SUSTAINABILITY, DILEMMAS AND EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES

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SUSTAINABILITY

A hurrah word!



A cameleon...



An essentially contested concept



> Don't drop it but use it with care





THIS PRESENTATION

- The concept of sustainability: Key issues universal and in our current times
- 2. Educational approaches
- 3. Questions about the role(s) and challenges of adult education





ABSTRACT-UNIVERSAL DEFINITION

"Sustainablity means that something is able to stay stable"

"A sustainable development is a development that does not undermine itself"

Examples: A company, An organisation, a local community, or an adult education institution

Implies three key issues that we need to understand and handle





THREE KEY ISSUES

Sustain versus Develop

Regeneration

Whole-part relationship



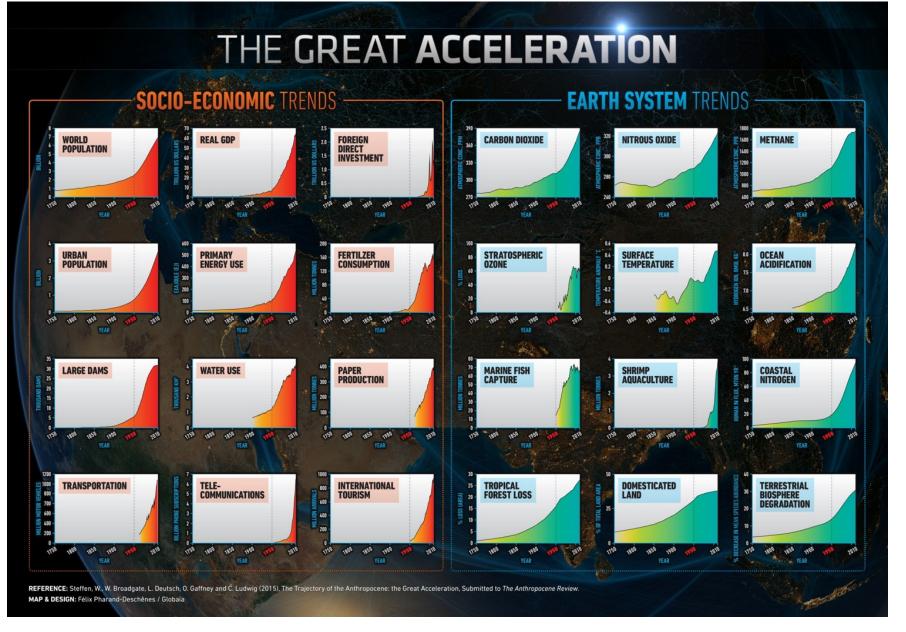
















SUSTAINABILITY AS A HISTORICAL-CONTEXTUAL CONCEPT

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." ('Brundtland' report 1987)





THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development





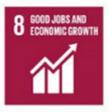






























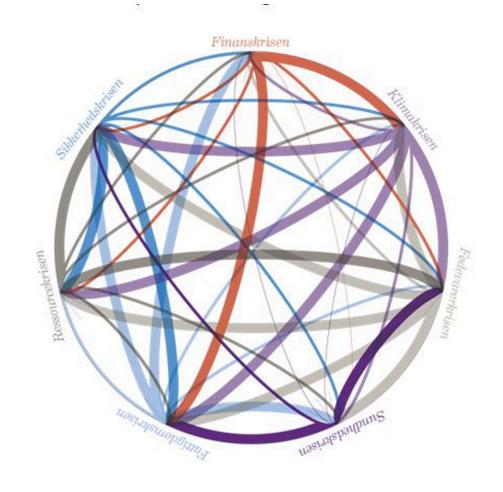


#GLOBALGOALS





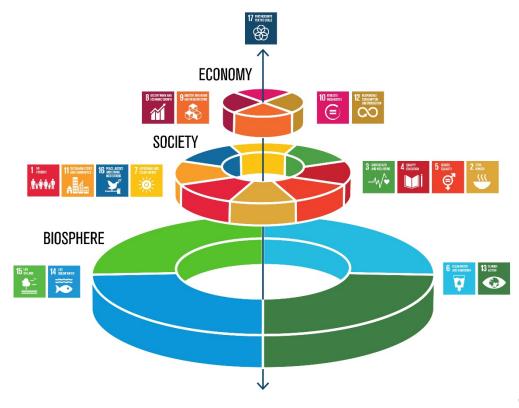
THE INTERCONNECTED CRISES







THE SDG'S IN THREE LEVELS











DILEMMAS AND CONTROVERSIES

- Self-interests vs Common good (extention of the general social tension): What is good for me, here and now – vs consequenses for others, at another place and generations forward
- While the general definition can be used about your own sustainability, the UN-definition is on the contrary concerned with the effects on others sustainability:
 - Present vs Future
 - Local vs Global
 - Rich vs Poor

- Politics: The relationships between economic, ecological and socio-cultural development
- Rationalities: Techno-Science vs values and situated knowledge
- Kontroversial issues: No right answers
 - What kind of sustainable development?
 - Ideological disagreements: Growth, freedom, community, equality
 - Disagreements on risks: Is it risky? Do we need to act? Who? What? How much? How fast?







THREE EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES

Fact-based



Normative



Democratic empowerment

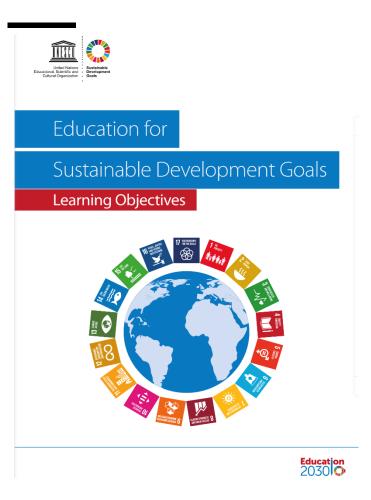








UNESCO: ESDG-LEARNING OBJECTIVES



A synthesising approach

Three types of learning objectives:

- 1. Cognitive
- 2. Socio-emotional
- 3. Behavioral





KEY COMPENTENCIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

- System thinking compentency: connections, multi-factoral dynamics
- > Anticipatory compentency: Utopian visionings and critical reflections
- > Normative compentency: reflect own norms and values and negotiate them
- > Strategic compentency: identify obstacles and opportunites, navigate and plan
- > Collaboration compentency: empathy and participatory skills
- > Critical thinking compentency: Reflect on own and others thinking and actions
- > Self-awareness compentency: Reflect on own role and learn from evaluations
- > Integrated problem-solving compentency: Holistic problem solving





SOME DIDACTICAL APPROACHES





THE EXEMPLARY PRINCIPLE



- Explore the general in concrete cases
- Point of departure in concrete products, practices etc.
- Reveal, explain, discuss their drivers, structures, cultural patterns.

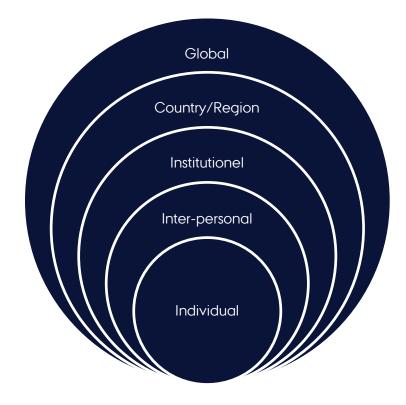




LIFE SKILLS EDUCTION

Space for narratives and reflections on own life as well as others life, potential futures, societal visions, risks and ways to navigate and develop practices.

- Bildung
- Folk high schools
- School subject in Iceland and South Africa.



Knud Ileris: 5 levels of sustainability





DILEMMA PEDAGOGY



Put the dilemmas on the table rather than teaching already made solutions.

Scaffold joint critical-creative explorations

Integrating knowledge, value reflections and political bildung





EDUCATION FROM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Nordic in-service training course for adult teachers:

- Visits to promising examples
- Dialoges with engaged people Concrete/sensuous
- Reflections/Knowledge sharing
- Addresses need for hope and identity







ESD AND ADULT EDUCATION





QUESTIONS:

- Why do we educate adults? What is the aim of adult education? UNESCO suggested back in the 90'ties a general change from 'education for development' to 'education for sustainable development' (ESD). What if we follow them and put ESD as the aim of adult education?
- What kind of education do adults need today? If LLL is considered from the adult learners point of view: is it then in accordance or conflict with ESD?
- Green skills and tool oriented training are needed but is it all that industrial companies requests? Or is there an increasing demand for general competencies in line with the key competencies in ESD?
- Wouldn't be a better way forward to differentiate between different types of adult education, when we talk about adult ESD?
 - ESD fit well with non-formal social learning in communities, with folk high schools, with in-service training of teachers and other types of learning agents, including managers and mid-level managers.
 - ESD is challenging when it comes to in-service training targeted (re)qualification of ground level employees



