

**GREEN ECONOMIC FOR SUSTAINABLE PROSPERITY  
WHAT THE UNIVERSITY CAN DO ?  
( THE HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE)**

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# UNHAS : TO BE A “GREEN UNIVERSITY”







# **WHAT IS GREEN CAMPUS ?**

**Green Campus is the concept for creating the “green” ecologically – friendly environment of any Campus. Green Campus status is achieved by making significant progress in create campus community collaboration under one or a number of the following themes :**

- Energy**
- Water**
- Travel an Transport**
- Biodiversity**
- Waste**

**In its long term strategic Plan with Respect to Creating the “green” ecologically and friendly environment, Hasanuddin University had determined to implement the following programs:**

- Implementing an efficient and effective university management**
- Establishing an integrated laboratory system**
- Establishing Science Park**
- Increasing the quality of university environment by creating“ Green Campus”.**

- **Hasanuddin University has been using sustainability principles of *UI-Green Metrics World University Rankings* in measuring its sustainability performance.**
- **There are 6 pillars in the ranking system of *UI-Green Metrics*, i.e:**
  - 1. the location and campus infrastructure,**
  - 2. energy and climate change;**
  - 3. waste management;**
  - 4. water management;**
  - 5. campus transport system;**
  - 6. the sustainability content in the educational system.**
- **In 2016 Hasanuddin University ranked 19<sup>th</sup> at the national level and 487<sup>th</sup> at the world level. In 2017 it ranked 27<sup>th</sup> at the national level and ranked 487<sup>th</sup> at the International level.**

- **Out of 155 hectares of the Campus area, there are 49 hectares of campus forest and 14 hectares of other vegetation ( grass, flowers, etc). With a total of 38.500 of people stay on campus during the day time, the ratio of person with respect to open space is 1 : 6,4 m<sup>2</sup> . This is considered as still “ ideal”. As a part of city forest the difference between campus temprature and the temprature outside campus is about 3 – 7 C (Climate change).**
- **From the transportation aspect, there are an average of 11,500 motor cycles and 4,600 cars moving in an out campus per day. Meanwhile, the consumption of electricity is approximately 340,000 KW per year and with a total of 38,500 campus population all together will contribute about 360 metric ton carbon per year ( moderate).**

## FROM GREEN CAMPUS TO GREEN ECONOMY : WHAT UNHAS CAN DO ?

- According to ECO Canada , the green economy is defined as : *The aggregates of all activity operating with the primary intention of reducing conventional levels of resource consumption , harmful emissions, and minimizing all forms of environmental impact. The green economy includes the inputs, the activities, outputs and outcomes as they relate to the production of green products and services.*
- The 2011 UNEP Green Economy Report argues “ *that to be green, an economy must not only be efficient, but also fair. Fairness implies recognizing global and country level equity dimension particularly in assuring a just transition to an economy that low- carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive “.*
- *Global Green Economy Index (GGEI ) had been used to measure the GE performance of a country. It measure how well each country performs on 4 dimensions : leadership and climate change, efficiency sectors, market and investment and the environment.*



- **Tertiary level institutions having a pivotal role to play, especially with respect to activities in the area of teachings, research, knowledge transfer and community education and engagement, as well as serving as exemplars of sustainability. So, the university can do the followings :**
- 1. Through teaching and training activities, a university can train individuals for jobs in green sectors by equipping them with the requisite knowledge and skills as an extension of its activities in research, development and innovations. Universities can also play a part through knowledge transfer with entities and sectors such as science, trade unions and non-governmental organizations (NGO).**
  - 2. Research, development , innovation, with respect to development and growth of “green” and low carbon technologies and industries, underlie a green economy. Innovative thinking of the universities with respect to sectors such as energy, waste, water, transportations, housing, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and areas such as green design and architecture and product development, for instance, will be significant in the transition to a green economy.**

- 3. As an extension of its activities in research, development and innovations, universities can also play a part through knowledge transfer with entities and sectors such as science, trade unions and non-governmental organizations (NGO).**
- 4. Finally, by serving as exemplars of sustainability principles and by initiating green projects on campus ( green technologies, green design and services and products) this will offer the students on-site opportunities for research and development, innovations and skills development.**

***THANKS FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION***