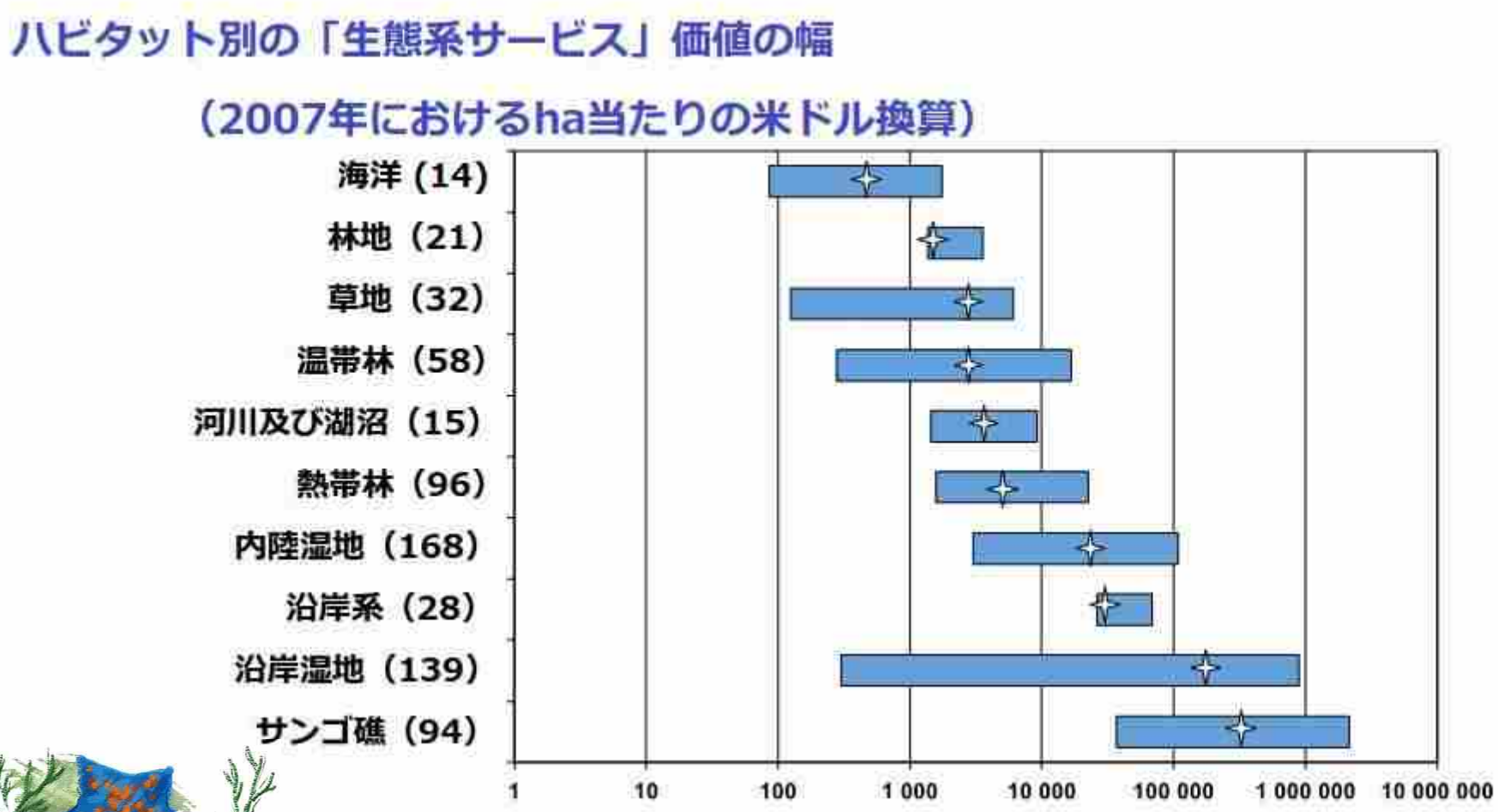
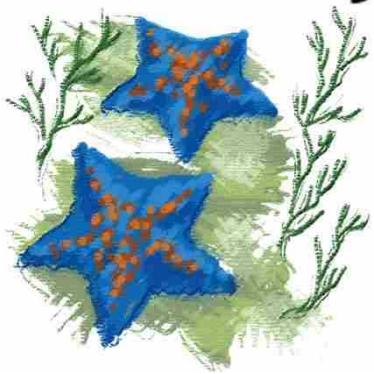
ワイズユースの要素　1）社会経済的配慮





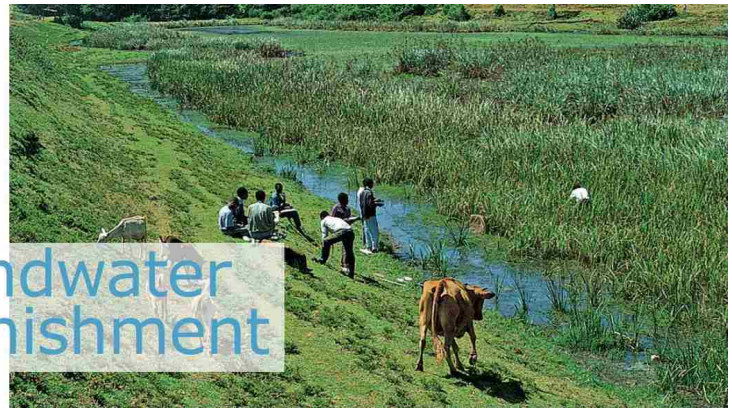
Wetland ecosystem services

Factsheet 1
in a series of 10

Flood control

Wetland ecosystem services

Factsheet 2
in a series of 10



Groundwater replenishment

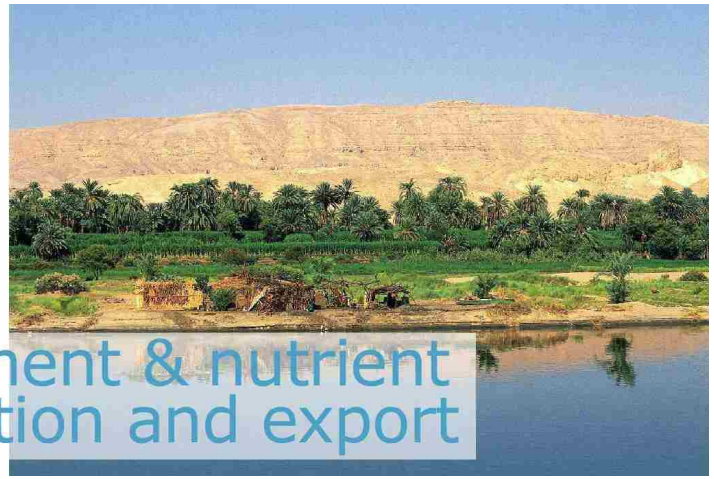
Wetland ecosystem services

Factsheet 3
in a series of 10

Shoreline stabilisation & storm protection

Wetland ecosystem services

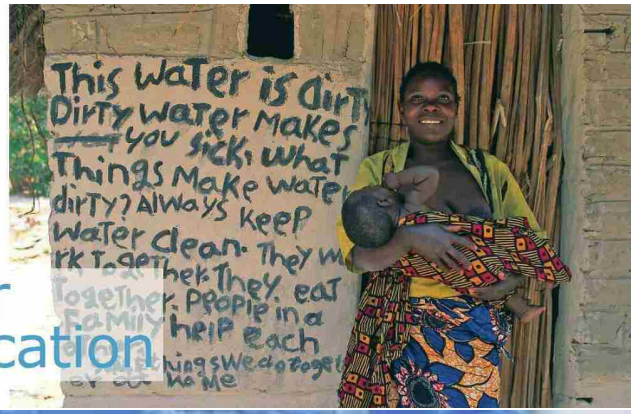
Factsheet 4
in a series of 10



Sediment & nutrient retention and export

Wetland ecosystem services

Factsheet 5
in a series of 10



Water purification

Wetland ecosystem services

Factsheet 10
in a series of 10

Climate change mitigation & adaptation

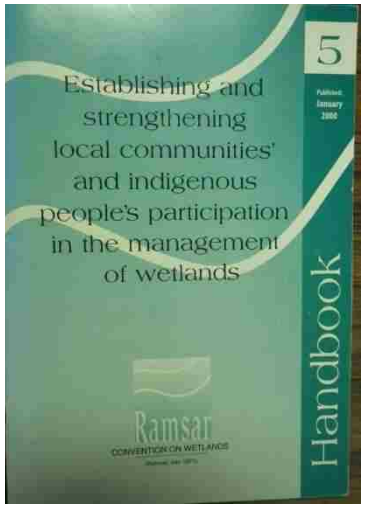
ワイズユースの要素

2) 住民参加

地域住民による湿地管理への参加

3) パートナーシップ（協働）

中央政府と地方政府；行政と企業、市民、NGOとの協働



住民参加と谷津干潟

ワイズユース・ハンドブックno.5

10. Japan

Case study area: Yatsu Tidal Flat, Tokyo Bay
Wetland type: Tidal mud flat
Stakeholders: Upper income urban residents, conservation organizations, local authorities
Conservation issues: Industrial pollutants and urban run-off

Description

Yatsu Higata is a tidal mudflat located in the deepest northern end of Tokyo Bay. It is almost entirely surrounded by urban land but remains connected to Tokyo Bay by two narrow channels which allow inflow and outflow of tides. Given that 90% of tidal flats in Tokyo Bay have been reclaimed, Yatsu Higata plays an important role as a staging and wintering site for migratory waterbirds on the East Asia-Australasian Flyway. The primary threats to conservation relate to the water quality coming from Tokyo Bay. Local authorities, conservation organizations and citizens are involved in helping to manage the site through preparation of the management plan, waste collection, water quality monitoring, and bird monitoring.

Authors and Contact information [as of 1999]

Mr Sadayosi Tobai

Mr Yatsu Hasegawa

住民参加と谷津干潟

★★★

決議VII.8　住民参加による湿地管理ガイドライン

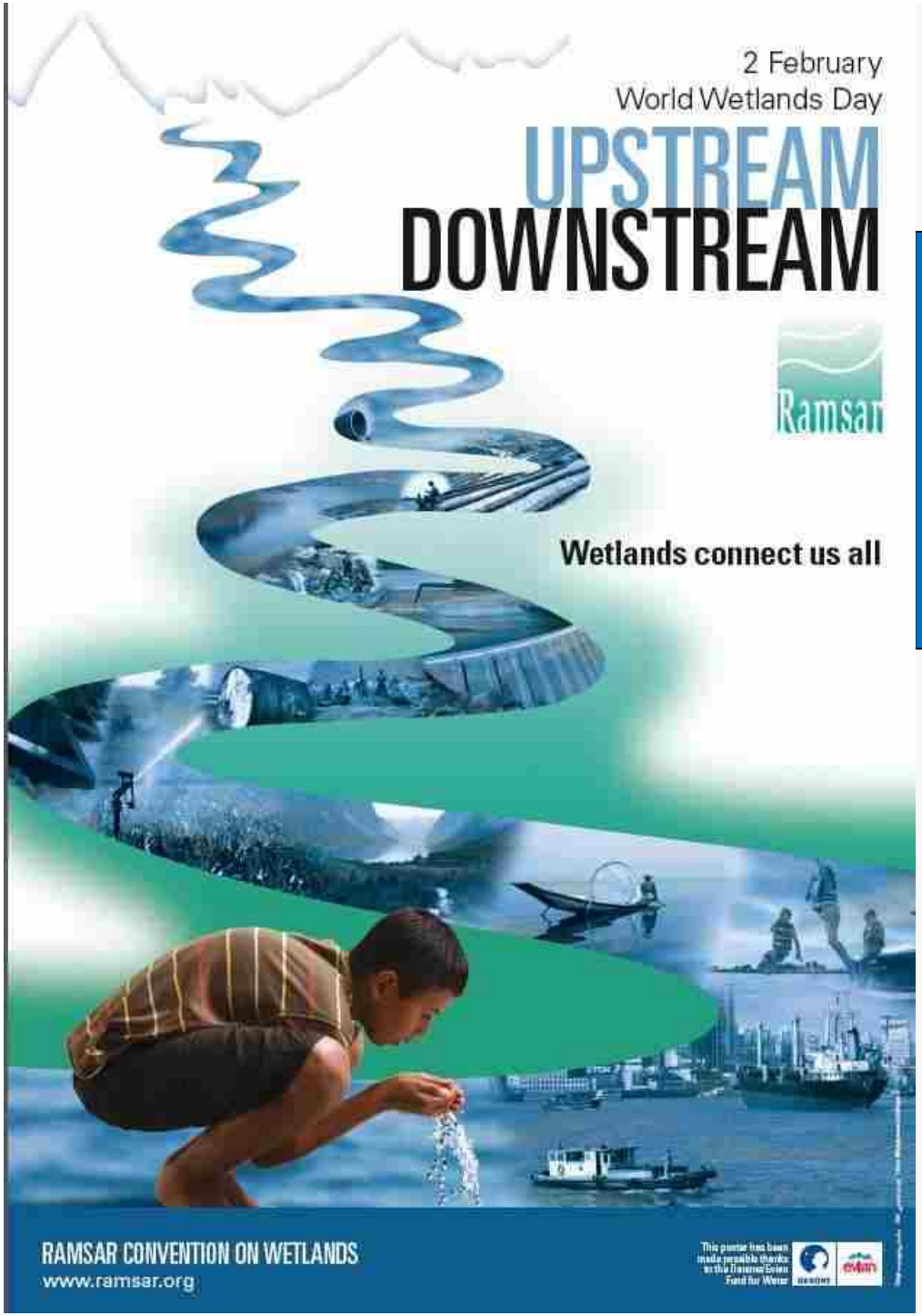
Resolution VII.8

"People and Wetlands: The Vital Link"
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999

Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands

1. RECALLING the *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Recommendation 4.10) and the *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Resolution 5.6), which seek to encourage the involvement of local communities in the development of management plans for Ramsar sites and decision-making processes related to the wise use of wetlands;

2. AWARE of the relevant paragraphs of Resolution 1.51 of the World Conservation Congress in Montreal in 1996 in relation to indigenous people and the Narashino Statement from the International Wetland Symposium at the Yatsu-Higata Ramsar site in Japan in 1995, which called for active and informed participation by local people and communities in wetland management, and the United Nations Economic Commission for



上流域と下流域でつながろう

・中央官庁と自治体の協働

・企業の参画

ワイズユースの要素

4) 制度整備

法律上の根拠があった方が長続きする。

5) 沿岸域／集水域全体での配慮

集水域の中における個別湿地の保全

6) 予防原則の適用

最善の科学的知見で影響が予測できない場合、湿地の改変を中止する。

World Wetlands Day
2 February 2019
Wetlands and climate change

湿地を失地にしない

再生する

保全する

賢明な利用をする

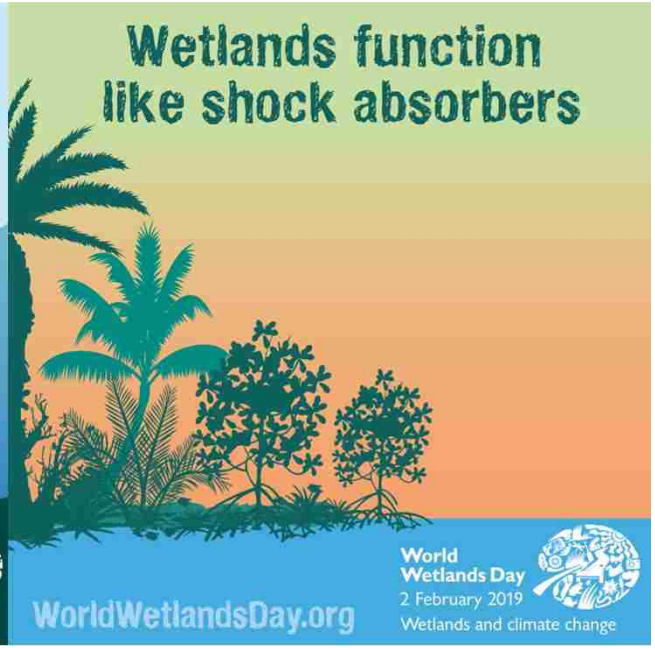
水を抜かない

埋め立てない

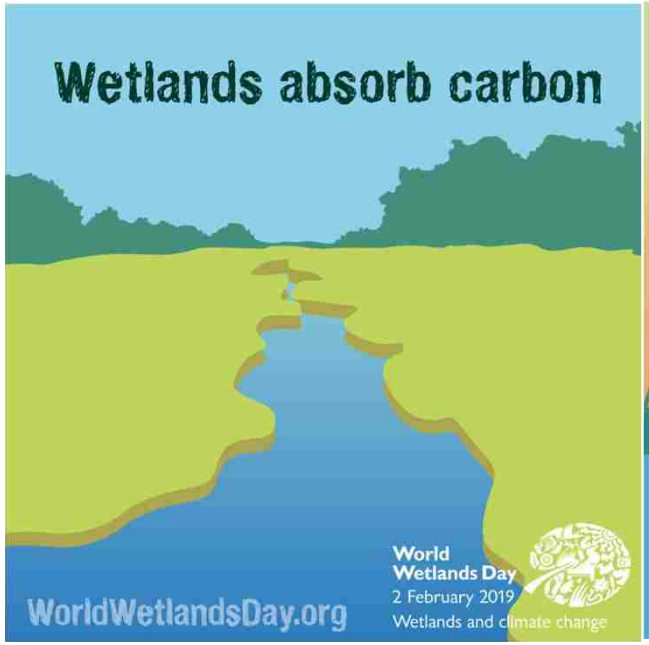
汚さない
ゴミを捨てない


Mangroves store 50x more carbon than tropical forests
World Wetlands Day
2 February 2019
Wetlands and climate change
WorldWetlandsDay.org


Coral reefs blunt tsunamis
World Wetlands Day
2 February 2019
Wetlands and climate change
WorldWetlandsDay.org

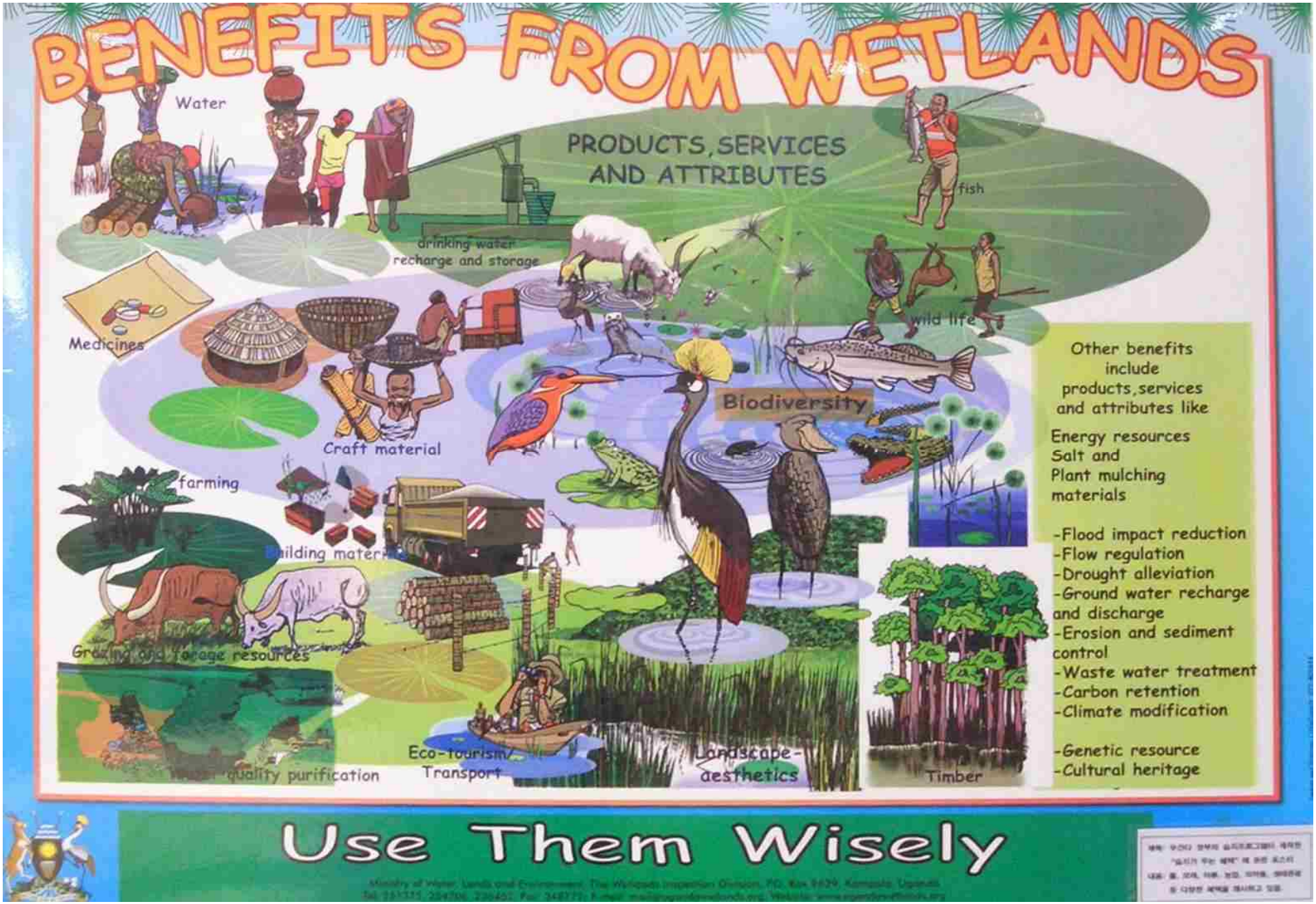

Wetlands function like shock absorbers
World Wetlands Day
2 February 2019
Wetlands and climate change
WorldWetlandsDay.org

温暖化と湿地


Wetlands absorb carbon
World Wetlands Day
2 February 2019
Wetlands and climate change
WorldWetlandsDay.org


World Wetlands Day
2 February 2019
Wetlands and climate change
WorldWetlandsDay.org


CO2
CO2
CO2
Seagrasses absorb carbon 35x faster than rain forests
World Wetlands Day
2 February 2019
Wetlands and climate change
WorldWetlandsDay.org


BENEFITS FROM WETLANDS
Water
PRODUCTS, SERVICES AND ATTRIBUTES
fish
drinking water
recharge and storage
Medicines
wild life
Craft material
Biodiversity
farming
Building materials
Grazing and forage resources
quality purification
Eco-tourism/
Transport
Landscape-
aesthetics
Timber
Other benefits include products, services and attributes like
Energy resources
Salt and
Plant mulching materials
-Flood impact reduction
-Flow regulation
-Drought alleviation
-Ground water recharge and discharge
-Erosion and sediment control
-Waste water treatment
-Carbon retention
-Climate modification
-Genetic resource
-Cultural heritage
Use Them Wisely

ホオジロカンムリヅル（ウガンダの国鳥）

ラムサールと漁業

『世界湿地の日』 2007年2月2日

干潟や藻場などの沿岸湿地保全が漁業資源を育てる

＜湿地は漁業を支える　だから健全に保とう＞

2.3　漁業資源

- ワッデン海の干潟:

  北海で捕れるカレイの50%、ツノガレイの80%、ニシンのほぼ100%が成長のある時点で必要とする。