged information and prospects of a common understanding are emerging.

Among the submissions those from administrative and business bodies came mainly from NPO and NGO operating in the nationwide framework controlling rivers, who have focused on river development until now, asking how that should be seen by people and business administration, how the rivers have been developed, how the beneficiaries of that, members of the public, should view rivers, how they should relate to those people and whether or not a common vision of what "Good Rivers" are can be shared by all. Submissions from the public focused on examples showing the beginnings of construction of frameworks by river administrators based on the legal amendments. These examples do not involve consultants, rather, they constitute joint operations between river administrators, NPO sand NGO. Nonetheless, consideration of the examples presented enabled new fields of business activities and management to become visible.

The Role of Consultants in Managing Rivers and Water Resources

There is a long history of public involvement in planning, development, maintenance and management activities for things like parks, establishing green areas, town planning and development of towns. The systems involved and results achieved are solid.

The involvement of professional consultants in the fields of river and water resource management until now have not been extended to include ways of facilitating discussions and making proposals by standing in a neutral position between the administrative bodies on the one hand and the citizens and residents on the other, as citizens participate providing input on rivers and business or government authorities make their proposals. While it may be true that planning and implementation involving

participation by the general public, accepting the intentions of administrative authorities who constitute the business side, it seems that the depth of information and technical skills held by consultants is not being used to make project proposals to the administrative authorities and to play a neutral and discussion facilitating role, while educating citizens and residents. Of course it is understood that beyond work consisting mainly of receiving subcontracting orders, there may still be cases when consultants should be involved.

As the benefits of a partnership and participation by citizens and residents are being extolled and as policies for PFI (Private Finance Initiatives) or decentralization among regions gain momentum, in these times of slow economic growth, a simple structure comprising merely those initiating the subcontracting orders and those receiving them will not suffice.

Many people say the NPOs are taking work off people in the consulting industry. Nonetheless, as in the case of preparing parks and green areas and developing towns, development and preservation of rivers and riverside areas is something that becomes a familiar part of the local society 20 or 30 years afterwards and, when considering that environmental preservation requires ongoing maintenance, it is the time after the {initial development} work is done that is important. In this respect we have reached a point at which we must once again recognize the role played by consultants, and that includes constructing frameworks and facilitating systems to maintain and provide a separation of business spheres from the roles played by NPOs and NGOs.

Consultants can utilize their skills in work conducted jointly with NPOs and NGOs, such as environmental monitoring, teaching about the environment, enhancement for social purposes and developing towns etc., and we believe that we have reached rithe stage at which the fields comprised of such business requirements are expanding considerably. How will that turn out?

Firstly, one conceivable approach is that each side pursue its own themes and that they mutually respect and depend one each other as they apply those themes to the regions and incorporate communication with local citizens.

When we look at the perspectives as seen through the eyes of those citizens who spend their lives in contact with the various works that are performed, and in the eyes of engineers who must coolly consider the thoughts and activities of those citizens, it seems perhaps that the role of consultants and the shape of things to come is starting to become more tangible.

CLA JOURNAL No. 146 36-37

Special Nonprofit Bodies An Outline of the Tamagawa Center

Dec '02

■An Outline of the Work of the Tamagawa Center

The Tamagawa Center is a body established for the purpose of "collecting and disseminating information on issues affecting the natural and cultural resources of the Tama River and its catchment areas and fostering a better relationship between citizens and the Tama River." This includes a variety of activities aimed at communication between citizens and citizens, citizens and administrative authorities and citizens and business. The Center is run through assistance provided and the work of trusts, such as through donations from volunteers, holding courses and symposiums and conducting research and investigations.

Against the backdrop of proposals from {Tama River research societies} consisting of government officials, citizens and educational institutions who are responsible for the "Tama River Rehabilitation" scheme, a theme program for "TAMA Life 21," the Tamagawa Center commenced operations as a voluntary body in July 1994. Its key moves that are now underway are to construct points of activity for the Tama River and its catchment area, the Center is driven mainly by volunteers, either local citizens or scholars, who participated in those research communities In January 2000 the Center gained legal recognition as a special nonprofit body.

■Activities of the Tamagawa Center and the Tama River Catchment Area Network (Fig1)

There are a variety of citizens' bodies operating for the Tama River catchment area. The Tamagawa Center aims to realize "development of the Tama River through a partnership" and to achieve this they work in cooperation with organizations operating for the catchment area and in conjunction with citizens' groups and administrative bodies concerned with rivers both in Japan and overseas. A research organization, the Tama River Catchment Area Research Laboratory, has been established within the Center. The objectives of this organization are to respond to various needs through dispatching staff, through research and investigations and collection of information focused on the River, using their supporters and specialists in a variety of fields affecting the Tama River and its catchment area.

■Framework of Work Conducted by the Tamagawa Center

The work of the Tamagawa Center can be organized into 5 categories.

- (1). General Management Work
- (2). Trust Work
- (3). Independent Work
- (4). Work in Cooperation with Volunteers
- (5). Tama River Catchment Area Research Work

(1). General Management Work

This includes general management work for the running of the Center such as administration, accounting and finance work and management OA. At present expenditures are deducted from common funding for each work category (30% for each work area in the case of a legal body operating for that work category.)

(2). Trust Work

This involves work entrusted from citizens' bodies or business or administrative bodies concerning themes on the natural and cultural resources of the Tama River. This normally means work for objectives where people have considered the aims of their activities and staff have performed planning and submitted proposals for work on developing the River through partnerships, or through supporting activities by citizens of the region. In line with the basic thinking this embraces work entrusted under the headings of 1) "Connecting through to support activities of citizens in the region," 2) "Bringing aspects of environmental science for citizens to life," and 3) "Activities performed with citizens."

(3). Independent Work

This means work performed independently by the Tamagawa Center. Mainly, it concerns disseminating information to citizens living in the catchment area, preparing records of their activities and cultivating personnel beneficial to the River. Such work is run on subsidies and donations.

(4). Work in Cooperation with Volunteers

This refers to work performed to support activities by citizen's bodies or an organization operating in the catchment area network. It involves cooperation for work in offices of citizen's bodies and management work.

(5). Tama River Catchment Area Research Work

Those covers mainly work of the Tama River Catchment Area Research Laboratory within the Center. Activities performed for collection of information concerning the River, for overall education and lifelong education are included within its scope, as are the preparation of databases, the collection of environmental information on the River and its catchment area and the work of operating and referencing them.

*Presently, {parts that are work for profit under the Corporation Tax Law } are being organized into trust work, independent work performed with volunteers, work of the Tama River Catchment Area Research Laboratory and special nonprofit activities.

Fiscal 2001 NPO Corporation Tamagawa Center Business Schedule

■General Management Business Administrative Services Accounting Services OA Management Services

■Business on Consignment

A commission order to investigate plant management conditions in Ara river Basin (Incorporated Foundation, Adachi District, Public Corporation for Water and Greenery)

Sales assignment order for creation of a book on repair plans for the Tama River and the river system. (Foundation of River & Watershed Environment Management)

Preservation and restoration business order for Iruma Satoyama (Chofu City, Environment Department, Environment Preservation Division)

In fiscal 2001, operation of trial business of the Tama River Area River Museum (Incorporated Foundation, River Information Center)

Friendly Walk Along the Tama River (Keio Agency, Inc.)

In fiscal 2001, a commission order for a "solution caravan" to investigate current conditions (Incorporated Foundation, National Land Technology Research Center)

A business order to investigate the environment of the Heiwajima Canal (Ota District, Civil Division, No. 1 Civil Department)

A business order to complete and support an environmental study (Chofu City, Environment Department, Environment Conservation Division)

A business order to preserve cliff-line forest (Chofu City, Environment Department, Environment Conservation Division)

A commission order to operate an environmental community round-table conference (Chofu City Environment Department, Environment Conservation Division)

A business order to operate a seminar on the Tama River Basin (Foundation of River & Watershed Environment Management)

A business order to operate a Tama River friendship workshop (Ministry of Land, infrastructure and Transport Kanto Regional Development Bureau)

A joint presentation on academic river ecology research by the community (Tama River Group of River Ecology Academic Research Group)

■ Independent Project/Service Activities

Temporary instructor dispatch business (Elementary and junior high school and other community groups)

Total study time for Tama River project

Publish report on river (Aided by Tama Exchange Center)

Publish news on river (Tama Exchange Center)

Investigation and research project

Aid for cleaning Tama River (Supported by Tokyu Environmental Purification Foundation)

Rental service for materials and photography

Fund raising project

Editing and printing service

Information distribution service

Merchandise sales service

Tama River School (Aided by River Environment Management Foundation)

Environmental monitoring research on Tama River after chaotic flooding

■Volunteer Cooperation Business

Movement to record Tama River in 2000 (Steering Committee for Movement to Record Tama River in 2000)

Tama River Community Forum (Tama River Community Forum Secretariat)

■Tama River Basin Research Business

Investigation and research concerning the Tama River

Develop a network of researchers on Tama River and programs to educate human resources and nurture talents

Develop ant information database on the Tama River Basin and its operation

* Words in parenthesis above denote information such as who ordered the work

Tama River Basin round table conference Movement to record Tama River in International rivers (Community, Administration & Corporation 2000 National rivers (Established in 1999) NPO, NGO * Country Support * Community Tama River Community Forum Cooperation * Related Agencies Exchange Exchange NPO corporation Adjust **Tamagawa Center** Research activities (Jan. 2000 established as a corporation) Expert Cooperation investigations Voluntary business Tama River Basin Research Center Tama River School (c/o Tamagawa Center) Aid to dean (Built in August 2000) Exchange Tama River Tama River Source Research Center Adjustment (School) (Founded in April 2001) Existing community, groups and admin offices etc. related to river and water Tama River Basin

Fig.1 relationship between NPO Corporation and Tamagawa Center Activities and Network

Fig.2-Activity Direction of Tama River Museum

Diagram 3 - Activity Direction of Tama River Museum

Reorganization of Major Activities of TRM

Activitity support for schools and community groups in the area Cooperation with education and cultural strategies of local communit Expansion of disaster prevention network in the area

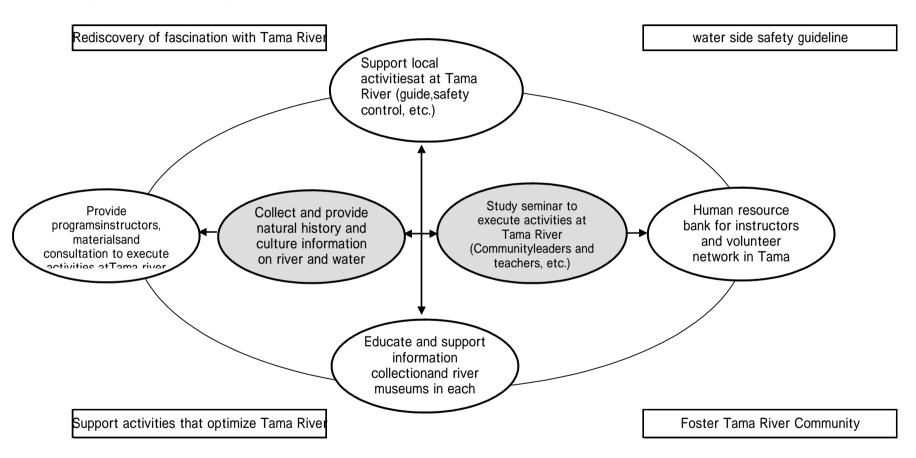
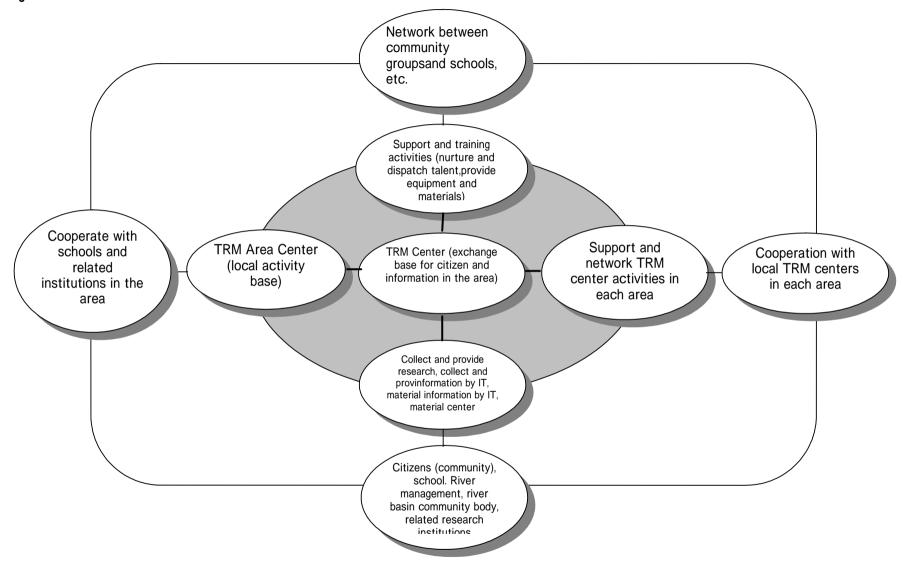


Fig.3 - Aim of Tama River Museum Center



国内の先進事例「鴨川における住民参加 - 出町商店街と鴨川との関わり - 」

1. 鴨川公園出町地区での住民参加

京都盆地を流れ、京都の歴史·文化と深い関わりを持ってきた鴨川は、都市に開けたオープンスペースとして親しまれている。京都市上京区出町地区の鴨川河川公園についても多くの市民に親しまれてきたが、施設の老朽化などのため再整備が取り組まれた。

この河川公園の再整備は、地元の商店街組合を中心にワークショップなどによる河川公園事業への 積極的な協力が展開された。この背景には、商店街の振興に取り組んできた地元の商店街組合と、こ の活動を支援する多彩な人材による外部の多彩な人材による地域活性化が取り組まれてきた経緯があ る。

鴨川公園出町地区の整備後も、ワークショップ参加者を中心に外部の支援部隊が組織され、商店街の振興活動や河川愛護の活動などの幅広い活動が行われている。

2. 鴨川公園出町地区のワークショップ

出町地区は、商店街振興組合や地元自治組織によって各種のイベントを始めとする積極的なまちづくり活動が進められてきた。特に近隣の私鉄ターミナルの整備、地下駐車場の建設等を契機にした地域活性化計画「エスプラナード出町」(平成3年度)が策定される等、京都市を代表する活発な「まちづくり」が行われている。

(1)ワークショップ活動の概要

鴨川公園出町地区の基本設計を検討するため、ワークショップを平成10年8月から平成11年2月の期間に5回(毎回約40名程度の参加者)にわたって開催した。毎回のワークショップでは、KJ法やデザイン・ゲーム等の各種プログラムを組み合わせながら、活発な意見交換が行われた。ワークショップでは基本計画が作成され、その後の実施設計では行政から地元への説明会が5回実施され、細部の確認を行って工事が着工された。

(2)ワークショップ活動の組織と運営

ワークショップ開催に当たり、地元住民代表、学識経験者、行政担当者等からなる実行委員会を 組織し、地元住民と河川・公園事業者との意見調整の機関とした。

さらに実行委員会の中に企画部会及びデザイン部会を設置した。各部会は、実行委員会の主要メンバーに加え、学生・院生や地元で活動しているプランナー等で構成した。

ワークショップの運営は、実行委員会と各部会で取り組まれた。この結果、地元住民や外部のプランナーなどが運営会議に参加し、議論する状況となり企画部会では、より多くの意見を収集するためのワークショップのプログラムの検討、ワークショップで集められた意見の集約、次回のワークショップへ反映させる方法等の企画、運営について討議した。

デザイン部会では、ワークショップの成果を基本設計へ反映させて質の高い親水空間の設計を目指すための検討が行われた。

実行委員会、部会ともワークショップの前後に開催され、実行委員会は5回、企画部会は9回、デザイン部会は5回が開催され、ワークショップ参加者の意見・要望を反映させるための詳細な討議を行った。

(3)ワークショップの成果

ワークショップの活動を通じて地元のまちづくり組織が再編成され、新たな取り組みが開始された。特に後継者不足に悩む商店街組織では、次代を担う青年部が弱体化し、イベント活動の縮小化が目立つ状況であった。これに対して地域外からワークショップへ参加してきたプランナー、建築家など、活発な人材が再集合し、地元の商店街組織と連携した七夕祭りなどの行事に一役買う活動を行っている。

このようにワークショップの結果、地元の商店街が主催するイベント会場として整備された鴨川

公園が利用されるほか、河川公園での人々の賑わいが商店街の集客に貢献する状況も生まれている。

3.河川環境整備への住民参加の意義

(1)住民参加の方式とその意義:「成熟型コミュニティ」における住民参加

歴史·文化遺産の集積を背景に「開発と保全」問題が先鋭化する京都では、様々な景観論争や商店街振興などの「まちづくり」への関心が高い。特に出町地区は、商店街活性化をテーマに近隣地域との交流イベントが活発である。これまでに地下駐車場や歩道整備等による施設整備も実施され、各種の自治組織の活動が活発な成熟した地域共同体となっている。

一方住民参加では、参加者の範囲や規模の決定が重要である。特にワークショップでは、参加する人数が特定されるため、毎回のニュースによって地域からの参加者を募集し、希望者を受け入れる方式とした。

同時に出町地区が、賀茂川と高野川が合流する鴨川のシンボル的な場所であるため、河川公園への関心も地元を越えて広範囲となる可能性がある。これに対しては京都市内の学生・院生やまちづくりプランナーなどの参加が得られ、当初の予想を越えて広範な意見聴取が可能となった。

しかしながら、ワークショップが進行するにつれて地元からの参加者が固定化されていく傾向が 見られた。これは、地元にワークショップへの信頼が生まれ、設計検討も比較的スムーズに進行し ていたため、地元関係者が熱心なワークショップ参加者に依存してしまう結果になったと考えられ る。

(2)住民参加とデザインの洗練化:「専門家集団」による運営

鴨川出町地区のワークショップ活動では、造園、都市計画、建築、河川の各分野にわたる専門家が運営に参加した点が特徴の一つである。

一般に「住民参加」による設計検討が、必ずしも良質なデザイン成果に結びつくとは限らない。 しかしながら、今回の設計対象である鴨川河川公園は、地元のみならず、広範な市民生活に溶け込み、安易な改変を許さない重みがある。また現在の河川景観を大きく改変するデザイン施設導入の余地が無く、ワークショップでは「親しめる」都市公園として多機能な親水空間が求められた。このため関連分野の専門家による企画・運営の特徴を活かして、ワークショップでの多様で微妙な意見・要望を引き出す工夫や、その成果を設計内容に反映するためのデザイン部会における集団的な検討に力点を置いた。

優秀なデザイナーの個人ワークが、住民参加の如何を問わず、優れた設計成果となる場合もある。本件では、これに関連分野の専門家による協同討議を加えることができた。この専門家集団による積極的な関与が、地元の機微を含んだワークショップ成果(意見・要望)の具体的なデザインへの集約と、そのデザイン内容の洗練化の達成を可能にしたと考えられる。

(3)ワークショップ成果の拡大:河川と沿川地域との関わり

鴨川出町地区のワークショップ活動は、地元商店街からの積極的な協力が得られたことに加えて、 外部の様々な人材が参加したことが特徴であり、さらにこのグループが「出町倶楽部」と言う組織 を結成して、地域のまちづくり活動に参加したことが大きな成果でもある。

河川と地域の関わりにおいても安定した地域組織が母体となって、さらに外部からの人材参加が 地域を刺激する状況となっている。また話し合いの場が継続されることによって、河川の細かな観 察が進み、出町地区では新たに「ホタルの会」が発足した。ここではホタルの専門家を招いた学習 会を開きながら、カワニナの放流やホタル観察などに意欲的取り組み、鴨川でのホタル復活のアピ ールが行われている。

The case of Kamo River in Kyoto Public Involvement at the Kamo River Relation between the Demachi Shopping Mall and the Kamo River

1. Public Involvement in the Kamo River Park Area of Demachi

The Kamo river flows through Kyoto and has played an important role in Kyoto's history and culture. It is liked by Kyoto folk for its open spaces that are accessible to the public. The Kamo River Parkin the Demachi district in Kyoto's Kamigyo-ku is another spot much cherished by the citizens of Kyoto. Its facilities have aged and efforts are made to redevelop the park area.

- · For the redevelopment of the river park, we have seen constructive cooperation shown by the Workshop consisting mainly for the Union of the local shopping mall toward the river park project. Against this backdrop, we have seen some great efforts being made by the local shopping mall Union which has done so much to make the mall prosper and the many outside contributors who support these activities in an effort to activate the region.
- Even after the development of the Kamo River Part in the Demachi district the outside support teams consisting mainly of the Workshop members will hold together as an organization to engage in a wide range of activities to promote the shopping mall and foster a greater attachment to the river.

2. The Workshop of the Kamo River Park Demachi District

The Demachi District has been very committed to all kinds of activities to create a better town community. In particular, it has organized various events through the Shopping Mall Promotion Union and the local government organizations. It takes particular credit for the Esplanade Demachi (Fiscal 2001) Plan, a local activation scheme prompted by the development of the nearby private railway station terminal and the construction of an underground car park. In this way it has been active in "town creation" schemes of which the City of Tokyo can be very proud.

(1) Outline of the Workshop's Activities

The Workshop held a total of five sessions from August 1998 to February 2001 in order to study the basic plan for the Kamo River Parkk Demachi District. (Each session was attended by about 40 participants.) Each Workshop session had a mixed KJ and design game program and generated a vivid exchange of opinions.

The Workshop prepared its Basic Plan. After this, the local government authorities geld five explanatory sessions on the implementation design to check and confirm every small detail before commencing the actual construction work.

(2) Organization and Operation of the Workshop Activities

When the Workshop sessions were about to take place, an executive committee was organized. This consisted of representatives of the local communities, experts in the field, and members of local government and is function was to coordinate the opinions of the local public on the one hand and the park operators on the other.

- · In addition, a Planning Subcommittee and a Design Subcommittee were established as part of the Executive Committee. Apart from the main members of the Executive Committees, the subcommittees also consisted of students, monks, and planners involved in the local activities.
- The affairs of the Workshop were run by the Executive Committee and the two Subcommittees. This meant that the local residents and outside planners were involved in the business sessions as they were members of the subcommittees. This provided a good opportunity for intensive debate. At the Planning Committee sessions, the workshop program was discussed to attract as many opinions as possible, the opinions generated at the Workshop were condensed and consideration was given to the way in which the planning and execution process should go ahead, including the question as to how the opinions should be fed back to the next workshop session.
- The Design Subcommittee examined what should be done to a design for a high-quality water-friendly space that fully incorporates the Workshop results into the Basic Design.
- The Executive Committee and the Subcommittees had their sessions before and after the Workshop met. The Executive Committee held five, the Planning Committee nine, and the Design Committee five sessions. This provided an opportunity to discuss all details for feeding back the opinions and requests of the Workshop participants.

(3) Workshop Results

Through these Workshop activities, the local "town-creation" organizations were restructured to initiate new activities. The Shopping Mall Union with their lack of successors was in a particularly weak position because it lacked young people able and willing to carry on the activities in the future. In contrast the active professionals - the planners and architects - who had joined the Workshop from outside reassembled and cooperated with the local Shopping Mall Union to take part in the events programs such as the Great Summer Festival.

· In this way, the Workshop had not only created the conditions for a wider use of the refurbished Kamo River Park as a site for events sponsored by the local Shopping Mall but the events in the park drawing large crowds of people had also helped to attract customers to the shopping mall.

3. The Significance of Public Involvement in the Development of the River Environment

(1) Method of Public Involvement and the Significance of Public Involvement: Public involvement in a mature community

In Kyoto with its great historical and cultural heritage, we see the dilemma of Development versus Conservation at its most poignant. This is why we find an acute interest in "town creation" in Kyoto with the many controversies about preserving the scenic spots of the city and the development of shopping malls. The Demachi district is particularly actively involved in exchange events with the neighboring areas in an attempt to activate the shopping malls. So far, we have seen the construction of various facilities, including the building of an underground car

park and the development of pedestrian walkways. The activities of the various local government organizations have produced a dynamic, mature regional community.

- · A key factor for local public participation is to determine the scope and scale of the participants. For the Workshop, in particular, the number of participants had to be fixed. We therefore invited participants from the area with every news bulletin we issued to attract candidates wanting to take part.
- · At the same time, the Demachi district is a symbolic place as the confluence of the Kashimi?? And the Takano rivers joining to form the Kamo river. This indicates the potential that interest in the Kamo River Park may also spill over far beyond the local spot. In this context, we enlisted to cooperation of the students, monks, and town planners in the City of Kyoto to take part. This made it possible to get a far wider resonance than we had initially anticipated.
- · As the Workshop proceeded, however, it became clear that the number of participants from the local community tended to be fixed. This generated a sense of trust in the Workshop among the local community and very much facilitated the deliberation process. The result was that the local organizations concerned came to depend on the enthusiastic participants of the Workshop.
- (2) Public involvement and a more sophisticated design: Operation by the Expert Groups
 One of the important aspect of the activities of the Workshop for the Kamo River Park Demachi
 District was that it had a number of experts taking part in its operation. The experts covered
 various specialties, including landscaping, town planning, architecture, and river construction.
- · It is not necessarily true that a design study with the participation of the general public (community participation) produces a high-quality design. In the present case, the object to be designed was the Kamo River Park. The fact that it had not only a local impact but had an influence on the lives of a much wider range of citizens made it a high-power project that would not admit of any easy modifications. Nor was there any room for major design changes in the present scenic aspect of the river and for the construction of new facilities. The Workshop simply demanded a water-friendly multi-purpose space for the Kamo River Park to act as a city park loved and liked by the citizens. The Workshop made use of all the aspects that were good about the planning and operation of the specialists in the related fields and structured its sessions in a way that would elicit the most diverse and subtle opinions and requests from the Workshop participants. In this manner, emphasis was placed on a collective deliberating process at the Design Subcommittee in order to feed the Workshop results back into the design details.
- Excellent designers will sometimes produce outstanding design results even when the work on their own, with or without the participation of the local public. In this project, we were able to have, in addition to the Workshop, a joint debating session with the experts in the various fields involved. It is to the credit of these expert teams and their positive engagement that we were able to condense the results of the Workshop, including the subtleties suggested by the local participants, to some concrete designs and achieve some highly sophisticated design content.
- (3) Expansion of the Workshop Results: Relation between the River and the Riverside Regions The unique feature of the activities of the Workshop for the Kamo River Park Demachi District that the Workshop not only received the committed support of the local shopping mall but also attracted the support of various experts from outside. Another great outcome of the Workshop is

that this Group formed an organization called the Demachi Club and took part in a collective manner in the town-creating activities of the region.

• The region can be much stimulated if we have a stable regional organization as the core element joined by a groups of experts from outside. This may be a very important means of improving the relation between the river and its surrounding region. It is also important to keep the dialogue going. As the details studies of the rives progressed, a new interest group was formed in the Demachi District: the Hotaru-kai (Glow-worm Group). This Group invited specialists on glow-worms to hold seminars and dedicated itself to an interesting program of releasing marsh snails into the water and observing glow worms. The Group has also launched a public appeal to bring the glow worm back to the Kamo river.

国外の先進事例「ニスクオーリー川協議会の事例 (アメリカ合衆国・ニスクオーリー川流域)」[¬]

財団法人リバーフロント整備センター

ニスクオーリー川では、流域保全を目的として州議会で総合的な流域計画が策定され,その実施にあたって政府・市民で構成される「ニスクオーリー川協議会」を発足し、州・民・学一体となった流域保全活動が行われている。

1. 取り組みの背景

ニスクオーリー川はカスケード山脈を源流として、州都オリンピアの北でピュージェット湾に注ぐ全長 125km、流域面積 197,000ha の河川である。1985 年に州議会は、この河川に関する総合的な流域計画の策定とその実行を州生態局に求める法律を可決し、流域保全に州政府が取り組むこととなった。

ニスクオーリー川が、先導的なプロジェクトに選ばれたのは以下の様な理由からと 考えられる。第1は、同河川の最上流部が

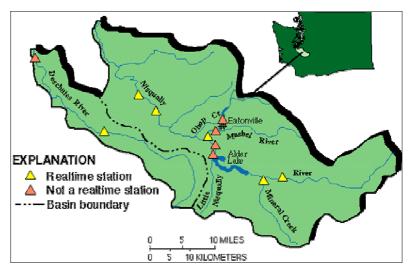


図1 ニクスオーリー川流域図 ¹²⁾

レーニア山国立公園で、河口部は国立野生生物保護区となっている他、シアトルをはじめとする大都市を擁し、水質保全が重要な課題となっていたピュージェット湾の最奥部に流入しており、流域保全に取り組む重要性が高い河川であることである。第 2 は、流域の土地所有も国立公園などの他、連邦森林局・州立公園・州有林・先住民居留地・大規模社有林・農地など多様であり、多様な利害関係者による共同作業を進めるテストケースとして適切であった。第 3 には、州都オリンピアの近くに流下し、州のシンボル的な河川であったことなどである。

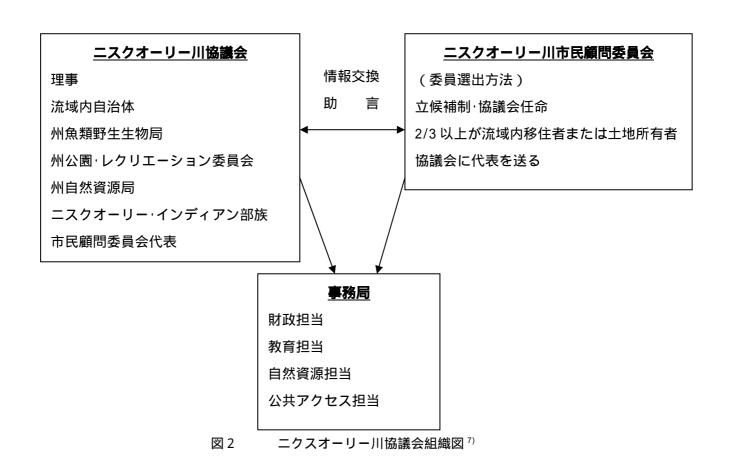
州生態局は、総合計画策定にあたって二スクオーリー川作業部会を設置した。この部会は連邦・州 政府の関連部局、地方自治体、農民、森林所有者、先住民、環境保護団体の代表から構成され、部会 の下に技術専門部会を設置して科学的な検討を重ねながら、計画策定を行った。策定にあたり、生態 局がスタッフ機能を提供した他、州や連邦政府の各機関や先住民政府に所属する専門家・研究者が専 門知識の提供を行っており、こうした支援を基礎に多様な利害関係者の議論に基づく合意形成がなさ れて行った。1987 年 7 月に最終案が議会で認可されたが、その内容は流域保全に関して包括的な方向 性が打ち出されている。

2. 取り組みの概要

2.1 取り組みの仕組み

この計画を実行するために、二スクオーリー川協議会を中心とする組織が作られた(図 2参照)。 この協議会が全体的な方向付けと事業の調整を行っており、これに対して市民顧問委員会が市民の代表として助言や情報を与え、事務局が幹事会的な役割を果たしている。

また、二スクオーリー川流域保全活動の展開上重要なことは教育・トラストに関わる専門組織を別に持っている点である。二スクオーリー川流域トラストは、企業や個人などからの寄付をもとにして流域保全上重要な箇所の土地の買い取りを進めており、1995 年末までに 189 エーカーを取得している。二スクオーリー川教育プロジェクトは、流域内の生徒に河川や流域に関わる理解を深めてもらい、流域社会の構成員としての自覚を育てることを目標に教育プログラムを提供している。地域の学校と共同で年間 2000 名近い生徒を対象にフィールドトリップを実行している他、教師を対象としたワークショップなどにも取り組んでいる。このように、流域保全に直接貢献するトラスト活動、長期的な流域保全の基盤を形成するための教育活動を同時に進めていることが、流域保全活動をより活性化させている。



流域協議会が活発に展開している要因として、人的資源の充実に関しても指摘する必要がある。第

1 に、州生態局が 1 名のスタッフを専任として協議会事務局に派遣している点であり、協議会の運営や州政府内

部の事業調整などに大きな役割を果たしている。第 2 に、ニスクオーリーインディアン部族が、魚類生態学者など数名のスタッフを雇用してサケ資源を中心とする河川のモニタリングを続けるとともに、流域保全に積極的に関与していることである。スタッフの一人は、トラストの代表を務めるとともに協議会での議論をリードしており、流域保全活動の組織化の中心的な役割を果たしている。このように専門的な知識を持った人間が、フルタイムで、あるいは、それに近い形で流域保全に取り組んでいることの意義は極めて大きい。

2.2 パートナーシップの関係

取り組みの主体であるニスクオーリー川協議会は、特別な権限や指揮権を持っているわけではなく、参加している各主体が行う事業を流域保全の観点から調整したり、流域保全に貢献するよう誘導するような側面支援を行っている。多様な利害関係を持つ主体が、共同して流域保全に取り組むのに、トップダウン方式は馴染まず、それぞれの主体が自発的に、かつ、効率的に参加できる様な仕組みづくりが必要であり、その媒体の役割を協議会が果たしているのである。例えば、協議会の議論の中で森林伐採が流域環境に大きな影響を与えないように、伐採の場所や規模・方法を調整する必要性が指摘されたが、これに関して流域で活発な伐採活動を行っている大規模森林所有者とサケ生息域保全に関わって流域全体の水質保全に特に高い関心を持っている先住民族の間で集中的な議論を行って、伐採地域や方法を調整する仕組みが形成された。また、大規模森林所有者が所有する河畔林に対する伐採計画が問題になった時には、協議会が州政府内部での検討を要請し、州立公園局が将来的な買い取りを申し出ることによって伐採の停止を実現している。こうした実例は、多様な参加者の持ち分を生かすことによって、流域保全に取り組む重要性を示している。

The case of Nisqually River Council, USA

Foundation for Riverfront Improvement and Restoration

The example of the Nisqually River Council (United States of America, Nisqually River Basin)

A comprehensive plan for the Nisqually river basin was drawn up by the state legislature with the aim of conserving the environment within the river basin. To carry this out the 'Nisqually River Council' was inaugurated, consisting of both residents and government representatives, and in this way a movement was started bringing together the state, the community, and education bodies to protect the basin's environment.

1. Background of Activities

The Nisqually River is 125km long, with its source in the Cascade Mountain Range, it empties into the Puget Sound north of the state capital Olympia with a total area of 197,000ha. 1985 In the legislature passed a law requesting the state's Ecological Bureau to draw up a comprehensive plan for the river basin and then put it into effect.By this mean the state government started tackling the problem on conserve the river basin's environment.

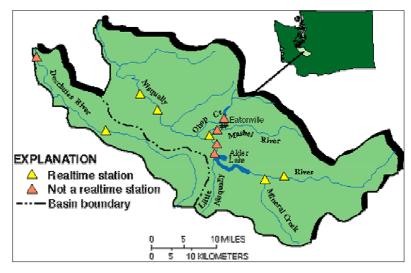


Fig 1 Nisqually River Basin

The following may be given as the reasons for selecting the Nisqually River was selected for this path-finding project. Firstly, besides the fact that the uppermost part of the river is in Rainier National Park and the estuary is a National Wildlife Sanctuary, the river basin also embraces large cities like Seattle, and flows into the innermost part of the Puget Sound, where maintaining the water quality was already a serious problem, so it was already regarded as river that had a pressing need for conservation work in its basin area. Secondly, the owners of land in the basin area were many and diverse, including the Federal Forestry Commission, State Parks, State Forests, large-scale commercial forestry companies, Native American Reservations, and also farms, so it was deemed suitable as a test case to try and promote joint cooperation among the many different interested parties. Thirdly, its lower reaches were near the State Capital Olympia, and the river itself is a symbol of the state of Washington itself.

The state's Ecological Bureau set up the Nisqually River Task Force to draw up a comprehensive plan of action. This task force was made up of representatives from the relevant offices in the federal and state governments, local government authorities, farmers, forestry owners, Native Americans, and environment conservation groups, and under this it set up a further task force of technical experts, and then set about putting together a plan while also carrying out a scientific examination of the area. For the planning process, beside the Ecological Bureau providing the staff function, experts and researchers, who were either working at each of state or federal bodies involved or belonged to the Native American administration, provided expert knowledge, and thus with this kind of support behind,, the council was able to form a consensus based on the discussions between all the different interested parties. In July 1987 the final draft of the plan was agreed by the council, which decided on the overall orientation the project would take regarding the conservation of the basin area.

2. Activity Outline

2.1 Structure of the Campaign

In order to carry out this project an organisation was formed with the Nisqually River Council at its centre (see diagram 2). This council determined the overall direction of the project, as well as coordinating its operations, and The Citizens' Advisory Committee, representing the citizens, provided the council with advice and information, and in addition the secretariat carried out a managerial type of role.

Furthermore, an essential point for the development of the Nisqually Basin Conservation Campaign was to have specialist organisations involved with education and the Trust operating separately. The Nisqually River Basin Trust is a body that carries out purchases of land at certain locations essential for conservation in the basin area, acting largely through contributions for corporations and individuals, and as of the end of 1995 it had possession of 189 acres. The Nisqually River Education Project puts forward a programme of education with two aims: one to deepen the understanding of students in the basin district towards the river and its catchment area, and the other to foster a sense of awareness in them that each and everyone of them is a member of the society in the river BASIN. It carries out field trips in cooperation with local schools for nearly 2000 students each year, as well as organising workshops and other activities targeted at the teachers. The fact that the campaign was able to press ahead at the same time with trust fund initiatives on the one hand, which contribute directly to the conservation of the environment in the river BASIN, and education initiatives on the other, which work to establish the foundations for long term conservation, added an extra impetus to the whole conservation project.

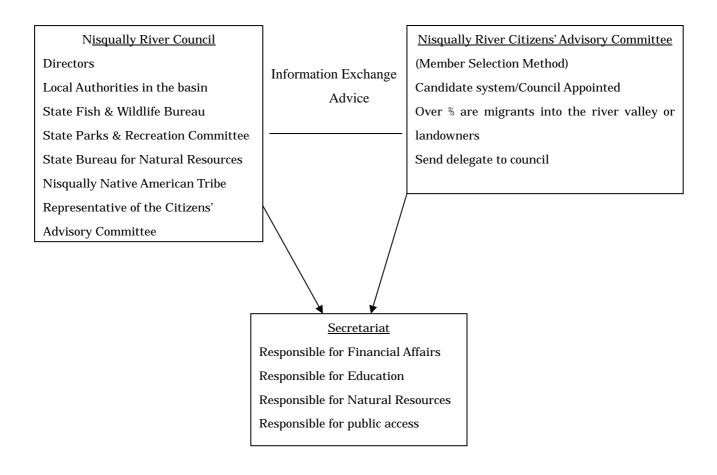


Fig 2 Diagram of Organisation of Nisqually River Council

The particular richness of the human resources available has to be pointed out as one of the reasons the River Council could carry on its work with such vitality. First, there is the fact that the state's Ecological Bureau sent a member of its staff fulltime to the council's secretariat, and it also played a vital role in coordinating operations within the state government and in the running of the council. Secondly, the Native American Nisqually tribe employed several fish and wildlife experts and continued to survey and monitor the river, in particular the salmon stocks, and besides this the tribe overall made a very positive contribution to the conservation of the river valley. As well as acting as the representative of the trust, one member of the staff also took the lead in the council debates and fulfilled a central role in organising the conservation activities in the basin area. The significance of the role played by those people who had some specialist knowledge and worked fulltime or almost fulltime in tackling ways to conserve the basin environment is without doubt enormous.

2.2 Partnership Relations

The Nisqually River Council, the main body in the project, did not have any special power or authority, but gave lateral support, coordinating the various operations being carried out by each participating

organisation from an overall viewpoint that took the whole of the river basin conservation programme into consideration, as well as sometimes persuading them to contribute to the conservation activities. For an organisation covering a wide diversity of different interests to be able work in cooperation to protect the environment, the top-down approache of management will not succeed, but rather what is required is a structure that allows each of the separate entities to participate voluntarily and efficiently, and the council fulfilled the part of being that medium. For example, in all the debate within the council, the need was pointed out to coordinate the method, scale and location of logging operations so that they did not cause too much harm to the environment in the river basin. This brought about an intensive debate between the owners of large-scale forests, who were active in logging operations in the region, and the Native Americans, who had a great deal of interest in particular for conserving the quality of river water in the whole basin area because it also affected the preservation of the salmon habitat The result of the debate was that the framework was actually put in place to coordinate the logging methods and logging areas. Furthermore, when the logging plans for forests owned by large-scale foresters along riverbanks turned into the cause for a dispute, the council requested an internal audit to be done by the state government, and by putting forward a proposal that the State Parks Commission to purchase these areas in the future and manage to stop logging operations along the river banks. These examples show the importance of carrying out conservation projects in the river basin by putting the interests of all the different participants to their best possible use.

国外の先進事例(ドイツ・ライン川流域)

財団法人リバーフロント整備センター

ライン川における国際連携(ドイツ・ライン川流域)

ライン川流域には約5千万人が住み、下流域を中心に約2千万人に水が供給されている。1960~70年代にかけて汚染が深刻化し「ヨーロッパの下水路」と称されたライン川では、流域諸国が連携し、水質管理、生態系、洪水対策に関する流域管理を行ってきた。今後も、「ライン・マイン・ドナウ運河」の開通によりドナウ川流域まで拡大した流域連携が行われる可能性が高いといえる。

1. 取り組みの背景

ライン川の上流のストラスブルグ(フランスではストラスブール)周辺の氾濫原は、19世紀には川が乱流し、伝染病が蔓延し、生産性が低い地域であった。このため、治水と排水の工事が行われ、湿地が開発され、蛇行する水路の直線化が進んだ。第一次世界大戦でドイツが敗戦し、ヴェルサイユ条約でこの地域はフランスに支配されることとなった。フランスは、ライン川のすぐ横に舟運のための水路を新設し、この地域にはライン川沿いには2つの水路が並行して走っている。これらの結果、洪水の下流への伝播が速まり、下流の洪水被害が激しくなった。

このような経過を経て、第二次世界大戦後の工業化・都市化等の進展で、ライン川の水質が極度に悪化した。1960~70年代にかけて最悪となり、「ヨーロッパの下水路」と評されるようになった。このため、1963年に水質保全に関する国際委員会が流域関係諸国間の協定で組織された。ライン川汚染防止国際委員会(ICPR)がそれであり、オランダ、ドイツ、フランス、ベルギー、ルクセンブルグが参加し、1976年にはECが参加した。

2.取り組みの概要

ライン川では、以前より舟運の面での国際協調はあった。近年の国際的に連携した活動は、環境問題を発端として比較的最近始められ、その後生態系、洪水問題へと広がってきたものである。今後さらに、ライン川とドナウ川を結ぶ「ライン・マイン・ドナウ運河」の開通や国際情勢の変化もあり、川・運河を軸とした西欧と東欧の交流連携にもつながっていく可能性がある。

委員会の活動は、水質保全・管理から始まり、その後、生態系の保全が加わり、1993年および95年の大洪水を経て洪水対策も加わって、総合的な水管理・流域管理に広がってきた。

国際河川では、各国の制度・仕組み も関係し、調整が複雑なものになることが多い。ドイツは、 州が国である連邦国家であり、水管理(舟運管理は連邦であり除く)は州が管理し、州の直轄か、 川の規模や重要度に応じて自治体(郡・特別市、市町村)に管理が移管されている。このため、ド イツの代表としては、連邦に加え関係州も参加して協議が行われる。 連携した活動の主要な経過は、以下のようなものである。

1963~85年:塩化物質および化学物質を対象とした水質保全 (下水道整備、

工場からの排水規制を主とした対応)

1976年: 塩化物防止条約

・主な汚染源であるドイツの鉱山排水の処理

・同じく、フランスは流量が少ない時期には鉱山排水をしない(19 98年に2箇所の塩鉱山を閉山、2004年に全てを生産停止)

: 化学汚染防止条約(各国の国内法·行政 システムの違いもあって 批准までに6年間の議論)

・83の化学物質、1980年より20物質を監視。

1986年 : スイスのサンドス化学工場の火災による危険物の流出

1987年: 「ライン行動計画(RAP)」

・ 生態系保全計画の採択

・ 生態系の改善と失われた種の呼び戻し (サケの回帰・回復)。

・飲料水源としての安全を将来も保証。

・河道内の堆積物の有害成分の低減。

・河川汚染を北海行動計画の要求まで低減。

1987~95年:ライン行動計画に基づく水質保全

・堰などの河川横断工作物への魚道の設置。

・農薬、工場排水についての排水規制の強化(2000年までに指定物質の50%削除、6箇所に警報システムを設置)。

1991年 :「ライン生態系マスタープラン」を作成

・回遊魚を呼び戻すための魚道、産卵場所の復活。

・河岸農地の整理、統合など土地利用と自然保護の協調、氾濫原 を再現するための「生態系洪水」計画。

・45項目の水質の改善(特に重金属、有機塩素化合物、栄養塩類)。

1993年 : 1926年洪水以来の大洪水

1995年 : 1993年を上回る大洪水

1995年11月: 関係国の環境閣僚会議が「将来に向けての洪水防御に対するガイ ドライン」を採択·発令

> ・ 洪水の抑制:氾濫源の復旧、水域の自然再生、農業・森林管理 等。

・ 洪水の防止: 堤防、洪水調節地の建設。

・防御施設の維持管理:高度な安全基準での維持管理、安全性が 劣る施設、区間の改築補強。

- ・限界の認識:洪水防止の施設で安全性を確実に保証はできない。計画水位を超えた場合の驚異はある。周辺地域の人々は残された危険性に対する責任を負うことを認識する必要がある。
- ・被害の可能性の抑制:氾濫域の建築物抑制、水害に強い建築物の建設、警報が発せられた後の有効な処置をとること。
- ・洪水警報(精度の向上、通報システムの充実)
- ・個人による防止対策(行動に対する責任、洪水保険)
- ・洪水の危険性に対する認識の強化
- ·以上の方法を組み合わせた総合的な被害抑制対策の推進、関係機関や関係分野の連携。

1996年:洪水対策を含めた行動計画の採択

The case of Germany Rhine basin

Foundation for Riverfront Improvement and Restoration

International cooperation in the Rhine(Germany Rhine Basin)

About 50 million live in Rhine basin, and water is supplied in about 20 million around the down stream area. In the Rhine which pollution worsened to charges for 1960-70 years, and was named "European swage road", basin various countries cooperated and managed a basin about water management, ecosystem, and flood measures. It may be said that the possibility that the basin cooperation that spread to Danube being abandoned area is done by the opening to traffic of "Rhine Main Danube canal" is high in future.

1. A background of an action

A river was turbulent for the 19th century, and a contagious disease spread, and the flood plain of the upper Strasbourg outskirts of the Rhine was the area where productivity was low. On this account straight the waterway which construction of river improvement and drainage was done, and damp ground was developed and meandered through. Germany was defeated by World War I, and this area became what was influenced by France in Versailles Treaty. In France, I found a waterway for water transportation beside the Rhine, and I am along this local Rhine, and two waterways run in parallel. As a result of these, the spread to the down stream of a flood quickened, and the flood damage of the down stream became intense. After such a progress, the water of the Rhine extremely turned worse by development such as industrialization and urbanization after World War II.I became the worst, and it became describe as "Europeansewage road" to chages for 1960-70 years.

On this account the international committee which related to water maintenance in 1963 was organized by an agreement between basin-related various countries.

Rhine pollution prevention international committee (ICPR) was it, and Netherlands, Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg participated, and EC participated in 1976.

2. An abstract of an action

In the Rhine, there was the international cooperation in a respect of water transportation than before.It was begun an environmental problem comparatively recently as the beginning, and the activity that cooperated internationally of late years spread through ecosystem, a flood problem afterwards. Furthermore, there are the opening to traffic of "Rhine Main Danube canal" which connects Danube river with the Rhine and a change of international situation and may be connected in an axis and interchange cooperation of Europe and Eastern Europe that I did in a river and a canal in future.

Activity of a committee began from water maintenance and management and it was accompanied by maintenance of ecosystem, and I passed through a large flood in 1993 and 95, and flood measures were added, too and opened in general water management and basin management afterwards. In an international river, a system and structure of each country are related, and there is much that adjustment becomes a complicated thing. Germany is the federate nation where a state is a country, and a state manages water management (it is a federation and removes water transportation management), and management is transferred to a self-governing body (a county, a special city, the city, towns and villages) depending on the direct control of a state or scale and importance of a river. On this account, as a German representative, a state concerned participates in addition to a federation, too, and discussion is done.

I show main progress of the activity that cooperated next.

1963-85 : Quality of chloride and water maintenance for a chemical material (the correspondence that did sewer preparation, drainage from a factory of regulating it with a master)

1976 : A chloride prevention treaty

- · Processing of the German mine drainage that is main pollution source
- France does not do mine drainage identically in the time with a little flow quantity (I close two places of salt mines in 1998 and I produce all in 2004 and stop)
- · A chemical pollution prevention treaty (and there are a civil law of each country and a difference of an administration system, ratification, argument for six years)
- · I watch 83 chemicals and 20 materials since 1980.

1986: An outflow of dangerous materials by a fire of a Swiss Sandoz chemistry factory

1987: "Aline action plan" (RAP)

- · Adoption of an ecosystem maintenance plan
- · Improvement of ecosystem and resuscitating of a lost kind (recurrence and recovery of a salmon).
- I guarantee security as a source of water supply in the future.
- Reduction of a harmful ingredient of sedimentation thing in a river channel.
- I reduce river pollution to a demand of Kita Sea action plan.

1987-95: Water maintenance on the basis of a line action plan

- The establishment of a fishway to a river crossing public establishment of dams.
- A pesticide, reinforcement of drainage regulation about factory effluent (I install a warning system in 50% elimination of a designated material, six places by 2000).

1991: I make " a line ecosystem master plan.

- · A fishway to call back a wandering fish, revival of a laying eggs place.
- " An ecosystem flood" plan for rearranging of bankof a river farmland, unification to reproduce cooperation of the land use and conservation of nature, a flood plain.
- · Improvement of the water of 45 items (heavy metal in particular, an organic chlorine compound, nutritive salts).

1993 : A large flood since a 1926 flood

1995: A large flood to exceed 1993

1995 Nov : An environmental Cabinet meeting of a country concerned announces " a guideline for flood defense toward the future" with adoption

Restraint of a flood:

Restoration of the flooding source, natural reproduction, agriculture / forest management of area of the sea.

- · Prevention of a flood:
- · A dike, construction of flood regulation place.

Maintenance management of a defense institution:

Maintenance management by an advanced safety level, an institution inferior to in safety, reconstruction reinforcement of section.

Recognition of a limit:

A guarantee to assure safety in an institution of flood prevention cannot.

Restraint of possibility of the damage:

Take effective measures after construction of a strong building, a warning were given as building restraint of the flooding area, a flood.

- A flood warning (improvement of precision, substantiality of a report system)
- · A preventive measures by an individual (responsibility for an action, the flood insurance)
- Reinforcement of recognition for danger of a flood

Promotion of the general damage restraint measures that put the above-mentioned method together, a-affiliated engine and cooperation of a-affiliated field.

1996 : Adoption of an action plan including flood measures

国外の先進事例(イギリス・マージー川流域)

財団法人リバーフロント整備センター

マージー川流域キャンペーン 1)2)3)

マージー川流域キャンペーンは、市民活動(NGO)企業、自治体・国の行政が連携し、25年間継続して水系の再生事業を実施する活動である。マージー川流域キャンペーンは、経済再興と水系の再生という複合した目標設定や、活動主体として3つのNPO(非営利団体)を持つことなど、流域単位の活動事例の中でも極めて先進的な活動を行っている。

1. 取り組みの背景

マージー川は、イギリスの産業革命発祥の地、マンチェスターやリバプールを流れており、流域面積は約5000km²という大河川である。この川は、産業革命の進展とともに汚染され、約200年に亘り、イギリスはもとよりヨーロッパで最も汚染された川と言われていた。その水環境に改善が見られるようになったのは1960年代になってからである。



図1 マージー川流域図 4)

マージー川地域は、1960年代には世界の先進国の都市と同様、経済の衰退、都市の荒廃、環境など様々な問題のある地域であった。イギリスでは、第二次世界大戦後の"ゆりかごから墓場まで"といわれた福祉国家の社会実験などに代表される、行政があらゆることを実施するシステムの限界が認識されるようになった。そして、「公共セクター」は官僚主義的で動きが遅く、創造性に欠ける、「ボランタリーセクター」は起こった事に対して反応(リアクティブに反応)するだけ、アマチュアで専門知識が欠けている、「民間(企業)セクター」は営利的で放任的であるという問題から、相互に対立する構図があった。

このような社会の状況の中、サッチャー政権の下で、その打開に向けた民営化路線が始められる。イギリスでは中間的な行政体である県も廃止され(大都市のみ廃止)、また中央集権的なフランスでは地方分権が進められた頃の事である。

このような時期、マージー川流域において、経済と環境の再生を併せた活動が始められた。1980年からは、マージー川の河口のクリーンアップ作戦として、下水排水の浄化を図る政府の15年間投資計画(1億7千万ポンド/340億円)が開始された。これが、1985年には環境省の音頭で、「マージー川流域キャンペーン」へと継続することになった。政府、企業他で総額40億ポンド(8000億円)の投資を含む、25年間に亘って継続するプログラムである。

2. 取り組みの概要

2.1 活動の目標

キャンペーンでは、抱える問題があまりにも大きいこともあって、固定的な計画は持たないこととしている。従来の計画は、固定的で、長期的な活動にそぐわないことが多く、また、発展的な参加を妨げることが多かった。こうした理由から、キャンペーンでは以下の3つの活動目的のみを設定している。

水質を改善し、すべての川、運河に魚が棲めるようにする。1985 年から 2010 年の 25 年間 にその目的を達成する。

ビジネスや住宅開発、ツーリズム、文化遺産、レクレーション、野生生物などに適した魅力的な水辺環境を形成する。

地域住民が身近な水辺の環境の価値をしっかり認識でき、しかもそれを大切にしようとする意識を高める。

2.2 パートナーシップの精神

キャンペーンでは、「要求」するのではなく、改善に「参加」を促すアプローチを取ってきている。キャンペーンの核となる3つのセクターが各々の問題を指摘し対立するのではなく、それぞれの良さ、強みを発揮しあうアプローチである。このため、キャンペーンは次のような性格を備えている。

中立的立場をとっており、誰にも脅威を与えない。

市民と団体を連携できるフォーラムとして機能する。

機会(チャンス)を開拓できるネットワークを持つ。

パートナーを励まし事業能力を高めることで、具体的な結果を生み出せるようにする。

約束したことを実行する、信頼できる運動である。

ほとんどの市民と団体が支援する、実現の価値のある運動である。

キャンペーンがマージー川環境再生運動の成功のシンボルとなっている。

これらは、長い時間と多大のエネルギーを投入してきた結果として実現したことである。その成果は、これまでより、むしろ今後 10 年間に真の成果として現れると期待されている。

2.3 活動の主体と現状

キャンペーンの活動主体は、年々その数や内容が拡張している。

1997年2月時点では、活動するNGOは約600であり、そのうち約250は、将来地域の主役となる子どものいる学校関係である。加えて国や地方自治体の「行政セクター」、民営化された水関係の企業やその他銀行等の「民間セクター」が参画しており、キャンペーンの核となる運営体制としては、次の3つの団体がある。

マージー川流域キャンペーン事務局(1985年設立)

公共セクターとのダイレクトな連携、キャンペーン全体のマネージメント、広報活動、マー

ケティング、議会の行事の計画、研究機関などの関連する機関への資金提供などを担当。 3 人のスタッフと補助の学生、年間予算 30 万ポンド(6 千万円)。

●マージー川流域キャンベーンの推進組織図 地方行政庁 (Local Authorities) (National Government) マージー川流域キャンベーン事務局 (Mersey Basin Campaign Administration Limited) 議長の任命 ージー川流域キャンペーン委員会 環境·交通·地方省大臣 (Mersey Basin Campaign Board) マージー川流域トラスト マージー川流域ビジネス財団 (Mersey Basin Trust) (Mersey Basin Business Foundation) ボランタリーグループ・ 選挙 スタッフ (Voluntary Groups) 雇用 企 業 税金 コミュニティグループ - 理 (Private Business) 事 会 (Community Grroups) (Schools) 杨 資金の流れを表す

図2 マージー川流域キャンペーンの組織図5)

マージー川流域トラスト(1987年設立)

ボランタリー団体、住民グループさらには学校など約600 団体との連携のもとで運営されているネットワーク組織。主なグループは、野生生物と景観保護団体、レクレーションの団体、地域社会のグループ、歴史資産保全の団体と市民グループ、学校・教育機関など。事務局は、キャンペーンの一環としての助成事業、コミュニティへの支援、学校との協力による具体的なプロジェクトの展開を行う。

トラストは5人の正スタッフと2人のパートタイム・メンバーからなる。特定のプロジェクトに対しては、ボランティアや学生の短期スタッフを雇用している。トラストの団体の選挙で選ばれた理事会がこれらスタッフの雇用を決定する。年間予算は40万ポンド(8000万円)で、人件費や運営費が14万ポンド(2800万円)26万ポンド(5200万円)は会員団体の活動の支援にあてられている。この経費は政府の助成金、民間セクターの支援や公的セクター寄付、出版物の売り上げ等からなる。

トラストの活動の例としては、水辺の保全(ストリームケア。水供給企業、行政などが支援)川のゴミの清掃、水辺の植栽、遊歩道づくり、水辺の探検隊(ウォーター・デ テクティブ)、環境世代奨励金による学校の企業見学・環境実践学習、若者のリーダーと環境関連組織との交流、散策者協会と共同で散策路・オープンスペースの地図・解説書の作成、水辺のアクセスの整備、生息地の創出、つり施設の整備など、川と地域の関係の再構築に向けた身近な活動がある。

環境教育に係わる活動も特筆される。1985年当時の子どもは、25年後の2010年には30~40歳となり、次の世代を育てる大人になる。地域の経済と環境がともに発展し、流域再生を進展

させる鍵を握っている。このため、マージー川流域の全てを教材として学ぶための仕組みづくりを進めている。流域内の約6千の学校が対象で、(前述のように現在は約250校が参画)、将来の潜在的な最大の対象団体である、と考えられている。水系や流域のシステムなどを素材として、教師が複合的な学習活動を推進できる教育パックの提供、児童が川を直接体験して幅広く気づき、認識する機会を持つことへの支援が行われている。学校で考えられたプロジェクト

には、団体や企業には支援の用意があり、その提案を 待っている(シェル、ノース・ウ エスト・ウ ォーター がスポンサー)。

毎年 10 月には「マージーベイズンウィークエンド」を実施し、1996 年には 120 のイベントが企画された(シェルUKなどが支援)。「カワセミ賞」で企業が副賞賞金を提供し、毎年貢献の大きかった市民を讃えている。マージー川流域ビジネス財団(1992 年設立)



マージーベイズンウィークエンドの様子4)

企業による専門知識や財源の支援を促すもので、産業

界、ビジネス界との連携を担当。企業の参加を促進し、環境に係わる実行のプログラムを開発する。参加企業は3年間継続で資金を提供する(最低額は3万ポンド/600万円)。シェルUKは事務局長に人を派遣。毎年20万ポンド(4千万円)程の資金を集めて提供している。企業がキャンペーンを支援している理由は以下のようなものである。

- ·すばらし い環境と地域社会の営みとの共存を目指す。
- ・環境に関 する専門家の意見や知識にふれる。
- ・地域の経 済面、環境面での利益を助長する道を開く。
- ・寄付が免 税の対象になる。
- ・独立性、信頼性に富み、独特の先取り精神のあるマージー川流域キャンペーンは企業のよい宣伝にもなる。

2.4 行政との関係

行政は、1980年からこのキャンペーンに先行して、15年間に亘って河口のクリーンアップ作戦の投資計画を実施している。1985年からは環境大臣(イギリスの環境省は日本の建設省、国土庁、運輸省、環境庁、自治省などの一部を包含した大きな省)が音頭をとり、3年ごとにキャンペーン議会の議長を指名している。この議会は、政府と企業と市民をつなぐ場であり、そこではキャンペーンの中心となる組織が一堂に会し、活動の進展や戦略について議論する。

河川に係わる現在の E A (エンバイロメンタル・エージェンシー。旧N R A / ナショナル・ リバー・オーソリティーはその一部)は、責任ある機関として排水の規制や取水量の管理を行い、トラストの運営やプログラムの支援を行い、更には予算をもって独自の事業を実施する。 自治体も同様に行政の責任主体であり、キャンペーンを支援している。

2.5 キャンペーンの活動内容

マージー川流域キャンペーンでは、ボランティアに対する資金援助や水辺の保全プロジェクトといった様々な活動を行っている。マージー川流域キャンペーンの主な活動内容について以下に記述する。

身近な水辺の改善 (Improve Your Waterside grants schime)

ICI 北西部社(ICI in the North West)が 6 年間実施した基金であり、320 のボランティアのプロジェクトに対して 21 万ポンド (4200 万円)を支援し、キャンペーンにおける沢山のボランティア活動や再生活動が進んだ。特に、最後の年には $500 \sim 2,000$ ポンド ($100,000 \sim 400,000$ 円)の基金が 38 のプロジェクトに与えられ、湿地管理、灯台の修復、調整池の改善などに幅広く活用された。時には他のボランティア活動の資金援助がともなって、基金が何倍もの価値のある活動を生み出すことになった。また、少額の基金でも新しいプロジェクトの立ち上がりの成功が大きなプロジェクトへと発展を導くケースもあった(例:セント・ヘレンズのサンキー運河修復協会の調査)。

グリーン・リンク奨 励金 (Green Awards)

リーズ・リバプール運河沿川の6つのランカシャー地区における環境の改善活動に対しての基金であり、ランカシャー企業体 (Lancashire Enterprises)が支援を続けている。実践的で、コミュニティー主導であることが強調されており、学校や、ユースホステル、アクリントン市民トラスト等の8つのプロジェクトを支援した。

水辺の保全プロジェクト (Stream Care Project)

水辺の保全プロジェクトでは、コミュニティ主導の地元の川や水路を清掃や保全するプロジェクトを、West Water、 National Rivers Authority(NRA)、 Countryside Commission が支援する。ミドルトン、ストックボート、セントヘレンズ等の各地で、釣協会やロータリークラブ、地域住民といった色々なグループにより、ゴミ掃除、野生植物植栽、歩行路づくり等多様なプロジェクトが推進されている。形は色々であるがいずれも地元のグループが地域の水辺の環境を改善しようという思いで進められている活動である。これらの活動の中で新たに動き始めた支流単位の活動「River Valley Initiatives」が重要な意味を持ってきている。マグハルのウィニー小川は、アルト川 2000 年キャンペーンの一環として実践中で、地元のボランティアがゴミをかたづけ、橋や水辺の歩行路づくりを計画している。またウィーバー川、ボリン川流域の活動計画でもボランティアグループを助け、実践活動計画のアイデア段階でも水辺の保全プロジェクトの活動が生かされている。

水の監視 (Water Watch)

「水の監視 (Water Watch)」では、マンチェスター、ソルフォード、トラフォードのマージー川中央流域の河川水路のゴミや屑に立ち向かっている。「グッドアイデア」競技は地域に問題を意識させる事になった。ソルフォード大学土木工学科では河川浮遊物の収集装置の効果的な設置場所を調査するために河川モデルによる研究を行っており、その結果は上々であった。また NRA のマンチェスター首都圏でも新しい「ゴミ撲滅キャンペーン」と密接な活動協力をしている。

こうした活動は、トラストに代わって Water Watch を運営している Tidy Britain Group (イギリスをきれいにしようグループ)を通じて、水辺のゴミプロジェクトの全国的なネットワークへと発展した。この活動から発した中央政府への様々な意見が法律の改正にも寄与できている。また、マンチェスターのアーウェル川ストレンジウェイズ地域、シップ運河のソルフォードのオールドドック流域といった問題を抱える場所では、関係者や組織を集め改善する努力が続けられている。

マージー川流域ウィークエンド (Mersey Basin Weekend)

1993 年 10 月に第 2 回目のウィークエンドが開催され、流域各地 70 (前年は 50) ヶ所以上で行われた。レインジャーサービスも地元のボランティアグループに加わり、ゴミの除去、アクセスの改善等の活動、催し物等が行われた。1993 年は、Business Foundation のメンバーの Shell UK Ltd や Unilever、 Pilkington、 ManwebCountryside、 Commission が活動を後援した。マスコミにもうまく取り上げられたため、トラストやメンバー組織のイメージ向上にもつながった。

水辺の探偵団プロジェクト (Water Detectives Project)

学校を介して、地域の川に関する水質や生息生物の調査、清掃といった実践的な活動により、 身近な環境を改善することを行う。「Water Detective Newsletter」を配布し活動の計画を知らせている。教育担当官が中心となって、環境教育提供者と連係しながら、先生やプランナーへの勉強会の開催、先生や環境教育関連者とのネットワークづくり(North West Environmental Education Forum)を行っており、学校の活動のために、地域の環境教育の経験のあるボランティア3人を教育官に任命している。

関連教材づくりにも力をいれており、先生と教育専門家とで、地図や水質の情報などを掲載 したカリキュラム情報を作成しプロジェクトで活用している。

環境世代の奨励金 (Green Generation Grant)

水辺の探偵団プロジェクト (Water Detectives Project)活動の努力が実り 1994 年 3 月に Green Generation Grant 計画が開始された。これはスタンローの Shell. U.K. Ltd.が2年度 (学年度)にわたって2万5千ポンド(500万円)を広範な環境感化や実践教育、プロジェクトに対して援助することになった。

学校は、工場見学や現地調査、資材購入、実践プロジェクトのため、学年毎に上限 500 ポンドまで応募できる。企業見学は環境に対する影響を知るためにも現地調査同様に価値があると考えられる。川辺の清掃や植栽等の地元コミュニティと係わる実践プロジェクトも特に奨励されている。

若者と環境トレーニング

トラストでは、若者のリーダーと環境関連組織と交流させ学校教育以外の場でも環境活動に取り組むように奨励に努めている。YETI(雪男の意味がある)は、トラストで促進しようとしている若者の環境の活動を現すシンボルである。

1993年3月の地域研究会の後、地域の若者と環境関連組織とのネットワークづくりを促進させることになり、手始めにマージーサイド地区でマージーサイド青年協会(Youth Association)と協力してイベントを組織した。マンチェスターではトラストの支援で若い労働者のためのトレーニングの日を催した。ネットワークの骨格が出来つつあるが簡単ではない。

水辺の散策路案内図(Waterside Paths)

トラストと散策者協会(Rambler's Association)の共同プロジェクトで、地域の河川水路の水辺の歩行路やオープンスペースへのアクセス路の地図化に取り組んでいる。マージー川のウィラルとリバプール側は実施してみて、地図と解説テキストの2冊の書籍発行が計画されている。このパイロットプロジェクトがうまく進むことになれば、キャンペーン地域の他の場所にも拡大して、川が住民に開放される長期的な貢献となることが望める。

支川流域単位の活動(River Valley Initiatives)

マージー川流域キャンペーン活動は、徐々に特定の支川流域毎に集中したキャンペーン活動を展開しており、それぞれの流域の問題にあった戦略をねり解決にあたっている。アルト川、ウィーバー川、サンキー川、ボリン川などではトラストが重要な役割をはたしている。

アルト川流域での活動

アルト川流域の活動は「ALT 2000」として発展しようとしている。トラストは 2 年間この活動の展開に関与していて、プロジェクトを見守るグループの議長をつとめていた。1993、94 年は Groundwork と Lancashi re Wildlife Trusts により、幅広い参加者の関与するワークショップで流域の研究の成果をみた。研究からの最終勧告は、イベントで行われた活動に反映された。Royal Insurane の助力もあった。

最初の1年にGroundwork Foundation、Sefton、Knowsley and Liverpool City Councils、the Cooperative Retail Society そしてPH Holt Trust から支援の基金がきた。

Alt2000 の目標は、アルト川に対する意識を高めること、顕著な水質改善を確実にすることや、河川環境へのアクセスを改善し川辺の環境の魅力を高めることで、これらを成し遂げるためにキャンペーンを推し進めている。

ウイーバー川流域の活動(Weaver River Valley Initiative)

1994年3月に始められたウィーバー川流域の活動は、ウィンスフォードからランコーン近くのウィーバー堰(水門)までの下流域を対象としている。

この活動において地域の活動を刺激するために、ICI Chemicals and Polymers 社は、ノースウィッチとランコーン地域の若者達を対象にして、Green action Grants を支援している。最大 1,000 ポンド (200,000 円) が、25 歳以下のキャンペーン参加者による環境改善の活動に対して用意されている。これは ICI によって支援されていた水辺の改善キャンペーン (Improve your waterside)を引き継いでウィーバー川流域に集中的な支援をするものである。先駆的な活動である水辺の保全(Stream Care Project)がこの流域でも活動の発展に寄与している。

サンキー川、ボリン川、メドロック川流域における活動

1994年3月には、サンキー川流域での新しいプロジェクトを始動するための事前会合を召集した。

ボーリン川では、トラストは推進グループに参画し地域のボランティア活動の奨励を図り、 秋には、マージー川流域週間の催しの一環として、ボーリン川流域をたどっての展示会が開催 された。Stream Care Project がこの流域でも活動の先駆けとなっている。

メドロック川流域でも河川環境の改善に向けて若者を含めた活動を展開しつつある。 北西部地方緑化コンペ(Go Green North West)

第3回目の北西部地方緑化コンペは、1993年の環境週間にBTとCountryside Commissionがスポンサーとなって行われた。Go Greenでは住民による環境改善プロジェクトに対して賞を贈っている。特別賞は、マージー川流域で最も優れた水辺の改善プロジェクトに贈られる。

水辺再生奨励賞(Waterside Revival Grants)

Go Green のスポンサーだった BT は、全国環境週間(BT Environmental Week)の賞で、「Go Green」のアイデアを取り入れ新たに水辺の再生奨励賞を支援することを約束した。これはボランティアやコミュニティグループを支援することになる。

ヨーロッパからの基金

1993、94年に初めて、地域の他の応募資格のある慈善グループと共に、ヨーロッパ地域開発

基金(European Regional Development Funds)獲得に動いた。これにより基金が大きく増加した。

トラストはボランティアの立場にたって、利益代表として委員会や協議会に参加し、基金に応募できそうな北西地方のグループに対して、North West Network と密接連係し、アドバイスをしている。

1994年はEC基金の更新と取り決めの改訂時期で、これにはマージーサイド(リバプールを中心とする特別都市)が一つの独立した地方として扱われることも含まれている。このことは中央政府事務局がマージー川流域キャンペーンユニット内に属さなくなるということであるが、トラストは引き続きボランティアと環境の利益を代表する立場をとっていくことになる。

2.6 キャンペーンの成果 (The Achevements of the Mersey basin Campaign)

上述したように、マージー川流域キャンペーンにおける様々な活動によって、水質の改善や 自然環境の復元、パートナーシップの推進といった様々な成果を挙げてきた。以下に、キャン ペーンの主な成果を示す。

水質の改善 (Improvements in River Water Quality)

魚の生息できる河川の延長の割合は、1985 年の 58%から 1994 年の 74%に 16 ポイント向上 した。

1990 年以来、水関連会社は 600 の廃水処理プロジェクトに 6 億 5 千万ポンド(約 1,300 億円)を投資したが、このうち約 7 割にあたる 4 億 3 千万ポンド (860 億円)が水質改善に直接つながるプロジェクトに投資された。

規模の大きいものでは、26km にわたり1億7千万ポンド(340億円)をかけて、マージー川にたれ流しにされる産業排水などの回収・浄化施設が建設された。

水辺環境の再生 (Waterside Regeneration)

地方自治体及び開発公社の投資により、これまでに 30km の水辺が改善され、26km の区間で一般の利用が可能となり、さらに 40km の水辺へのアクセスが確保された。

ハダースフィールド運河(Huddersfield Canal)を支える市民団体、4つの地方自治体、そして British Waterways(政府機関)のパートナーシップにより、ハダースフィールド運河は1,070万ポンド(21億4千万円)にも上る改善事業が進められてきた。その中には橋の修復、サイクリング道の整備、歴史的建造物の復旧などがある。

パートナーシップ(Partnership)

1993 年から「支川流域プロジェクト(River Valley Initiative)」を新設。特定の支川沿いの流域を単位に、その地域内でのパートナーシップを推進し、キャンペーンの効果を高めることをねらっている。

住民の参加(Community Participation)

毎年 10 月には「マージーベイズンウィークエンド(the Mersey Basin Weekend)」を実施し、 各地の団体が身近な水辺のイベントに取り組む。1996 年の「マージーベイズンウイークエンド」 には 120 のイベントが企画され、約2千人のボランティアが参加した。

「カワセミ賞」を創設し、これには企業が副賞賞金を提供、貢献の大きかった市民の功績を毎年讃えている。1970年以来毎月水鳥やサギの生息数を調査していたバードウォッチャーや、荒れ果てた川辺の公園をすてきな自然公園に変えた地方行政の議員の方々が 1996 年の受賞者となっている。

キャンペーンでは、改善を「要求」するのではなく、改善への「参画」を促すアプローチをとってきた。この結果、キャンペーンに参画するパートナーからのインプットは、他のパートナーからのインプットを引き出す、という相乗効果をもたらした。この、パートナーからの投資への「付加価値」の開拓と提供は、キャンペーンの重要なポイントである。すなわち、キャンペーンを通して、個々のパートナー単独では得がたい資源を地域にもたらすことができる。そして、それができるのは、前記 のとおりキャンペーンが次のような性格を備えているからである。

- ・中立的立場をとっており、だれにも脅威を与えない
- ・住民と団体を連携できるフォーラムとして機能する
- ・チャンスを開拓できるネットワークをもつ
- ・パートナーを激励し、事業能力を高めることで、具体的な結果を生み出せる
- ·約束したことを実行する、信頼できる運動である
- ・ほとんどの市民そして団体が支援する、やる価値のある運動である
- ・キャンペーンが、マージー川環境再生運動成功のシンボルとなっている
- ・ 政府の事務局、産業界の基金、MB トラストという3つの団体の個性的強みを結集できる。

The case of Mersey River basin, United Kingdom

Foundation for Riverfront Improvement and Restoration

Mersey River Basin Campaign

The Mersey River Basin Campaign has witnessed citizens action groups (in the form of NGOs),

industry, local government & national administration working cooperation, implementing a program of river system regeneration over 25 years. The Mersey River Basin Campaign has the combined target of economic redevelopment and river system regeneration and has as the main constituent activity 8 NPO's (non-profit organization). It carries out exceedingly advanced forms of action within the field of watershed activities.

1. Background of Activities

The Mersey River flows through the motherland of the UK's industrial revolution: Manchester and Liverpool. It is a large river

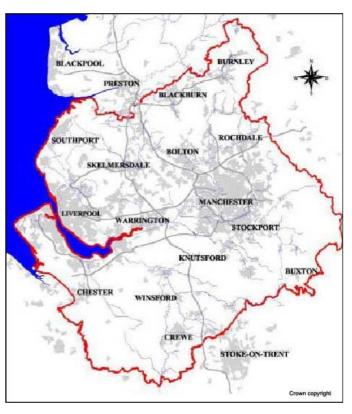


Fig.1 Mersey River Basin

with a watershed area of around 5000km². This river was polluted over 300 years in conjunction with the progression of the industrial revolution, and was known as the dirtiest river in Britain, and in all Europe. Improvements of the water environment have taken place since 1960s. In the 1960s, the Mersey River region suffered an economic decline, environmental issues and a variety of other problems. In Britain, after the Second World War the limits of " the system", as shown in the social experiment of a " cradle-to-grave" welfarstate were recognized. The " Public sector" was bureaucratic, slow and lacking in creativity, the " Voluntary sector" onlyresponded to something that has happened (a reactive response), it is amateur and lacking of specialized knowledge, the " private business) sector" iscommercially motivated and does not get involved, thus the problem of a mutually opposed composition. Under the Thatcher administration has began a new course of privatization aimed at breaking through the exiting category of societal situation.. In Britain prefectural system, which is the intermediate municipality, were abolished (at major big cities), at the same time in France, which has the centralized government, decentralization was being promoted.

This background was the starting point for a combined environmental and economical regeneration of

the Mersey River watershed.. Since 1980, the cleanup strategy of the Mersey estuary has been initiated. The 15-year government investment plan (170 million pounds/ 84 billion yen) aimed at the purification of sewage and drainage water loaded into the basin. This became the lead of the Ministry of Environment to proceed with the "MerseyRiver Basin Campaign". Aprogram that would last for 25 years with a total investment of 4 billion pounds (8 trillion yen) shared between government, industry and others parties...)

2. Activity Outline

2.1 Aims of activities

In this campaign the problems that are being addressed are very large, therefore inflexible plan was not suitable. Up to day, the majority of projects had been fixed and inflexible, not suitable for long term activities, consequently, the main developmental involvement was prevented. For these reasons, the following three action objectives were established for the campaign.

Improve water quality, so that fish are able to inhabit in all rivers and canals. The goal is to be achieved over twenty-five year period, between 1985 and 2010.

The development of business and housing and promotion of the building of attractive waterside environments suitable for tourism and as cultural assets for recreation and wildlife etc.

To enable local residents to fully grasp the worth of their nearby riverside environments and moreover to raise consciousness in caring for those environments.

2.2 A spirit of partnership

The campaign takes an approach, which promotes "involvement" in improvement, not "on demand" approach for improvement. An approach which does not only identify and tackle the respective problems of the 3 core sectors of the campaign, but also produces positive aspects and strengths. To achieve this, the campaign is enhanced with the following characteristics.

A neutral position, so that no one perceives it as a threat.

Function as a forum in which residents and organizations can work together.

Contain a network, which can exploit opportunities.

Through encouragement of partnership for boosting of project capacity and building a campaign capable of producing reliable results.

A credible campaign, which carries out the commitments agreed on.

A credible campaign, which practically all residents and organizations are supported.

A campaign symbolizing the success of the movement to restore the environment of the Mersey River.

These have been achieved as results of a great deal of effort applied over a long time.

It is hoped that the successes will be realized over the next 10 years.

2.3 The subject and condition of operations

Through the years the number and content of the subjects of the campaign operations is expanding. By February 1997 around 600 NGOs were operating, including 250 dedicated to schools and children, who will play the leading roles in the future. In addition, local or national authorities, "government sector", private water-related businesses and others in the "private sector" such as banks and so are also involved. In the running of the campaign the following three organizations form the core structure of the campaign.

The Mersey River Basin Campaign Office (established in 1985)

Duties: direct coordination with the public sector, overall management of the campaign, advertising campaigns, marketing, planning of parliamentary matters, and funding of related agencies, research bodies etc. The office employ three staff and supported by volunteer students having an annual budget of 300,000 pounds (60 million yen).

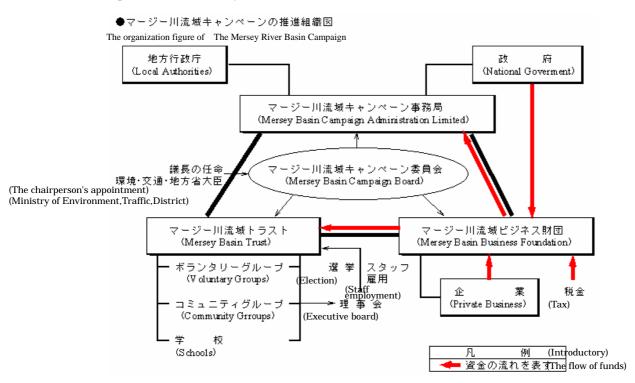


Fig.2 The organization figure of The Mersey River Basin Campaign

The Mersey River Basin Trust (established in 1987)

The Mersey River Basin Trust runs a network mechanism of 600 organizations, which coordinates voluntary organizations, residents' groups, schools groups etc. The majority of the groups are historical asset conservancy organizations and citizens' groups, in addition to those related to schools & education etc. The office carries out, as one component of the campaign, tangible expansion of the project via subsidized schemes, support for communities and cooperation with schools.

The trust has 5 full time, and 2 part-time staff. For specific projects it employs short term, volunteer and student staff. The staff to be employed are decided through a vote by the board of governors of the

trust. The annual budget is 400,000 pounds (80 million yen), with 140,000 pounds (28 million yen) for salaries and administration and 260,000 pounds (52 million yen) allotted for the support of member groups activities. These costs are covered by support from, government grants, public sector, contributions from the official sector and profit from sales of published materials.

The Mersey River Basin trust (established 1987)

Example of activities of the trust are, local reconstruction projects relating to the rivers and surrounding areas such as: waterfront maintenance (stream-care, supported by water supply companies, and government etc.), clearing-out of rubbish in the rivers, planting of river-side areas, creation of pedestrian paths, river-bank exploration (Water detectives), visits to businesses by schools/environmental field trips, exchanges between young leaders & environmental organizations, together with ramblers associations, creation of open spaces and pathways' maps, improvements for access to river-side areas, habitat restoration, facilities for fishing, etc.

Environmental education activities are given special prominence. After 25 years the children of 1985 will, be adults of 30-40 years old raising the next generation in 2010. They have the keys to develop both the community's economy and environment and the keys to promote restoration of the river basin. Consequently, the trusty produced a study system using the Mersey river area itself as study material. About 6,000 schools within the river basin are targeted (as mentioned previously, about 250 schools are involved at the moment), and they are considered as the biggest potential future target group. Taking the river system and river basin as materials, education packages offered help teachers to

produce multiple study activities, and encourage possibilities for children to focus on and learn through river touching experience.

The "Mersey basin weekend" is held every October, 120 events were organized in 1996 (supported by Shell UK etc.). Companies offer prizes through the 'kingfisher award", and honor citizens who have accomplished outstanding contribution.



The Mersey River Basin business financial group An image of a Mersey River Weekend The Mersey River Basin business financial group is supported by companies supplying specialty knowledge and finance. Thus it is in charge of connecting industrial and business worlds, promote the involvement of companies and develops actual programs related to the environment. Participating companies offer finance over 3 years (the minimum amount being 30,000 pound / 6 million yen). "Shell UK" chairs the position of general director. Every year they collect and offer a fund of 200,000 pound (40 million yen). Reasons for companies supporting the campaign are as follows.

- · Aiming at coexistence between a wonderful environment and community activities.
- · It enables contact with specialists in the environmental field and create a chance to hear their opinions
- Opening up a path that encourages profits communities, the economy and the environment.
- Donations are tax free.
- The Mersey River Basin Campaign with its independence, credibility and having a uniquely

advanced nature makes for good advertising for companies.

2.4 The Relationship with Government

In 1980 the Government, ahead of this campaign, began a 15-year plan investment in a cleanup operation of the estuaries. Since 1985 the Minister for the Environment (A large institution including several departments such as Environment Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs and so on that in Japan would be part of the Ministry of Construction, or the National Land Agency, Ministry of Transport,) took charge of appointing the chairperson for the campaign council every three years. This council is a forum that brings together government, businesses, and members from the public, so that organisations at the heart of the campaign can meet and discuss the progress of the campaign and as well as future strategies.

The present Environmental Agency (the old National River Authority is now a part of this), whose work is concerned with the nation's rivers, is the body responsible for managing rivers intakes and draining regulations, additionally, it also manages the trust and implements the support programmes, as well as carrying out projects independently using its own budget.

2.5 Details of the Campaign Activities

A wide variety of activities have been carried out under the auspices of the Campaign for the Mersey River Basin, including waterside preservation projects and the awarding of grants for volunteer organizations. Below is a summary of the main activities that have been carried out as part of this Mersey River Basin Campaign.

Improve Your Waterside Grant Scheme

This was a funding scheme set up by ICI North West to be carried out over a 6 year period, distributing £210,000 (¥42m) among 320 volunteer projects, helping a large number of volunteer activities and regeneration programmes in the campaign under way. A particular note is the fact that in the final year it provided funds between £500 and £2000 (¥100,000~¥400,000) to 38 different projects covering an enormous range of different aspects of the local environment, including ways of managing the marshlands, restoration of lighthouses, and improvements of regulating reservoirs. Sometimes the money was used alongside other grants for volunteer activities, so that the funding gave rise to projects and activities that cost much more than the value of the single grant alone. Furthermore, even with awards of relatively small amounts, there were numerous examples of successful new project that had been started up and led into a much larger project development (e.g. the survey by the St. Helens Sankey Canal Restoration Society).

Green Awards

This is a fund for environment improvement schemes carried out in six regions of Lancashire alongside the Leeds-Liverpool Canal, and continues to be supported by the Lancashire Enterprises organization. Projects that are practical and community-led are emphasized, and it has provided support and assistance for eight projects undertaken by schools, youth hostels, and the Accrington

Citizen's trust.

Stream Care Project

Under the Stream Care Project, three organisations- West Water, the National Rivers Authority (NRA), and the Countryside Commission- provide backing for community-led projects relating to the conservation and cleaning up of local rivers and waterways. In areas like Middleton, Stockport, and St. Helens, many different types of projects, such as rubbish local residents' groups, fishing societies, and the Rotary Club have promoted cleanups, wild flower planting, and building of pathways. These activities take many different forms, but they are all put forward the common idea of getting local groups to improve the area's waterfront. Among all these different activities, the River Valley Initiatives, a newly started project covering each individual tributary, has taken on particular significance. As part of the Year 2000 River Alt Campaign currently being run, local volunteers in Maghull are clearing away rubbish around the Whinney Brook and planning to build waterside pathways and bridges. The initiative is also assisting volunteer groups with their projects in the River Weaver and River Bollin basins, and has been so successful that even at the planning stage of other practical initiatives, the named waterside conservation scheme is being followed as good pilot model.

Water Watch

Water Watch is confronting the problem of litter and waste along the rivers and waterways of the Mersey River's central section through Manchester, Salford, and Trafford. The "Good Idea" Competition has helped rise awareness about the problem in the region. In the Civil Engineering Department of Salford University, research is being carried out on a scale model of the river to survey the sites that would be most effective for building an installation for collecting floating rubbish, and the results have been excellent. In the NRA's Manchester Metropolitan district, Water Watch is carrying out its activities in close cooperation with the new "waste Extermination Campaign."

These kinds of activities have developed into a nationwide network linking waterside rubbish cleanup projects through the Tidy Britain Group, which manages Water Watch in place of the Trust. A number of opinions that have emerged from these initiatives have directed areas where the central government and even contributed to revisions of the law. Furthermore, in areas where problems, have been identified such as Salford's Old Dock along the Ship Canal, or Manchester's Strangeways area along the River Irwell, efforts are still continuing to bring together all interested parties in order to organizations and implement some improvements alternatives.

Mersey River Basin Weekend

In October 1993 the second 'weekend' was held, and events were staged in over 70 locations across each region (compared to 50 in the previous year). The Ranger Service also got involved with local volunteer groups and gatherings were organized to clear away rubbish and litter and improve access to the waterways and so on. In 1993 Unilever, Pilkington, Manweb, the Countryside Commission, and Shell U.K., which are members of the Business Foundation, provided backup and sponsorship for these activities. Furthermore, as it was well covered by the mass media, it also led to an improvement in the public image of the Trust and its member organizations.

Water Detectives Project

This is a scheme that operates through schools to carry local environmental improvement by helping start practical initiatives, such as riverside cleanups or surveys of the water quality and wildlife inhabitant along the river and its basin. With the help of education officials as a central body the project is active in building a new net work called (The North West Environmental). The net work aims to bring to get her teachers and environmental scientists,, as well as holding seminars and study groups for teachers and planners. The net work also ensure linkage between bodies offing any environmental education.. To help promote these activities among schools, on also appoints as trainers three experience in local environment education.

In addition to this, the scheme is also concentrating its efforts on producing teaching materials, and working with teachers and educational experts to collate information for school curriculum including maps and data on river water quality, and then using these as part of school projects.

Green Generation Grant

The fruitful endeavours of the Water Detectives Project was the creation of the Green Generation Grant Project in March 1994. This was sponsored by Shell U.K. at Stanlow, offering a grant of £25000 (¥5m) over two academic years to assist a wide range of projects covering environmental awareness and practical education in green issues.

Schools can apply for a maximum of £500 each academic year to sponsor such practical projects, or to purchase materials relevant to conservation, or to carry out fieldwork or factory visits. It is believed that the factory visits have the same value as fieldwork for learning about the effects of industry on the environment. Practical projects that also involve the local community are particularly encouraged, such as planting trees and flowers, or clearing up garbage along the side of the river.

Environmental Training and Young People

The Trust also promotes exchange between youth leaders and environment-related organisations, and endeavours to encourage young people to get involved in green activities outside the schools too. The Yeti is used as the symbol to express the various environment-related activities being carried out by young people that the Trust is trying to promote.

After the regional workshop held in March 1993, it was decided to push ahead with plans to put together a network linking local youngsters and organisations involved in environmental activities. In its first undertaking it organised an event in the Merseyside district in cooperation with the Merseyside Youth Association. In Manchester, with the support of the Trust, a training day was held for young workers. The framework of the network is gradually taking shape but the task is by no means easy.

Guide Maps for Waterside Paths

This is a joint project carried out between the Trust and the Rambler's Association, aimed at making maps to show access routes to open spaces and waterside rambling paths along local rivers and waterways. The scheme is being carried out on both the Wirral and Liverpool on of the Mersey River, and two volumes of maps accompanied by an explanatory text are being planned. If this pilot project goes smoothly, it is hoped that it will be expanded to include other areas within the region targeted by the campaign, and will thus make a long term contribution to helping the residents free up the river.

River Valley Initiatives

The campaign activities in the Mersey Basin have gradually developed into initiatives that concentrate on specific river basins, working out strategies to meet the problems faced in each different river basin, and then working towards their solution. The Trust fulfils a vital role along rivers and waterways, such as the Alt, Weaver, Sankey, and Bollin, to name but a few.

Initiatives in The Alt River Valley

The activities in this valley have been developed under a scheme called "Alt 2000" The Trust has been involved within this two years and acts as the head of a group that oversees any projects being carried out. In 1993 and 1994 we saw the outcome of research carried out by Groundwork and the Lancashire Wildlife Trusts into the river basin shown at a workshop in which a wide range of participants contributed. The final recommendations made from the results of the research were then reflected in initiatives carried out at various events. Royal Insurance also provided some assistance to this initiative.

In the first year, support funds were received from the Groundwork Foundation, Sefton, Knowsley, and Liverpool City Councils, the Cooperative Retail Society, and also the PH Holt Trust.

The objectives of ALT 2000 are to rise awareness about the River Alt, to ensure a noticeable improvement of water quality, and to improve access to the river area and make the riverside environment more attractive, and it is pushing ahead with its efforts to achieve these goals.

Weaver River Valley Initiative

The Weaver River Valley Initiative, begun in March 1993, is targeted at the lower reaches of the river, from Winsford to the Weaver Sluice Gate near Runcorn.

In order to add some extra stimulus to the local activities carried out as part of this initiative, ICI Chemicals and Polymers has added its support to the Green Action Grants, aimed to the youth people in the Northwich and Runcorn area. The largest award of £1000 (¥200,000) was given out for an initiative to improve the local environment undertaken by campaign participants aged under 25. This was followed by a waterside restoration campaign supported by ICI called "Improve Your Waterside," and providing intensive support to the Weaver River Basin. The Stream Care Project, which is a pioneering initiative, has also made a contribution to the progress of the projects undertaken in this river basin.

Initiatives in the Sankey, Bollin, and Medlock River basins

In March 1994, an advance meeting was called in order to start up a new project in the Sankey Canal basin.

With regard to the River Bollin, the Trust has a hand in a promotion group that tries to encourage volunteer activities within the local area. During autumn, as part of an event called the Mersey basin Week, an exhibition was held following the course of the River Bollin. The Stream Care Project was also a forerunner of other initiatives in this basin too.

We are also continuing with an initiative in the Medlock River basin that involves young people, aimed at restoring the riverside environment.

Go Green North West Competition

The third Go Green North West Competition was held in 1993 during the Environment Week, and

was sponsored by the Countryside Commission and British Telecom. In this competition, prizes are awarded for projects led by local residents to improve the environment. A special prize was awarded for the best riverside restoration project in the Mersey Valley.

Waterside Revival Grants

BT, one of the sponsors of the "Go Green" competition, made a promise to support a new prize to encourage waterside regeneration, incorporating the idea of the "Go Green" Competition, with a prize in the National Environmental Week. This prize would be used to sponsor volunteer and community groups.

Funding from Europe

In 1993 and 94 the Trust made moves to acquire money from the European Regional Development Funds together with other charitable groups in the region that possessed the necessary qualifications for making an application. As a result of this our funds grew considerably.

The Trust took part in council meetings and committees as a representative of the interested parties for various volunteer groups, and now in close cooperation with the North West Network provides advice to groups in the North West region that might be able to apply for funding.

In 1994, at the time of renewal of the EC funding and revision of the agreement, Merseyside (A special urban area centred around Liverpool) was treated as a single independent region in this review. This meant that the central government agency no longer belonged to Mersey Basin Campaign Unit, but instead the Trust took over the position of representing the interests of the environment orientedvolunteer groups..

2.6 Achievements of the Mersey Basin Campaign

As can be seen from the above outline, as a result of the various initiatives carried out within the campaign, a number of successes have been achieved, such as an improvement in river water, quality restoration of the natural environment, and the promotion of several partnerships to assist these initiatives. What follows below is a description of the main successes of the campaign.

Improvements in River Water Quality

The proportion of the river length for the aqualife in which fish can live increased by sixteen percent, from 58% in 1985 to 74% in 1994.

From 1990 onwards, water-related companies invested £650m (¥130bn) in 600 projects concerned with waste water treatment. £480m (¥86bn), or around 70% of the total investement, was injected into initiatives directly linked to improving the waterquality.

Among the large scale initiatives was a facility built for collecting and purifying industrial waste water and effluents discharged into the river, costing £117m (¥34bn), and covering 26km the river stretch..

Waterside Regeneration

As a result of investment from development corporations and local government bodies, 30km of the waterside was restored, including a stretch of 26km in length that became available for public use, and access was also secured for a further 40km of the riverside.

Additionally, improvement projects costing £10.7m (¥2.14bn) were carried out along the Huddersfield Canal through a partnership between citizens' group that supported the canal, four local government authorities, and a government body called British Waterways. Among the projects carried out were bridge restorations, building of cycle paths, and the restoration of historical buildings.

Partnership

From 1993 onwards the new River basin Initiative was set up. It aims to promote partnerships in areas within particular river basin that are tributaries of the Mersey and thus increasing the overall benefits of the campaign in the Mersey Basin.

Community Participation

In October of every year an event called "The Mersey Basin Weekend" is held and groups from all the different areas stage smaller events on and around the local riverside. In the 1996 Mersey Basin Weekend 120 events were held with around 2000 volunteers taking part.

A prize called "The Kingfisher Award" was also set up with companies offering supplementary cash awards to, each year recognise the efforts of members of the public who have made a great contribution to environmental conservation each year The prize winners in 1996 included a birdwatcher who since 1970 has carried out a survey each month for a number of waterfowl and herons inhabiting the area, and also the members of a local council who converted a rundown park by the river into a beautiful natural park.

The campaign does not 'demand' improvement, but rather takes the approach of encouraging 'participation' in restoration programmes. The result of this is a synergistic effect in which input from partners participating in the campaign brings about input from other partners. The pioneering and provision of this 'Added Value' concept to the investment of partners is a key point of the campaign. In other words, by means of the campaign, resources can be passed on to the region that would have been difficult to give if all the partners acted independently. Of course, as stated in above, what makes this possible is the fact that the campaign has the following characteristics:

- · It takes a neutral position and do es not give authority to anyone
- · It functions as a forum that can bring together residents and groups
- · It possesses the network to develop opportunities
- · It can bring concrete results by spurring on the partners and improving their operational capabilities
- ·It is a campaign that can be trusted, alwa ys carrying out what it has promised to do
- 'It is a campaign that is worth carrying out, supported by most residents and groups
- ·It has become a symbol for the success of the mo vement to regenerate the environment along the Mersey River basin
- 'It can concentrate the individual strengths of three different groups: the government agencies, corporate funds, and the Mersey Basin Campaign

編集後記

2003 年 3 月,滋賀·京都·大阪の地で第 3 回世界水フォーラムが開催され,世界各国の人々が 集い水に関するあらゆる議論が展開されました.この第 3 回世界水フォーラムに際して,滋賀県 土木交通部河港課は,分科会「流域管理と住民参加」を開催しました.

本報告書は,この分科会に関わる様々な取り組みを通じて得られた様々な知見をとりまとめたものです。国内外の住民参加の多くの事例とともに,参加者の熱心な議論の内容などを掲載しており,多岐にわたる内容となっております。今後,官民が連携した川づくりや流域管理を進める上で,本報告書が少しでも読者の皆さまのお役に立てば幸いです。

最後に、分科会の開催にあたって、海外から参加し貴重な情報を提供して下さいました、ティ博士(ESCAP)、ギャロウェイ博士(五大湖合同委員会)、ゴス氏(マレー川・ダーリング川流域委員会)、パタニー氏(タイ政府)、また、あたたかいご理解とご協力を下さいました淡海の川づくり検討委員会委員の皆さま、川づくり会議参加者の皆さま、さらには、さまざまな面で陰に陽にとご支援を賜りました国土交通省近畿地方整備局琵琶湖河川事務所の皆さまに、心より感謝の意を捧げます。

2004年3月

編集 滋賀県土木交通部河港課 課長 澤野 久弥 主任技師 瀧 健太郎

Editor's Postscript

The 3rd World Water Forum (WWF3) was held on March 2003 in Shiga, Kyoto and Osaka prefecture. Thousand of people turned out and discussed various issues about "water". River & Port Division of Shiga Prefectural Government organized the WWF3 session "Basin Management with Public Participation".

We could learn a lot of lessons from the activities about this session. This report contains wide-ranging information on "Public Participation", such as many domestic or overseas studies and enthusiastic discussion among the participants. It would be our pleasure if you could make use of this report when you treat "public participation" on the river improvement or basin management.

Finally, we would like to express our deep gratitude to

Dr. Ti, Dr. Galloway, Mr. Goss and Mr. Pattanee for their participation and earnest discussion;

Shiga River Improvement Examination Committee and Members of River Improvement Meeting Boards for understandings and cooperation;

Staffs of Lake Biwa Construction Office of Kinki Regional Development Bureau, MLIT for their continuous support and suggestions for improving this session;

March 2004

River & Port Division of Shiga Prefectural Government

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