



UNU-IAS

Institute of Advanced Studies

18 May, Curitiba, Brazil

Education for Sustainable Development ... research and capacity development for ESD



Advancing agenda of Decade of Education for Sustainable Development: Role of RCEs a strategy to promote ESD

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REGIONAL CENTRE OF EXPERTISI ON EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ACKNOWLEDGED BY





Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) 2005-2014

- Proposed by Japanese Government and NGOs in Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in 2002
- Adopted by UN General Assembly in December 2002
- UNESCO designated as a lead agency
- The International Implementation Scheme (IIS) for DESD was approved in September 2005.
- Governments are invited to consider the measures to implement DESD in their educational strategies and action plans.
- 2009 Mid-Decade review





Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)



- Is a vision of education that seeks to empower people to assume responsibility for creating a sustainable future.
- Some characteristics of ESD:
- Envisioning
- Critical thinking and reflection
- Systemic thinking
- Appreciation of different forms of knowing and learning
- Developing partnerships



UNU Strategy to Promote ESD (ESD Programme at UNU-IAS)



- Launched in 2003 as UNU's response to DESD
- ESD programme aims at knowledge creation and management through innovative networking for sustainable development
- The main components of the ESD programme:
 - Higher education
 - 2. Capacity development of private sector, government and youth
 - 3. Identifying synergies between diverse education and development agendas
 - 4. Regional Centres of Expertise (RCE)—regional networks mobilised for ESD



What is RCE?

- Regional Centres of Expertise on ESD -



- Proposed by United Nations University in 2004 as its contribution to DESD (2005-2014)
- A <u>network</u> of formal, non-formal and informal education and learning-related institutions who are mobilized to promote ESD at regional (sub-national) and local levels

Why RCE?

- Need for local initiatives —translating global agenda into local action
- Wealth of knowledge in the regions
- Need for equitable partnerships between the combined expertise of communities, professions, NGOs and governments
- Need for an innovative platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue—a platform that enables diverse groups to interact, learn collaboratively and take collective decisions and actions towards SD



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Regional Centres of Expertise on ESD (RCEs)



Formal education

(Research centers)

Universities Universities

Secondary Secondary Schools

Primary Schools

Primary Schools

Non-formal education

(Science) museums

Botanical gardens

Zoos

Natural parks

Local Governments

Community leaders

Media

Local businesses

Local NGOs





Vertical links



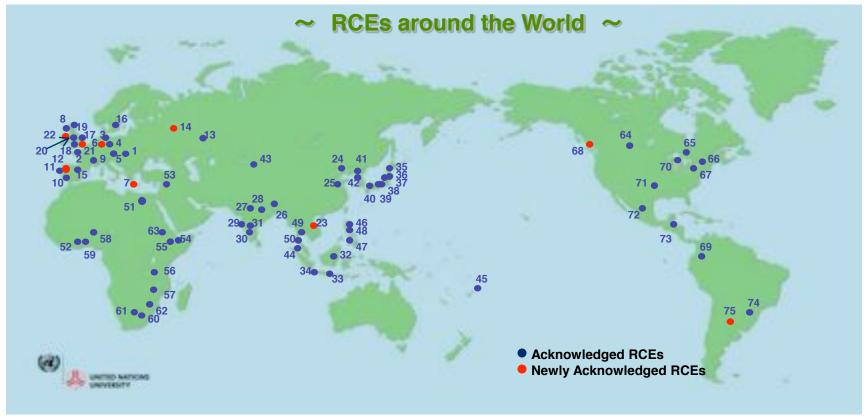
Lateral

links

RCEs are acknowledged by UNU on the recommendations of the Ubuntu Committee of Peers for RCEs

- Mations University (UNU)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- International Association of Universities (IAU)
- Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS)
- African Academy of Science
- Science Council of Asia
- International Council for Science
- World Federation of Engineering Organizations
- Copernicus-Campus
- Global Higher Education for Sustainability Partnership (GHESP)
- University Leaders for a Sustainable Future (ULSF)





75 Acknowledged RCEs (as of April 2010)

Europe (22)

Austria

1. Graz-Styria

Belgium etc.

2. Southern North Sea

Germany

3. Hamburg

4. Nuremberg

5. Munich

6. Oldenburger Münsterland

Greece

7. Crete 8. Ireland

Netherlands etc. 9. Rhine-Meuse

Portugal

10 Creias-Oeste

11. Porto Metropolitan Area

12. Acores Russia

13. Samara

14. Nizhny Novgorod

Spain

15. Barcelona

Sweden

16. Skane

UK

17. East Midlands

18 Severn

19. North East

20. Yorkshire & Humberside

21. London 22. Wales

Asia-Pacific (28)

Cambodia 23.Greater Phnom Penh

China

24. Beijing 25. Anji

India 26. Guwahati

27. Delhi

28. Lucknow 29. Pune

30. Kodagu

31. Bangalore Indonesia

32. East Kalimantan

33. Yoqyakarta 34. Bogor

Japan 35. Greater Sendai

36. Yokohama 37. Chubu

38. Hyogo-Kobe

39. Okayama 40. Kitakyushu

Korea

41. Incheon

42. Tongyeong

43. Kyrgyzstan

Malaysia

44. Penang Fiii and Pacific Islands

45. Pacific

Philippines 46. Cebu

47. Northern Mindanao

48. Ilocos **Thailand**

49. Cha-Am 50. Trang

Middle East & Africa (13)

Egypt

51. Cairo 52. Ghana

53. Jordan

Kenya

54. Greater Nairobi

55. Kakamega-Western Kenya

Malawi

56. Zomba Mozambique

57. Maputo

Nigeria 58. Kano

59. Lagos

South Africa

60. Kwa-Zulu Natal

61. Makana & Rural Eastern Cape

62. Swaziland

Uganda 63. Greater Mbarara Americas (12)

Canada

64. Saskatchewan

65. Greater Sudbury

66. Montreal

67. Toronto

68. British Columbia (North

Cascades)

Columbia

69. Bogota USA

70. Grand Rapids

71 North Texas

Mexico

72. West Jalisco

73. Guatemala

Brazil

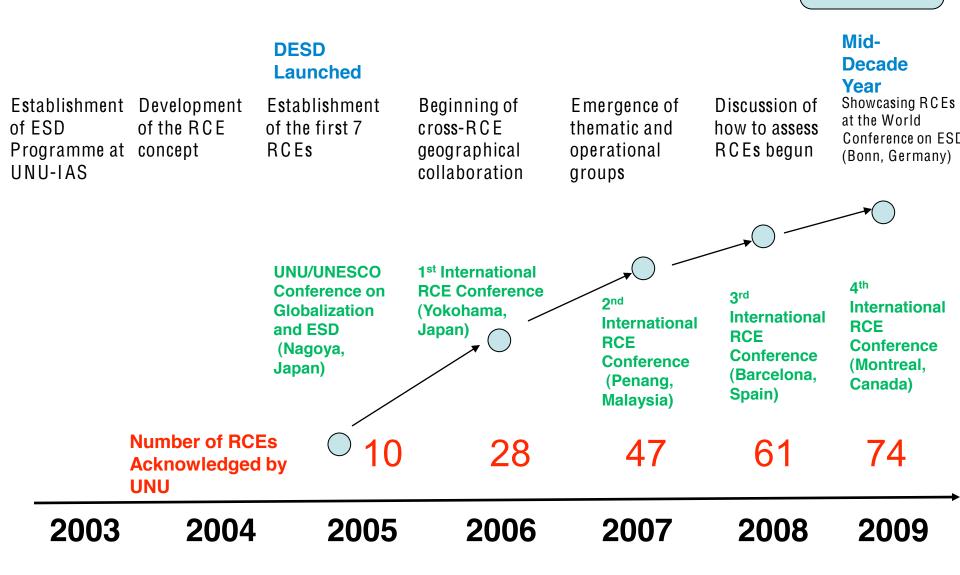
74. Curitiba-Parana

Argentina

75. Chaco

Evolution of Global RCE Community

Today – 76 RCEs



RCE Sub-Networks: Thematic, Operational, Research & Continental Networks

- ☐ At International RCE Conferences (2006 Yokohama, 2007 Penang, 2008 Barcelona, 2009 Montreal, 2010 Curitiba), working groups on diverse thematic areas are held:
 - Thematic networks (Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP), Youth, Health, Teacher training, Biodiversity, E-learning, Climate change)
 - Operational networks (Fundraising, Reporting, Communications)
- ☐ Some thematic networks organize meetings to develop joint activities.
- ☐ Research networks are forming among RCEs. Some projects are funded externally (e.g., by EU, MEXT).
- ☐ Continental networks (North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa) are coordinated by RCEs.

RCE Sub-Networks: Concrete Joint Activities of RCE Thematic Networks

8

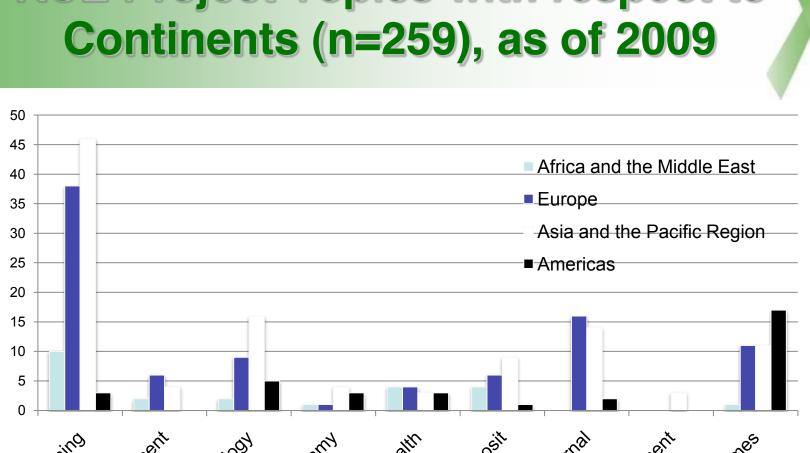
- Heath and ESD
 - Bangalore Conference on traditional medicine in November 2009
 - Addressing cholera epidemic in Zimbabwe through ESD activities
- *CLIPS: Community-based-research on Local-International Production System
 - ESD-CLIPS* –funded by EU (1 million euro over 3 years), with participation of 11 RCEs across 4 continents and UNU-IAS
 - Collaboration of individual RCEs with UNEP's SCP programme
- Biodiversity and ESD
 - Production of materials, including cases studies, in collaboration with UNEP and other organisations
 - Preparation of CBD COP10 side events





Quantity

RCE Project Topics with respect to **Continents (n=259), as of 2009**



Disaster Management Education Fraining Ecology





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Effects of RCEs

- RCEs contribute to developing innovative ways of collaboration among higher education institutions, primary and secondary educational systems, local governments, and other regional ESD stakeholders.
- RCEs create regional/local knowledge base.
- RCEs promote international cooperation in ESD.
- RCEs assist with the vertical alignment of curriculum from primary through university education and with linking formal and non-formal sectors of the education community.
- RCEs create innovative approaches to address sustainability challenges through research and education













United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD, 2005-2014)

Review of Contexts and Structures for Education for Sustainable Development 2009 UNESCO's Mid-Decade Review Report (November 2009)recognizes RCE as a structure in informal & nonformal education (p. 56).

"The networked Regional Centres of Expertise, supported by UNU-IAS, may serve as an example of how different local groups in society, who do not ordinarily work together but are bound by mutual sustainability issues, find themselves working creatively towards their improvement."





United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)

UNESCO Strategy for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development



Supporting Member States and other stakeholders in addressing global sustainable development challenges through ESD

Education for Sustainable Development in Action March 2010 UNESCO Education Sector

UNESCO Strategy for the Second Half of DESD (March 2010)

p.8, A (a)

As a strategy to strengthen partnerships among ESD stakeholders, the report suggests enhancing cooperation with other UN entities, including UNU

p.12, C (a)

As a strategy to generate knowledge, share new approaches and enhance evidence-based policy dialogue, the report suggests cooperating with UNU in the framework of RCEs





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For further information, please visit:

www.ias.unu.edu/efsd

Thank you!



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