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## Sustainability Education in the Engineering and Built Environment Curriculum: The Case for Asia-Pacific

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19-21 November 2012



#### Outline of presentation

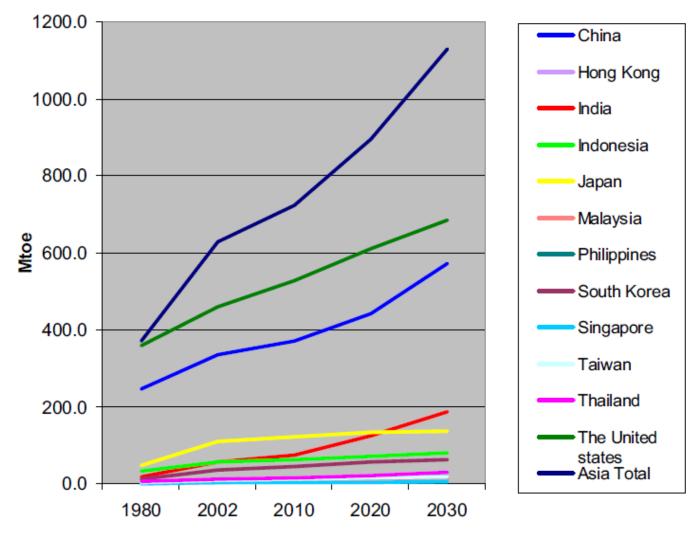
**Built Environment** • Impact of the built environment

- The case for ProSPER.Net Project
- Asia-Pacific Education for sustainability in the built environment
  - Transforming sustainability knowledge

Integration and innovation in sustainability education

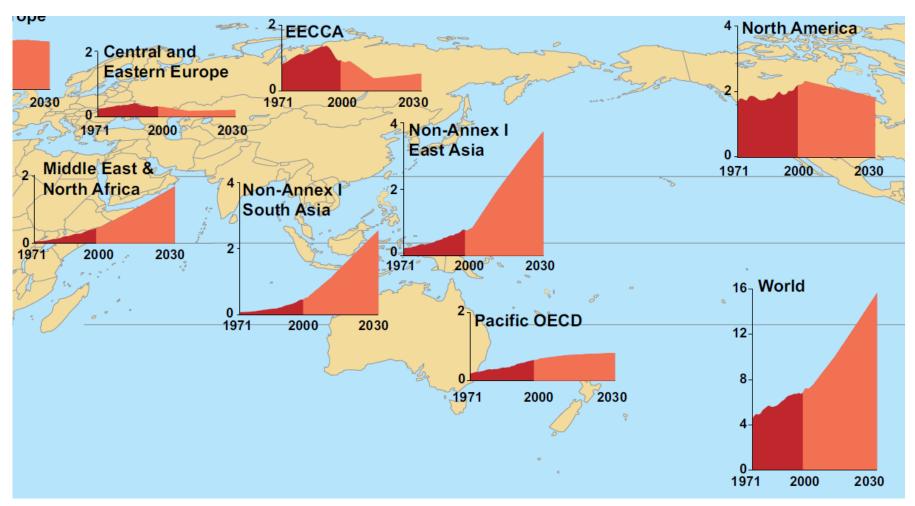
- Workshop findings: Learning outcomes
- Workshop findings: Pedagogical methods
- Development and framework for the guide
- Future directions and imperatives

#### Overview: Impact of the built environment Final energy consumption by buildings in Asia



Source: Asia / World Energy Outlook 2006 (The Institute of Energy Economics Japan, 2006)

#### Projected buildings related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (IPCC)

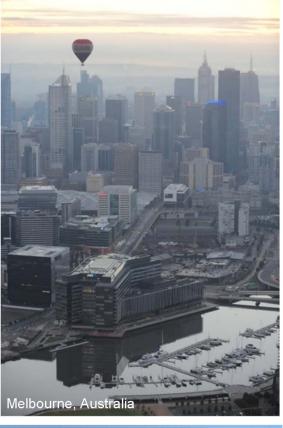


#### Projections under rapid economic growth in developing nations

Source: Residential and commercial buildings, Climate Change 2007: Mitigation. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Levine, et al., 2007, p392)

# Major cities and centres in the Asia-Pacific Region













#### The role of higher education

#### **United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies**

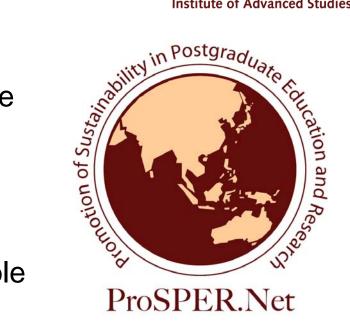
Promotion of Sustainability in Postgraduate Education and Research



- Working together
- Postgraduate and undergraduate curricula
- Strong education and research programs
- Aspiring innovators in Sustainable Development and related fields



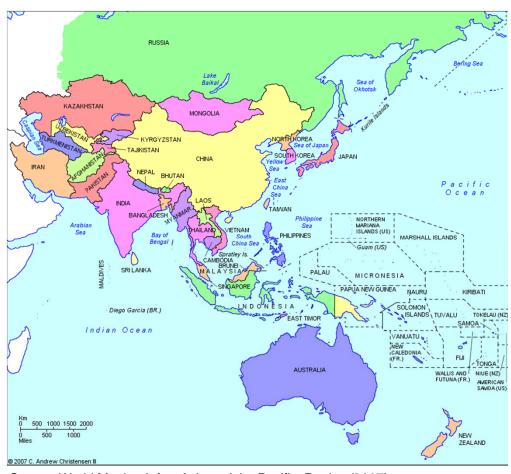
UNU-IAS
Institute of Advanced Studies



"Integrating sustainability education into existing engineering and built environment curriculum"

#### **Objectives**

- Integrate sustainability thinking and practice into engineering and built environment curricula
- Identify key priorities for inclusion in the professional development program
- Contextualise the priorities
   within global and local policy
   commitments for sustainability
   in the built environment



Source: World Monitor Info: Asia and the Pacific Region (2007)

"Integrating sustainability education into existing engineering and built environment curriculum"

#### Outputs of the project

#### Desktop literature review

 What is currently being included/integrated and how is this taking place?

#### Participant involvement

 Current programs and course offerings in the built environment curricula

Core activity: **workshop** (Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam)

 Bring together participants – participatory action research





#### **Universities:**

Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)

Tongji University (China)

University of the Philippines (Philippines)

National Institute of Advanced Studies in Architecture (India)

Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia)

Universitas Gadjah Mada (Indonesia)

International University, Vietnam National University – HCM (Vietnam)

University of Tokyo (Japan)

RMIT University (Australia).

#### Industry:

World Green Building Council

Vietnam Green Building Council

Sino-Pacific Construction Consultancy Co. Ltd (Vietnam)

Vietnam Centre for Research and Planning on Urban and Rural Environment

Vietnam Institute for Architecture and Urban-Rural Planning (VIAP)

Vietnam Ministry of Construction (MOC).

#### Highlighted issues

- Curriculum design and structure;
- Capacity building for academics in transforming sustainability knowledge;
- Sustainability pedagogies;
- Pedagogical implications in the engineering and built environment disciplines;
- Learning outcomes student experiences;
- Industry input students as employable graduates; and
- Challenges to professionals in the field of built environment, their institutional structures and boundaries.





#### Education for sustainability in the built environment

## Learning *about* sustainability

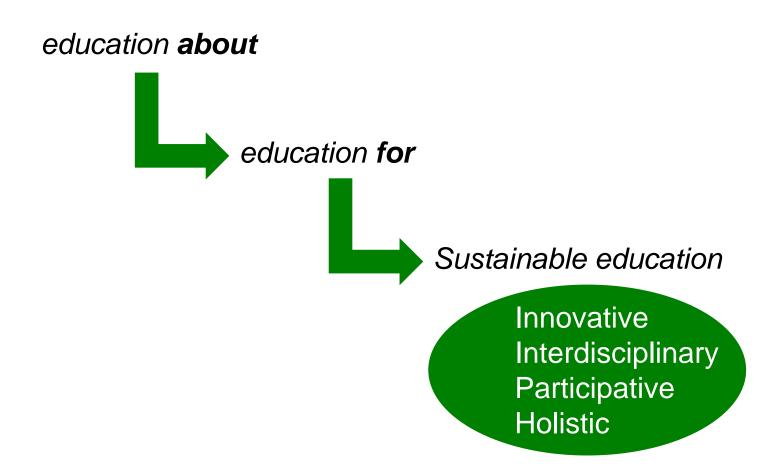
#### versus

## Learning *for* sustainability

Traditional ('about' approach)	Critical ('for' approach)
<ul> <li>Passing on knowledge and raising awareness of issues</li> </ul>	Understanding and getting to the root of issues
Teaching attitudes and values	Encouraging values clarification
Seeing people as the problem	Seeing people as agents of change
Single actions	Learning for Change
More focus on individual and personal change	More focus on structural and institutional change
Integration	Innovation
Problem-solving	Creating alternative futures
Sending messages	Creating opportunities for reflection, negotiation and participation

Source: A National Review of Environmental Education and its Contribution to Sustainability in Australia: *Frameworks for Sustainability.* (*Tilbury & Cooke, 2005, p16*)

#### Educational responses



'designed' learning + 'attendant' learning

Source: Education for sustainability: the role of capabilities in guiding university curricula (Sterling & Thomas, 2006, p355)

#### Transforming sustainability knowledge

- fundamental change of purpose or, at very least, an additional key purpose
  of education.
- embedding, embodying and exploring the nature of sustainability as intrinsic to the learning process – nurturing critical, systemic and reflective thinking; creativity; self-organisation; and adaptive management – rather than education 'about' sustainability, or education 'for' particular sustainable development outcomes.
- not prescriptive, but indicative and purposeful.
- goes beyond liberal humanist traditions in education through synergy with systemic and sustainability core values, concepts and methodologies.
- Challenges the limiting effects of characteristics of the dominant mechanistic paradigm, such as top-down control, centralisation, managerialism, instrumentalism and the devaluing of humanities and arts.
- based on 'systemics' rather than 'systematics' **emphasis is on** *systemic learning* **as change**, rather than *systematic control* in response to change.

Source: An analysis of the development of sustainability education internationally: evolution, interpretation and transformative potential. (Sterling, S., 2004, p57-58)

#### Sustainability Education: Integration and Innovation

#### Integration of sustainability in higher education

Integration of sustainability within higher education implies shifts		
From	То	
Transmissive learning	Learning through discover	
Teacher-centred approach	Learner-centred approach	
Individual learning	Collaborative learning	
Learning dominated by theory	Praxis-oriented linking theory and experience	
Focus on accumulating knowledge and a content orientation	Focus on self-regulative learning and a real issues orientation	
Emphasis on cognitive objectives only	Cognitive, affective, and skills-related objectives	
Institutional, staff-based teaching/learning	Learning with staff but also with and from outsiders	
Low-level cognitive learning	Higher-level cognitive learning	

Source: An analysis of the development of sustainability education internationally: evolution, interpretation and transformative potential. (Sterling, S., 2004, p58)

#### ProSPER.Net Workshop: Findings

#### Learning outcomes and anticipated attributes

	From academics	From industry
1	Genuine concern	Motivation to make change
2	Discipline / competence / sustainability	Life-cycle thinking
3	Good team player	Open to other disciplines
4	Right attitude	Environmental / social /     economic implications of their     work

#### ProSPER.Net Workshop: Pedagogical Methods

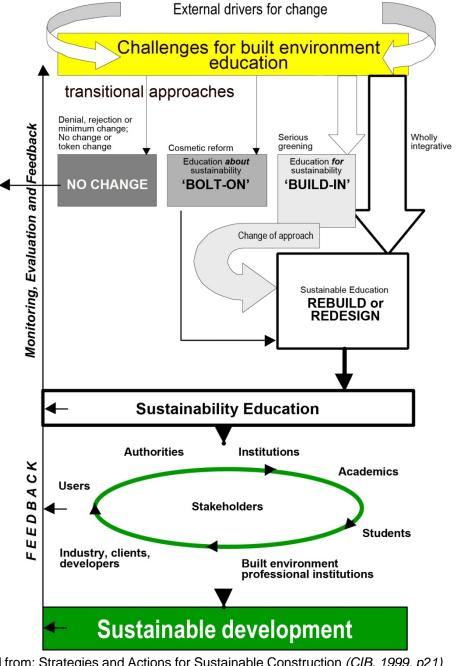
#### Development and changes to built environment curriculum

How educators will make the change		How to engage industry	
•	Change teaching content	•	Continuing professional education
•	Research collaboration	•	Open lectures / seminars open to all in the university rather than just within the program
•	Sharing / networking lessons learned	•	Research collaboration
•	Best practice examples / case studies used where possible	•	Form partnerships: students and industry through conferences such as with Green Building Councils, etc.
•	Dialogue / discussions with industry	•	Getting industry speakers
•	Invite industry to: student presentations, faculty presentations	•	Accreditation considerations
•	Dialogue / discussions with other university staff / officials	•	Organise activities with industry (e.g. conferences, seminars, etc.)
•	Keep looking for funding	•	Send graduates to individual companies
•	Lobbying politicians	•	Mentoring
		•	Alumni tracking – surveys
		•	Advisory boards
		•	Adjunct professors
		•	Feel good stories / testaments

#### Curriculum guide

Development and framework for a curriculum guide:

- focus primarily on the built environment and construction sector
- point to sustainability education in the built environment
- emphasise integration of sustainability thinking and practice
- nurture key role of related professions in sustainable developments.

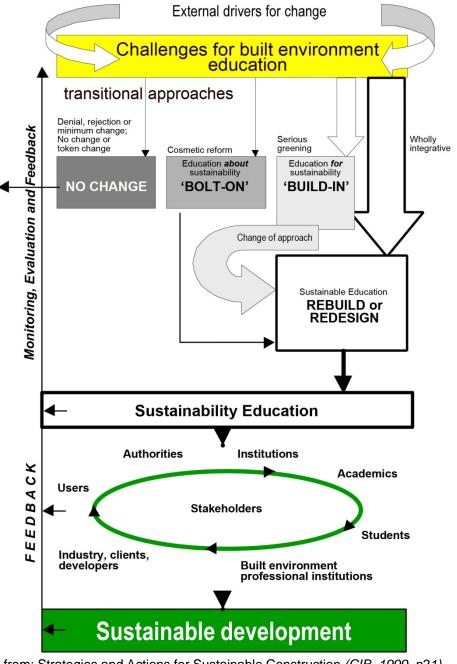


Adapted from: Strategies and Actions for Sustainable Construction (CIB, 1999, p21)

#### Curriculum guide

#### Structure:

- Section 1: outlining priorities; contextualising priorities and strategies for capacity building
- Section 2: guiding principles for teaching and learning issues; learning aims and outcomes; transformative approaches monitoring and feedback loops
- Section 3: Curriculum dissemination and distribution



Adapted from: Strategies and Actions for Sustainable Construction (CIB, 1999, p21)

#### Future directions and imperatives

Sustainability as

knowledge

process

practice

paradigm

Key to professional education

pedagogical implications

learning outcomes

industry input

challenges to professionals in the engineering and built environment field

#### Architecture





Thank you.

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