

목차_ C/O/N/T/E/N/T/S

환경운동연합 (사) 환경교육센터는 2005년 6월, <환경운동연합 환경교육 네트워크>의 창립과 함께, 주요사업의 하나로 민관협력 환경교육 파트너십 연구 및 사업을 지속적으로 수행해오고 있습니다.

본 자료집은 2007년 12월 4~5일에 진행된 「환경교육 민관협력 활성화 방안」 워크숍 내용을 중심으로, 2005년 진행된 「지역별 환경교육센터 건립의 의미와 과제」 워크숍과 2005년과 2006년에 진행된 「1~2기 센터 코디네이터 양성과정」에서 수행된 민관협력 센터건립 워크숍 내용을 포함하여 구성하였습니다.

※ 본 사업은 행정자치부 <2007 민간환경단체지원사업>의 일환으로 수행되었습니다.

▶ ▶ 2007 민관협력 활성화 방안 워크숍

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환경학습을 통한 지역사회 구축 - "환경학습도시, 니시노미야" 사례 - 일본 니시노미야시 / LEAF

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니시노미야시 : 지역 공동체 건설의 사회 구축의 원리로써 환경학습을 도입했던 일본 최초의 도시

오사카-고베 도시지역에 니시노미야시는 주거지역으로 개발된 곳이다. 가까운 산, 강, 바다 등 천혜의 자연환경을 끼고 있는 이 도시의 인구는 약 465,000명이다. 또한 석유제품단지의 건립 및 해안지 간척계획에 맞서 아동을 위한 자연과 교육환경의 보존을 위해 일본주 양조장 등 지역사회의 일원과 지역기업에 의한 주도의 역사를 지켜왔다. 이러한 노력은 1963년 "교육, 문화, 주거선언의 도시" 및 1992년 시의회 "환경선언에 관한 결의안" 등의 시정방침에서 분명히 나타난다.

2003년 12월, 일본 최초로 "환경학습도시"라고 시 자체적으로 선언한다. 이는 인간의 영속적인 목적이자 도시계획의 기본원리인 "지속 가능한 지역사회 개발"을 공개적으로 선언한 초석이다. 이 원리를 지원하는 시민활동에서 "환경학습"은 불가결한 것으로 인식되었다. 또한 선언은 발달하는 다양한 지역사회 기반 활동에 시민, 기업, 정부, 학교, 비영리민간단체 등과 같은 지역사회분야 간의 협조를 위한 협력기반을 구축했다. "환경을 통해 배우는 지역사회"라는 개념 하에, 도시 내 자연지역뿐 아니라 기존의 공공 및 민간 시설들이 환경학습 장소로써 인식되어왔다. 시민학습활동에 대한 후원자를 위한 연수세미나와 각 시민분야 및 세대와 연관된 환경학습들도 개설되었으므로 "환경학습"은 지역사회 구축의 원동력으로 작용할 것이다.

전국적으로, 니시노미야 이니셔티브는 지역사회 차원의 구체적인 예로써 2003년



10월 "환경보호 및 환경교육진흥의 의지증진에 관한 법"을 시행했던 일본 환경청이 인정했다.

시민, 기업, 정부를 연결하는 LEAF의 창설

1998년 니시노미야 이니셔티브를 통해 국가적, 도시 차원의 지원역량 구축을 위해 시민, 기업, 정부 간 협력을 바탕으로 "LEAF"가 창설되었다. LEAF는 네이처하우스 등의 시영 학습시설을 유지할 뿐 아니라 도시 차원의 환경학습 프로젝트를 통해 "환경학습도시, 니시노미야"를 실현하는데 중요한 역할을 계속하고 있다. LEAF의 특수한 역할 중에는 지역 부모, 기업체, 소중교 교사들 간의 파트너십을 통해 실행되는 경험 기반 환경학습활동의 공동작용이 있다.

니시노미야가 협력하는 동안, LEAF는 지표모형으로써 지속가능한 사회를 위해 프로젝트의 이니셔티브를 활성화시킨다.

지역사회, 학교, 가정을 "에코카드"로 잇는 환경학습체계

일본 환경청의 승인을 얻은 환경학습 프로젝트인 "지구관찰클럽, 니시노미야"는 1992년부터 아동들에게 시행됐고 1995년부터 국가적 "청소년생태클럽" 프로젝트를 기본모형으로 적용하였다.

1998년부터 EWC 니시노미야 프로젝트는 새로운 "에코카드" 체계를 개발했다. 시내 모든 소학생들은 (25,500명) 신입생 때 "에코카드"를 받아 지역사회에서 환경행동을 할 때마다 지역사회 성인에게 "에코도장"을 받는다 (현재 성인 참여인구 1,700명, 시민단체회원, 교사, 점원 포함). 에코카드에 목표한 만큼 도장을 받은 어린이들은 "지구 방위대"가 된다 (매년 약 아동인구의 10%). 이 단순한 학습체계가 지역사회, 학교, 가정을 연결한다. 에코카드를 통해 지역사회에서 성인과 더불어 어린이들의 환경문제에 대한 인식을 환기시키는 기회가 생긴다. 다양한 학교, 지역납품업체, 지역사회단체와 협력한 녹색구매, 재활용, 대청소운동 등 일반대중 차원의 환경행동이 일어나고 있으며, 지역사회에서 중학생 이상의 성인을 위한 성인용 "에코행동 카드"가 도입 중이다.



시민 자원봉사자들은 선조의 지혜를 소중히 여기며 "지역사회 유산 이야기꾼"으로써 세대를 잇는다.

1995년 충격적인 한신 대지진을 겪은 탓에 자연보존뿐 아니라 재난관리의 관점을 통해 지역사회환경에 대한 이해의 중요성을 완전히 깨닫게 된다. 시가 1997년에 시작한 안전과 생태안내 프로젝트 (Safety and Eco-Guide Project)는 환경 및 재난관리 교육을 통해 이니셔티브의 충분한 근거를 제공했다.

이 프로젝트에서, 참여자들은 지역사회의 역사적 시각과 더불어 지리적 환경을 학습했고, 젊은 세대와 공유했던 지역사회의 역사, 자연, 문화에 대한 지식과 정보를 습득했다. 참여자들이 조직한 "가타리베 유산 이야기꾼 클럽(Kataribe legacy Tellers Club)"은 어린 학생과 교사, 기타 지역 시민들의 관심을 끌만한 도시의 주요 역사와 환경에 관한 흥미거리로 만든 10개의 걷기과정이다.

사회적, 개인적인 관점에서 다양성을 키우기 위한 기업환경활동과 학교교육의 연결

2003년부터 30여 곳 이상의 지역기업들이 교육자들과 지역 소중교교생을 대상으로 "순환기반 산업구조" 및 소비자 역할에 관한 입문학습학기가 포함된 환경학습 프로그램을 개발하는 공동프로젝트에 참여했다. 기업회원들이 자연환경과의 관계와 인간 생활양식을 반성하는 직접체험과 체험기반 학습기회를 제공하는 "의류", "식품", "주거", "에너지", "병(瓶)", "환경친화적 문방구" 등의 주제로 한 그룹과 수업을 조직한다.

이러한 활동은 기획자 (교육자 및 기업회원)뿐 아니라 학습자 (아동)들에게 학습기회를 제공하고 법인의 대리인으로써 자신들의 사회적 책임을 반성한다. 이처럼 사회적, 교육적, 경제적 활동과 자신들의 연관성을 깨닫는다. 대부분의 기업들이 출판된 환경/기업의 사회적 책임 (CSR) 보고서에 참여하도록 장려하는 것을 보듯이 그 중요성은 명확하다.



체계적인 환경학습 프로그램과 6년 소학교 과정을 통해 연결

일본의 대부분의 학교는 담임교사를 아동의 학년진급에 준하지 않고 매년 바꾸기 때문에 체계적인 교과과정의 조정이 없이 소학교 6년 과정 동안 매년 단편적인 환경수업이 이루어진다. 자연적인 일상의 사회적 경험을 담은 체계적인 아동용 환경학습 교과과정을 시내의 시범학교에서 교사, 학부모, 지역사회일원, 기업, NPO, 시정부가 공동 개발해왔고, "생명연구", "통합학습 기간" 등의 주제를 도입하려 한다.

지속 가능한 사회체계의 건설을 향하여

환경학습도시 선언의 5대 활동헌장원칙인 "함께 학습" "참여 및 협조" "순환" "조화로운 생존" "네트워크" 시의 새로운 환경계획으로 채택되었다. 이 계획은 "상호학습의 지역사회 양성" "자기훈련 및 협조의 협력기반 사회 구축" 및 "지역사회의 모든 분야가 지속가능한 사회를 위한 체계 구축에 참여"를 뜻한다. 시영 환경계획 진흥을 위해 시민, 기업, 전문가, 정부대표 간 협력 기반의 회의 등을 포함한 다양한 시민 모임과, 원칙의 실행을 위한 "생태-지역사회 모임(Eco-Community Meetings)"이 모든 중학교 지역에서 발족되었다.

경제개발, 사회적 형평성, 교육 등 지속가능성을 위한 기타 기본요소들과 환경과의 관계를 인식하는 중요성을 이해한다. 삶과 지역사회의 개선을 위한 자발적인 참여의식을 촉진하는 시민교육으로써 본 이니셔티브의 진흥을 중요하게 생각한다. 학습각을 양성하는 역량이 다양한 분야와 세대의 시민들에게 높이 평가받는 상호학습적인 지속가능한 "환경학습도시" 구축을 위해 노력할 것이다.

이니셔티브에 대한 보다 자세한 내용은 아래의 주소로 문의하십시오.

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Building Communities through Environmental Learning
- A Case of "Environmental Learning City, Nishinomiya" -
Japan: The City of Nishinomiya/LEAF: Civic Participation

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The nation's first city declaration that introduced environmental learning as the principle of community building

Nishinomiya has developed as a residential city which lies in the central part of Osaka-Kobe metropolitan area. Blessed with the diverse natural environment, including mountains, rivers, and with the sea being close to the urban setting, the city has attracted a population of 465,000. Nishinomiya has also maintained a history of initiatives taken by community members and local businesses, such as sake breweries, against the establishment of petroleum complexes and waterfront land reclamation schemes in order to preserve a natural and educational environment for children. The legacy of these efforts is evident in municipal principles, citing the 1963 "City of Education, Culture and Residence Declaration" and the 1992 City Council "Resolution Regarding the Environmental Declaration," as examples.

In December 2003, the city declared itself as an "Environmental Learning City," the first of its kind in Japan. This declaration is a cornerstone for the city to publicly announce that the "sustainable community development," which is a permanent objective for human beings, has been identified as the basic principle of city planning, and "environmental



learning" has been recognized as vital for civic activities supporting such principle. The declaration has also built the foundation of partnership for collaborations among community sectors such as citizens, businesses, governments, schools, and NPOs, in developing various community-based activities. Under the concept of the "community that learns through the environment," existing public and private institutions, as well as natural fields in the city, have been identified as environmental learning venues. Training seminars for supporters on civic learning activities, and environmental learning systems related to each civic sector and each generation have also been established, so that "environmental learning" will serve as a driving force of community building.

On a national scale, this Nishinomiya initiative has been recognized by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment, which has enforced the "Law Concerning the Advancement of Volition in Environmental Protection and the Promotion of Environmental Education" in October 2003, as its concrete example on a community level.

Establishment of "Learning and Ecological Activities Foundation for Children (LEAF)" that connects citizens, businesses, and governments

In 1998, through the initiative of Nishinomiya City, "Learning and Ecological Activities Foundation for Children (LEAF)" was established as a partnership-based organization among citizens, businesses, and governments to build the capacity of support for the municipal as well as the national-level activities. LEAF keeps taking vital roles in realizing the concept of "Environmental Learning City, Nishinomiya" by managing the municipal environmental learning projects, as well as the maintenance of municipal learning facilities such as the Nature House. One particular role of LEAF is the coordination of experience-based environmental learning activities conducted in partnership among local parents, businesses, and educators at elementary and middle schools.

While partnering with the City of Nishinomiya, LEAF promotes the initiative

of these environmental learning projects for a sustainable society as a pilot model nationwide. Some of the Nishinomiya-LEAF joint projects are being introduced below.

Environmental learning system that connects communities, schools, and home with "Eco-Cards"

The environmental learning project, "Earth Watching Club, Nishinomiya" implemented for children since 1992, gained the recognition of the Japanese Ministry of the Environment, and has been adopted as the basic model for the national "Junior Eco-Clubs" project started in 1995.

Since 1998, the EWC Nishinomiya project has developed a new "Eco-Cards" system. All elementary school children in the city (25,500 enrollment) receive "Eco-Cards," in the beginning of the school year, and whenever they take environmental actions in the community, they are rewarded with "Eco-Stamps" by community adults (currently 1,700 adult participants, including civic group members, teachers, and shop clerks.) Children with the target numbers of Eco-Stamps on Eco-Cards are recognized as "Earth Rangers" (approximately 10% of all children recognized annually). This simple learning system that connects communities, schools, and home by Eco-Cards enhances occasions for both children as well as adults in the community to bring about awareness toward environmental issues. Various environmental actions, such as green purchasing, recycling, and clean-up campaigns take place on the grassroots level in partnership with schools, local vendors, and community organizations, and the adult version "Eco-Action Cards" are being introduced for community members over middle-school age.

Civic volunteers cherish the wisdom of our predecessors and connect generations as "Community Legacy Tellers"

The devastating experience of the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

made us wholly grasp the importance of understanding our community environment through the perspective of not only nature conservation but also disaster management. The Safety and Eco-Guide Project launched by the city in 1997 provided an optimum source of initiatives from both environmental and disaster-management education.

In this project, participants learned the geographical setting of their own community with the historical perspective as well as the lifeline scheme, and the acquired knowledge and information on the history, nature, and culture of the community was shared with younger generations. The "Kataribe Legacy Tellers Club" was organized by the participants with 10 walking courses that cover city's main historical and environmental points of interests, which attract other local citizens as well as school children and educators.

Connecting corporate environmental activities with school education to cultivate the sense of diversity in the social and personal perspectives

Since 2003, more than 30 local and regional businesses have been participating in the joint project with educators in developing environmental learning programs to implement introductory learning sessions for local elementary, middle, and high schools on "circulation-based industrial structure" and the role of consumers. The corporate members organize theme-based clusters such as "Clothing," "Food," "Residence," "Energy," "Bottles," and "Eco-Friendly Stationery," and the lessons provide valuable first-hand, experience-based learning opportunities to reflect on our lifestyles and our connection with the natural environment.

This activity provides learning opportunities for both learners (children), as well as organizers (educators and business members) and acts as the agent for corporations to reflect on their social responsibilities, thus realizing their connections with social, educational, and economic activities. The significance is evident as most corporations promote the participation in their published environmental/CSR reports.

Systemic environmental learning programs connect children's learning through the 6 years at elementary schools

At most Japanese schools, homeroom teachers rotate annually with no accordance to the promotion of children's levels, thus making the environmental lessons fragmented per year, with no systemic curriculum coordination throughout the 6 years at elementary schools. Systemic environmental learning curriculum providing natural, daily-life, and social experiences for children has been jointly developed by teachers, parents, community members, businesses, NPOs, and the city government at certain model schools in the city, and its introduction is underway for subjects such as "life studies" and the "period of integrated learning."

Toward the construction of sustainable social system

The five action charter principles of the Environmental Learning City declaration, "Learning Together" "Participation and Collaboration" "Circulation" "Harmonious Existence" and "Network" have been embraced into the new municipal environmental plan that states to "nurture the community with mutual learning," "build partnership-based society with self-discipline and collaboration," and that "every sector of the community participates in building the system for a sustainable society." Various civic gatherings, like the partnership-based meetings among citizens, businesses, experts, and governmental representatives for the promotion of Municipal Environmental Plan, and "Eco-Community Meetings" at every middle-school area have been inaugurated for the implementation of the principles.

We understand the significance of recognizing the environment's relation to the other fundamental elements for sustainability: economic development, social equity, and education. We also consider as important the promotion of this initiative to identify it as "civic education" which nurtures the sense of voluntary participation for the betterment of our lives and the community. We will strive to build a sustainable "Environmental Learning

City" where mutual learning is respected among citizens over various sectors and generations with the capacity to nurture the sense of learning among its citizens.

For further enquiries about this initiative, contact:

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<http://leaf.or.jp>

* Geography of Nishinomiya City

Location

Nishinomiya City is located on the southeast section of Hyogo Prefecture, on the east side of the Rokko mountain range. Situated in the centre of the Hanshin urban region between two major cities of Osaka (population of appr. 2.64 million) and Kobe (appr. 1.53 million), it borders many residential cities of this urban region. Current population of the City is 475,608 as of August 1, 2007.

Space

As of March 31, 2006, the City covers 100.18 km². The edge of the Rokko mountain range divides the city into two: 51.75 km² to the south, and the remaining 48.43 km² to the north.



Geographical Features

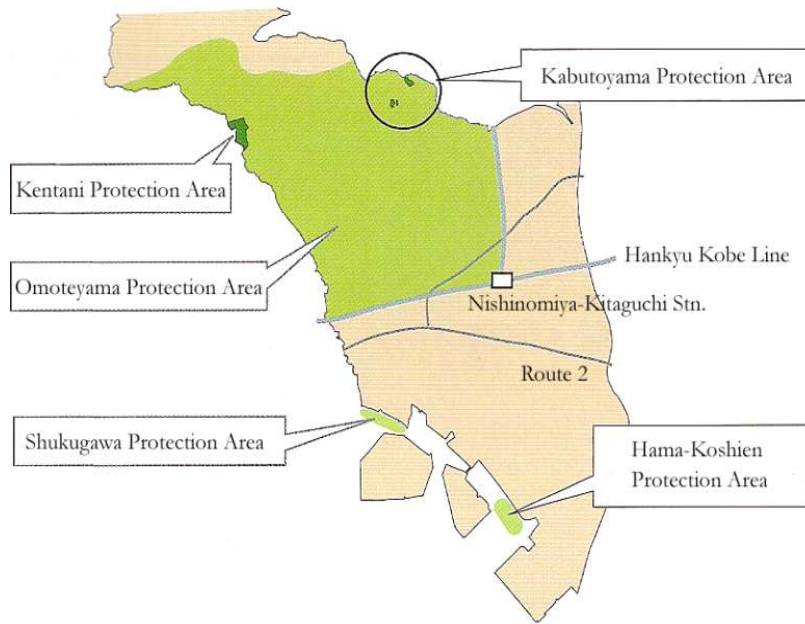
Nishinomiya City stretches 19.2 km from north to south, and 14.2 km from east to west. The south section of the city has more than 90% of the population. The less populated north section of the city has mainly developed into agricultural areas. The lowest geographical point of the city is 0.6 meters below sea level (4-120 Ueda Higashimachi), and the highest point is 898.6 meters above sea level (Sekihoden point on Mount Rokko).

Protection Areas

1) National and Prefectural Wildlife Protection Areas

There are 1 national and 2 prefectural Wildlife Protection Areas designated in the City based on the national Law regarding the Protection of Wildlife

and the Justification of Hunting Activities. Any type of hunting activities is prohibited in the designated areas.



Hama-Koshien Wildlife Protection Area, located at Koshien Beach, has been designated by the national Ministry of the Environment since 1978. 30 ha. of the coastal area has been covered as the landing area for migratory birds. 12 ha. of the area has received a special designation with stricter restriction.

Shukugawa Estuary Wildlife Protection Area, located at the mouth of Shukugawa river, has been designated by Hyogo Prefecture since 1984. 15 ha. of the coastal area has been covered as venue to attract more migratory and other wild birds.

Nishinomiya City Omoteyama Wildlife Protection Area which spreads across the mountainous section of the City, has also been designated by Hyogo Prefecture since 1962. This vast area covers 2,112 ha., and both wildlife

protection and forest management has been implemented.

2) Municipal Wildlife Protection Areas

- a) Kabutoyama Moor, located on Kabutoyama mountain, is home to precious wildlife and rare plants. It covers 7.09 ha. and there are several spots (total of 0.88 ha.) where entry without permission is prohibited. Regular pruning and mowing has been done to maintain the healthy condition of the moor.
- b) Koshienhama Wildlife Protection Area
10 ha. of the national Wildlife Protection Area receives municipal protection based on the municipal ordinance. According to this designation, entry to the area is prohibited during the peak season of plovers and sandpipers migrating to this area between April and May.



a plover



sandpipers

3) Municipal Nature Protection Area

Kentani Moor area, which covers 14.28 ha. of the mountainous section with forests, ravines, rivers and marshes, has been designated as a municipal nature protection area to maintain its original nature environment.

Characteristics of Nishinomiya City

Nishinomiya is located in the center of Osaka-Kobe urban region. Here are 7 characteristics of this mature city.

1. City of Quality Residence

Nishinomiya has flourished as a residential city due to its favourable location between Osaka and Kobe. More than 80% of the land use is devoted to residential purposes, attracting about 460, 000 people.

Mild climate of the inland sea and modest rainfall and temperature created by the mountains makes this area suitable for comfortable living.

As the modern transportation systems were introduced to the region after Meiji (1868–1912) and Taisho (1912–1926) periods, major railway companies started developing the area as healthy recreational and residential towns, which image and quality still now remains.

2. City of Quality Education

There are 10 universities and colleges in the City: Kwansei Gakuin University, Kobe College, Seiwa College and Junior College, Mukogawa Women's University and Junior College, Koshien Junior College, Hyogo University of Medicine, Shukugawa Junior College, and Otemae University.

Due to the concentration of various educational institutions, one of 12 citizens in the city, totaling 36,000, is a student.

Nishinomiya City declared as a City of Education, Culture and Residence, and prioritize Education as one of the most important agendas. Historically, there are many nobles and intellectuals who catered for enthusiastic promotion of education. There are also many museums and cultural institutes in the city.

3. City of Transportation

There are several regional transportation centres established on the waterfront and in the mountains of the city. Nishinomiya has been renowned for its ideal setting as a hub among major cities, due to its geographical location. Since ancient times Nishinomiya has served as junctions of major trade routes.

4. City of Greenery

About 50% of the city area is protected as greenery sections. Amidst natural mountains and forests, there are large-scale parks such as Kabutoyama Forest Park, Kitayama Botanical Garden, Shukugawa Riverbank Walk and Mukogawa Greenbelt. They are all within easy access from the urban residential section of the city.

5. City of Resort and Recreation

After the Meiji period, private railway companies started developing the area as resort and recreational spaces. One of the remaining traditions of those days is still seen in some of the geographical names such as "Koto-En" for orchards, "Kuraku-En" for spas, and "Koyo-En" and "Koro-En" for amusement spots. "Koshi-En" was especially famous for its comprehensive development scheme in the early 20th century with the Koshien Baseball Stadium, Hanshin Park, an aquarium, tennis courts, and a swimming pool. (The suffix "En" signifies "garden.")

There are many urban residential cities with similar scale in Japan, but it may be our tradition of being developed as a resort town that brings certain quality atmosphere to the Nishinomiya of today.

6. City of Water

20km-long coastline with popular migratory birds havens, Nishinomiya and Imazu ports which catered for the flourishing of Sake industry, artificially reclaimed lands for industrial, residential, and recreational uses... we are blessed with our location right on Osaka Bay.

There are many middle-scale rivers streaming among our city, many of which are enjoyed by citizens as recreational spaces with greenery.

The famous Miyamizu spring water from the Rokko mountain range is suitable for sake-making. Nishinomiya's fame as the best town for

sake-making relies on this natural blessing of quality water.

As mentioned above, Nishinomiya is rich in water resources. We have springs, rivers, waterfalls, ponds, lakes, the Bay and the coastline. Such a favourable condition is hard to find in any urban city in Japan.

7. Environmental Learning City

Since 1992, Nishinomiya City has inaugurated an environmental learning project "the Earth Watching Club, Nishinomiya (EWC)" targeting all elementary school students (current enrolment: 25,500 students) in the city. This community-based project for children served as the model for the current national Junior Eco-Club initiatives sponsored by the Ministry of the Environment.

The EWC project has introduced the Eco-Card system since 1998. The system encourages community members to support children who conduct "Eco-Actions" on a daily basis. In 2003, the City declared as an Environmental Learning City, first of its kind in Japan, to further progress our efforts to promote sustainable community building through environmental learning.

"Nishi-no-Miya," Capital of the West

As you could see, every feature of our city is unique, and Nishinomiya's multifaceted character makes our city stand literally as "the Capital of the West."

Our current progressive endeavours toward our ideals expressed in our city declarations for promotion of quality education, quality residence, and environmental learning can only bear fruits as joint efforts in partnership among citizens, businesses, and the government. Sustainable community building is the way to go for our prospective common future to be shared and enjoyed by our next generation.

강화갯벌센터의 운영사례

장동용_ 환경운동연합 강화갯벌센터 사무국장

I. 강화갯벌센터 설립과정과 평가

1. 설립배경 및 개관일

- 설립배경_ 1999년 환경운동연합과 주한영국대사관과 공동으로 습지보전 프로젝트를 구체적으로 진행하면서 지역의 지자체인 인천시, 강화군과 함께 협력체계를 구축, 세미나, 심포지엄, 영국-독일 갯벌 현장 탐방 등 다양한 활동을 함께했다. 이와 같은 성과에 힘입어 2001년 4월 4일, 인천시, 강화군, 환경운동연합과 강화갯벌센터 건립사업을 위한 공동 협약식을 체결하면서 강화갯벌센터를 설립하게 되었다.
- 센터의 개관일 : 2005.6.8

2. 관리 및 재정마련방안

1) 관리 및 운영 주체

- 센터의 관리 및 운영주체
 - 시설관리 : 강화군(GO)
 - 운영: 환경운동연합(NGO)
- 센터의 운영방식
 - 강화군, 환경운동연합과의 협력/파트너십에 의한 운영.
 - 강화군 문화관광과, 환경운동연합 습지센터, 강화갯벌센터와의 공동 협력

2) 센터의 목표, 사명, 비전

- 센터의 목표.
 - ① 강화도에 갯벌센터를 건립하여, 갯벌에 대한 모든 자료를 홍보하고 체험할 수 있는 기회의 장을 제공