

Developing a sustainability curriculum for the built environment in Vietnam

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Background and motivation

Despite the fact that Vietnam has been one of the most dynamic developing countries during the past two decades, its capability to invest into environment protection and sustainability is very limited, especially in urban areas. Alongside significant economic growth, the urbanisation process in Vietnam is happening rapidly. Currently there are around 770 cities and towns with 35% of the total population in Vietnam living in urban areas compared with 25% in 1996 and is expected to increase to 45% by 2020.

Why an EU led sustainability curriculum?

The urgent need to accelerate the design, development and uptake of viable solutions for sustainable cities by enhancing cooperation between Vietnamese & European HEIs and regional authorities such as municipalities. To investigate, exchange, and test best practices of innovative teaching approaches, based on a sustainability approach based on the built environment LCA and a joint assessment of the different Sustainability Layers.

Results

A new assessment model for sustainability based on GIS based built environment, energy, social and economical performance

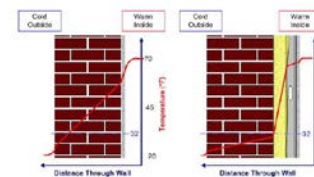
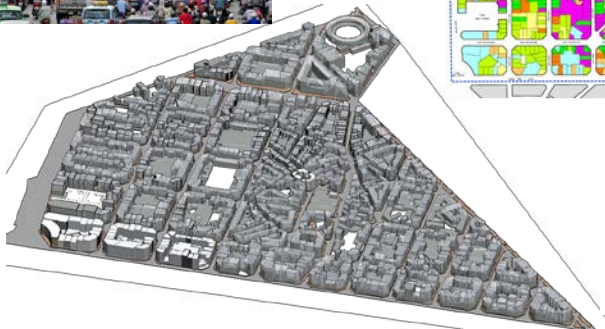


Figure 15. Left: Pre-retrofit temperature gradients through wall. Right: post-retrofit temperature gradients through wall

