

Table 1.
Key Characteristics of Education for Sustainable Development

Characteristics Description

1. Interdisciplinary and holistic: embedded in the whole curriculum
 2. Values-driven: assumed values and principles of SD are made explicit so that they can be examined, debated, tested, and applied
 3. Critical thinking and problem solving: leading to confidence in addressing the dilemmas and challenges of sustainable development
 4. Multi-method: teachers and learners work together to acquire knowledge and play a role in shaping the environment of their educational institution
 5. Participatory decision-making: learners participate in decisions on how they are to learn
 6. Applicability: the learning experiences offered are integrated in day to day personal and professional life
 7. Locally relevant: addressing local as well as global issues, and using the language(s) which learners most commonly use
-

Note. Adapted from *Framework for the UNDESD International Implementation Scheme* (2006, p. 17).

Table below from *Ecological Consciousness* by Christopher Uhl

Table 8.1. The Values Undergirding Two Worldviews: Economism and Sustainability

<i>Economism</i>	<i>Sustainability</i>
<p>1. Life on Earth is for our use. –Humans are separate from nature. –Earth is a static system. –Concern for this generation only</p> <p>2. We can expand forever. –Resource supplies are infinite. –Emphasis on consumption and constant growth –Happiness through acquisition</p> <p>3. The market will guide society. –Humans are only motivated by self-interest. –De-emphasis on government regulation –Economic growth is more important than environmental protection.</p> <p>4. We must globalize everything. –We need <i>free</i> trade. –Emphasis on mass media –Materials and food come from far away.</p> <p>5. We must impose control from above. –Hierarchy: “power over” –Society built around competition –Wisdom resides at the top. –Strength in separateness</p>	<p>1. Life on Earth supports us. –Humans are part of nature. –Earth is a living, evolving system. –Concern for future generations</p> <p>2. There are limits that we must live within. –Resource supplies are limited. –Emphasis on conservation and steady state –Happiness through relationship</p> <p>3. The market is amoral—it is not a good guide. –Humans have the capacity to act for the common good. –Government regulations are necessary to protect the public. –Environmental protection is more important than economic growth.</p> <p>4. We must accord respect to the local. –We need <i>fair</i> trade. –Emphasis on face-to-face interaction –Materials and food come from local sources when possible.</p> <p>5. We must share power and wealth. –Equity: “power with” –Society built around cooperation –Wisdom resides in the network. –Strength and mutual well-being through partnership</p>