RCE Chubu and Bio-region Based ESD
Toward 2014 World Conference on ESD
(End of the Decade Conference, UNESCO)

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2011/11/2
RCE Chubu (Central Japan)

2007 (Oct) Acknowledged by UNU.
2008 (Jan) Established RCE Chubu
Chubu Area and the Environment

Ise Mikawa Bay

Natural Environment
- Mountains: Hida, Kiso, etc.
- Rivers: Kiso, Nagara, etc.
- Bays: Ise Bay, Mikawa Bay

Social Environment
- Urbanization: Nagoya city
- Depopulation: rural areas
- Multi-Cultural: foreign residents (foreign workers)

Economic Environment
- Manufacturing: Toyota, etc.
- Commerce: Nagoya city
- Agriculture & Forestry: timber products, Flowers, etc.
Universities
Aichi Gakuin University
Aichi Prefectural University
Chubu University
Nagoya Institute of Technology
Nagoya City University
Nagoya University
Gifu University
Nihon Fukushi University
Meijo University
Mie University

High and Junior High School
Chubu University Daiichi High School
Haruhigaoka High School
Haruhigaoka Junior High School

Research Institutes
San-En-Nanshin Center for Regional Collaboration, Aichi University
National Institute for Fusion science
Kinsyozen Fossil Association
Association of Ise Mikawa bay basins studies Chubu University
Association of Multi-cultural and Gender equality studies Chubu University

Administrative Institutions
Aichi Prefectural Government
Gifu Prefectural Government
Mie Prefecture
Kasugai City
Nagoya City Hall
Chubu Regional Environment Office
Chubu Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry METI
"Chubu District Transport Bureau ,Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport And Tourism "
"Chubu Regional Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport And Tourism "
Tokai Regional Agricultural Administration Office,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Environmental Partnership Office Chubu
Nagoya Open university of the Environment

NGOs and NPOs
Children's Club for Love The Earth
EXPO 2005 Volunteer Center
Ai-Chikyu Platform
ASK-NET
IseMikawa.net
Eco-Design Forum for Civic Society
Eco Platform TOKAI

RCE Chubu
Commission

Secretariat
Chubu University
RCE Chubu and the Region

Ise-Mikawa Watershed
(The rivers empty into Ise-Mikawa Bay)

Themes:
- forestry
- clean energy
- rural depopulation
- agriculture
- water / river
- manufacturing
- multicultural harmony
- gender equality
- child-care / aging
- ocean
- international cooperation

Ise-Mikawa Bay
Pacific Ocean
CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) COP10, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture

World Conference on ESD, End of the Decade meeting, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture

2005~2014: UN Decade of ESD (D-ESD)
The UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development – Moving into the Second Half of the UN Decade (Mid Decade Conference) 2009, 31 March - 2 April 2009 Bonn

the conference aimed to highlight the relevance of ESD to all of education; promote international exchange on ESD, especially between countries of the North and the South; carry out a stock-taking of the implementation of the UN Decade, and develop strategies for the way ahead.

500 Participants
World conference on ESD, End of the decade meeting, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture

- Aichi Pref. & Nagoya City (Main Venue)
- Okayama City
- Sapporo City
- Hamamatsu City
- Aichi Pref. & Nagoya City
- Okayama City
- Kobe City
- Kitakyushu City
- Oita Pref.
CBD COP10 Aichi Nagoya
18~28th Oct 2010

© Nagoya Protocol on ABS
© Aichi Target (Post 2010 Target)
© UN Decade of Biodiversity (2011-2020)
RCE Activities during the COP10
Shounai River Basin and biodiversity

-Forest Health Check-up:
A survey and study project on the forests at the headwaters of the Toki-Shonaigawa river, relying on the efforts of local residents, with the aim of grasping current forest conditions in a scientific manner.
- Noda Farm Conservation:
Noda Farm is a symbolic example of urban agriculture in Nagoya City. It is threatened its sustainability due to the reconstruction plan in Shidami area. Members of RCE Chubu is supporting seeking regional natural/cultural resources and making an alternative plan.
-Fujimae Tidal Flat Conservation:
Fujimae-Higata is a tidal flat at river mouth of Shonai River, Shinkawa River and Nikko River that flow into the port of Nagoya.
This site is one of the staging sites of East Asia - Australia Flyway. A lot of migratory shorebirds, ducks and herons also use this site as feeding and resting area. The number of shorebirds that visit this site is one of the largest in Japan. So,Fujimae-Higata had been registered in "Ramsar Convention" on November 18, 2002.

http://minnanomirai.asablo.jp/blog/2009/06/06/4350394
An RCE is a network of existing formal, non-formal and informal education organisations, mobilised to deliver education for sustainable development (ESD) to local and regional communities. A network of RCEs worldwide will constitute the Global Learning Space for Sustainable Development. RCEs aspire to achieve the goals of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD, 2005-2014), by translating its global objectives into the context of the local communities in which they operate.
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Bio-region ESD Lecture Series

Ise-Mikawa Watershed
(The rivers empty into Ise-Mikawa Bay)

Themes:
- forestry
- clean energy
- rural depopulation
- agriculture
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Pacific Ocean
Developing Strategies of for 2014

How we put the outcomes of RCE activities to the world conference on ESD (organized by UNESCO) as an input?

- Analyzing each RCE’s activities
- Domestic and regional communication
- Total wrap-up of RCE initiative

→ Communication with UNESCO and etc.

→ 2014 World Conference on ESD
→ post DESD (2015~)
-Forest Health Check-up:
A survey and study project on the forests at the headwaters of the Toki-Shonaigawa river, relying on the efforts of local residents, with the aim of grasping current forest conditions in a scientific manner.
Japan’s Forests

Forest coverage rate (percentage of forest area) is approx. 70%.

* World’s average forest coverage rate is 30%.

The forestry industry has been on the decline since timber imports were liberalized in 1964. Although trees were planted thanks to the government’s afforestation project in 1954, most of them have been unattended. Without being thinned for about 40 years, these planted trees have become overgrown. As a result, one out of every five people now suffers from hay fever in spring due to the large amount of pollen from trees such as the cedar and Japanese cypress.
The trees are tall but thin as they are growing thickly together. This picture shows the typical condition of unattended planted forests.
Planted forests **safe and secure for people**

(Forests favorable for rainwater infiltration and resistant to floods)

**Insecure and dangerous forests**

- Dark forest floor
- Less grasses
- Less organic matter in the soil

**Safe and secure forests**

- Light forest floor
- More grasses
- More organic matter in the soil

Rainwater is difficult to penetrate underground, and flows over the ground directly into rivers. Only a small amount of water can be retained by the forest.

Rainwater can sufficiently penetrate underground and be supplied slowly to rivers. A large amount of water can be retained by the forest.
Forests in the Upstream Basin

Landslide occurring

Source: Material prepared by the investigation team of Japan Society of Civil Engineers (Upper Yahagi River)
Forests in the Upstream Basin

Landslide occurring in each valley

Source: Toyota Yahagi River Institute “Tokai Rainstorm”
**Tokai Rainstorm** in Sept. 2000

Hit Tokai Region, especially Nagoya City (Aichi, Gifu, and Mie Pref.s.)
Caused by the autumn rain front and Typhoon No. 14.
Rainfall per night: About half of the annual rainfall
Total rainfall: Max. 589 mm
Rainfall per hour: Max. 114 mm/h

Flood damage and landslides occurred.

Death toll: 10 people
Minor and sever injury toll: 115 people
Flooding above floor level: 22,894 houses
Flooding below floor level: 46,943 houses

Picture of a city in the downstream basin

Source: Japan’s Cabinet Office website
Understand the current situation by conducting scientifically-based investigations in many locations, and use the information to determine countermeasures.

- Inform as many people as possible about the problems
- Get as many contributors as possible to resolving problems
- Develop next-generation human resources

Objective: Understand the current situation of planted forests in the headwater basin

Deterioration due to poor management is the cause of soil runoff, landslides, and floods.

Cooperation between civic groups, ordinary citizens, researchers, and government
Forests conservation, Students’ initiative, Cooperation, Local revitalization
Specialized knowledge and research, Leading to sustainable development, Learning with each other among different generations
The bounties of Satoyama

Cooking ingredient from Ise-mikawa Bay watershed

Presented by: Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) / United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)
Planning Supported by: RCE Chubu
Cooked by: Meitetsu Grand Hotel
"Oriental White Stork" Organic Rice is Donated by “The farming to call back the Konotori of Association” in Echizen City, Fukui
COP10 Satoyama Lunchbox and Ise-Mikawa Bay watershed

Menu:

1. Pickled Radish (Gyogashio, Aichi)
2. Sweet and Sour Lozenge (Hata, Aichi)
3.巨高釜 (Hogawari, Aichi)
4. Baked Radish (Hirugonori, Aichi)
5. Sweet and Sour Sauce (Ozakazaki, Aichi)

Non-vegetarian Food:

Three Rice Balls (The Original White Stork, Organic Rice in Echizen City, Fukui)

Warning: Sour and Spicy

"Oriental White Stork" Organic Rice is Donated by "The farming to call back the Komotori of Association" in Echizen City, Fukui

※ The Satoyama Lunchbox is a collaboration between Echizen City and the University of the Environment. All organic and natural products will be composted to maintain a sustainable Satoyama landscape and ensure our cooperation in collecting your containers.

※ As these all organic ingredients and natural packages will be composted to a sustainable Satoyama landscape, we thank you for your cooperation in collecting your containers.
COP10 Satoyama Lunchbox
~ The Gustatory Declaration of Biodiversity Conservation ~
Packages

- Bamboo Leaf for Wrapping (Ena, Gifu)
- Bamboo Cup (Asuke, Toyota, Aichi)
- Chopsticks (made of woods thinned from forests in Ena, Gifu by NGO: Toki/Shonai River Support Center)
- Menu Paper (Mino Japanese Paper, Mino, Gifu)

*As these all organic ingredients and natural packages will be composted to a sustainable Satoyama landscape, we thank you for your cooperation in collecting your containers.*
COP10 Satoyama Lunchbox and Ise-Mikawa Bay watershed

- Noda Farm
Thematic groups

• Health and ESD (Catherine Matheson, RCE-Sudbury, Zainal Sanusi, RCE Penang) (Aqualab)
• Biodiversity, Ecosystems & ESD (André Champoux, RCE - Montreal, Reita Furusawa, RCE –Chubu, Shyamala Mani, RCE – Kodagu, Yoshi Natori, IAS-UNU) (Room Connexion)
• SCP (Zinaida Fadeeva, & Arimar Vieira, IAS-UNU, Jos Eussen, RCE-Rhine-Meuse) (Arts & Craft)
• Role of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) for ESD (Kiran Chhokar, RCE – Samara, Jim)
• Youth (Jos Hermans, RCE Rhine-Meuse, Eko Ernada, RCE – East Kalimatan, Mandla Mlipha, RCE - Swaziland) (Conference Room)
• Better Schools for ESD (Okorie Okoro, RCE – Lagos, Chuck Hopkins, York University) Room Connexion)
• E-Learning (Anjeela Jokhan, RCE – Pacific, André Champoux, RCE - Montreal) (Aqualab)
• Poverty & Environment (Ali Bukar, RCE – Kano, Zinaida Fadeeva, IAS - UNU) (Planet Bucky)
• Climate change (Lyle Benko, RCE - Saskatchewan) (Arts & Craft Room)
Objectives of DESD

• Give an enhanced profile to the central role of education and learning in the common pursuit of sustainable development.

• Facilitate links and networking, exchange and interaction among stakeholders in ESD.

• Provide a space and opportunity for refining and promoting the vision of, and transition to sustainable development - through all forms of learning and public awareness.

• Foster increased quality of teaching and learning in education for sustainable development.

• Develop strategies at every level to strengthen capacity in ESD.

(UNESCO DESD Draft International Implementation Scheme (IIS), p.4)
United Nations University’s RCEs

An RCE is a network of existing formal, non-formal and informal education organisations, mobilised to deliver education for sustainable development (ESD) to local and regional communities.

Core elements of an RCE

An RCE should have four elements:

1. Governance - addressing issues of RCE management and leadership
2. Collaboration - addressing the engagement of actors from all levels of formal, non-formal and informal education
3. Research and development - addressing the role of research and its inclusion in RCE activities, as well as contributing to the design of strategies for collaborative activities, including those with other RCEs
4. Transformative education - contributing to the transformation of the current education and training systems to satisfy ambitions of the region regarding sustainable living and livelihood.

(UNU-IAS, Regional Centres of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development)
Acknowledged RCEs

**Europe**
- Sweden
- Skane
- UK
- East Midlands
- Severn
- North East
- Yorkshire & Humberside
- Ireland
- Germany
- Hamburg
- Nuremburg
- Munich
- Netherlands
- Rhine-Meuse

**Asia-Pacific**
- Kyrgyzstan
  - Kyrgyzstan
- Japan
  - Greater Sendai
  - Yokohama
  - Chubu
  - Hyogo-Kobe
  - Okayama
  - Kitakyushu
- Korea
  - Incheon
  - Tongyeong
- China
  - Beijing
  - Anji
  - Pacific
  - Pacific
- India
  - Guwahati
- Delhi
- Lucknow
- Pune
- Kodagu
- Bangalore
- Philippines
  - Cebu
  - Northern Mindanao
  - Ilocos
- Thailand
  - Cha-Am
  - Trang
  - Malaysia
  - Penang
  - Indonesia
  - East Kalimantan
  - Yogyakarta
  - Bogor

**Middle East & Africa**
- Jordan
- Egypt
- Cairo
- Nigeria
- Kano
- Lagos
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Greater Nairobi
- Kakamega-Western Kenya
- Uganda
- Greater Mbarara
- Malawi
- Zomba
- Mozambique
- Maputo
- Swaziland

**South Africa**
- Kwa-Zulu Natal
- Makana & Rural Eastern Cape

**Americas**
- Canada
  - Saskatchewan
  - Greater Sudbury
  - Montreal
  - Toronto
- USA
  - Grand Rapids
  - North Texas
- Mexico
  - West Jalisco
- Guatemala
- Columbia
- Bogota
- Brazil
- Curitiba-Parana
Three Rice Balls (Organic Rice in Echizen City, and Seaweed from Noma)
Pickled Plum Rice Ball (Kumano, Mie)  *WARNING! Sour and Salty!
Mushroom (Buna-Shimeji and Shiitake) Rice Ball (Takayama/Ena)
Small Fish (Kounago) Rice Ball (Morozaki, Aichi) ★

Chicken (Okumikawa-Kogen) with Miso Sauce (Okazaki, Aichi) ★
Giant Clam in a Sea Bream Fish Cake (Irago, Aichi) ★
Stewed Chestnut in Soy Sauce and Sugar (Seki, Gifu)
Country Style Boiled Taro (Minokamo, Gifu)
Boiled Radish (Hirugano Kogen, Gifu) with Sweet Miso Sauce (Okazaki, Aichi)
Sweet and sour lotus (Tatsuta-Mura, Aichi)
Pickled Radish (Oguchi-Cho, Aichi)