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## **Minutes of Meeting**

**Theme:** Mountain Biodiversity

**Meeting time:** Friday, 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020; 10:30-12:30 hrs Indian Standard Time (IST)

**Venue:** Zoom

**Meeting content:**



**Subject:** Welcoming address

**Sharer:** Mukvinder Kaur Sandhu

Welcome to the International Webinar for the Asia-Pacific RCEs. Thank you very much for joining us today as we gather to celebrate International Mountain Day 2020. And used today to create awareness and understanding of the importance of mountains, their rich biodiversity as well as the threats that they face. We will also today address and bring up aspects such as institution building, training and capacity building, all of which should help transit the RCE community, or any organization for that matter to working across with the committee, to working across sectors for the common goal of educating people on stability and what it means for our future generations. I will also like to congratulate Dr. Abdhesh from RCE Srinagar will be moderated to this webinar as well. For putting together this webinar with RCE Kuching and bring together speakers from all over the world, who will be sharing with us today their experiences, thoughts as well as insights on these matters. And I'm on behalf of RCE Kuching as well as RCE's Srinagar, we will also like to thank the supporters of today's webinar, the RCE Kyrgyzstan, RCE East Java, RCE Kalimantan. Once again, thank you all for joining me. Today and now wishing for a terrific webinar. And I hope it will be a value to you. Over to you now, Dr. Abdhesh.



**(2:53—13:19)**

**Dr. Abdhesh:** Thank you Mukvinder. Today we have Dr. Dr. James Hindson from United Kingdom where it's 5 o'clock in the morning. And on the other hand we have Dr. Barry Law from Otago, New Zealand, where it's 6 o'clock in the evening. Most of the audiences

of today's webinar come from RCE community, some of them are not. So I will explain what it is. RCE is a global network bringing multi-sectors members together and we work on sustainability issues. We are part of the advances studies in sustainability. We do have contacts with international agencies, local governments but we work with local communities and UN, but mainly local community level. We are able to connect local with global.

At local level, we have lots of knowledge, experiences technologies and practices and we take them into global level. Besides that we do a lot of advocacy, we do sustainability solicit. Our agencies have 4 different regions including Europe, America, Africa and the Middle East and the Asia where we are today. We have two most beautiful mountainous countries, New Zealand and Kyrgyzstan. This year 2020 has been a very challenging year for the global communities, for the pandemic has affected many regions. Mountains are good connections between uplands and low lands. We need to take lessons from the international mountain day, we need to bridge this gap and bring back the green.

We have been a strong community but let's figure out how to become stronger when we face these challenges. We have many other global target and how to meet these targets and build a stronger target is what we are going to do. So capability building and training are the missions for RCE.

**General introduction to the speakers.**

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Now we must be coming in, everyone. This webinar truly helps speakers and audience in our community.



**(13:20—24:30)**

**Subject:** Key note address on IMD 2020

**Sharer:** Mr L. Venkateshwar Lu (Indian Administrative Service, Director General, Uttar Pradesh (UP) Academy of administration & Management, and State Institute of Rural Development, UP, India)

We are very happy to talk about with all great people

What has been the talk process, the level of participation, level of complement.

See, now, the whole day, you should put the video concerning to the modern, technology, quality. 70% of the part, so many the proportions from the water, the energy of the many issues. I was giving the opening remarks. For millions of years. You see in last hundred years, last 50 years. Team has been built. A lot of technology. If you just looking to it, the best reason why didn't it happen, Traditionally, great things related to people, who build a lot of expectation to be nature. There are all mountains. There are rivers, trees, all nature.

The father of god. And there are lot of expects. They used to, which is often loaded with trees. And they treat these as god. Technology, the mountains, we used to build a lot of

In the present days,

Not at all, making kind of as being regarded unless we are, especially mountains. All the people, the development, the development projects,

All universe. We will cause the damage. Who has concerns we should build what is

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really sincerely. And greatest, who makes money, a large profit. Knew this project. They are not conformed to these. Necessities. All the people projects. Hopefully, we are really instinct the significance, the importance of these mountains, of not for the present, but also in front of the future.

All universe. We will cause the damage. We will feel the god is the owner of universe. Who has concerns, we appreciate the god, we should build what is really sincerely, and we should appreciate the god for the future emotions, not only for the god. Unless, we bring this concept of business, the concept of the god. It's not just the exhibition who show off, but they must take the development, the business of the economies. You are the champions. It's not just for every management. Really sincere, really commitment. And they think they all know a great concern. I feel really sincere. Who ensure that they have the commitment, There are more indeed, mentioning a lot link to the mountains, who ensure we have the mountains, Thank you for this opportunity. Thank you all.

Thank you, Lu sir. Indeed, I mean it prevents very high. Thank you so much. Moving on, we have next speaker, Pema, Gyamtsho from international Centre for integrated Mountain.



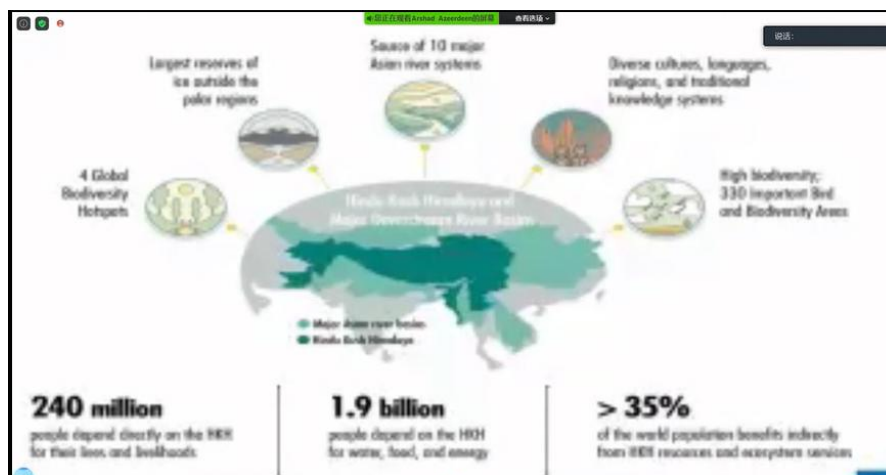
**Subject:** Key note address on IMD 2020

**Sharer:** Dr. Pema Gyamtsho (Director General, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu, Nepal)

Happy International Mountain Day to all of you! I'm happy that you could hold this webinar to mark this Mountain Day and inspire communications. I feel privileged to

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share my talks on this very important team—Mountain Biodiversity. Let me begin on the importance of the mountains. It's researched that mountains are home to almost 20% of the world population. Mountains are also the source of river systems, and crucial for the survival of human societies. The ecosystem needs biodiversity. Many aids have evaluated the biodiversity of contents. Mountains host about half of the world's biodiversity hotspots. In addition, the diversity shows that there are so many species. Mountains provide freshwater for everyday life to half of humanity. The outstanding values towards challenges and climate changes needs backs of major diversity and support of high mountain communities.



240 million people in the HKH mountains and hills; 1.65 billion people downstream.

Mountains' conservation is a key factor for sustainable development. Mountains are under threat from climate change and overexploitation. As the global climate continues to warm, mountain people, some of the world's poorest, face even greater struggles to survive and suffer from malnutrition. Mutualism is essential. Many species have moved to the zones that are apt to live in. The rising temperatures also mean that mountain glaciers are melting at unprecedented rates, affecting freshwater supplies downstream for millions of people. Even 1.5 degrees is too hot for the mountains. With elevation-dependent warming, we will lose a lot of our cryosphere and biodiversity. If we continue with business as usual, at current levels of increased temperatures, two-thirds of the glaciers in the region are projected to disappear.

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We need more investments in biodiversity conservation in the mountains, more long-term monitoring, new conservation alliances, and more transboundary conservation efforts. Planning for mountain biodiversity conservation in a changing climate will require revisiting and rationalization of protected areas, corridors and incentivizing nature-friendly land use in intervening landscapes. Thank you!



**Subject:** Disaster Risk Reduction and Crisis Management

**Sharer:** Mr. Igarashi Hitoshi (Faculty of Risk and Crisis Management at the Chiba Institute of Science, Japan)

My name is Hitoshi IGARASHI from Japan. I teach at the Faculty of Risk and Crisis Management, Chiba Institute of Science, Chiba Province, Japan. My apology to all the participants in the on-live Webinar today. The COVID 19 has affected our lives in every aspect. I have an emergency counter measures meeting at my university and cannot broadcast my presentation live. I am sorry. My expertise is emergency management in fact but it is something to do with disaster risk reduction as well. Hopefully, my presentation would be useful to your future maneuvers.

Happy international mountains day to all of you. I think deeply pleasure to share with you my thoughts on its important team. Let me begin with what is important to mountains. Mountains are home to the 20% persons of Asia. Mountains are also the source of ecosystem which are crucial for the survive for human societies. The ecosystem which biodiversity provide goods for Citizens about today' s seminar. In Himalayan region, there are 10major Asian river systems, 8 countries, 240 million people in the HKH mountains and hills 1.65 billion people downstream. Besides, mountains continue to provide resources, and are the important center having tremendous diversity species. And these species are important assets. Scientists put

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forward new species on mountains. But the climate change decreases diversity.

Mountain communities can help concern these environments and defend landscapes. There are many conservations in Japan. The team in HKH is working the action which is in groups is the conservation for mountain diversity, we welcome every strong action form all of you.

Break: 5 mins



**Subject:** Training and Capacity Building

**Sharer:** Dr. James Hindson (Moreton Hall School, Shropshire, Formerly Director, International Programmes, Field Studies Council, United Kingdom.)

Good morning, everyone. This is the first time that I have given a presentation like this to folks in India in Asia, I think it is the first time I have given the presentation at 7 o' clock in the morning in the day time. It is great to be with everybody and thank you for your introduction.

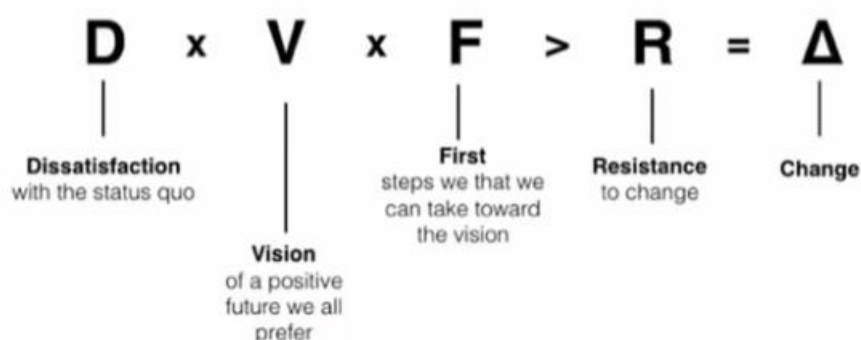
I think the previous speaker highlighted two huge challenges that we face when we are think about training and capacity building. He was speaking about how much Japanese people love mountains, how much Japanese people know about mountains, but the same time showed us some photos of mountains being littered and how people are damaging the mountain ecosystem. So, it is a miss match between what people know and believe and what people do. And I think it is the fundamental challenge we have in training and capacity building which is all about how you get people to change.

And I just like to share two sets things ---what I have learned about this process of

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change and what I am learning right at the moment. Because all of us as trainers know that capacity building should be constantly learning ourselves, we should not be standing still. And the two things I've learned today are change is complex, get in change is a challenging activity. And what I am learning at the moment is I need to understand more about how people think. We focus a lot on behavior and knowledge. We need to understand how people think and my main focus has been young people think and there has been quite a lot of research about that recently. I should say at the start I am not a biodiversity expert, I am not a mountain expert, so I hope all of you listening will be able to take what is useful for you from this presentation.

So the first thing I've learned today from my colleague is this change model, how do you get people to behave differently. And as trainers we often make mistakes that behaviors change is all to do with knowing things. And this formula is useful.



If we need to change we need to create dissatisfaction, we need a vision to the future, we need to give people the real first step they can make to change. But notice that R in the formula, there is a huge resistance to change among people. The less the dissatisfaction, the vision and the action is greater than that resistance that we are not going to get change. And I learn that the reality in the formula is so clear when I was working in India with the team centering on environmental education for the project just mentioned.

The second thing we have learned is the competence model of change. Change happens slowly over a period of the time, as people develop new habits. And again, this training is a job to help people to grow on new habits. And sometimes they have started right in the bottom. And I realize the people don't even know that. They need



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to know something is causing the stage of unconscious competence. And all my job as the trainers to recreate the consciousness and raise the second stage where they know the issues, but they still can't tackle them, because they don't have the skills and capacity. And we kindly raise them up until they get to the job, where new behaviors are the second nature. It's obvious to look around the world that a lot of people are consciousness incompetent. they know what need to do, but they don't do it. And they gain the training because they have a huge challenge.

And the 3rd thing I have learned is the Kuznetz Curve. When I was working in many other countries, many projects were successful, but what I find challenging was this huge desire for people obviously to improve the quality of their lives. At the moment unfortunately, it seems the only model we have to improve people's quality life, also involved destroying environment. And only when the country gets certain wealth, it's willing to spend money on environmental improvement and protecting. Somehow we have to change that model. Over the last few years, I also realized the huge challenge we have in doing that is not a small problem. It's a huge challenge matching growth and wealth with the fact that we are destroying our planet that we are over shooting the planetary boundaries.

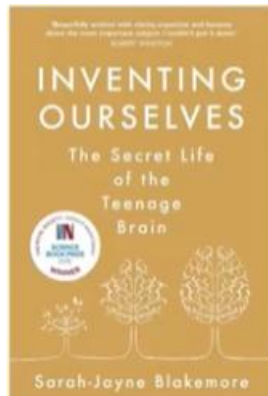
So those three things, I think I have learned as the trainer over the last few years is that the Challenge is getting changed. And the Challenge is moving beyond this model of knowledge. One of the issues here is that the change is impacting people's lives. It's not changing what they are making themselves sometimes. Think about the macro-ecosystem, the glaciers that we looked in that video. They are not melting because people living in mountains are causing the ecosystem problems. Mountain diversity is a huge issue, but maybe people who really need educating and changing are not people living in mountains but the people living out of there and affecting the mountains.

What I'm learning at the moment is the importance of getting people's hands and understanding how they think and how that affects their behavior. In the biscuit wrap recycling activity, lots of students asked me why the packaging should be recycled. I

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was enlightened that we should know what young people are thinking before we change their behavior. Young people are different. The way to get into their minds is also different.

This is a wonderful book looking at how young people think.



Here is something I want to share with you from the book. I think there is a huge link between thinking differently and behaving differently. We should realize that teenage brain is developing and changing. Young people can hold polar opposite views and behavior. Young people love being in a group. Young people take risks and don't think of consequences. Young people see inconsistencies and are willing to find ways to handle with them. Young people respond well to the positive, and not the negative. These are facts about how young people think.

So what should we do to work with Young people. We need to focus on the right approach to sustainability. We should need to make it consistent across the classrooms. It's our fault not to give consistent messages. We need to create a thinking recently school before a doing school. We need systems, so we should make rules and systems for all to follow so as to avoid individual actions. We need to keep cool sometimes as educators. The young people who live school will be the same and different. We have several projects for training and capacity building to make young think and make actions.

The final slide is a quote for all. Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed, citizens can change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has. So you can see, changing thinking is the beginning of changing behavior.

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(1:25:10—1:30:00) Host:

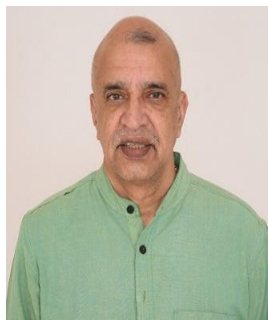
If any people of there in this very large audience that I have worked to it in the past, thank for joining.

Thank you, sir. Thank you, James.

Ok

I mean. The behavior team has to change. So far the development has been costed to the environment. That's we have to change because it gives some climate change and it's not the mountains. There are some environmental problems that we need to evaluate Thank you, James. Be move on to institution building challenge. And we have the vice-chancellor of trans-disciplinary university. It's in a unique university in India. He considers the idea of revitalization to make sense in India. And then making that to live in the university. So considering the idea of disciplinary and develop it into institute. It's so much elected. It has its system. They make it within their capacity. So the department have their responsibility. That's a fascinated introduction. He gives a detailed instruction. He links it to the universities. It's productive. Thank you.

(1:30:00—1:54:47)



**Subject:** Institutional Building Challenges

**Sharer:** Prof. Ananat Darshan Shankar (Vice Chancellor, TDU, Member, Board of Governors, Founder Trustee, Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions, Bengaluru, India)

Thank you of this, for this opportunity to share my talks on Institution Building Challenges. And I have no screen to share. I am going to speak about it. Actually this is the first time that someone is asking me to speak about Institution Building Challenges. It was since the age of 22, I have created an organization. I have of course work in the university on an independent program. And today I work in a very interesting institution called Trans-disciplinary university. But thankfully I have never

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reflected consciously on the process of institution building. And therefore, I am some sense of grateful to have this forum for forcing me to reflect on this. I am not going to talk you about my work, relating to, you know, knowledge or whole idea of trans-disciplinary university. I would speak half a minute on trans-disciplinary because that is coming from a family with interdisciplinary. We are familiar with multidisciplinary. Many people may not be familiar with the trans-disciplinary and so I will spend, you know half a minute explaining this and then go on to talk about my reflections on Institution Building Challenges.

See the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary are usually combinations of disciplines. For example, biology and physics. Biophysics is interdisciplinary or town planning that is multidisciplinary because lots of disciplines have to go to planning a town. But all the disciplines are normally included in interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary. They all advised from the same, let's say the world of view, or from the same intellectual and cultural traditions. So biology and physics are both marks of the western cultural and intellectual traditions. Most universities are actually all over the world. Have categories of subjects and disciplines with interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary. But they are all derived from western cultural and intellectual traditions. Of course, they are very clear discipline traditions. And it has evident influence in the world and university system all over the world.

So now what is trans-disciplinary. Trans-disciplinary is where you look at disciplinary combining, which are not delight from a particular intellectual and cultural tradition. But from most of the intellectual and cultural traditions. So, for examples. Picasso You know what I would say a trans-disciplinary artist because he combining European art with African art. Or the impressionist school of painting is a combination of Japanese art and European art. In my university, we focus on a field called A biology. It comes from an Indian cultural and intellectual tradition. Biology comes from western cultural and intellectual tradition. And this combination of two different disciplines derived from different cultural and intellectual traditions. It's what we referred to as trans-disciplinary. We believe that this is very important for

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universities from all over the world to begin disciplinary. One culture you know is limiting. We know that every culture. We need to make knowledge also not one culture but multi-culture. Now there are not enough universities globally which are sufficiently multi-culture. And I think it's very important because every culture has something to contribute and therefore, we must not only rely on one way of looking at nature or one way looking at society. One way meaning one way derived from a particular cultural and intellectual tradition. We must begin to look at multiple ways and different cultures of fascinating ways in which you can understand what major and society and trans-disciplinary is about that.

Ok. I stop here in my explanation of disciplinary because in the name of our university, university of disciplinary science and technology. And I move on to the subject that was given to me which was on the challenges of institution building. So, what other institutions. I am in institutions I am living, growing, social organizations. But we distinguish them from let's say a project which may be, it's also growing, but it's a short time. It's short time. Maybe a five-year project, maybe a three-year project. Often a program which maybe slightly longer than a project. Institutions, however, are living, growing and social organization that are designing to pursue long term society agenda. Long term I mean more than 50 years. You don't call institutions for five years project. You just call them projects, you won't call them institutions. The life of institutions of grows depending on its visions and missions. And on the adaptability within that institution to change that's really critical. In front of distant offside, I am remarking that constitution of institutions must permit changes. Hundreds of institutions will move forward, and many of them are dynamic. But some of them may actually be having a vegetative existence. I mean you can see this especially in, at least in our part of the world. You see a lot of institutions that are stick and vigor or government indult institutions. Because finding deep coming, they are there for the long time, there may be something that existing for hundred years. But it's not sufficiently dynamic.

Today, that 40 dimensions that determines the head of the institutions. The first of

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course the all mission that people who work in this institution have the institution and this is determined by, or characterized by a conscious appreciation of the vision and mission of institution. This is heavy institution where everyone working in the institution is aware of what is the vision and what is the mission. Sometimes when I talk about vegetative stage, you have people who working in an institution at maybe 100 years old. But they are not conscious pf what is the vision and mission of the institution, they just working there as a job. It's unconscious functioning. And I am conscious functioning of vertical and institutions is like sleep walking. You know you are walking in sleep. So that is the first dimension. Heavy institutions require conscious appreciation of vision and mission. You also have unheavy institutions, particularly those at an indult extremely by esteem and thought, which function unconsciously.

The second key dimension of the group institution is the organizational structure. Institutions can only achieve two themes. Teams are needed is not solo work. It is team are needed to achieve institutional groups. And therefore, in a heavy institution, team becomes a very important feature of the institution. Team building of course requires knowledge of the domain in which the institution was working in the knowledge in the people working in the institution. Knowledge of the domain. You must be much globally about what was happening in that declared domain. Team building also requires a proper distribution of laws and extensibilities. You know you can't give everybody is not bring the same teams. Different people play different roles and you have to give a proper role of responsibilities to different people depending on their capacities and impress. Team building also requires stories, to be norm, of hyper observe, classify and monitor change. Because theme in an institution must adapt to the requirement to the vision. It has a curriculum being implemented by a faculty which is 19th century. We are living in 21st century. Many universities are implementing curriculum that is for 19th century. I mean we no longer learning only in classroom. For example, so you need to be equipped. The members need to be equipped these rules to observe, classify and change. You need to have the freedom to

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innovate. These abilities are very important that means there must be bonus. It also requires one conflict resolution mechanism. Every time, people do something. It's won't be conflict, it's nature. But there must be conflict resolution mechanism to sort out these inflections that is bound to develop in a team. Teams need leadership that can balance equals.

All of us have equals. We have to balance in security of people. They are bound to be there. All of us come from have somewhere I am having ambitious to dig it out. In teams we need to recognize efforts, energy, and of course in a team, if it is necessary to separate it, somebody we don't believe that casually. If you need to separate somebody because of, not performing, not taking enough responsibilities. That's also important because you can not lead a team only on basis of sentiment. Of course, sentiments are needed, we must share, we must help each other. And that brings me to the values. That are very important in institutions. I spoke about ownership. I have spoken about the organizational structure which is essential on our teams. And now I am speaking about tag that I just mention as values. Excellence should be prime value of the institution. Excellence. You should not strive to be occurred. You should strive to be the best or to do the best. Strive for excellence. Another great value is fair. It's a must to be fair combined, and it should not be divisions or small glories of the organization. You should be a level for everybody. Another great value is culture of class. A culture of class, team members of people who work in institutions. What they say, they keep their promises, advices. Institutions, you know, flourish which is not a culture of trust. Adaptability is a very important value in an institution. You must be comfortable for feeling it in the best, possible way. Hopefulness is also very important value. There are people in different levels. So separation is the last result. In between you are helping, sharing and transformed.

The final dimension of the institution I would like to talk about is its management culture, the management system. The management culture in an institution. The management in some institutions has monarchy. In an institution like university, you have a vice chancellor, you have register, you have heads of different centers or

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departments. So, this is the management culture, which is very important. What is the management culture? Everyone in a faculty must be at the service of people working in the institutions. Faculty is meant to be for service. It's not meant to your own. If you are in a faculty position, the job is to serve others, serve the people working. That must be sincere service to our workers from our faculty. That's the first aspect of management culture. It's adaptable management culture, you know faculty is for their own selves. People use faculty to solve out the limits. That's not the idea of faculty. The faculty idea is to be settled to your co-workers.

The regulation must be related and it can be changed. That must be soft automated which promote efficiency. It must promote efficiency. Rules and regulations should be stoned. Rules and regulations of the institutions can devise on day one that stands for. You can not socialize all kinds of requirements that may occur under such circumstance. And therefore, there must be rules and regulations. That can not be stored. They can be modified from time to time. They can be a process for modification and rules and regulations make sense, they promote efficiency. The management who must align with the vision and mission of the organization. The management that is what brings ownership of everybody. Management itself must align with the version and the mission. Every institution has its vision and mission for consciously understood and owned by its workers. The organize, it must be, must promote the team spirit and team culture of the organization. And the management must also support all the values that I talk about excellence, culture if class, accountability and so on so forth.

This is all about what I want to say. I mean. You made me reflected on. What I have spoken to you is based on my practical experiences. It's not be based on, you know, something I have read about institution building. So, I am open to answer questions that someone would like to ask me, Thank you.



**Subject:** Institutional Building Challenges



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**Sharer:** Dr. Eun-kyung Park (Founder and Chairperson, Sejahtera Forest Centre, RCE Tongyeong, Tongyeong ESD Council, Republic of Korea)

Good afternoon, good morning and good evening, my dear RCE friends, I'm very much pleased to be the part of this precious webinar, to celebrate this international Mountain Day. I hope you are all well and probably adjust to this COVID 19 and any crisis. So today I will just do this mission to share our ideas of how the Tongyeong RCE has at least institutionally analyzed through the efforts of the very sectors of the government and young people, and so on. Tongyeong is located in southwest of South Korea. Tongyeong is a beautiful area. Next slide, it's located in the southwest of Korean Peninsula and its population is 130 thousand. But there are only a small population living there. You could see how clean and clear it is. United States staff, FDA supervise this coastal area because US is importing Tongyeong oysters to US. This area is very clean and beautiful. I'd like to mention Tongyeong is a marine area of Korea through the headquarter of Navy for almost 3 hundred years. And the end of 16th century, in 1590, the war between Japan and Korea, and there is Admiral Lee Sunhin, so he builds and designs this total ship, and finally depleted the Japanese army.

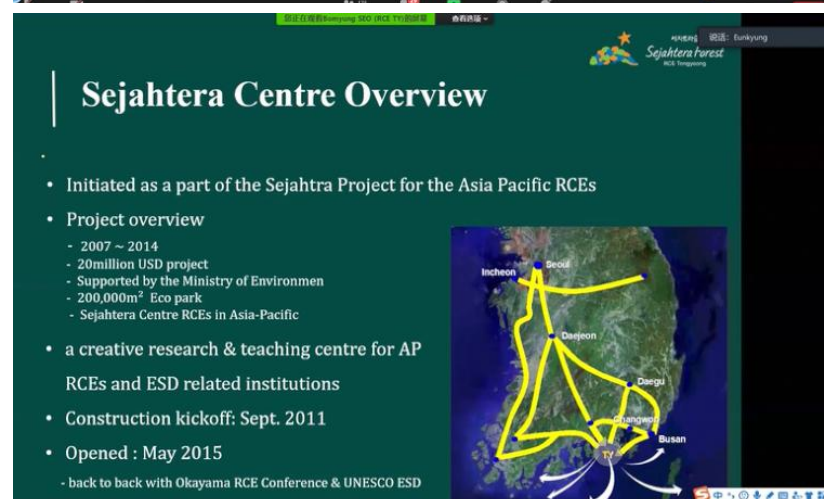
So Tongyeong is not only the historic place and I'd like to mention that there are three factors that we should be aware of Tongyeong. Nature: maybe some of you have been in Tongyeong, because you have organized global RCE convention and we also organized Asian-Pacific RCE meetings and we are having 13 times of annual international forums of ESD. The climate is moderate, and there 250 islands with scenic landscape, and the sea food is fresh. As for history, Battle of Hansan took place, otherwise, there are some Lee Sunshin related places. As for art and culture, Tongyeong International Music Festival takes place and there are so many famous celebrities, such as painters, novelist, poets, musicians and so on. So it is a very

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attractive city. Next, it's a 305-year huge building called Sebyungguan. The reason why Tongyeong is located here is a pure coincidence. It refers to members of Presidential Commission of 21st century in 1987. And Mayor Jin is romantic, artistic, courageous and adventurous.

He used to invite me to his office, and that is the very start of the amiable collaboration between city government and TY RCE in 2004. As for Yonsei RCE, it is in the center of east and west studies at Yonsei University and also the origin of Yonsei RCE after our delicate research. And there are 4 professors in close link with TY RCE, and there exists occasional consulting and research on ESD. So this is the very important picture you know, and Tongyeong was designated as the 8th RCE in the world, 2005. In a word, it is an environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable city which cultivates pride in its citizens. And our mission is upon promotion of sustainable development of Tongyeong through education. RCE Tongyeong has its own campus on a huge chunk of land, its own full-fledged building, staff, guest rooms, dormitories, cafeteria, library etc. It has an annual budget from the local Government. Through government orders schools must send their students to Sejahtera Forest Centre (part of RCE Tongyeong) for an orientation, and the area of Sejahtera ground is 74, 778 Square Meter. And the construction fee is \$ 7.5 million along with \$115M from Ministry of environment and Kyungsang Nam Province and endowment fund of \$10 million for ESD foundation. All is supported by Mayor Jin remarkably. RCE is a Regional Center of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development designated by UNU. Tongyeong was designated as the 8th Regional Centre of Expertise by UNU-IAS 14th October 2005, the first of its kind in Korea. There are 175 acknowledged RCEs as of November 2020, 63 countries, 66 RCE cities in Asia-Pacific. Since 2005, RCE Tongyeong has been working hard to spread messages for sustainable development education in partnership with RCEs in Asia-Pacific region, and we have launched the Tongyeong Education Foundation for Sustainable Development in 2010-5 years after becoming an RCE to sustain our efforts. In 2015, RCE Tongyeong opened Sejahtera. In RCE Tongyeong Sejahtera

Forest, human, facilities and programs are organically integrated. Education facilities can be performed effectively, showing coexistence between human beings and nature for present and future generations. Our foundation is supported by the Ministry of Environment.



So this is the center, are they beautiful? So we have environmentally-oriented buildings. What romantic places! So at the back of them there are mountain areas. So

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this is our center in the front of mountain areas. We have a cleaning system of water. So we are so proud of owing so close collaboration relations among Ministry Government, Central Government and RCEs. So next, Informal Education committees includes currently 20 organizations including media, NGOs, social ventures, project-based work; as for Formal Education Committees include currently 75 teachers from primary school to high school, ESD training and Developing ESD textbooks and class contents. We also face challenges, such as shaky policy municipal government on ESD, low financial self sufficiency of Tongyeong Municipal Government financial subsidy to Sejahtera Forest under debate, and Sejahtera Forest with attractive surroundings and huge asset has become a prey of politicians and city dignitaries.

I have to mention one thing. Reach to the world, maybe some of your countries RCE have joined us, which to the world have negotiated by RCE to bring our student to your RCE, bring your RCE to Tongyeong, to deal with this environmental issues and sustainable issues.



**Subject:** Concluding Remarks

**Sharer:** Dr. Barry Law (Director, RCE Otago, New Zealand)

Happy International Mountain Day!

The presentations remind us the importance of our environment and mountains. It's important to realize that large proportion of fresh water and our resources coming from our environmental mountains. And flora and fauna within the mountain systems need to be balanced to ensure the survival of many ecosystems. So there are several key points that I'd like to address from today's presentations.

The first one is around the importance of indigenous perspectives and the value

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applied on mountain habitats and communities. We looked back the environmental aspects from cultural and social dimensions. We talked about the religious and cultural relations with mountains. We've also talked about the importance of economic opportunities within the mountain environments. And we also need to consider that our governments can cooperate together to fight against problems and realize the importance of this for our future. I think we should complete this with three objective goals of sustainable goals and I think it's important that sustainable development goals are re-looked back on to include strong perspectives on a range of issues across the four capacity of the sustainable development goals.

The second thing I want to mention was the alignment values and behavior. Values in my view—equal empathy. Empathy equals connectedness. And connectedness through spiritual learning that I can tight with the natural environment leads to action. And action leads to behavior change. I think that can prove very clear today in our presentations.

As for Training and Capacity Building, we need to educate for change, and build capacity to be more resilient. But we also need to shift young people's thinking and that requires changing habits. So I think some of our work is very crucial, such as the wonderful model about how we're going to create the behavior change. In New Zealand we're looking at a new approach about building capacity, which is about building the capacities of young people, to actually be vigilant, but also to create change. And what other capabilities to create change the resilience in the different projects we're working with across our RCE community? And how do we apply different capacities to address different issues applied to different sustainable development goals?

The next topic I want to address is "Disaster Risk Reduction and Crisis Management". It's targeted on both natural and human created disaster and risk. We need to address disaster through smart living, or disaster smart living. So what does this look like? And what does it look like for different communities? Had we created a knowledge around disaster smart living? Through all kinds of disaster including earthquake and

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COVID-19, New Zealand has grown resilient. It highlighted the importance of building capacities for the future and the focus of education. But there exists no zero risk, so had we prepared ourselves for the future? And I think this is a risk around the environment and the one in social stability of post COVID 19 environments.

The next issue is about the institutional building, which involves different approaches to address challenges, issues and opportunities. And it also shows the alignment between the mountain people and those along the coastal cities. It's also about looking on sustainable development goals, which are interrelated rather than isolated. There is an alignment in values and behavior of vision, mission and objectives. Different communities should cope with different changes and challenges, focusing on cultural approaches, values and so on to make the future needs. When it comes to the leadership, we should build organizational capabilities, which will be a very important focus in the future.

Finally, Dr. Park put forward the importance of history and values in the community, helping people to sustainably create value and arise awareness of sustainable environment. They look into the development of a new center for education and focus on the SDGs in specific communities.

So this is summary of today's webinar. I think there are many key areas and important issues raised today. Keep the land. Keep our people. Go forward and do our work. Develop RCE community. Work collectively together. Hopefully we can create change.

Thank you.

Host: Thank you! Next I will invite Chinara.



**Subject:** Vote of Thanks

**Sharer:** Dr. Chinara Sadykova (Chairperson, RCE Kyrgyzstan)

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I would say thank you to all participants who participant this conference. We are together to celebrate the International Mountain day

And I would say special thanks to our speakers. And I would say thanks to doctor Pema Gyamtsho from International centre for integrated Mountain Development. Thanks to their presentation. And I would say thanks the doctor James and vice chancellor of the trans-disciplinary university department. And it's my pleasure to say thanks to for your nice presentation for several times. And it's really pleasure to work with you and Thank you very much for your speech. And Thank you for doctor for giving remarks and also thanks for opening remarks given by L.Venkateshwar Lu from Indian Administrative service Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management, and state institute of rural development and special thanks to doctor for all your efforts which you did to organize this international mountain day. And I would like to thanks again to every participants because we have today more than 100 people to joining this meeting and I hope to thank every distinguished everyone.

In coming of New Year, I would wish you health and prosperity. And also Marry Christmas and Happy new year. And hope to see you and you will participant this meeting. Hope you health again. Thank you so much for your time.

Host: (Express thanks to all!)

Thank you. It's our last meeting to hold on this time. Thank you everyone. Thank you all.

**Meeting over.**