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Sustainable Future Created by Power of Sports ~To those who support sports events~

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[Contributors from SUSPON members]

Michiko Amano, Global Environmental Forum
Toyoyuki Kawakami, Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN)
Takeshi Kusano, Incorporated Non-Profit Organization ezorock
Hajime Sakazaki, International World Peace Symphony
Yuki Sakamoto, Global Environmental Forum
Tomoko Shimura, The Nature Conservation Society of Japan
Ryoko Seguchi, Sui Do! (Tap Water Do!) Network
Natsumi Naba, Climate Youth Japan (CYJ)
Kanta Hani, NPO iPledge
Seiji Hayama, Wild Bird Society of Japan
Gakuji Fukatsu, Green Purchasing Network(GPN)
Junichi Mishiba, FoE Japan
Kiyo Yamaguchi, NPO iPledge

[Editorial cooperation]

Editor: Hiromi Hiraki
Design: Hiroko Kita (colonbs design)
Illustration: Hiroki Wakamura

[SUSPON Secretariat (c/o Global Environmental Forum)]

Kuramae Intelligent Building 8F, Kuramae 3-17-3, Taito City, Tokyo 111-0051
TEL: 03-5825-9735/FAX: 03-5825-9737

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Sustainable Future Created by Power of Sports

To those who support sports events

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SUSPON (Sustainable Sport NGO and NPO Network)

SUSPON is a network of NGOs and NPOs working together to build a sustainable society in Tokyo, Japan and eventually the world, starting with making the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games a sustainable event. Member organizations will exchange information among themselves, be active participants in the movement, and reach out to related organizations and businesses. SUSPON focuses on three pillars: "citizen participation," "making the best use of horizontal connections," and "creating a space for dialogue."



For more details,
visit suspun.net.

Member Organizations (as of February 2021)

NPO iPledge / I♥SKATEBOARD / A SEED JAPAN / International World Peace Symphony / Environment Design Laboratory ecotone / NPO ezorock / International Environmental NGO FoE Japan / Student Group ORIGAMI / Environmental Partnership Council (EPC) / NPO Environmental Relations Association / Climate Youth Japan (CYJ) / Green Purchasing Network (GPN) / Green Alliance Japan / CSO Network / NPO GENKI Net for Creating a Sustainable Society / Sui Do! (Tap Water Do!) Campaign / NPO Space FUU / Global Environmental Forum / The Nature Conservation Society of Japan (NACS-J) / Wild Bird Society of Japan / Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN) / V-SPORTS PROJECT / Sustainable Week Executive Committee, Ritsumeikan University

Introduction

Kanta Hani
Director, SUSPON / NPO iPledge

It was in 2016 that we launched SUSPON and the preparation began five years before Tokyo 2020 would take place.

The Olympic games is a whole-of -nation project that will have a major impact on society not only during the event but long after it ended. SUSPON was initiated by a group of NPOs and NGOs working on environmental issues to advance the movement to use the Olympics as an opportunity to promote Japan's efforts toward a sustainable society.

SUSPON has presented realistic and in-depth proposals to administrative bodies, the Organizing Committee and corporations involved in the management of the Olympics and provided open spaces for dialogue. It is our belief that we can realize a sustainable Olympics and, through it, sustainable society post-Olympics by bringing together the experiences and wisdom of more than 20 organizations participating in SUSPON and by respecting and cooperating with administrative and business stakeholders through dialogue.

We need a healthy global environment and peaceful society to heartily enjoy the Olympics and sports in general. And just as sports give us health, hopes and courage, they can be a catalyst to give society the power to create an appropriate environment and a peaceful society.

Recent extreme weather events and natural disasters caused by climate change tell us that the whole society needs to work hand in hand beyond national borders to tackle the climate crisis. Otherwise we will no longer be able to enjoy sports even in indoors.

This booklet presents our ideas and concrete methods of organizing and running a sustainable sports events based on SUSPON's activities for the organizations hosting various sports events. These include concrete proposals and tips put together by groups who actually worked at various sports grounds and were involved in different events around the country.

We hope that you will find this booklet useful in your efforts to make sports events sustainable and be part of the movement to build a sustainable society.

Use Power of Sports for Sustainable Earth!

Tomoko Hoshino

Vice-President, SUSPON / Environmental Partnership Council

The earth and human society now face global warming, increasing economic gaps and associated social problems. Even if we want to enjoy sports, it is not easy to hold sports events amid the worries about air and water pollution, heatstroke and infectious diseases.

On the other hand, sports can be empowering. Challenging yourself to follow your dream, building relationships of trust between people, promoting human-to-human exchange and understanding beyond national borders and race differences and bringing about peace, and increasing connections among people in the community...these are some of the many positive effects of sports.

Is it not possible to use the power of sports to make our earth sustainable? Social prejudice such as discrimination based on economic gaps, disability and race should not be condoned. For the sake of sports, the environment, society and economy must be wholesome, that is, “sustainable.”

Sustainable sports events will be favorably received by society, bringing about various opportunities including those for fundraising. To make sports events sustainable, we need to make sure that environmental considerations are taken into account for all aspects such as the natural ecosystem of the event venue, sourcing of materials used, supply of water, separation of wastes and electricity used. It is also important to take into account humanitarian considerations for the staff and volunteers as well as the benefits for the local community and economy. In the age of SDGs, organizers of sports events will increasingly be asked to take these aspects into account.

It is the wish of SUSPON that sustainable sports events will be held all over Japan, and that they will bring smiles and joy to the faces of people.



For Our Sustainable Future...

Zero Waste Working Group

Zero waste

Main Activities

The main pillars of the activities of the Zero Waste Working Group are promoting the use of reusable food containers, installing water fountains and water supply infrastructure and reducing food wastes. The objective is to make these practices take root in society as a “legacy” of the Olympics and Paralympics.



(Photo: Environment Design Laboratory ecotone)

Message for building a sustainable society

Take the opportunity of Tokyo2020 to promote “no throwaway” so it can take root in society. Build a material-recycle society!

Our Concerns and Aim towards Tokyo2020

At a large-scale event, a massive amount of wastes are generated in a short period of time. Tokyo2020 should aim for zero-waste by employing various methods in the order of priority in the 3R principle (reduce, reuse, recycle), rather than continuing the business-as-usual of producing, consuming and disposing of a huge amount of goods.

The Zero Waste Working Group makes proposals and put them to practice about using reusable food containers, installing water fountains and water supply infrastructure and reducing food loss and waste. Our

objective is to make the use of reusable food containers at various facilities and events including sports and festivals will take root in Japanese society as part of its culture.

We are also working to increase water fountains and water supply infrastructure at sports facilities and in the streets to encourage people to change their behavior and make it a legacy. We also work to make sure that efforts to reduce food loss and waste will become more widespread.

Proposals and Practice towards a Sustainable Future

Proposal 1

Introducing reusable plates/cups to replace single-use containers

At sports event venues where a lot of athletes, staff and spectators gather, large quantities of single-use containers for meals and drinks are consumed in a short period of time and then disposed of as wastes. In marathon games, for examples, a large amount of single-use cups used for water supply for the athletes are often scattered around on the street. By replacing those single-use containers with reusable bowls, plates, cups and cutlery which can be washed and reused repeatedly, efficient use of resources and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved, leading to reducing the environmental impact. Since washing and keeping of reusable containers are often done by social welfare organizations, we can expect that this practice will be beneficial both for the environment and social welfare. These containers are also used at the time natural disasters such as earthquakes.

\ This is how it is practiced! /

1. Collection system

In the collection system, reusable containers are used when serving meals and drinks at sports event venues and the used containers are collected at the Collecting Station (where waste containers are also installed to separate wastes) or at the stall. They are washed at a washing facility and put back to the venue for use. It is important that all the stakeholders such as organizers, shops and spectators understand the system and cooperate and therefore communications/public relations need to be thoroughly conducted. Using a deposit system or distributing coupons may also be useful in raising the collection rate. In Japan, reusable containers began to be used at festivals in around 2000. Reusable containers are used at the Gion Festival (Kyoto City), one of the three biggest festivals in Japan, from 2014 and at the Tenjin Festival (Osaka City) from 2017. The system has played a major role in reducing wastes and preventing the streets from being littered with used containers.



Reusable containers are used at the Gion Festival, Kyoto City (Photo: Global Environmental Forum)

2. Take-home-recommended system



At a large-scale sports event, food and drink stands become crowded with spectators during a short period of time such as before the start of the match or during the halftime, making it difficult to collect the used containers. One of the ways to reduce the amount of single-use containers under these conditions is to produce reusable containers with an original design and recommend the users to take them home (if not needed, the container cost is refunded upon return). At the rugby match between Japan and New Zealand at Ajinomoto Stadium (Tokyo) on November 3, 2018, a trial use of reusable cups was experimented. With 43,571 spectators filling the stadium, 9,885 reusable cups were sold and 939 were returned. The take-home rate was 90.5%. The trial was well received by the users, with many coming back to the drink stand with the same cup for more, reducing the number of cups used.

(By Michiko Amano, Global Environmental Forum)

Reusable cup used at a rugby match between Japan and New Zealand in 2018
(Photo: Global Environmental Forum)

Proposal
2

Replenishing water without depending on plastic bottles by installing water fountains

In an event held in summer in particular, the risk of heatstroke is high as activities are carried out and spectators stand in line for a long time under a blazing sun. The organizer must provide an appropriate water replenishment infrastructure for the athletes, spectators and staff members. Developing a water supply system using tap water instead of selling or distributing water in single-use plastic bottles will lessen the environmental impact through the reduction of waste volume and greenhouse gas emissions, and help protect human lives and health.

Facility needs to be adapted to the venue / and size of the event

1. Installing water supply facility at and around the venue/stadium

Installing water coolers (for direct drinking or refilling a bottle) are supposed to be indispensable at a sports facility. When the venue is not equipped with water coolers, installing them at an occasion of a big game may be considered as they will be a lasting legacy after the event is over.

Water coolers (also used for refilling a bottle)
installed at a sports facility in Tokyo
(Photo: Sui Do! Network)



2. Installing a temporary water supply station

In a sports event that draws a large number of athletes and spectators, the water coolers already installed at the facility may not be enough. In such a case, temporary water supply stations can be set up inside and outside the facility. Depending on the size of the event and where the station is to be set up, water can be supplied either from the tap directly or from a water storage tank.

A Water supply from desktop-type water storage tank

Using a small-sized, desktop-type water tank to store and supply tap water is an easy way to set up a water supply station. However, since a water container is required, the organizer needs to make an announcement to the users to bring their own container or provide reusable cups. Depending on the size of the event and the number of users, personnel needs to be assigned to refill the water tanks frequently. We do not recommend to utilize water-delivery service as it is not much different from using single-use plastic bottles as the service consumes energy in transport and uses single-use containers.

Ikoma City, Nara Prefecture, lends desktop-type water supply tanks to events such as community athletic meets. (Photo: Ikoma City)



B Water supply station direct from tap

Connecting the supply station directly to the tap at the venue can provide fresh water to a large number of people without the need for refilling, therefore suited for large-sized events. Since water fountains can be installed along with refilling stations, anyone, even without a container, can have access to water. This system was used at some venues in London and Rio de Janeiro Olympics.



Refill Japan's water supply station
set up at the Tenjin Festival venue (Osaka City)
(Photo: Sui Do! Network)

C Water truck

At events hosted by or involving a municipality, water trucks or water tanks owned by the water authority of the municipality can be used. By combining it with the direct-from-the-tap water supply system as outlined above in ②, a convenient access to water can be provided without being influenced by constraints of the venue caused by accessibility to the water main.

Above ① and ② systems can be owned by the event host but can also be rented from a company/organization that lends out such systems for events, if there is one. The host can reduce costs by utilizing the rental system. Supplying cold water is also possible with an equipment that allows refrigeration.

(By Ryoko Seguchi, Sui Do! (Tap Water Do!) Campaign)



(Photo: NPO iPledge)

Proposal 3 Navigating waste separation at large-size sports events

At large-size events, massive amounts of wastes of various types are discharged at once at the venue which makes it difficult to separate and recycle wastes. Although waste bins for sorted collection are installed at many sporting facilities, how to separate wastes is not effectively communicated to spectators because municipalities implement different ways of

sorting the wastes and instructions of sorting are not easy to understand. As a result, wastes and resources are mixed and wastes are left at places other than trash bins. In such cases, volunteers can navigate how to sort wastes prompting spectators coming from other parts of Japan as well as the world to appropriately separate. It can keep the venue clean and facilitate recycling of materials. The waste separation navigation system has been adopted at many outdoor music festivals such as Fuji Rock Festival as well as other outdoor events and beaches. Festivals generate a particularly large amount of wastes but navigation volunteers can facilitate proper sorting by asking for the understanding and cooperation of spectators. In some cases, the materials collected at the venue are recycled into garbage bags and toilet paper to be used at the following year's event, a case of good practice of material recycling.



(Photo: NPO iPledge)

Enjoying activities generates a positive chain /

1. What is waste separation navigation?

Volunteers, standing behind trash bins, communicate with spectators coming to throw away trash and encourage them to properly separate recyclable resources from wastes. It is not that volunteers separate wastes on behalf of spectators but ask them to separate by themselves, prompting them to comply with the separation rules.



(Photo: NPO iPledge)



(Photo: Global Environmental Forum)

2. Significance of volunteer activities

When volunteers enjoy the navigation activity themselves and engage in communications with spectators, it not only facilitates proper separation of wastes but also generates positive consciousness and actions among the spectators. This may make the entire venue a clean and peaceful space.

3. Participatory measures to conserve environment

By asking spectators to separate wastes by themselves, the organizer can make the environmental conservation measures, and eventually the event itself, more participatory. The experience may encourage spectators to be more aware of the need for separation of wastes and other environmental issues after returning to their daily life.

(By Kanta Hani & Kiyo Yamaguchi, NPO iPledge)



(Photo: NPO iPledge)

Energy Working Group

Main Activities

Natural disasters caused by global warming are the biggest risk for all the athletes and children who live the future. To contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the Tokyo2020 Games, we conduct research on the state of athletic facilities in terms of energy and recommend the use of renewable energy.

Message for building a sustainable society

Make the use of renewable energy a common practice so that we can enjoy sports for ever!

Our Concerns and Aim towards Tokyo2020

Global warming accelerates extreme climate and weather events. Bigger and stronger typhoons and hurricanes destroy city functions, heatwaves cause humans health damage and the temperature rise of air and seawater impacts farming and fishing products, affecting people's lives. Sports events are also affected. Holding safe sports events faces threats as winter games are being impacted and worries about the health of athletes and spectators rise. Since the entry into force of the 2015 Paris Agreement, the entire world is accelerating the move towards decarbonization.

Expanding the use of renewable energy is one of the SDGs and in fact renewable energy such as hydropower and bioethanol fuels were used at the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Games.

As the Games aspiring to be a sustainable event, Tokyo2020 should promote the use of renewable energy to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. It is also hoped that the promotion of renewable energy at Tokyo2020 will leave a positive legacy that will facilitate easier access to renewable energy in future events.

Proposals and Practice towards a Sustainable Future

Proposal

Make electricity used at Tokyo2020 100% renewable by changing power purchase agreement and using green electricity certificate!

There are three ways to use electricity produced with renewable energy.

- 1 In-house power generation and consumption (installing solar panels, etc. at own facilities and using the power generated by them at the facilities).
- 2 Change to a power purchase agreement that includes more supply of electricity produced with renewable energy.
- 3 Purchase green electricity certificate (*1) and deem that the electricity used was produced with renewable energy.

(*1) Green electricity certificate: Environmental added value gained from renewable energy is made into tradable certificates (securitization).

Practice

How it is practiced so far

Practice 1

Survey of the power purchase agreement of the athletic facilities

The Energy Working Group conducted a survey on the power purchase agreements of 23 facilities to be used in Tokyo2020 (2016). The result showed that there are only two entities that concluded the power purchase agreement from the environmental point of view. The respondents cited reasons such as: "it will increase the burden on the person in charge," "it is difficult to actually put it into practice," "there is no request to make such an agreement from the responsible organization (central or local government)," among others. Since the state and independent administrative corporations (IAC) are obliged to conclude a power purchase agreement that takes into account environmental concerns, the athletic facilities run by those entities did have an environmentally-conscious purchase agreement. On the other hand, many of the facilities run by municipalities did not have one, since it is not obligatory for local governments to conclude such an agreement.

Practice 2

Survey of power purchase agreements by municipalities where the Tokyo2020 athletic facilities are located

The Working Group conducted a survey with the municipalities owning or managing the athletic facilities to be used in Tokyo2020 to find out whether they have an environmentally-conscious power purchase agreement (2018). Among the 24 municipalities surveyed, 7 had a policy on environmentally-conscious agreement (Hokkaido Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Kawagoe City, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama City, Shizuoka Prefecture). A survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment in 2018 on the Environmental Conscious Contract Act cited reasons for not being able to conclude such an agreement, including: "there is not a system in place to evaluate and screen power purchase agreements and their providers," "the requirements under the Act are difficult, requiring expertise to implement" and "coordination among the relevant units is difficult." From the hearing we conducted with the athletic facilities, we found that concluding an environmentally-conscious agreement is not a requirement in the facility management contract, showing that the contractees, that is local governments, are not actively engaged.

State of environmentally-conscious power purchase agreement by municipalities owning main athletic facilities

Name of municipality	Environmentally-conscious contract policy in place	Environmentally-conscious practice defined in plans etc., other than contract policy	Organization-wide practice (in power purchase agreement)
Hokkaido Prefecture	○	○	○
Sapporo City	×	×	×
Miyagi Prefecture	○	○	×
Sendai City	×	×	×
Fukushima Prefecture	×	×	×
Ibaragi Prefecture	×	×	×
Saitama Prefecture	×	×	△
Saitama City	×	○	×
Kawagoe City	○	×	○
Chiba Prefecture	×	×	×
Chiba City	×	×	×
Tokyo Metropolitan Government	○	○	○
Kanagawa Prefecture	○	○	○
Yokohama City	○	○	○
Shizuoka Prefecture	○	○	○

<Legend> [Environmentally-conscious contract policy in place] ○: Already in place ×: No in place [Environmentally-conscious practice defined in plans etc., other than contract policy (*2)] ○: Environmentally-conscious practice defined in plans etc., other than contract policy ×: Environmentally-conscious practice not defined in plans etc., other than contract policy [Organization-wide practice (in power purchase agreement)] ○: Organization-wide practice exists △: Practiced at the individual level of the person in charge ×: No practice exists

Practice 3

Study session on introducing renewable energy for municipalities

The Energy Working Group conducted a "Study Session on Introducing Renewable Energy" in January 2020 to increase the use of renewable energy by municipalities, while taking into consideration the current issues faced by them. We provided a lecture on the significance of introducing renewable energy and how to actually implement which was followed by an exchange of views with the participating municipalities.

(By Gakuji Fukatsu, Green Purchasing Network (GPN))



(Photo: Green Purchasing Network (GPN))

(*2) plans etc., other than contract policy: For example, basic environmental plan, environmental management system, global warming countermeasures implementation plan, basic policy for green purchasing and so on.

Biodiversity Working Group

Main Activities

Make 2021 a year for not only sports but for the environment -- Taking Tokyo2020 as a catalyst, we aimed to mainstream biodiversity (to incorporate the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into all socioeconomic activities from the global to daily-life level).



(Photo: Nobuya Iida/Wildlife Protected Area, Biodiversity Center of Japan WebGIS)

Message for building a sustainable society

Let us aim for net gain, (*) not zero-net loss, of Tokyo2020's impact on biodiversity!

(*) No only to keep the impact to zero but to enrich biodiversity.

Our Concerns and Aim towards Tokyo2020

The 1964 Tokyo Olympics drastically changed Tokyo and greatly impacted the social and natural environments.

One of Tokyo2020's objectives is to hold a sustainable games but its impact on the natural environment from the construction of venues is not insignificant. The canoe/slalom venue planned to be built in Kasai Rinkai Park in Edogawa City, Tokyo, would have undermined the services from biodiversity, that is, interacting with nature, that Tokyo citizens had enjoyed. Luckily, the venue was moved to a different place thanks to the efforts of those who are involved and the courageous decision of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG).

The Biodiversity Working Group would like to go a step further. We proposed and realized the

inscription of Kasai-oki Sanmaisu, a natural tidal flat off the coast of Kasai Rinkai Park, on the Ramsar List under the Ramsar Convention (*), so that it can promote conservation efforts that can be carried out under an agreement of the parties concerned. These efforts facilitate the recovery of biodiversity of the Tokyo Bay, which used to be richer as shown in the word "Edo-mae" (referring to the fish from the Tokyo Bay) which remains even today in Japanese vocabulary. We also have worked with the TMG in public relation work to communicate to people visiting the area at the time of Tokyo2020 about the rich natural environment still found in the mega city and the efforts to conserve the environment while benefiting from the blessings of nature.

(*) Ramsar Convention: The convention was originally established to protect waterbirds but now functions as one on the protection and wise use of wetlands in general.

Proposals and Practice towards a Sustainable Future

Proposal 1

Change of the canoe/slalom venue and activities beyond

Led by Wild Bird Society of Japan, we carried out a campaign for a change of the venue for canoe and slalom events together with local groups, since before the creation of SUSPON. These efforts bore fruit as the change of the venue, when the IOC accepted the request from the TMG for change in February 2015. The fact that even a mega city like Tokyo has a biodiversity-rich area was acknowledged through this change of the venue. It meant that the area was recognized as a place where many citizens could easily enjoy the benefits from biodiversity. In the future, collaboration with other activities carried out by various groups will be necessary, such as networking among different wetlands around the Tokyo Bay and the bay recovery efforts.

Proposal 2

Towards inscription of Kasai-oki Sanmaisu, a natural tidal flat, on the Ramsar List

The sea area around Kasai-oki Sanmaisu, a natural tidal flat off the coast of Kasai Rinkai Park, had satisfied the conditions as a natural environment to be inscribed on the Ramsar List. However, consent was necessary for the inscription from the TMG, City of Edogawa and fisherpeople. The Working Group then organized a symposium to let people know the history of Kasai Rinkai Park and the appeal of its nature. We also invited the president of the fishing cooperative from Arao tidal flat of Kumamoto Prefecture that had been inscribed on the Ramsar List to talk about the coexistence between the conservation of the tidal flat and fishing. These activities came to fruition when the decision was made in 2018 at the Conference of Parties Meeting held in Dubai, UAE, to inscribe the site on the Ramsar List.



Proposal 3

Activities need to be continued for wise use of the site

The Ramsar Convention was adopted in 1971, well before the Biodiversity Convention or SDGs. The convention advocates wise use of wetlands as one of the main principles. "Wise use" means to utilize the blessings of the wetland while maintaining its ecosystem. That means that we need to have the perspective of sustainable use. The convention requires the planning for conservation and use of the wetland on the List. Currently discussions are held on a continuous basis where the TMG is acting as a secretariat. The Biodiversity Working Group will continue to engage in such discussions so that our objectives can be achieved.

(By Tomoko Shimura, The Nature Conservation Society of Japan & Seiji Hayama, Wild Bird Society of Japan)

Volunteer Working Group

Main Activities

Sustainability is needed for us to live in good health and peace whenever and wherever we are. We are discussing environmentally-conscious volunteering and taking actions to spread such activities in society.



(All photos on pp.16-19: NPO ezorock)

Message for building a sustainable society

Take Tokyo2020 as a catalyst to turn every volunteering activity into an “opportunity to learn about building a sustainable future”!

Our Concerns and Aim towards Tokyo2020

To build a sustainable future, each one of us needs to learn many things and use her/his imagination and autonomy to take actions and make decisions in a responsible way. The number of volunteers needed for Tokyo2020 is expected to be the highest in history of the Olympics, greater than 70,000 for the 2012 London Olympics. Volunteers will engage in a wide range of activities in many parts of Japan from guiding athletes and spectators to interpreting, security, assisting record keeping, checking the tickets, separating and recycling wastes, and many more.

We are working with thousands of volunteers a

year in different events held in different parts of Japan and learning about what is needed to build a sustainable future, from “the ability to think on your own,” and “the ability to do what you do best.”

From these experiences, we think it is important that Tokyo2020 becomes an event where volunteers can enjoy their activities and provides an “opportunity of learning for building a sustainable future” for each one of them. To realize that, the organizers that receives volunteers need to make the volunteering activities “opportunities for learning” instead of treating them as unpaid labor.

Proposals and Practice towards a Sustainable Future

Proposal

Make volunteering experience in Tokyo2020

a learning opportunity for building a bright, sustainable future

It has been confirmed that what volunteers experienced in their activities impact their perspective and way of thinking, causing changes in their behavior. If the organizer of an event can show its concern for the environment, education, gender and economic and other gaps and volunteers carry out their activities conscious of such concerns, it may eventually help achieve SDGs. Developing spontaneity, assertiveness, ability to work with others and communication ability through volunteering should be an important asset for the volunteers which will be useful in living in a partnership-oriented society. We also hope that more and more people will join the work to build a participatory society in the future through such volunteering opportunities.



Proposals to Organizers Receiving Volunteers

The awareness of those who are involved in the management and coordination of Tokyo2020 towards the volunteer staff is a key to the success of the Games. Paying attention and respect to the wishes and personality of each one of the volunteers can motivate them to perform better, resulting in a smooth operation of the Games. It is important to create such a virtuous cycle.

Proposal 1

Manage risks and avoid accidents

It is necessary to create a booklet containing manuals and policies including a coordinator's manual and the operational structure so that the division of duties and responsibility are clearly understood. It is very important to share this manual with all the operation staff. On the day of the event, the organizer must strive to maintain smooth communications based on the established contact system among the relevant sections to avoid risks and respond to spectators and others. Those who are responsible should always act with the worst-case scenario in mind and the operation staff have to be well aware of the evacuation routes in cases of emergency.



Appendix: “Guide for Volunteers Working to Build a Sustainable Future”

Proposal
2

Ensure that volunteers understand the significance of activities and their roles

Scheduling and organizational structuring should be made so that each one of the volunteers can have a role. Hold a briefing session or exchange meeting, depending on the kind of activities and the degree of responsibility, to communicate the characteristics of the activities, the daily flow of work, division of roles, things to keep in mind and so on, so that the volunteers can relieve any anxiety they may have prior to the event and participate in the activities with peace of mind. If there is a pamphlet describing the receiving organization or the operator of the event, distribute one to each. These points should be communicated to them not only prior to the event but also on the day.

Proposal
3

Prevent troubles from happening so that the organizers themselves can feel good

It is important to take every opportunity to communicate repeatedly and firmly to the volunteer staff the rules and things to keep in mind in their activities. Sometimes, it is necessary to refuse the participation of volunteers who do not meet the needs of the receiving organization or have easy thoughts. When minors participate as volunteers, care must be taken as to when they leave for home to ensure their safety and they should not be left alone during their activities.

Proposal
4

Make sure volunteers feel good about their work and take care to create a good atmosphere on the day of the event

Pay attention to the breaks, lunch, water replenishment and physical conditions of volunteers and prepare necessary provisions in anticipation of the weather on the day. When issuing instructions, keep in mind that they are your peers, not subordinates. Care should be taken in grouping so that the first-time volunteers participating alone can get along with others in the group. Be conscious of the age and gender balance and use ingenuity to create an atmosphere enabling the volunteers to get along with each other frankly, by calling one another by nickname, for example. On the day of the event, it is important that conscious efforts are made so that all can share the same goal and be team players.

Proposal
5

Help volunteers work on their own initiative.

Volunteers need to be provided with correct and adequate information about the weather, the number of spectators and others. It is recommended that the operation staff consciously ask the volunteers for their input and views, as these are useful in noticing things they were not aware of before and broaden their perspectives. By actively listening to volunteers and conducting a survey, when necessary, about the activities and the operating system can improve the event itself.

Proposal
6

Communicate the outcome of the event and convey gratitude.

What you do after the event is over is also important. For example, you can send the volunteers photos taken during the activities and group photos and responses of the users, spectators and the staff by email to maintain communications even after the event. You can ask them to send their feedback and answer a questionnaire. Keep the volunteers updated on the future activities and events and ask for their participation so that their participation will not end with one event but continue in the future.



Proposals to volunteers

There are a variety of activities volunteers can be involved in and their interests vary. However, the following proposals apply to any kind of volunteer work. These are what you need to pay attention to and bear in mind if you work as a volunteer. We hope that you find these useful.

Proposal
1

Value spontaneous feelings.

Whatever the motive, you make the decision to take part in volunteer work on your own. If you are not serious, you may be turned down. You need to participate on your own initiative and understand the purpose of the activity you wish to join and what you are asked to do. Do not hesitate to express your opinions, proposals and what you want to initiate to the staff. On the day of the event, you are assigned a particular role, but what is important is to enjoy your activity, while taking breaks appropriately to suite your physical conditions.

Proposal
2

Treat each other as equals.

Volunteering is different from part-time jobs or paid work. Volunteers are not personnel to provide a service to someone unilaterally. Do not be self-deprecating or act patronizingly to the staff members, other volunteers and visitors and stay friendly as if you are interacting with your close friends. If you behave in this way, others will naturally open their heart to you.

Proposal
3

Act responsibly.

The receiving organization and many companies involved in the activity make preparations to receive volunteers. Therefore last-minute cancellation or being late for work or leaving early for selfish reasons are to be strictly refrained. In the eyes of the public, volunteers and the staff are the same. Keep the rules and behave in a restrained manner. If a trouble occurs on site or if you are not sure what to do, refrain from making a decision all by yourself and ask the staff of the receiving organization for advice.

(By Takeshi Kusano, NPO ezorock)

SUSPON Youth

Main Activities

Many young people are using Tokyo2020 as an opportunity to raise awareness of sustainability. We interact with youth organizations working in fields other than the environment and are carrying out activities with focus on "a society we want to realize with the Olympics as a catalyst" and "how sustainability is related to it."

Message for building a sustainable society

We want people around the world not only watch the Games but pay attention to sustainability.
We want a society where the voice of the youth is heard!

Our Concerns and Aim towards Tokyo2020

It is important to think about the connection between sports events and the environment on the occasion of the Olympics and Paralympics. The Organizing Committee and other entities of Tokyo2020 are actively working on the following activities aimed at decarbonization.

- Transport with less environmental impact
- Measures to reduce CO2 emissions through effective use of resources
- Carbon-offset from renewable energy and citizens' initiatives on reducing CO2
- Participation in Sports for Climate Action

Framework as part of the activities of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

On the other hand, many issues remain unsolved, such as identifying the proportion of the actual emissions of greenhouse gases from the Games to the target amount. Following the sustainability activities carried out at the 2012 London Olympics, Tokyo2020 should aim to become a model for building a sustainability-conscious city and society as the Olympics held in a mature city, Tokyo.

Proposals and Practice towards a Sustainable Future

Proposal 1

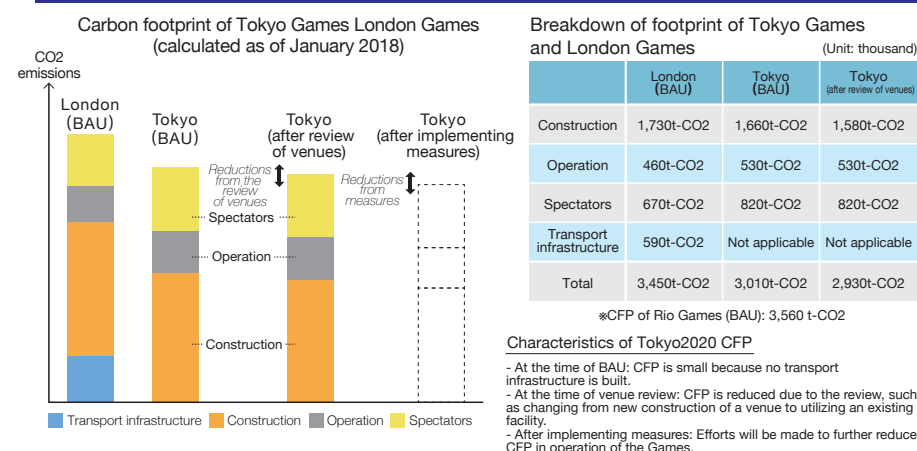
Include transport in the sectors to measure carbon footprint of Tokyo2020.

Currently, the transport sector is not included in the by-sector measurement of carbon footprint (CFP *1), a basis for calculating the entire CFP of Tokyo2020. It appears clearly insufficient as compared to the London Olympics (see tables at right). One of the reasons for not including the transport sector for Tokyo2020 is the difference in the calculation method of CFP. At London Olympics, the OSA Scheme adopted in the CFP calculation classifies as "Owned," "Shared" and "Associated" (*2) according to the share of financial contribution from the Organizing Committee. The scope of CFP calculation of Tokyo2020 is

(*1) Carbon footprint (CFP): A mechanism to present in an easy-to-understand manner greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalent) emitted throughout the life-cycle of products and services from procurement of raw materials to disposal.

limited to Owned and Shared sectors whereas the London Games included the category of Associated. Regarding the transport sector, the Tokyo Organizing Committee the objective of "aiming at reducing pollution and improving fuel efficiency of the Games fleet, while utilizing the public transport as much as possible" in the Pre-Games Report on Sustainability (April 2020). Suppose a spectator uses public transport to travel between the hotel and the event venue. The relevant CO2 emissions are not included in the calculation of CFP for the Tokyo Games as this travel is not funded by the Organizing Committee. But the London Organizing Committee included them in the CFP calculation because they thought it was important to reduce CO2 emissions from the travels of spectators to achieve the goal of making the Games sustainable. We propose that the Organizing Committee to adopt a comprehensive calculation method incorporating the transport sector to lessen the Games' impact on the environment.

Carbon footprint of Tokyo2020



Source of London Games CFP: london2012 Carbon footprint study -- Methodology and reference footprint (March 2010)

*BAU (Business as Usual)

(Figure) Source: The 8th session of Decarbonization Working Group, Tokyo2020 Organizing Committee

(*2) "Owned": Activities fully funded by the Organizing Committee (e.g., construction of venues); "Shared": Activity partly funded by the Organizing Committee as a partner (e.g., development of the athletes village co-funded by the Organizing Committee and other entities); "Associated": Activities not funded by the Organizing Committee but having certain impact on the CFP calculation.

Proposal 2

Create a clear guideline on sustainability-conscious procurement code.

Problems with the procurement code have been pointed out by many NGOs. As for the procurement of palm oil (oil extracted from the fruit of oil palm) by Tokyo2020, in particular, palm plantations are said to have major impact on logging of forests. As setting clear rules on the use of palm oil is difficult, it is likely that past host countries did not have rules on the procurement of palm oil. Tokyo2020 needs to show clearly how it is going to solve the issue or improve the situation.



(Photo: Climate youth Japan (CYJ))

Proposal 3

Create opportunities to reflect the voice of young people!

So far there have been several occasions where public comments were solicited and citizens could participate in projects in relation to Tokyo2020. However, there has been no occasion where youth can have dialogue with the Organizing Committee in the planning process. Large-scale sports events will have a major impact on society. We hope that a mechanism will be created so that young people, who will be the central actors in the future society, are heard in the event's planning process.

(By Natsumi Naba, Climate Youth Japan (CYJ))

Peace and Sport Working Group

Main Activities

The Olympics are often called “festival of peace.” While inquiring into the relation between peace and sports, we are working to spread the World Peace Prayer Ceremony (WPPC) among more organizations and individuals.

Message for building a sustainable society

Let us use Tokyo2020 as an opportunity to construct the defenses of peace in the minds of people around the world and leave a legacy for sustainable society!

Our Concerns and Aim towards Tokyo2020

“Peace” is a prerequisite for building a sustainable society. Unfortunately, however, we continue to see wars and conflicts occurring somewhere in the world. The Olympics, a “festival of peace,” will be held in Tokyo, Japan, amid such a situation. The Olympics as a festival of peace will be an ideal opportunity to send out an appeal for peace to society clearly and loudly. Furthermore, as a country that experienced the horror of nuclear weapons through the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, many Japanese strongly wish for the abolition of nuclear weapons and the

world peace. Holding the Olympics and Paralympics in such a country has a special significance and great persuasive power.

The preamble of the UNESCO Constitution states “that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.” Let us work together to build the defences of peace in the minds of people around the world through Tokyo2020 and towards a peaceful and sustainable world.

Proposals and Practice towards a Sustainable Future

Proposal 1

Hold WPPC, an event of prayer for world peace, during the Olympics.

The World Peace Prayer Ceremony (WPPC) is a ceremony where all the participants pray for peace of the country and the world without regard to the differences in nation, religion, idea and others, while raising the national flags of 193 countries. It was first held in Los Angeles in 1986 and has since been held in different parts of the world. It is an event that tries to unite the whole human race under the

same hope of world peace while paying respect to all the countries equally. Concretely, the ceremony follows the alphabetical order of the countries, starting with Afghanistan. The flag-bearer holding the flag of Afghanistan waves it while saying, “May peace prevail in Afghanistan.” The ceremony ends the prayer for all the 193 countries with Zambia and Zimbabwe. It is composed of simple movements of waving a small flag and saying “May peace prevail in xxx country,” anyone can participate in it whether young or old, Japanese or foreigners, with or without disabilities.



Participation fee is free, the time required is around 40 minutes
(Photo: International World Peace Symphony)

Proposal 2

Display a message for peace at the opening ceremony and other occasions in Tokyo2020.

At the parade of nations during the opening ceremony of Tokyo2020, we propose that the word “peace” is displayed in three languages when a country’s delegation has entered the stadium: the official language of the country, English and Japanese.

<Examples> France: La paix peace 平和, United States of America: peace 平和

Proposal 3

Use “folded- paper crane of peace.”

We propose that the spectators will be taught how to fold a paper crane and asked to make one. They are then asked to write the word “peace” in the official language of their country. Distribute the paper cranes to the spectators at the entrance of the venue.



Proposal 4

Offer a silent prayer.

We will ask relevant entities to consider offering a silent prayer for peace on August 6 (the day the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima) during the Olympics at the time when the bomb was dropped (8:15 AM). If a prayer is offered at a sporting venue where many people gather, it will create a sense of unity.

Proposal 5

Install a “campus of peace (provisional name).”

Install a bulletin board on the wall or at a corner of the stadium on which the spectators can write the word “peace” in their mother tongue and the name of the country. They can take a selfie in front of the board and share it on social media. We hope that the word “peace” will spread around the world in this way.

(By Hajime Sakazaki, International World Peace Symphony)



Responsible Sourcing Working Group

Responsible Sourcing

Main Activities

Serious deforestation is being caused in different countries of the world by illegal logging and large-scale developments. We are making proposals and monitoring the situation so that the materials used and sourced for Tokyo2020 are environmentally and socially friendly and sustainability-oriented.



(Photo: International Environmental NGO FoE Japan)

Message for building a sustainable society

Let us use Tokyo2020 as an opportunity to make sustainability-oriented responsible sourcing an industrial standard in Japan.

Our Concerns and Aim towards Tokyo2020

Tokyo2020, with its commitment to a sustainable Games, has established a sustainable sourcing code as a tool to put that principle to practise. In particular, individual standards have been set for items Japan is heavily dependent on sourcing from abroad, such as wood, paper, palm oil and marine products, to respond to sustainability risk in the supply chain related to the operation and preparation of the Games.

Take wood, for example. Japan's demand for wood has been partly responsible for undesirable acts of forest logging such as illegal logging and large-scale forest developments (conversion into farmlands) that cause deforestation and forest degradation around the world. Deforestation and forest degradation promote climate

change and cause biodiversity loss and infringement of rights of indigenous and local communities relying on the forest ecosystem for living. That is why the question is addressed as Goal 15 of SDGs and recognized as an important and shared challenge for the world.

The Tokyo2020 sourcing code and its operation will have a major impact as a guideline for sourcing activities of Japanese companies, municipalities and the government after the Olympics. That is why it is important to disclose information as to the actual implementation of sourcing to find out if it is sustainability-oriented and conducted in a responsible way.

Proposals and Practice towards a Sustainable Future

Proposal 1

Establish and disclose sustainability-oriented sourcing standards and policy.

Proposal 2

Involve a wide range of stakeholders in standard-setting and clarify what Tokyo2020 means by sustainability in the supply chain.

Proposal 3

Accept the views/proposals from NGOs and parties concerned from the place where the materials are sourced and be accountable to them.

Current Situation and Issues towards the Realization of Sustainable Sourcing of Materials

CASE 1

How tropical wood is used in public works contracted by Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

TMG's Environmental Goods Sourcing Policy (public works), policy applied to materials used in public works, provides that "the use of wood from tropical rainforests and softwood should be refrained" to curtail the use of tropical woods. However, the policy allows for the use of wood from tropical forests "in unavoidable cases," insofar as they are sourced from a certified forest or its legality and sustainability have been confirmed, thus trying to contribute to the conservation of tropical forests. When FoE Japan did a research on how this policy is actually implemented in March 2019, it found that tropical plywood was used for concrete molding at the construction site for renovating the building of Akabane Fire Station of Tokyo Fire Department. Three kinds of concrete molding plywood was used, two of which were PEFC (*1) certified product and the remaining one non-certified product. After that, TMG notified the relevant entities through the TMG Construction Council and introduced measures to strictly enforce the policy such as by confirmation on the site and photo-taking by officers of TMG while the moulding is done. The result is that although a tendency to use wood from certified forests is

observed, there was not much change in terms of curbing the use of tropical wood, the original purpose of the policy. The use of tropical wood in "unavoidable cases" has actually become the norm. Further efforts for improvement are needed to achieve the original purpose of the "Policy to Curtail the Use of Tropical Wood."

(By Junichi Mishiba, International Environmental NGO FoE Japan)



Customary land of an indigenous people has been ruthlessly logged without their consent (Photo: FoE Japan)

(*1) PEFC certification: Forest certification system that mutually approves different examination standards of countries. It was established with the leadership of the forest industry.

CASE
2

Situation of sourcing of paper

The sustainability-oriented paper sourcing policy for Tokyo2020 meets the standards in legality, planned forest management, ecosystem conservation including natural forests and peatlands, respect of rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and labor safety. It allows the use of FSC-certified (*2) and PEFC-certified products. However, two paper manufacturing companies operating in Indonesia are reportedly involved in many land disputes, deforestation caused by the development of peatlands and natural forests and forest fires, despite having obtained PEFC certification, and therefore do not satisfy the standards for sourcing for Tokyo2020. Due to these behaviors, FSC severed its relations with these companies deemed to have violated its values (as of November 2020). JATAN, together with other organizations, sent a letter of warning to the sponsor companies of Tokyo2020 about the risk of sourcing paper such as this and received positive responses.

The TMG Green Purchasing Guidelines, revised following the discussion of sourcing standards for Tokyo2020, has introduced a provision in Standards 2 which are recommended standards, that said, "except for cases when an entity excluded from eligibility for certification in any of the certification systems is involved in the supply chain." This is an important legacy of Tokyo2020 for sustainable sourcing. It is desirable to enhance this provision by including it in mandatory Standards 1 and to spread it to other organizations (for example, the State and other municipalities) beyond TMG.

(By Toyoyuki Kawakami, Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN))



Drainage canal dug to clear-cut a peatland forest.
(Photo: Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN))



Peatland forest clear-cut by an Indonesian paper manufacturing company for sourcing of raw materials.
(Photo: Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN))

*2 FSC certification:
A forest certification system established earliest in the world.
It is deemed most reliable of all certification systems.

CASE
3

Tropical wood molding for construction of the New National Stadium and Tokyo2020 sourcing code

The sustainable sourcing code established by Tokyo2020 is the first sourcing policy created by Japanese organizations of a public nature that included policy on sustainability in a comprehensive and concrete way with a breakdown of the concept. The policy is a laudable in this sense but has some issues in its operation.

In April 2017, Global Environmental Forum and other Japanese and overseas environmental organizations and NGOs revealed that concrete molding plywood produced by a company in Sarawak, Malaysia, was used at the New

National Stadium that was being built. Japan Sport Council, the main contractee of the New National Stadium, maintains that the applicable molding plywood is a PEFC-certified product and meets the sourcing code. On the other hand, the Malaysian Human Rights Commission, a governmental body, and local NGOs in Malaysia point out that this company has caused illegal logging and human rights violations in the process of producing plywoods.

That is why we NGOs have argued that confirming that the product is certified is not enough to remove such a risk and that it is necessary to trace back to the logging site to find out where the raw material has come from.

Further, we found that molding plywood produced by an Indonesian company was used in the construction of the Ariake Arena and the National Stadium. The company operates a wide range of forestry business such as wood, palm oil and paper but has been pointed out by NGOs and media to have been involved in illegal logging, clear-cutting, human rights violations and tax evasion. Through the report by Rainforest Action Network "Broken Promises" and in the process of the complaint (communication) lodged against TMG and JSC based on the report, it was confirmed that the raw materials for the plywood included those from clear-cutting of a forest inhabited by orang utans.

Faced with these criticisms by NGOs, the Tokyo2020 authorities began disclosing information on the molding plywood used for the construction of facilities from February 2018. But it includes only the name of the country and number of plywoods and no information on the logging site is provided. Nor is adequate explanation or information provided to show that proper confirmation was conducted.

As of May 2020, 70% of plywoods used in 9 facilities were of tropical wood produced in Malaysia and Indonesia. Needless to say, tropical forests are important to maintain biodiversity and provides a basis of living for local communities. Besides, the conservation of tropical forests plays a significant role in curbing climate change as the greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation of tropical forests ranks third in emission sources after China and the US.

Japan, the largest consumer country of tropical plywoods for the past decades, is particularly responsible for the conservation of tropical forests. Tokyo2020 is an ideal opportunity to change Japan's sourcing of wood to a sustainable one. The Tokyo2020 authorities need to respond seriously to the criticism from the NGOs and show suppliers and other relevant industry stakeholders the need to trace the product back to the logging site and confirm that the sustainability risk on the supply chain is low. Otherwise, wood sourcing for the Tokyo Olympics will be criticized as "sustainable washing" and leave a negative legacy in Japanese wood industry.

(By Yuki Sakamoto, Global Environmental Forum)



A gate set up by a logging company within the customary land of an indigenous people
(Photo: International Environmental NGO FoE Japan)