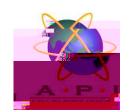




Research-informed policy recommendations for the Sustainable Development Goals

Latest Policy Briefs:

Creating trustworthy learning spaces in prison SDG Commitments - Transformational Transnational Education Strengthening Policies and Building Industrial: Public Awareness Towards Sustainable





re-connect with the world they return to, and increased likelihood of associated socio-economic and human problems this creates.

The available evidence suggests that people held in prison have been left behind for many years in terms of their access to opportunities for education and learning in England and Wales. If anything, the gap grows further as access to learning resources in prison diminishes and the problems slip further down the political priority list. Reviews commissioned by the UK government, focusing on the adult and child prisons estates respectively (Coates, 2016) have corroborated the importance of making progress in this area. The consequences of low academic skills and achievement for individuals left behind by the educational system are considerable, particularly in a competitive market economy. Engagement with educational initiatives has the capacity to create a more stable environment in which prisoners can serve their sentences securely and safely (Nichols, 2021). Additionally, staff whose role it is to ensure that safety, can work in safe and humane conditions that should be expected in modern penal practice.

About the research

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Results, conclusions, and recommendations

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Promote and protect people's right to education in prison, so that it is more widely practiced

The Council of Europe sets out three 'justifications' for education in prison (Council of Europe, 1989): to limit the damage and degradation done to men and women by imprisonment; to support to address prior educational disadvantage commonly experienced by people in prison, and to support the process of moving away from crime.

Despite, or perhaps partly because, it is more than 40 years old, this declaration has been eroded in the context of England and Wales. The review of prison education by Dame Sally Coates (2016) recognised the need to revitalise commitments to prison education, proposing the more widespread use of partnerships with universities.

The Council of Europe is clear that education for people in prison has wider purposes than preventing recidivism or finding employment, important though these are in practical terms. In particular it highlights the need for a holistic understanding of education, that recognises the benefits of learning for the sake of learning. My research with long-term sentenced prisoners strongly suggests this is fundamentally important.

Recommendation 2: Create opportunities for learning that recognise the particular circumstances of people in prison, and their humanity

As recognised by Coates and the Council of Europe, amongst others, new pedagogical approaches are required that recognise the particular circumstances of people in prison, and their humanity.

Importantly, this should not be understood as 'offender learning'. There is no evidence to suggest that so-called 'offenders' learn any differently to non-incarcerated people. Their circumstances, however, do create particular pedagogic requirements and opportunities for learning.

Recommendation 3: Re-privilege the creation of informal dialogic learning spaces in prisons, and other

Dr Manjeet Ridon is Associate Dean International and Cross-Institutional Lead for Sustainability and EDI. Stuart Lawson is Associate Professor of Design and TNE in the School of Art, Design & Architecture and ADH Partnership Link for DMU Dubai

Acknowledgements

Thanks to UN PRME MENA Chair Yaprak Anadol and UN Global Compact (Middle East) Programme Coordinator Adele Guidot.

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The Challenges

In 2013, SRIM developed the MS guideline as part of national standards policy to facilitate domestic and international trade cooperation in relation to standardisation. In the past decade, the publication of MS guidelines has not received much industry attention. gonomics Policy 2013 does not consolidate research data on the benefits of ergonomics design for specific sectors. Sustainability is merely an Appendix in the Policy. Sustainability of ergonomics design standards and specific guidelines for sectors that incorporate technologies in its facilities, has yet to be addressed.

1. Broad and Unspecific Guidelines

Another government agency, the *Department of Statistics Malaysia* (DOSM) provides big data analytics of national occupational accidents and fatal occupational injuries statistics from industrial cases reported between 2011 to 2021 (Figures 1 and 2). However, the long-range trend statistics use unspecified data indicators obtained from *PERKESO*

Stephen T.F. Poon is a social design catalyst, who has his own particular view of the world, worked and studied al

Implementation of a Flood Risk Management & Awareness App to Public

Ms Abbhirami Svarajan, Rajveen Kaur, Chua E Heng, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation

Summary

Hood victims and citizens that are prone to flooding need a better solution to overcome the effects of flooding.

A flood mitigation application

About the author (s)

Abbhirami Svarajan, Lecturer and advisor of Integrated Sustainability & Urban Creativity Centre (ISUC) student Id focusing on UN Sustainable

Goal, Life on Land.

Rajveen Kaur, 21 years old, is currently pursuing her final year degree in Banking and Finance with a specialism in Financial Technology (FinTech) at the Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation. She completed her Foundation studies in Business and Finance in 2019.

Chua E Heng, 20 years old, is currently in his first year of Bachelor of Science (Hons) In Computer Science at Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation (APU). He developed an interest in contributing to solving environmental issues after contributing and volunteering in the Integrated Sustainability & Urban Creativity Centre (ISUC) Student Chapter at APU. He is the winner of the Xylem REACH Student Hackathon in 2021.

Acknowledgments

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our deepest appreciation and gratitude to our lecturer and advisor, Miss Abbhirami Svarajan, for her constant support, guidance, ideas, and feedback in helping us write this policy brief from scratch. We are also very thankful to our families and friends, for their understanding, support, and motivation throughout this writing journey.

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Improving outcomes for families with parental mental illness

Written by Scott Yates & Lina Gatsou, De Montfort University

Summary

Our work demonstrates the need and the potential for multi-agency frontline services, mental health services and schools to work collaboratively with children, parents, and whole families to improve mental health outcomes. Training based on our Think Family-Whole Family Programme can help services to identify families needing support, work with families to improve mental health literacy, intra-family communication and family relationships, and develop supportive environments that reduce stress and the burdens of their illness.

Introduction

Parental mental illness (PMI) is a signifiant but under-recognised public health issue in the UK and across the world. Approximately 68% or women and 57% of men with mental health problems are parents



Results, conclusions, and recommendations Prior to our intervention, services were not identifying or working with PMI consistently, and were not including all family members in their work. Most commonly younger children were left out. Our results show that positive impacts on individual and whole-family well-being can be made where services work with whole families to promote understanding of mental health and mental illness, and foster communication and goal setting within the family. However, many frontline staff lacked confidence and skills to work with whole families and to engage with PMI, and services worked to narrow targets and were not configured to undertake work that includes whole families. Awareness-raising and training for both frontlines staff and service managers was shown to enable changes in the focus of work and working practices to support effective work with families with PMI to improve their wellbeing.
Recommendations

About the author (s)

Scott Yates is an Associate Professor in the Division of Social Work and Youth & Community Development. He has researched and written widely on health and illness, disability, and education and employment, especially as they affect young people and their families. His most recent research focus is on mental health and mental illness in families.

Lina Gatsou is Honorary Professor and Consultant Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist and Psychodynamic Psychotherapist for Children and Adolescents. Her special clinical interest is

Rounded Knives – Saving Lives: Crime Reduction and Accident Prevention

Leisa Nichols-Drew, De Montfort University

Summary

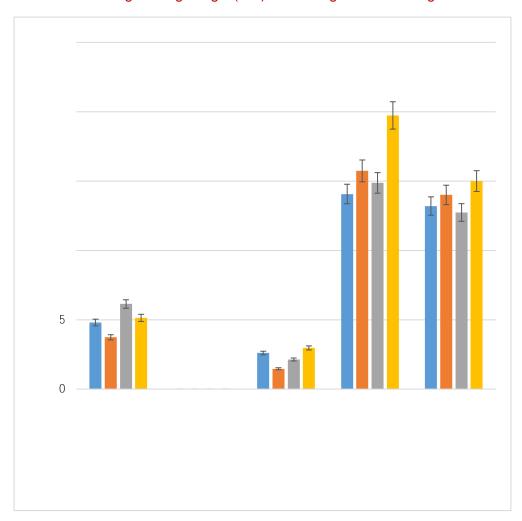
Bladed weapons and sharp instruments are increasingly encountered in violent offences around the world; including street based and armed robberies, homicide, sexual assaults, and terrorism. Kitchen knives are the major contributor to this criminality, and the cause of accidents within the domestic setting, often resulting in injuries and fatalities. This paper details a research study [1] that was undertaken using clothing garments, to investigate novel rounded knives in a stabbing motion, which concluded that no fabric damage occurred, compared to the significant damage caused by knives with pointed blades. These findings and recommendations will be of interest to international governments, law enforcement agencies, healthcare professionals, investigators of knife crime offences, crime-

targeted bodily areas in stabbing incidents (torso/trunk). Over 300 downward stabbing motions were conducted. Any resulting damage was photographed and measured for statistical analysis.

Results

The graph below shows the mean severance damage for each knife and each clothing garment. Both pointed knives: D (straight edged pointed) and E (serrated edged pointed) caused the greatest damage, followed by knives A and C. The only knife not to penetrate the garments during the stabbing motions was knife B (rounded tip) offering a safer alternative.

Chart title: Average damage length (mm) on Oothing Garments Using Knives with Different Shaped Tips



POLICY BRIEF SERIES March 2023

Leisa Nichols-Drew is a Chartered Forensic Practitioner (ChFP), National Teaching Fellow (NTF), and an Associate Professor at De Montfort University in Leicester. Her career in

About the study

Recommendation 1: SDG 1 No Poverty

According to government statistics, the pandemic led to an increase in the share of Malaysian households living

Different types of organization like multi-national corporations, non-government organizations, and international governmental organization are faced challenges to incorporate and practice as well as in partner organizations (De Lange et al., 2012). A project with the indigenous community in Janda Baik was a collaboration with HSBC Bank and Soroptimist International Club of Bangsar who had funds for farming material and the

club had students who help in the farming process as seen below and teaching the children on financial literacy.





 Recommendations, and recommendations Recommendation 1: SDG 1 Maximise the utilities and resource available as source of sustainable income Recommendation 2: SDG 2 and SDG 8 Creating small plantation by producing for their own consumption Recommendation 3: SDG 3 Creating mental Health awareness among the lower income areas Recommendation 4: SDG 4 Donating recycle learning tools for the lower income public school and learning centres in rural areas and low-income living areas

Cynthia Mala Paul, Lecturer in the School of Business at Asia Pacific University, Kuala Lumpur have been doing a lot of social work for the past 20 years with different learning centres and community by creating a source of income sustainability income towards the economic growth in Malaysia.

Acknowledgements

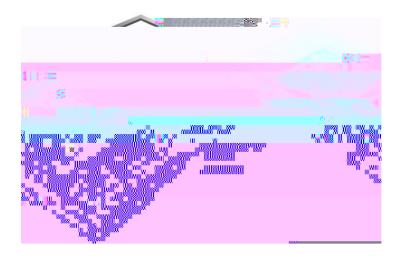
Would like to acknowledge Asia Pacific University (APU), Soroptimist International Club of Shah Alam (SSA), Soroptimist International Club of Bangsar (SICB) and Yayasan Health on World (YHOW). Thank contributors and organisations who helped with the project, and funders.

References

1. Lund-

Demonstrating Photovoltaic Thermal (PVT) Device to Promote

Therefore, the world is striving for green energy resources to support sustainable living and planetary wellbeing. RES are considered to be a solution to the problem, and solar energy is one of the best potential candidate to cope with energy crisis compared to others, due to low maintenance cost and the enormous supply of solar power



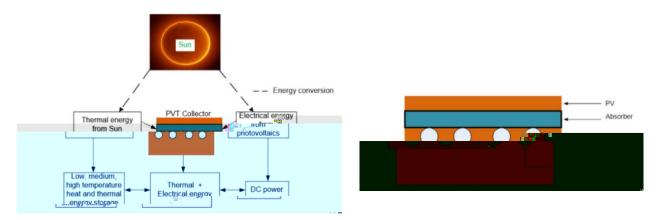


Figure 1. Scheme of typical PVT collector: a) main components, b) energy conversion, c) cross sectional view of PVT. [1,5,7]

About the study

Photovoltaic-thermal (PVT) collector is one of the technologies to produce clean energy which has been used due to their substantial advantages over solar thermal or photovoltaic systems, separately. Even though PVTs have been studied for a long time, their popularity is still not well-established in some of the societies, as PVTs are still not as popular in their implementation in industrial capacities or construction/civil sectors. Applications of PVTs are relatively in the early stages and need a good deal of attention for large-scale applications. [2] Therefore, this proposal aims to increase awareness of RES and their utilization through demonstrating a prototype of PVT (~2 m² surface area), at De Montfort University campus, Leicester, which the same experience can be repeated in other campuses, Dubai and Kazakhstan, to promote knowledge and research activities to the related programmes like engineering, technical sciences, and sustainable energy, consequently enhance the awareness of the relevant societies about PVT and its global effect towards clean energy and sustainability. One device will be provided to DMU by a company, Camel Solar-Skopje, from R. N. Macedonia. [14,15]

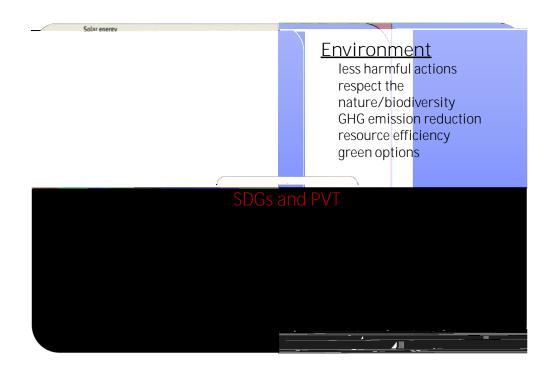




Figure 2. a) Main benefits of PVT in terms of environment, social and economy and b) distribution of SDGs in the three main pillars of sustainability.

About the authors

Dr. Trajkovska Petkoska is a Full Professor at University St. Kliment Ohridski-Bitola, N. R. Macedonia. She has been involved in the development of a number of novel products, proprietary material formulations and cutting-

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11.

Government's initiatives in achieving Net Zero Commitment 2050:

- 1: Introducing carbon pricing and carbon tax
 To replace coal-fired power plant with a cleaner power
 generation
- 2: Initiating a new legal act on energy efficiency and conservation

To regulate energy consumption by high intensity consumers in the commercial and industrial sector

3: Implementing circular economy model
To reduce pollution, was gederation nn natual

Government Green Procurement Guidelines

A well-designed national policy framework in NetZero Commitment is necessary to facilitate the fundamental shift towards a sustainable consumption and production patterns. Malaysia has first published the Government Green Procurement (GGP) guidelines in year 2016 to encourage public organisations to incorporate environmental criteria in their procurement process [4]. As the global supply chain begin to shift their product and service preferences towards sustainability and climate-

reconsider embedding a sustainability strategy to stay relevant in the industry.

GGP can be a strategic lever to achieve the NetZero Commitment 2050 pledged in the 12th Malaysia Plan by managing the natural resources efficiently and at the same time enhancing the low-carbon initiatives in all industries [3]. With public procurement responsible for 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions, it is critical that government procurement

organizations determine their emissions baseline, set targets and define the product and service standards needed to reduce their contribution to global warming. At the same time, the cost over time of Net Zero pledge will boost the green economic growth with plenty of new job offerings and consequently contributes to a healthier society.

Through GGP, apart from the existing product group that can lead towards sustainability, identifying the main contributing sectors of GHG emissions is merely important such as steel, cement & concrete production, heavy transport, electricity as well as the construction process. Besides that, it would also be a better solution to consider new product or model innovation solution at the early stage of technological changes. Box 1 illustrates five (5) main sectors that contributed to the GHG emissions and their target in 2050 [5].

Conclusions and Recommendations To ensure that the market is ready to move towards NetZero Commitment 2050, a significant transformation within the procuring organisations must take place and be aligned with other agencies. Considering the spending power of public procurement, a great extent of influence to combat global warming through public purchasing can be achieved across various

About the author

Nur Faiza Ishak is a research associate at Integrated Sustainability and Urban Creativity Research Centre, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia. Her research interest includes Sustainable Development Goals, public procurement and Government Green Procurement.

Acknowledgements

The research is sponsored by the Malaysian government under the Federal Training Award Scheme.

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Strengthening Young People's Peace with Peace-Informed Practice

Dr Michael Ogunnusi,

Summary

Young people, school, family, and community engagement is critical to address the community challenge of youth conflict and violence in contexts of high marginalization and vulnerability. Young people are crucial actors in this, yet their contributions towards peaceful communities in schools and beyond are often overlooked. Using an innovative approach to school-based work and community work, the central aims of this project were to explore how young people understand and enact peace as part of their everyday life, and to strengthen cohesion between young people and different stakeholders and communities in response to the community challenges of youth peace, violence and conflict.

Introduction

spaces

r[1286y]Ojovummen jakon] leu(YPC) in_, England asomhfeigtexperience direct violence, marginalization

Results, conclusions, and recommendations
It is commonly understood that young people have a right (and a need) to learn peace, and to live peacefully (UNESCO,
2002).; and
communities. Yet, YP remain disproportionately vulnerable to violence, and the evidence suggests they feel disconnected
communities. Tet, if remain deproportional by valiforable to violence, and the evidence suggests they real disconnected
the context of research YP have(re)worded and (re)known peace as part of their social existence, and so come to understand and enact peace more. More specifically, the findings have illustrated how YP have given meaning to peace (through their own words, photography, group dialogue, and action), as something situated and contextualised in ways that are deeply experiential, placed, non-reductionist, visceral, observable, temporal, routine, culturally significant, set within the continuum of praxis in their everyday life. Generally, our knowledge of peace needs to be studied more,
promoted more, and critically reframed.
promoted more, and ortically formation.
-

About the author

Michael Ogunnusi has award-

To ensure success downstream, the effort must be kicked-off correctly. In this case, the first step is collection which when coupled with segregation makes the practice generally more efficient. Kubota, Horita and Tasaki (2020) reported on the use of Waste Banks (WB) in Indonesia. In the study, this practice mainly benefitted recyclers. However, if more sub-steps of the process are monetised, it would be an added motivation for all stakeholders. Local communities should be empowered in running this to encourage a stronger buy-in. The

About the author

Ir. Jacqueline Lukose is a Senior Lecturer at the School of Engineering, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation. She graduated with B. Engg. (Hons.) degree in Bectrical Engineering from the University of Roorkee, India in 1996 and M. Engg. degree in Bectrical Energy and Power Systems from the University of Malaya in 2008. Her area of interest is in the application of machine learning techniques in solving power system problems. She is a Professional Engineer registered with the Board of Engineers, Malaysia. Prior to joining academia, she had practiced in the industry for 15 years. She has also been called as an Engineering Accreditation Council (EAC) evaluator, including as head of panel, for several engineering programmes at local public and private universities.



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