SUSTAINABILITY CONFERENCE 2023

Monday 20 February 2023
12:00 – 18:00

Join the conversation
#LSSC23

In collaboration with:

CITY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EST 1894 | UNIVERSITY OF GREENWICH | Kingston University London | UCL | LSE THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

KING'S College LONDON | Imperial College London | UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER | GCU Glasgow Caledonian University London | Supported by EST 1892 LSBU

FOREWORD

From the London Student Sustainability Conference Steering Group

Welcome to the London Student Sustainability Conference (LSSC23), running for the 5th consecutive year. We are delighted this year to be bringing you the Conference in-person once again, after two years of virtual conferences due to Covid-19. That being said, the event will be running hybrid style, so if you cannot attend in person, you can join us virtually on the day too.

LSSC23 is about providing a platform for London-based students to share their incredible and varied UN Sustainable Development Goals-related work.

The Conference is student-led and coordinated by ten London-based universities this year (listed on the inside cover of this of this programme).

You can find more information on the Student Delivery Group on **page 4**, who have been vital for feeding a student perspective into decisions including programming, speakers, workshops and promotion.

All the London universities involved with organising this Conference are committed to embedding the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into our education, research, leadership and operational activities.

You will find that today's presentations and posters link in with at least one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, as highlighted by the graphics next to each presentation in this programme. We want today's event to highlight the interconnected nature of the framework and the necessity of working in partnership across disciplines to achieve them, a principle we have sought to embed by ensuring each session is varied and diverse with topics and specialisms.

Thank you to all the students and colleagues who have been involved this year and to everyone joining us on the day. We hope you enjoy the Conference and are inspired by the student presenters to join the debate and get involved with climate action this year and beyond.

Please do join the conversation on social media using the hashtag #LSSC23.

We look forward to welcoming you to our in-person networking event, taking place directly after the Conference from 18:00-20:00 in the Great Hall at King's College London's Strand Campus.

12:00 **Welcome address**
Great Hall
JOIN THE SESSION HERE
Professor Shitij Kapur, *President and Principal of King's College London*
Ricardo Twumasi, *King's College London*
Nurul Anissa Azrudyn, *Imperial College London*

12:30 **SESSION 1**

JOIN STREAM 1 HERE **Room S-2.23**	JOIN STREAM 2 HERE **Room K3.11**	JOIN STREAM 3 HERE **Room S-1.06**
Leveraging Amalgamated Sources of Finance for the SDGs in Sub-Saharan Africa **Akingbehin Kehinde**, *GCU London*	From Fuels to Fertilizers: The Role Green Ammonia Could Play in Creating a Zero-carbon, Zero-hunger Future **Benedikt Schultes**, *Imperial College London*	Get Bready: The Food Sustainability Game **Mariana Soares da Costa**, *Kingston University London*
The Consumer of Today Cares About Tomorrow: The perception of consumers in Egypt on corporate social responsibility communication **Nashwa Nader**, *London South Bank University*	"Sustainability" is Not Sustainable: Reimagining the Fast Fashion Landscape **Sherry Han**, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*	The Carbon Sequestration Potential of Urban Parks **Phahmee Ahanaf Khalid**, *City, University of London*
Inspired by Birds: The Future of Aviation **Muram Abbadi**, *Kingston University London*	Systems Thinking Approach to Sustainable Energy Management **Nkechi Nwankwo**, *GCU London*	Sustainability: A Retail Versus Freight Perspective **Sarala Ireddy and Trinh Viet Thi,** *University of Westminster*

13:20 **CHANGEOVER**

13:30 **Lunch and workshops**
Workshop 1: What is the Circular Economy? **Room S2.49** 13:50 – 14:20
Workshop 2: The Pathway to Net Zero through Energy Conservation. **Room S0.13** 13:50 – 14:20
Workshop 3: Climate change through an anti-racist lens. **Room K0.20** 13:50 – 14.20

14:30 **SESSION 2**

JOIN STREAM 1 HERE **Room S-2.23**	JOIN STREAM 2 HERE **Room K3.11**	JOIN STREAM 3 HERE **Room S-1.06**
Littered Streets: A Study on the Distribution and Types of Litter in London, Recorded Using Smartphone Applications **Ziqing Liu**, *UCL*	Between Vision and Practice in Wellbeing Economics: Lessons Learned from New Zealand's Budget Framework **Kasia Dahlbeck**, *UCL*	A Circular Economy for 600 billion Yearly Unrecycled Takeaway Cups **Leonhard Vohla**, *Imperial College London*
How the Telecommunications Industry Can Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions: A Stakeholder Analysis of UK Telecom Companies **Yuanru Jia**, *King's College London*	What Drives Recycling in the Workplace? The Psychological and Social Motivators Behind Recycling in Organisations **Lily Goss**, *City, University of London*	Sustainable Periods Project **Anushka Srivastava**, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*
A Systems Approach to Exploring the Potential of Wheat in Delivering the UK's Sustainable Diets, and Food and Nutrition Security **Apple Espino**, *University of Greenwich*	From Target, Measure, Act to Measure, Target, Act: A case for on-farm food loss measurement data and repurposing in UK agri-food systems **Samuel Wairimu**, *University of Greenwich*	Sinfully Thriving? The Extent Volkswagen's Foreign Direct Investment Project Brought Inclusive Local Development **Herong Cui, Jeong Yeon Cho, Inha Moon, Hrishikesh Dave, Nikkovieri Yaqin**, *King's College London*

15:20 **CHANGEOVER**

15:35 **SESSION 3**

JOIN STREAM 1 HERE **Room S-2.23**	JOIN STREAM 2 HERE **Room K3.11**	JOIN STREAM 3 HERE **Room S-1.06**
The True Cost of Fashion **Claudia Alvarez**, *London South Bank University*	Is There a Class Difference in Children's Food Consumption and Eating Habits? **Mi Yang**, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*	Society's Sustainable Sandwich: Increasing Sustainability and Circularity with Robust Metrics **Alex Moores**, *Brunel University London*
The Bamboo People **Nidhi Lahoti**, *Imperial College London*	Development Of Transportation Measures for a Sustainable City Using a Comparative Analysis of **Rio De Janeiro and Curitiba** **Oni Oluwatobi Joshua**, *GCU London*	UK Airlines' Climate Action Successes: Hiding Behind the COVID-19 Pandemic or Time for Authentic Steps? **Enoch Opare Mintah**, *Kingston University London*
Sustainability Through Inclusivity **Salwa Mansuri**, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*	Why Is There a Lack of BAME Referees in the Premier League- and How Can We Change That? **Oscar MacDonald**, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*	Empowering Marginalised Communities: The Dos and Don'ts **Maria Afonso Pereira and Milán Páczai**, *Imperial College London*

16:25 **TEA BREAK**

16:45 **SESSION 4**

JOIN STREAM 1 HERE **Room S-2.23**	JOIN STREAM 2 HERE **Room K3.11**	JOIN STREAM 3 HERE **Room S-1.06**
Close Pandora's Box: Heal the World **Yong Ji**, *Imperial College London*	Hunger Games: Taking a Critical View of Food Politics **Devina Singh**, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*	Climate Vulnerability Assessment of Panama's Dry Arc **Kimberly Beermann**, *Birkbeck, University of London*
Sustainable Concrete **Mohamed Elzeadani**, *Imperial College London*	A Siliconised Skyline: Feasibility Analysis of Solar Roof Rollout in Populous Cities of Developing Countries **Yunxiao Zheng**, *Imperial College London*	Entry of thoughts and Designing for Justice **Lucy Carter**, *Kingston University London*
Microfinance: Key to Poverty Alleviation and Women's Empowerment? **Akshatha Giridhar**, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*	Why Have You Turned the Garage into a Micro-factory? **Ahmad Al-Musbahi**, *City, University of London*	Eco Launching Points Stimuli. An Urban Local Journey to Create Shared Eco Pledges **Margaret Jennings**, *Goldsmiths, University of London*

17:35 **CHANGEOVER**

17:45 **CLOSING REMARKS AND AWARDS**
Great Hall
JOIN THE SESSION HERE

18:00 **NETWORKING EVENT**

Registration (in person only) starts at 11:30
The event finishes at 20:00

INTRODUCTION

Created by **City, University of London** to provide an opportunity for students from across London to share their sustainability research and extra-curricular projects, the London Student Sustainability Conference is now in its fifth year. In 2023, the Conference has expanded its collaboration and now consists of ten London-based HEIs (Steering Group members listed below each University):

City, University of London
Arthur Shearlaw,
Sustainability Engagement Coordinator

Glasgow Caledonian University, London (GCU London)
Titus Olaniyi, Professor,
Sustainable Energy Planning and Management

Imperial College London
Niamh McAuley,
Deputy President, Finance & Services

King's College London (KCL)
Rosa Roe-Garcia,
Sustainability Project Assistant

Kingston University London
Tania Dias Fonseca,
Strategic Academic Lead for Sustainability

The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
Kate Veck,
Sustainability Communications and Engagement Officer

London South Bank University (LSBU)
Issa Chaer,
Associate Dean Research and Enterprise

University College London (UCL)
Max Vidotto,
Sustainability Engagement Officer

University of Greenwich
David Jackson,
Sustainability Projects Manager

University of Westminster
Morgan Lirette,
Sustainable Development Advisor

Join the conversation: #LSSC23

The Conference features as a key part of all institutions' work to support the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Student Delivery Group

Following on from the success of the Student Delivery Group last year, we have once again recruited student volunteers from across London in order to feed into the planning and delivery of the Conference. This has enabled a student led approach to all aspects of the Conference and has given the participants involved valuable experience in helping to plan and deliver the event. The Student Delivery Group is made up of students from across London universities who have met weekly to feed into key decisions including programming, speakers, workshops and promotion.

GUEST SPEAKERS

Professor Shitij Kapur,
President and Principal of King's College London

Professor Shitij Kapur is the President and Principal of King's College London. He returned to lead King's in June 2021, following more than four years at the University of Melbourne, where he was Dean and Assistant Vice Chancellor (Health) for the Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences and interim Deputy Vice Chancellor (International). Professor Kapur is recognised worldwide for his own research on understanding psychosis and antipsychotic treatment. He has received many awards and honorary fellowships including the honours of Distinguished Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences (UK), Fellow of the Academy of Health and Medical Sciences (Australia) and Fellow of King's College London. Professor Kapur is a passionate advocate for climate action and makes it his mission to embed climate and sustainability into the roadmap for King's.

Ricardo Twumasi,
Lecturer in Organisational Psychiatry & Psychology, King's College London

Ricardo Twumasi is a lecturer at King's College London within the Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience. His PhD research related to the impact of legislative change on the aging workforce and equality at work. His research interests also include behavioural change of energy companies, equality and age discrimination. He has recently established a teaching module at King's called decolonising mental health research. This module strives to be revolutionary in understanding and criticising Eurocentric approaches to mental health inequalities. Students are also empowered to examine and disrupt power structures that perpetuate injustice and prejudice. Ricardo recently recorded a podcast with King's Sustainability discussing the intersection of climate change and mental health.

Nurul Anissa Azrudyn,
BSc Biological Sciences,
Imperial College London

Anissa is a final year Biological Sciences student at Imperial College London. Coming from Malaysia, one of the world's most megadiverse countries, she is passionate about biodiversity and conservation. Becoming a member of the student delivery group for the London Student Sustainability Conference 2023 has given her the opportunity to share an international perspective and encourage the youth to strive for a sustainable future.

SELECTION PANEL

We recruited a diverse selection panel with individuals with different specialisms and viewpoints to judge the student applications for this years' Conference. Every effort has been taken to ensure fairness in the judging process through this measure, to have a diverse and multifaceted event with speakers from all the London HEIs involved with the Conference.

Jodie Bailey-Ho
Jodie is a 19-year-old climate campaigner and undergraduate Environmental Science student at the University of Manchester. Her lobbying for a sustainable curriculum began in 2019 with the youth strikes and since then she has co-founded the Teach the Teacher project, bringing this to COP26 with the Department for Education.

Anna Gunstone
Anna is a Policy and Projects Officer at London Higher, the representative body for Higher Education in London. London Higher convenes a sustainability network with the help of its member institutions and has recently launched a sustainability pledge.

Dr Purva Tavri
Purva is a Chartered Environmentalist, Chartered Waste Manager, an Associate Fellow of Higher Education Academy and Environmental Planner and Architect with 15 years of experience in sustainability and waste management.

Richard Farnish
Richard is the Technical Director at The Wolfson Centre for Bulk Solids Handling Technology, Faculty of Engineering & Science, University of Greenwich and has worked with the process industry sectors on a consultancy basis for 26 years.

Mariya Kachwala
Mariya is a first-year student studying Politics, Sociology and East European Studies at UCL. She is passionate about sustainability and climate literacy and also volunteers her time as a UCL Sustainability Council member. Mariya loves listening to music, trekking and social entrepreneurship.

Milly Osborne
Milly has worked in sustainability for four years and prior to arriving at City was working for London Fire Brigade. Her job was primarily focused on decarbonisation of the estate and fleet, as well as improving sustainable practices across their operations.

WORKSHOPS

All workshops at this year's Conference will be delivered by a member of the LSSC23 Steering Group and will be supported by students representing a London University. This method of co-design and co-delivery is something integral to the Conference going forward. The workshops will not be available to those joining online.

Workshop 1: What is the Circular Economy?

Room S2.49
13:50 – 14:20

In our current economy, we take materials from the Earth, make products from them, and eventually throw them away as waste – the process is linear. In a Circular Economy, by contrast, we stop waste being produced in the first place by keeping everything 'in the loop'.

This workshop will highlight:

- The limitations of the prevalent Linear Economy model
- The business case for the Circular Economy. How can it be used to transform the way we view resource, especially as the demands on finite resources become even more pressing. How can Circular Economy principles of waste elimination help to regenerate nature whilst still allowing communities and businesses to thrive?

Facilitators:
Titus Olaniyi,
GCU, London

Workshop 2: The Pathway to Net Zero through Energy Conservation

Room S0.13
13:50 – 14:20

Although London's greenhouse gas emissions are falling, London is not yet on track to reduce its emissions to meet the Mayor's set target of becoming Net Zero city by 2050. At the same time fuel poverty due the rising costs of living and energy are increasing the complexity of having collective sustainable actions that can speed the transition to Net Zero. Overcoming this, would require extensive education on how we can conserve energy and how to develop policies and actions that can support sustainable transition. This workshop will explore the definition of net zero and how different energy systems used at home and at the workplace contribute to the total carbon emission. The workshop will also discuss the different energy saving tips and resources available to support decision making about clean energy and energy efficient solutions.

Facilitators:
Professor Issa Chaer,
Professor of Thermal Energy Systems and Associate Dean Research and Enterprise
London South Bank University

Professor John Ebohon
Professor of Sustainability and Environmental Law; Head,
Centre of Sustainability & Resilient Infrastructure and Communities.

Workshop 3: Climate change through an anti-racist lens

Room K0.20
13:50 – 14:20

Impacts of climate change are already evident across the globe, from more frequent and intense heat waves to species extinction, from wildfires to flooding, and from water scarcity to ecosystem loss. However, different communities do not experience the negative consequences of climate change equally. In particular, Black, Indigenous and people of colour communities around the world are disproportionately affected.

In this session, we will map climate change impacts locally and globally, explore the whiteness and inequality of climate change, and reflect on our own positionality shapes our decisions and how it contributes to BAME communities are disproportionately affected by the adverse effects of climate change.

Facilitators:
Dr Tania Dias Fonseca,
Strategic Academic Lead for Sustainability,
Kingston University London

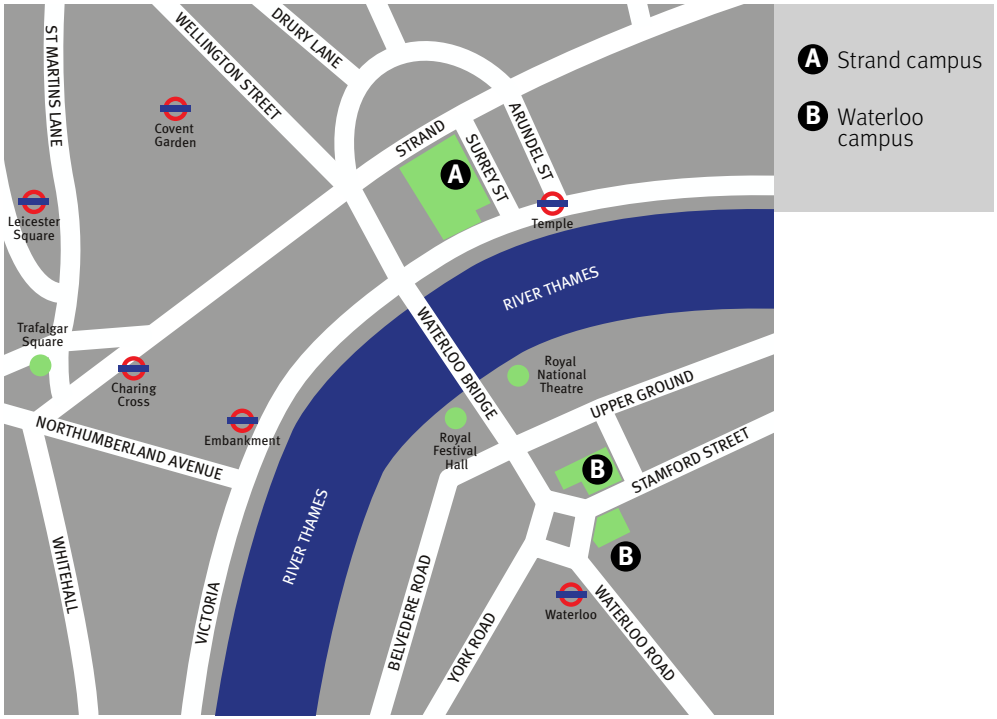
Danielle Chavrimootoo,
Inclusive Curriculum Project Lead
Kingston University London

NETWORKING EVENT

The Conference will be followed by an evening networking event and poster exhibition.
18:00 – 20:00,
The Great Hall,
Strand Campus,
King's College London,
WC2R 2LS.

All presenters, delegates and speakers are invited.

We hope to use this event as an opportunity to exchange knowledge, network, celebrate the endeavours of our fantastic student presenters and reflect on the great progress we are making across London universities towards sustainable development. There will be opportunity to view the posters at the event, with interactive elements to inspire discussion and networking. We look forward to seeing you there.



SESSION 1
12:30 – 13:20

Room S-2.23
JOIN THE
STREAM HERE

Stream 1

Leveraging Amalgamated Sources of Finance for the SDGs in Sub-Saharan Africa

Akingbehin Kehinde, GCU London

The increasing interest in the long-term development situation of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is currently under scrutiny principally due to the projected increase in energy demand and population. The region's energy demand may quadruple by 2040, and the population will most likely double by 2055. Although progress has been made across some social and sustainable energy indicators, the region is one of the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and global warming. It is thus susceptible to shocks such as hyper-inflation, currency exchange fluctuations and volatility of economic growth. In the last decade, the role of development finance in mobilising and catalysing the effective use of financial resources for achieving economic growth, eradicating poverty, improving poor living conditions and reducing carbon emissions is well documented. Despite the progress achieved, a massive financial gap exists in meeting the UN 2030 Agenda in SSA. To close the gap, other sources of finance can champion actions to unlock and mobilise additional financing for the agenda. This research aims to establish interconnections between and amongst financial and non-financial actors, using the System Dynamics Approach to develop a model and assess future projections for informed decision making. The emergent behaviour and novel insights will likely increase the scale and speed of financing for the 2030 Agenda.

Kehinde Akingbehin is currently a PhD candidate at GCU, London. His thesis is concerned with mobilising additional capital and catalysing private sector financing in SSA to achieve the UN 2030 Agenda.

The Consumer of Today Cares About Tomorrow: The Perception of Consumers in Egypt on Corporate Social Responsibility Communication

Nashwa Nader, London South Bank University

"Companies need to win the hearts and the minds of consumers" (Edeling & Fischer, 2016). Especially now that people are more aware of devious traditional marketing techniques than before (Alkhafagi and Alsiede, 2022; Ukaegbu, 2020). So, where is the obstacle? If sustainability projects contribute to overall consumer satisfaction which may lead to increase of brand likability and attachment, what is stopping multinational companies from boosting their social efforts? This study will fulfil a substantial gap in literature, by comparing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) communication to non-CSR communication on different media platforms, presenting substantial findings on consumers' perceptions of CSR communication. Shedding light on the SDG 3, Good Health and Well-Being, this study employed experiments and interviews on a sample of more than 400 respondents. It examines the perceptions of consumers in Egypt on a CSR project to open a free clinic in one of the poorest governorates in Egypt. Using Dettol as the understudied brand, this study compared the effects of CSR communication on consumer's brand likeability, emotional brand attachment, brand trust, and purchase intention to the effects of non-CSR communication. Finally, the aim of the study is to encourage multinational companies to allocate more budgets to CSR projects promoting health and wellbeing instead of investing in the usual non-CSR campaigns that may not be as impactful as they used to be.

Nashwa is a final year PhD student and an Associate Lecturer at London South Bank University. She believes that it is not difficult to make the world a better place. Coming from a corporate background, Nashwa knows the tricks to conduct research that will convince multinationals to invest more towards health and wellbeing.

SESSION 1
12:30 – 13:20

Room S-2.23
JOIN THE STREAM HERE

Stream 1

Inspired by Birds: Morphing Wings as the Future of Aviation

Muram Abbadi, Kingston University London

Sustainable aviation is a long-term strategy to cap the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions laid down in the UN Paris Agreement to tackle climate change and its negative impacts. Inspired by biomimicry through studies on the flapping motions of birds' wings, the application of smart morphing wing technology to aerospace vehicles brings much promise and new breakthrough to the aerospace community. This PhD project aligns with the collective approach set out by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) of reducing GHG emissions by developing innovative aerodynamic designs to facilitate sustainability in aviation. The aim of this project is to develop an optimal morphing wing design for civil applications that can improve flight efficiency, saving energy across flight phases. This aim will be achieved by conducting extensive numerical aerodynamic assessments of various geometrical transformations. The final morphing design will be manufactured and experimentally examined for validation purposes. The originality and added value of this project focuses on the combined effects of multiple morphing configurations to achieve the desired characteristics at different stages of flight (not just take-off and landing). The preliminary results show a significant increase in aerodynamic efficiency for morphing wings compared to conventional wings. The benefits of this include improvements in fuel efficiency, maximum speed as well as take-off and landing performances. Many aircraft manufacturers are conducting research and development in this kind of cutting-edge technology which are predicted to be applicable in the next 5-10 years. The biologically inspired morphing wings are disruptive technologies which offer potential game-changing solutions in the sustainable aviation industry and support SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.)

Muram is being sponsored by Air Charter Service to complete her PhD at Kingston University London on the topic of optimising the aerodynamic performance of morphing wings at various stages of flight. She is passionate about sustainability and hopes to make a significant impact in the aviation industry with her research.

From Fuels to Fertilizers: The Role Green Ammonia Could Play in Creating a Zero-carbon, Zero-hunger Future

Benedikt Schultes, Imperial College London

Nitrogen is a vital element for all life on Earth. It is found in DNA, proteins, amino acids and more. Nitrogen gas (N2) makes up 78 per cent of the atmosphere. Due to its triple bond, it is very stable and must be converted into a 'fixed' form, such as ammonia (NH3) to make it accessible to organisms, which is done by the nitrogenase enzyme in nature. In 1909, Fritz Haber and Carl Bosch discovered a process to synthetically produce ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen gas. The Haber-Bosch Process quickly revolutionised agriculture, by making nitrogen fertilisers cheap and accessible thus increasing crop yields drastically. This in turn has sustained rapid population growth from 2 to over 8 billion people in the past century. The importance of the Haber-Bosch process in society cannot be overstated, however, it also accounts for about 2 per cent of energy consumption and 1.8 per cent of CO2 emissions globally, similar to the entire aviation industry. Furthermore, the Haber-Bosch process produces ammonia in large factories requiring extensive transportation networks to deliver fertilisers to farms. Such transportation infrastructure is lacking in many developing countries, limiting the availability of fertilisers where they are most needed to combat hunger. This project explores the lithium-mediated electrochemical production of ammonia, which is emerging as the front-runner for Haber-Bosch alternatives in scientific literature, and the impact it would have on society if it were implemented. The electrochemical process produces ammonia without any greenhouse gas emissions, and requires only water, air, and electricity as inputs. This enables local production of nitrogen fertilisers in rural, off-grid locations which increases crop yields and reduces food insecurity. As a result, this project addresses three SDGs: Goal 2 Zero Hunger; Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; and Goal 13 Climate Action.

Benedikt is a Materials Science and Engineering student at Imperial College London in his third year. He is interested in sustainable energy technologies and fuels, including photovoltaics, batteries, hydrogen and ammonia.

SESSION 1
12:30 – 13:20

Room K3.11
JOIN THE STREAM HERE

Stream 2

"Sustainability" is Not Sustainable: Reimagining the Fast Fashion Landscape

Sherry Han, The London School of Economics and Political Science

The main goal of this research is to raise awareness on the infeasibility of 'cancelling' the fast fashion industry, therefore, having to reimagine the definition and methods in which sustainability can be incorporated in this landscape. The environmental degradation and unethical labour standards of the fast fashion industry are clear: textile wastage, high emissions of greenhouse gases, the severe exploitation of workers and more. It is thus common for people to advocate against consuming goods from fast fashion brands. But this lifestyle of sustainability and minimalism is arguably one only the privileged can afford to have. The main attractiveness of fast fashion is its mass production of inexpensive products compared to sustainably, slower produced garments. As such, fast fashion is a common option for those from lower-income households. At their core, fashion brands are businesses that contribute towards the growth of the economy. The question should not be how to get rid of fast fashion but instead how to sustainably produce fast fashion. This research proposes a two-factor approach to making fast fashion more sustainable. At the "Re-Imagining Global Fashion Business: New Models, Values, and Ideas" event held by Coventry University of London in association with the Fashion Research Network in 2021, researchers Dr Hilde Heim and Caitlan Hopper from the Queensland University of Technology (Australia) shared how the use of blockchain technology can trace the origins of every component in a garment for greater transparency, encouraging privileged consumers to make more informed purchases. Businesses can also ensure that they are not contributing to the exploitation of labour. Second, once products have been sold, it is essential for the fast fashion industry to be responsible for increasing the longevity of their items by offering an avenue for repair and upcycling of damaged and unwanted clothing. This is where fast fashion brands can support local talents and seamstresses. Further information on this research can be found in the article '*"Sustainability" is not sustainable: reimagining fashion for true sustainability*' published by the IAS Gazette.

Sherry is a final year undergraduate General Course student at the The London School of Economics and Political Science. Majoring in International Relations, Sherry seeks to create sustainable solutions to help the less privileged and the environment with the international economy context in mind. She is applying for further studies to gain expertise in policy and sustainability before pursuing careers in international organisations.

SESSION 1
12:30 – 13:20

Room K3.11
JOIN THE STREAM HERE

Stream 2

Systems Thinking Approach to Sustainable Energy Management

Nkechi Nwankwo, GCU London

Energy is key for human wellbeing and economic development. However, the current energy system is dominated by fossil fuels which are finite and damage the environment while hastening climate change. There is, therefore, the need to steer the energy system toward sustainability. The complexity of the energy system and its intrinsic dynamics are well documented in literature. The behaviour of the energy system is not solely controlled by constituent components but have dynamic interactions among them. These components are connected in a complex manner through a variety of causes and effects generated through multiple dimensions of social, technology, economic, and environmental aspects. Additionally, the energy sector involves a diverse range of stakeholders with different management objectives. Despite increased awareness of the energy systems' dynamics and complexity, attempts to understand its performance and governmental policy adopt a linear approach disregarding the interrelated and interdependent nature of the sector especially in the Global South. The management of such a system, therefore, calls for better understanding of the underlying dynamics of these components' interactions. To address this shortcoming, this paper adopts the use of systems thinking in addressing the emerging energy sector's sustainability challenges and details the interactions with the social, technology, economic, and environment to inform energy policy. Systems thinking incorporates insights from a variety of disciplines, is holistic in its approach and focuses on the primacy of the whole system and the interrelationships among its constituent components. It also provides synergistic analytic skills to tackle a complex problem and facilitates greater understanding of the leverage points, identifying where they are located in the system and supports formulation of interventions and strategies to achieve desired results while avoiding unintended ones (especially in policy decisions). This research contributes to literature in finding solutions to the SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy.

Nkechi Nwankwo is a PhD student at GCU London. Her research is on Sustainable Energy Pathways Planning.

SESSION 1
12:30 – 13:20

Room S-1.06
JOIN THE STREAM HERE

Stream 3

Get Bready: The Food Sustainability Game

Mariana Soares da Costa, Kingston University London

Get Bready is a game created to inform local communities about food sustainability in a relatable and fun way. While playing this engaging card game, people gain knowledge about their favourite sandwich ingredients, share their own anecdotes, and connect deeper with the other players. This game was created for the Designing Research module of the MA Sustainable Design course at Kingston University. Through primary research, the author was involved in two charitable initiatives within the Kingston community: Tea and Treats and Square 1 Cafe. These initiatives mitigate the effects of loneliness and hunger in the local community by providing a welcoming, friendly space and free delicious food which showcase a real sense of community between the visitors. Food and games are the main catalysers for socialisation there, thus, were the main points for the project development. Conversation, gaming and eating were simultaneous activities which each topic also treated separately. The author worked on employing sustainability to connect the community, what they are eating, and the activities in which they are participating. By informing people about the sustainability aspects of the food they eat daily in a fun manner, Get Bready incentivises them to make more conscious choices. This game supports SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 2 (Zero Hunger). Testing the game has shown excellent results in incentivising socialisation and informing the players about the daily choices they can make to incorporate more sustainable eating habits. Notably, other circumstances beyond the initial charitable initiative could take advantage of the game's benefits for players. To face the challenges the future brings, we need to "get bready".

Mariana (she/her) is a Chevening Scholar and a MA Sustainable Design student at Kingston University London. With a background in Graphic and Food Design, she aims to strengthen people's bonds with food and sustainability through everyday design, focusing on the transition to the circular economy.

The Carbon Sequestration Potential of Urban Parks

Phahmee Ahanaf Khalid, City, University of London

There is a global shortage of urban parks and green spaces as a result of growing urbanisation, a rise in land-use demands, and rapid population growth. The primary factor driving rising GHG emissions globally is an increase in energy demand and use, particularly the use of fossil fuels in the residential and industrial sectors. There are now several decarbonization strategies and frameworks, but relatively few of them address the function of urban parks in carbon capture and storage. The Shaheed Zayan Chowdhury Playground in Banani, Dhaka, Bangladesh has been thoroughly examined in this study to determine the potential for carbon sequestration of the present vegetation and centre turf of the park. The total amount of CO2 equivalent sequestrated over the entire life span of the urban park is equal to 660.8 tCO2e with a rate of 33.24 tCO2e annually. This is a unique project in Dhaka with highly encouraging results towards decarbonisation through carbon sequestration in such multipurpose urban parks. The findings recommend afforestation of trees in urban parks in Dhaka and other cities because doing so would increase the city's CCS. However, planting trees is not a substitute for reducing ongoing GHG emissions - but the discussion on the energy-saving effect of trees could be new. Shading is one of significant advantage for the urban park's locality and hence the cooling effect that shade provides to residential buildings. One of the main aims of this research is to spread awareness of the importance of urban parks in our society. Urban parks help us breathe clean air, fight pollution, promote biodiversity, and regulate temperature and humidity. This study recommends development of decarbonisation for different cities around the world by engaging the relevant stakeholders. A quantitative analysis such as the current study needs to be done for different towns and localities to quantify carbon emissions and capture to understand an overall net carbon assessment.

Phahmee is pursuing a master's degree in Energy and Environmental Technology and Economics at City, University of London. His background is in chemical with environmental engineering from the University of Nottingham, Malaysia. He has experience working in the carbon management sector of Bangladesh and conducting academic research in carbon sequestration, carbon footprint and energy policies.

SESSION 1
12:30 – 13:20

Room S-1.06
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Stream 3

Sustainability: A Retail Versus Freight Perspective

Sarala Ireddy, University of Westminster

This presentation aims to provide insight into sustainable solutions implemented by two leading players in the UK market: Tesco from the retail sector and DHL from the freight forwarding sector. Considering both companies operate under different business models, this presentation will compare and contrast the similarities and differences between their approaches to sustainability. Moreover, an assessment of how their solutions align with and differ from the UN Sustainable Development Goals will be included.

Sarala and Thi are pursuing their master's in Logistics and Supply Chain Management at the University of Westminster. While they are interested in learning how technology can be used to improve supply chains, they are also keen to learn what innovative solutions might assist organizations in achieving their net-zero carbon ambitions.

Littered Streets: A Study on the Distribution and Types of Litter in London, Recorded Using Smartphone Applications

Ziqing Liu, UCL

Plastics are cheap and easy to manufacture. They are durable, but also detrimental to nature due to the inability to biodegrade quickly. By weight, 70-80 per cent of plastic waste in the ocean comes from the land via rivers or coasts. One of the solutions to prevent plastic reaching bodies of water is to collect it from some of the more contaminated streets of a city or town. However, it is not always clear which parts of a city or town are most contaminated and there is little research about litter distribution in populated areas due to the considerable time and effort required. Pirika Inc. developed a smartphone application called Takanome which allows users to record street views with their phones while driving. The application then analyses how dirty the recorded area is through artificial intelligence technologies. The results are presented via heat maps so users can directly see how much litter is distributed in the recorded area. Tests have been carried out in multiple areas in Japan and in 3 areas of London. The litter in the tested areas is then collected to see what type of waste is littered on the streets.

Ziqing Liu is a 2nd year undergraduate student studying Biomedical Engineering in UCL. While interested in engineering and technologies applied in the medical field, she also has a passion in solving problems related to the environment, which is why she joined Pirika Inc., a social enterprise focusing on litter leakage in nature.

SESSION 2
14:30 – 15:20

Room S-2.23
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Stream 1

How the Telecommunications Industry Can Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions: A Stakeholder Analysis of UK Telecom Companies

Yuanru Jia, King's College London

Nowadays the development of 5G increases infrastructure construction and energy demand. Due to Covid-19, remote work and online courses have created an unprecedented demand for digital communication which forces telecommunications infrastructure to consume more energy than ever before, exacerbating its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The project used stakeholder analysis to investigate solutions to reduce GHG emissions in the telecommunications industry. The main research goals of the project are SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals). The development and innovation of communication technology is of great significance to energy conservation, emission reduction, and sustainable development. Analysis of telecommunication company stakeholders and the relationship between the companies and stakeholders can also foster strong global partnerships and collaborations and bridge the digital divide. The UK has a world-leading communications infrastructure, and communications networks are the lifeblood of the UK's digital applications and services. This project interrogates the three leading UK telecommunications companies as case studies: Vodafone, BT, and Liberty Global. These companies were selected due to their potential significance in reducing GHG emissions in the UK and even in the global telecommunications industry. Different stakeholders such as suppliers, customers, governments, NGOs, et cetera are involved in the business and GHG emissions of the telecommunications companies. Therefore, for the next step, this project uses the Stakeholder Salience Model by Mitchell et al., the bag-of-words model to research the frequency of stakeholders in the reports of the three companies, and The Stakeholder Matrix by Savage et al., to identify and classify different stakeholders and find out which strategies telecommunications companies should use when dealing with different stakeholders.

Yuanru Jia is a 3rd year Accounting and Finance student at King's College London. After participating in King's Business School Capstone Project, she discovered her interest in researching the role of different organisations in sustainability. She is working on this project as an individual under the supervision of Professor Anastasiya Shamshur.

SESSION 2
14:30 – 15:20

Room S-2.23
JOIN THE STREAM HERE

Stream 1

A Systems Approach to Exploring the Potential of Wheat in Delivering the UK's Sustainable Diets, and Food and Nutrition Security

Apple Espino, University of Greenwich

There is a growing consensus on the need to transform food systems into more sustainable, equitable and resilient systems that ensure healthy diets as well as food and nutrition security for all. In the United Kingdom, the government-commissioned National Food Strategy calls for the national-scale transformation of food systems for improved human and planetary health. To support this ambition, it is necessary to understand the agrifood system of wheat, the UK's primary cereal crop and source of dietary energy. Wheat contains essential nutrients including protein, vitamins (e.g., B vitamins), minerals (e.g., iron, zinc, and selenium), dietary fibre, and phytochemicals. Using a food systems approach, this project aims to answer the overarching question, "How does the wheat agrifood system contribute to sustainably delivering food and nutrition security to the UK population?" Whilst a systems approach takes the analysis of all components of the food system, this study gives emphasis on key wheat agrifood systems components: population diets, value chain, and production. Using publicly available food and expenditure datasets, this study aims to assess the role of wheat and wheat products in achieving sustainable diets and food and nutrition security in the UK in relation to other key food groups (e.g., vegetables and fruits as well as animal- and plant-sourced protein food). Mapping the wheat value chain in selected British regions, the study identifies barriers and opportunities in maintaining the nutritional quality of wheat products until point-of-sale. Recognising the need to meet future demand for wheat, the study determines levers and trade-offs in agricultural production systems. It analyses entry points of interventions to meet the necessary targets for yield and nutritious quality of wheat for human and planetary health. This study will contribute to important perspectives on the question, "What's in wheat for the UK and global food systems?"

Apple Espino is a Filipino public health nutritionist and is currently a second year PhD candidate under the auspices of the UK Food Systems Centre for Doctoral Training Program. With her multidisciplinary supervisory team, Apple takes a journey from "plate to the field" to understand the wheat agrifood system and its contribution to human and planetary health.

SESSION 2
14:30 – 15:20

Room K3.11
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Stream 2

Between Vision and Practice in Wellbeing Economics: Lessons Learned from New Zealand's Budget Framework

Kasia Dahlbeck, UCL

What is wellbeing economics? Wellbeing has become a ubiquitous term in recent years, but how economic policy creates wellbeing is a contested matter. In recent years, growing attention to the climate crisis has centred the environment in the conversation around wellbeing. Ecosystem services, water quality, and air quality are just a few examples of how the environment is essential to human wellbeing. But how should economic policy reflect this? This project investigates two different approaches to wellbeing economics: wellbeing economics policy practice (WEPP) and the wellbeing economy vision (WEV). The only country in the world that has implemented wellbeing economics as the objective of the national budget process is New Zealand. Therefore, the researcher interviewed representatives from across the New Zealand government, academia, and the private sector to better understand the differences between these two approaches in practice.

The project found that WEPP is the predominant approach utilised in New Zealand's budget framework, but there has been a shift toward WEV over time. However, this is not because of sustainability discourses surrounding the wellbeing economy vision. It is rather because of overlap between WEV and Indigenous knowledge, which plays an important role in New Zealand government and culture. This raises some very important questions for future research about the importance of Indigenous knowledge in designing sustainable systems and economies.

Kasia is an MSc student in Sustainable Resources: Economics, Policy, and Transitions at UCL. Her experience spans across sustainability and international relations; before the MSc, she worked at a foreign policy thinktank and an environmental start-up. Her undergraduate degree was in Political Science, Environmental Systems and International Relations.

What Drives Recycling in the Workplace? The Psychological and Social Motivators Behind Recycling in Organisations

Lily Goss, City, University of London

Increasing recycling at home and at work reduces the need for new materials to be made, leading to less carbon dioxide being emitted into the atmosphere. Furthermore, plastic left to decompose in landfill is contributing to the rise of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and having a devastating impact on the planet (Royer et al., 2018). As office recycling rates are far lower than domestic rates, and there is a comparable lack of literature on office recycling, this research examines the psychological and social drivers behind recycling in organisations. Increasing recycling rates not only helps organisations to lower their carbon footprint but can also improve customers' and potential employees' perceptions of the organisation (Hanson-Rasmussen et al., 2014).

An online survey was distributed to adults across several UK organisations, using a snowball distribution and 210 responses were analysed using a structural equation model, which explained 18 per cent of recycling behaviour. The research found that employees' recycling behaviour was motivated by their intrinsic values and beliefs, and that employees were not significantly influenced by the social norms in the office. These findings indicate that personal drivers are stronger predictors of office recycling than social norms in the workplace, supporting pre-established theories and proposing that future research could further disentangle the relationship between organisational social norms and recycling. The paper outlines several recommendations for organisations based on these findings. Firstly, to activate employees' environmental values by putting thought-provoking signs above recycling facilities. Secondly, to increase the number of recycling bins in the office. This would reduce the effort required to recycle, reducing the barriers between personal values and behaviour. Finally, organisations could create a shared green identity with an aim to promote environmental values in the workplace. This would foster a collective purpose around promoting green practices.

Lily is a recent graduate from an MSc in Organisational Psychology at City, University of London. She is interested in understanding the psychology behind sustainability behaviour such as recycling and would love to use this passion to help individuals and organisations move towards a more sustainable future.

SESSION 2
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Stream 2

From Target, Measure, Act to Measure, Target, Act: A case for on-farm food loss measurement data and repurposing in UK agri-food systems

Samuel Wairimu, University of Greenwich

From Target, Measure, Act to Measure, Target, Act: A case for on-farm food loss measurement data and repurposing in UK agri-food systems. There is a limited measurement of on-farm food loss with most global and national reports relying on estimates. Measurement and tracking of on-farm food losses are not widespread and self-reporting by farmers often leads to underestimates. As such, most initiatives are focused on post-harvest food losses with on-farm losses receiving little or no attention. In the UK, it is estimated that 2.9Mt of food is lost at the farm level annually which can feed close to 6.5 million people three meals a day for a year. On-farm food losses occur due to factors such as market standards specifications, labour shortages, and adverse weather conditions, among others. Other than redistribution to those affected by food poverty, reducing on-farm food loss could contribute to net zero strategies, and enhance farm profitability, thus contributing to sustainable food systems. However, for proper policies to support the reduction of food loss and waste (FLW), there is a need for actual measurement data for baselines and tracking rather than using estimates. The poster, therefore, aims to raise awareness of the need for FLW measurement data and build evidence for targeted policy actions and explore ways of repurposing food losses in the UK agri-food systems.

Samuel is a Ph.D. student at the University of Greenwich and part of cohort 2 of the United Kingdom Food Systems Centre for Doctoral Training programme. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Finance) degree from the University of Nairobi and an MSc in Agriculture and Development from the University of Reading. He has previously worked on an interdisciplinary urban food systems project with research sites in Nairobi, Cape Town, and Ouagadougou. His research interests include food policymaking, evidence generation, and policy coherence between national, local and across departments.

A Circular Economy for 600 billion Yearly Unrecycled Takeaway Cups

Leonhard Vohla, Imperial College London

600 billion paper cups are produced every year. Contrary to popular belief, less than 1 per cent are actually getting recycled and most end up in landfill instead.

In this presentation's proposed circular economy system, each cup is acting as its own economic agent using distributed ledger technology (DLT). By adding a deposit of 25p to the individual wallet of the cup at the point of beverage purchase, the cup is then able to incentivise stakeholders in its life cycle by paying them for moving it forward in the chain to being recycled. Customers receive parts of the deposit back once they return a cup into a 'reverse vending machine' where it is individually and anonymously identified through a unique QR code. Café owners, collection agents emptying machines, and other stakeholders receive fractional amounts of this deposit as well when they perform their respective actions. This would make recycling paper cups highly profitable for waste aggregators, paper mills, and manufacturers and would hopefully make consumers more accountable. Taking cups out of the landfill waste stream by providing stakeholder incentives and holding them accountable, recycling rates will hopefully substantially increase and therefore target directly SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). This project is developing a proof-of-concept application and modified reverse vending machine for testing on a trial run in the Dyson School of Design Engineering. The development of easier low-tech drop-off containers and more wide-scale trials on the university campus and other locations are also planned as part of this research.

Leonhard is a final year Design Engineering student at Imperial College London. He is interested in contributing towards a sustainable future on this planet (and potentially others). Previously he has worked on a future circular waste economy for floating communities and an associated paper.

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Stream 3

Sustainable Periods Project

Anushka Srivastava, The London School of Economics and Political Science

People who experience menstruation use approximately 5000-10,000 sanitary products in their lifetime. According to a study, the disposal of single-use menstrual products generates 200,000 tonnes of waste per year in the UK. Using sustainable menstrual products like period underwear and menstrual cups that last an average of 3-4 years helps to reduce this waste while also providing a long-term cost-effective alternative. The aim of the 'Sustainable Periods Project' is to facilitate education and awareness among female students on The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) campus about the use of sustainable period products based on their convenience and comfort instead of single use menstrual products like tampons and sanitary pads. This will reduce the amount of waste on campus and LSE student halls. The project team has conducted focus groups to understand current knowledge about sustainable products, reasons for switching to these products, and the impact of a peer-network intervention to nudge females towards using green products. The evidence so far has helped isolate the impact of pricing, environmental consciousness, comfort, and availability on the use of such products. The next stage of the intervention involves providing period underwear to female students on campus and following up with them after the first and second cycle to support them with product use. The project will also analyse the impact of peer influence on product choices as a medium for transition. The stipulated outcome of the project is to increase the uptake of sustainable period products on campus by 30 per cent and conduct post-evaluation studies to understand the women's preferences. Based on the evidence received and the success of the project, the project could be scaled up to promote these products to students commencing their studies at LSE every year, to increase their availability in campus shops, and to strengthen awareness through posters in campus toilets.

Anushka Srivastava is a second year master's in Public Administration student at The London School of Economics and Political Science. She is also part of the Sustainable Future Society.

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Stream 3

Sinfully Thriving? The Extent Volkswagen's Foreign Direct Investment Project Brought Inclusive Local Development

Herong Cui, Jeong Yeon Cho, Inha Moon, Hrishikesh Dave, Nikkovieri Yaqin, King's College London

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is the key to accomplishing industrial development. *Specifically, globalisation let global production network be a more approachable way to industrialise the economy (Meagher, 2019).* However, it is unsure whether joining GVCs will be inclusive enough for everyone in the country. This paper will focus on 'Volkswagen do Brazil' and its political regime. The paper will insist that it is true that Volkswagen (VW) Brazil's FDI project is economically successful. Nevertheless, it brought a huge negative impact since VW Brazil destroyed both labour conditions and the Amazon Rainforest. This project will begin by justifying the selection of 'Volkswagen do Brazil' for analysing how the FDI project's affected local development. Then, it will explore the background of VW Brazil. Next, it will explore how they have been done during the military dictatorship. The project will use dependency theory and race-to-the bottom theory in its analysis to examine how VW Brazil facilitated national industrial development by letting them join GVCs successfully while serious human rights and environmental issues occurred. Finally, the project will look into how the VW Group is currently making an effort to stop the violation towards on their workers and environment.

Herong (he), Nikko (he), Hrishikesh (he), Inha (she), and Jeong Yeon (she) are third year students from BA International Development, King's College London. They are a very diverse group of friends who are from China, India, Indonesia, and South Korea. They are interested in Global Value Chains, industrial development, and inclusive growth.

SESSION 3
15:35 – 16:25

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Stream 1

The True Cost of Fashion

Claudia Alvarez, London South Bank University

Very few people are aware of the true cost of fast fashion and the UK's addiction to new clothes is doing more harm than you may think. It is estimated that more than two tonnes of clothing are bought each minute in the UK, more than another country in Europe. This amount produces nearly 50 tonnes of carbon emissions, the same as driving 162,000 miles in a car. Fast fashion and its supply chain is the planet's third largest polluter realising 5 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. This documentary shows the real face of buying from shops like SHEIN or Pretty Little Thing by sharing impacting facts, interviewing fast fashion buyers, creating awareness about charity shops and showing how to give a second life to a garment.

Claudia Álvarez and Duarte Serrano are third year undergraduates studying Creative Advertising at London South Bank University. When they found out the real impact of fast fashion in the environment and how people had no awareness of it, they decided to create a 5-minute documentary explaining the enormous current issue we contribute to without knowing. They believe using a visual medium will lend to a superior understanding of the problem.

The Bamboo People

Nidhi Lahoti, Imperial College London

"The Bamboo People" is a movement to create sustainable solutions to tackle ever-increasing pollution and global warming in this industrialised world. The goal is to establish an alternative climate-conscious renewable energy system with the highest returns on investment. Bamboo is used as one of the greatest forms of bioenergy. Bioethanol is one of the most promising alternatives among sustainable biofuels (Chakraborty, Science direct, 2020). Currently, the Indian government has approved replacing 5 per cent of coal with bamboo (chips or pellets) which gives the same calorific value as coal, around 4000-6000kcal/kg. Another large demand comes from ethanol, a potential fuel to replace petrol and diesel.

'The Bamboo People' is a research-based company with expertise in the development of best-quality tissue-cultured varieties of bamboo which give the best yield with minimum maintenance. The laboratory is certified by the Indian Ministry of Biotechnology and the nursery is accredited by the Government of India. The tissue-cultured saplings are planted and grown for a period of three years before they are ready for harvest. Once they mature, they can be harvested every year for at least 30 years from a single planting.

Our company, The Bamboo People, under the Agreement of Buyback signed with our customers, undertakes to purchase the bamboo cultivated by them at a predetermined rate, in case all agreed conditions are met. This produce is used for the production of ethanol or bamboo pellets. Investment in bamboo plantations has an impressive rate of return of 45.17 per cent every year for a period of 30 years. Bamboo is considered a superior source of bioenergy due to its lower maintenance and greater environmental benefits than any other crop. It also has the highest oxygen-releasing capacity, 26 billion tonnes per acre per year (Keerthana, 2022) and is the biggest carbon sink, 80 tonnes per acre per year (Sundararaju, 2021).

Nidhi, a master's student of Applied Biosciences and Biotechnology at Imperial College London, is the Co-founder of an India-based start-up "The Bamboo People." Her life-goal is to fight climate change by innovating alternate fuel sources and sustainable materials. She actively advocates sustainable practices and lifestyle. Through her start-up, she hopes to switch the world's energy sources from fossil fuel to bio-energy.

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Stream 1

Sustainability Through Inclusivity

Salwa Mansuri, The London School of Economics and Political Science

If writing legislative bills with parliamentarians and environmental ministers, or rallying and protesting on the streets is what you think when you think about solutions to climate change, you are not alone. Often, the perspectives we adopt to create climate change solutions to realise the UN SDGs involve individuals that have significant power and privilege, while those most impacted by climate change scarcely have a say. This project's aims and goals are to teach marginalised communities such as young women and girls about the SDGs and mobilise them to volunteer to engage in sustainability-related projects such as eco-bricks. Eco-bricks "are a simple, low-tech, non-capital, plastic transition technology." Plastic bottles are filled tightly with non-biodegradable waste and then joined together to produce tables and chairs whether for educational institutions, at home, or any other purposes. By producing eco-bricks, marginalized communities spark conversations about climate change causes, pathways to increase gender sensitivity in the climate change policymaking process, and advocate for climate change in an informed and holistic manner. Our long-term vision is to ensure that those at the margins of the climate change movement and of the SDGs at large are the ones that have a substantive say in the policymaking process.

Salwa Mansuri is a graduate candidate in International Social & Public Policy (Research) at The London School of Economics and Political Science. She formerly served as a 2019 MY World 2030 Asia-Pacific Field Advocate for the SDGs and is currently a part of the Global Shapers Community, an initiative of the World Economic Forum.

Is There a Class Difference in Children's Food Consumption and Eating Habits?

Mi Yang, The London School of Economics and Political Science

Food acquirement, consumption and preferences are intricately associated with individuals' social class. Particularly, when the food consumption of children is substantively affected by the social class of their parents, it leads to a long-term impact on the younger generation's nutrition, health, and further sustainable development. This academic work introduces public concerns about persistent food-related inequalities and produces an analytical investigation of the food practices of young children in contemporary British households. Through qualitative interviews and cross-class comparisons of participants with the UK archived dataset "Concept of Healthy Eating Food' Research" in 1994, the findings conclude that first, the social class of children's family background does have a significant influence on their food choices and nutrition intake, validating Bourdieu's theory of dichotomous divide in food practices and class-based well-being disparity. Second, it shed light on our understanding of parental food control on children's food intake, in which middle-class parents impose more restrictive food rules regards to fast food, frozen food, and food additives on their children than their working-class counterparts. It reflects a broader question on the food market with unequal access to fresh, various, and nutritious food. It exacerbates children's malnutrition and health issues based on disparities of economic, cultural and social capital. This is a novel topic in terms of food and class inequality, given its focus on children's food insecurity, reflected by different aspects of status (income and class). In summary, this paper calls attention to the inequality (re) produced in food provision and eating habits with social stratification, which requires development and intervention from a sustainable perspective.

Mi Yang is a postgraduate student pursuing Gender, Policy and Inequality at The London School of Economics and Political Science. Being a passionate feminist, she has undertaken multiple gender-equality activities in China and Britain. Interested in sustainability and inequality, she is the founder of a diverse community that aims to diminish the information gap between western and BAME societies.

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Stream 2

Development Of Transportation Measures for a Sustainable City Using a Comparative Analysis of Rio De Janeiro and Curitiba

Oni Oluwatobi Joshua, GCU, London

This paper proposes the development of transportation measures for a sustainable city using a comparative analysis of Rio de Janeiro and Curitiba. Rio de Janeiro is one of the biggest contributors to the economy of Brazil, however, it remains an unsustainable region with various sustainability challenges (i.e., poor waste management, inadequate transportation network, high emissions resulting from transportation and housing problems). The current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the transportation sector (35.9 per cent) contributes the largest percentage of all sectors in Rio de Janeiro and an average person loses about 190 hours per year in traffic due to the inadequate road networks. Various government policies have been setup in a bid to reduce transportation emissions by at least 30 per cent in 2030 by increasing cycle pathways and improving subway, ferry, and railway systems. Using a qualitative paradigm, this paper takes a cue from what has been done in Curitiba's transportation system as a template for sustainable transportation system world-wide due to its use of the exemplary Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system. It adopts a 'green line' which ensures the usage of hybrid buses that run on biofuels, thus drastically reducing carbon emissions. Recommendations and future work could for Rio de Janeiro and other polluted cities around the world (e.g. Lagos, Mumbai, Beijing) include ensuring higher level of dependence on buses by imposing vehicle taxes on drivers driving outside their locality. Expansion of bus transit lanes and cycle path networks and the introduction of hybrid buses would further reduce carbon emissions.

Oluwatobi Oni is an Msc. Environmental Management student from GCU, London.

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Stream 2

Why Is There a Lack of BAME Referees in the Premier League – and How Can We Change That?

Oscar MacDonald, The London School of Economics and Political Science

Out of the 254 officials in the top four English football divisions, 247 are white. The lack of diversity is an interesting phenomenon because there's no shortage of BAME football players. With approximately 28,000 BAME referees registered in Britain, there is a clear disproportion, and research shows that there are many barriers preventing BAME referees from reaching Premier League status. After conducting a 6000-word report on this issue, the author concluded that the following factors hinder BAME referees climbing up the ranks: racism (both overt and implicit), lack of advertisement/education, parental encouragement, and interest. The author also undertook a comparative approach to this study by comparing it to the lack of BAME football managers and lack of women referees to understand whether this is something we could transfer to England. This project comes under SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). It understands the power of the media in promoting campaign and aims to bring further awareness and attention to this pressing issue which should lead to a positive impact. In the US, within basketball, they have a slightly higher percentage of BAME referees and that is because the refereeing associations have made a concerted effort to foster inclusivity. The FA and Premier League need to tackle the problem from the bottom of the league and work their way up, through offering funding, resources, and support at grassroots level. Once these measurements have been implemented, then football can only hope to see a diverse refereeing workforce in the Premier League.

Oscar is currently a second year undergraduate student studying BA Law and Anthropology at The London School of Economics and Political Science. After working as a football referee for over two years and witnessed the lack of diversity of referees in the Premier League, he is interested in challenging uniformity within institutions and reducing inequalities.

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Stream 3

Society's Sustainable Sandwich: Increasing Sustainability and Circularity with Robust Metrics

Alex Moores, Brunel University London

Food systems are responsible for a third of human-made greenhouse gases and are the leading driver of water withdrawals, biodiversity stresses, and disruption of chemical cycles. Up to a third of food worldwide is wasted, meanwhile over 2 billion people live with malnutrition. The Sustainable Development Goals envision safe, affordable and nutritious food for all. However, with global populations ever increasing, systematic change within the food system is needed to feed the world's people and remain within the safe operating space for the planet.
Over the last decade, the circular economy has increasingly been seen as a paradigm shift in the world economy in order to avoid climate catastrophe and restore nature and ecosystems, while maintaining economic and social prosperity. Based on the core principles of material intensification and re-utilisation of wastes, the circular economy has not seen much uptake in food systems. One problem is the challenge of measuring and evaluating circularity in a setting where consumption of a product equals destruction, and circularity relies on returning nutrients to ecosystem cycles. This project seeks to define a 'food circularity framework' that will help industry and academia identify, measure, and manage circular food technologies, applications, and products. It will be based on a life cycle assessment by working with a national food manufacturer, and will be appraised and tested in the industry. Through the development of a holistic assessment framework, this work suggests ways in which a circular economy for food can begin to take shape. This project's outcomes expect to aid answering questions such as "How can food manufacturers approach circular product design?", "What circular economy strategies are feasible in the food sector and how can progress be measured holistically?" and "How can circular designs and practices be scaled up to influence the landscape at large?"

Alex is a PhD student at Brunel University London, looking at sustainability and circular economy within the food sector. A background in Chemical Engineering, he is interested in how life cycle assessments can help unearth more sustainable choices in the transition towards a just and prosperous society.

UK Airlines' Climate Action Successes: Hiding Behind the Covid-19 Pandemic or Time for Authentic Steps?

Enoch Opare Mintah, Kingston University London

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on almost every business sector (UNWTO, 2020; Abhari et al., 2021). Airlines operating in the UK have not been left out of this situation as total demand for air travel (measured in revenue passenger kilometres) in July 2021 was still down 60 per cent below June 2019 levels (IATA, 2021). Sustainability reporting, with a focus on social and environmental reporting, forms a critical component of disclosures in the airline industry for the purposes of accountability and transparency of business activities to stakeholders cum evidence of businesses' contribution to the UN-SDGs. The aim of this research investigated the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on airlines operating in the UK through sustainability disclosures in the years made before and during the pandemic, i.e. 2018 and 2020 respectively. This research reveals that social disclosures exceeded environmental disclosures in the period before and during Covid-19. However, the pandemic showed a significant increase in environmental rather than social disclosures with 51 per cent of disclosures on carbon emissions reduction alone. The authenticity of airlines' contribution to the global carbon emissions reduction becomes questionable when viewed in the light of travel restrictions, reduced passenger turnover, and international air border closure occasioned by the Covid-19 pandemic which reduced air travel by 97 per cent in 2020 (House of Commons Committees, 2020). However, the research findings also identified four strategic climate action commitments across the industry including investments in New Generation Fleet (NGF), Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA), Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), and Nature Based Credits/Points (NBC/NBP). These findings have implications for future academic research regarding the contribution of the aforementioned as global warming mitigating measures in the airline industry. For policymakers and governments, it provides a roadmap for policy and advocacy for practical approaches to climate action.

Enoch is a PhD student at Kingston University and researcher in Sustainability Reporting, Corporate Social Responsibility and Governance. He holds an MBA and MSc Governance from University of Liverpool and University of Lincoln respectively. He aspires to be an academic and also work for the UN and World Bank.

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Stream 3

Empowering Marginalised Communities: The Dos and Don'ts

Maria Afonso Pereira and Milán Páczai, Imperial College London

The main aims for this project were to create a sustainable and intersectional solution that draws from multiple aspects across a myriad of Sustainable Development Goals. The project team realised that the best way to make this work was to create a communication space that fosters the relationship between all the stakeholders within a community to facilitate working collectively towards solutions. This resulted in the 'All in One App', which empowers communities that know their needs, to work together, and to network with organisations which can help fulfil these needs. Within this application, there are a lot of help channels that range from news and information to education and even help with troubleshooting and fixing equipment. This would mean that, for example, an off-grid community could reach out to a renewable energy non-governmental organisation (NGO) to build a hydropower system making use of their town's river. It could also mean that a marginalised community could learn first-aid from volunteer healthcare professionals, a life-saving skill, as they might be far away from healthcare centres. The project team recognise that not all these communities may have access or would want to embrace this technology, which is why the project also includes a physical version of our project. This physical space exists in a fair, providing a space for networking as well as educational activities to take place.

This team was formed during an extracurricular module offered at Imperial College London last year, that was strongly linked to meeting the UN SDGs in marginalised communities. Having understood the urgency of these challenges, the team has been inspiring and empowering students to put social and environmental responsibility at the heart of their professions.

Close Pandora's Box: Heal the World

Yong Ji, Imperial College London

Prometheus once gave a box to Epimetheus and warned him not to open it, but Pandora was curious, so she opened it when Epimetheus left. Diseases and ordeals then filled the world, with hope remaining inside. That is Pandora's box. To counteract the devils from Pandora's box, this project explores infectious and mental diseases, matching SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being). Focusing on Hepatitis B, Covid-19 and mental harm from language abuse, the project has taken real-life actions and received positive results. To deal with Hepatitis B, a contagious liver disease, the project consisted of volunteering at the Asian Liver Centre at Stanford University to give Hepatitis B lectures, knowledge competitions and seminars to over 1000 listeners, from students to parents. Regarding Covid-19, the project focused on the optimal mask against Covid-19 by publishing articles, videos, and posters about N95, surgical and cloth masks. Additionally, the project included designing an application to show the prevalent Covid-19 strand origin to stop community members from infections. Finally, the project included conducting interviews, publishing videos, articles, and booklets, and designing mollifying products to alleviate conflicts between children and parents during the COVID-19 quarantine. The videos received 1600+ clicks, positive comments, and likes from my audiences. This project facilitated two aims of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well Being): by 2030, end the epidemics of infectious diseases; by 2030, promote mental health and well-being.

Yong Ji is a first-year Biological Sciences undergraduate at Imperial College London. He eagerly wants to explore biology beyond theoretical knowledge and utilise his projects to contribute to society.

SESSION 4
16:45 – 17:35

Room S-2.23
JOIN THE STREAM HERE

Stream 1

Sustainable Concrete

Mohamed Elzeadani, Imperial College London

This PhD research focuses on the development of sustainable concrete for use in cities and built infrastructure. Concrete is currently the most-used manmade material on the planet (van Deventer et al., 2012). Cement, one of the main ingredients in concrete, is responsible for nearly 5-8 per cent of global carbon emissions (Teh et al., 2017) – more than the UK.

The project is developing a sustainable concrete which avoids cement completely and instead replaces it with industrial by-products. These by-products have favourable chemical properties and would otherwise go unused. This new type of concrete has the potential to reduce CO2 emissions by 60-80 per cent and could help achieve net-zero targets (Duxson et al., 2007).

Mohamed is a President's PhD Scholar at Imperial College London working on the development of sustainable concrete solutions. His research interests revolve around assessing the structural viability of sustainable building materials for use in real world applications.

SESSION 4
16:45 – 17:35

Room S-2.23
JOIN THE
STREAM HERE

Stream 1

Microfinance: Key to Poverty Alleviation and Women's Empowerment?

Akshatha Giridhar, The London School of Economics and Political Science

This project evaluates the successes of a microfinance programme of a non-governmental organization (NGO) in rural South India. Two focus groups and four in-depth interviews were carried out over two weeks in December 2019. NGO and bank officials were also interviewed to get an insight into the programme's technicalities. The success of the project is encapsulated in the following numbers: 82.8 million Rupees (over $1.1 million) worth of microfinance loans are taken by 700 self-help groups (SHGs) with a repayment rate of 99.3 per cent. Training programs and entrepreneurship skills provided by the NGO appears to be one of the main reasons for the success of the programme. Women are supported in identifying their innate skills and motivated to use these skills to start sustainable, profitable ventures. For instance, a group of women used microfinance to start their own tea stall which, through reinvestment of profits, diversified and grew over time.

Having come this far, not only do these women feel a sense of accomplishment, but they also take pride in supporting their family financially. For women without any unique skills or who are interested in learning something new, the NGO provides training in bag making and sanitary napkin making. Using the training, a SHG has successfully started a business selling products like pencil pouches and handbags, and in doing so encourage the rural people to choose eco-friendly substitutes to plastic bags. As for producing sanitary napkins, women are trained in making cost-effective sanitary napkins that they can use and sell to other rural women at a low cost, thus promoting menstrual hygiene. This research was key in showing that, despite the criticisms surrounding microfinance, tailoring the programme to meet the needs of the society facilitates female empowerment and financial independence as well as helping them to deal sustainably with the hardships of poverty.

Akshatha is a 2nd year International Social and Public Policy and Economics student at The London School of Economics and Political Science. She is passionate about Development Economics and aspires to get into the field of research and contribute towards finding sustainable solutions to addressing poverty and income inequality.

SESSION 4
16:45 – 17:35

Room K3.11
JOIN THE SESSION HERE

Stream 2

Hunger Games: Taking a Critical View of Food Politics

Devina Singh, The London School of Economics and Political Science

Food issues can be realised and measured more accurately in terms of the levels of poverty as the United Nations' Hunger Report defines hunger as the "periods when populations are experiencing severe food insecurity." Yet, the problem of poverty is not an end in it itself as it extends to broader issues of inequality. The question of economy, relations between states and states and society, the environment, geopolitical factors, and intimate issues such as personal and cultural identity (Leach, et al., 2020). This paper will analyse food as a system in politics which also rests on the dependency theories whereby the peripheral states (with less hegemonic powers) have less to say in matters of food distribution. Doing so will be fruitful in two ways. Firstly, the politicisation of food will lay bare intricate issues that have more devastating effects than the little good they do by heightening the urgency and importance of the issue in social issues in general. Secondly, this will lead to the unfolding of a discourse analysis along with naming and shaming techniques of the Global North and the Global South which will be justified by the empirics of the methodology used by the Global Hunger Index of 2022.

As an IR scholar at The London School of Economics and Political Science, Devina is set to see sustainable policies in implementation. Motivated by UN SDGs and pushed by theoretical understandings of politics, she aims to include perspectives of the Global South and the Global North to cultivate mutually beneficial outcomes.

Hunger Games: Taking a Critical View of Food Politics

Yunxiao Zheng, Imperial College London

Given the gap between combating climate change and progress, photovoltaics is regarded as one of the most potent keys to optimising the current energy structure. However, as photovoltaic plants use a lot of space, their construction is often limited to low-value lands such as deserts.

In that case, high-voltage transmission lines are needed to link the plant to large cities, causing additional construction costs and transport losses. By comparison, roofs in large cities can theoretically be an optimal alternative in developing countries, as they are often crowded with flat-roofed apartment buildings. However, the reality is that the progress of turning these empty roofs into miniature plants can be slow. A survey has confirmed that the major obstacles to large-scale solar roof construction may be the initial investment required to construct solar roofs on apartment buildings and the ambiguity of the property rights division. To deal with the problem, a business model is proposed to substitute the current crowdfunding system with direct solar electricity selling. A feasibility analysis will then be made to see whether it balances the need of different stakeholders, and what coordination systems can be made. Beijing will be used for this case study.

Yunxiao Zheng is a student in the MRes Green Chemistry programme at Imperial College London and received his honorary bachelor's degree in Biochemistry at Hamilton College, NY, USA. He became an environmentalist during his freshman year and is dedicated to being an entrepreneur and investor in the carbon neutral progress.

SESSION 4
16:45 – 17:35

Room K3.11
JOIN THE
STREAM HERE

Stream 2

Why Have You Turned the Garage into a Micro-factory?

Ahmad Al-Musbahi, City, University of London

This project aims to discover how the potential impact of British micro-factories across a multitude of industries) drastically reduce the social, economic and environmental impact rendered during the manufacturing process and further progress in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Micro-factories are miniaturised versions of larger factories that typically produce industrial goods such as automobiles and electronics. Conceived by Japanese scientists at the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, these micro-factories use robotic arms and conveyor belts to produce goods at economies of scale. However, technology has come a long way since the 1990s, as such machines do exist, are affordable, and some are open source with the plans and schematics accessible in the public domain. The micro-factory consists of multiple automated systems of these machines that are highly configurable and thrive in most industries. The footprint of a micro-factory is completely customisable and allows for modularity to the layout and the machines themselves. This poster includes case studies of attempts by larger start-ups such as Arrival to implement micro-factories in the UK and internationally with small to medium-sized enterprise-owned factories. Included in the findings are the reports of projected direct environmental impact and sociological research from crucial members of the micro-factory movement. They include the British start-up Arrival and Makerspaces, a communal do-it-yourself workshop, who are familiar with the machinery needed to facilitate such endeavours. The UK is uniquely positioned to propel its sustainability targets in line with the UN's SDGs with the help of micro-factories. Its supply chains are some of the longest and most often require almost complete circumnavigation of the globe, this study delves further into the potential impact of micro-factories and offers a brief discussion on implementation.

Ahmad is a Libyan-British Aeronautical Engineering student with a background in computer science and design. He is strongly motivated to work towards a sustainable and solar punk future, particularly in North Africa and the Middle East.

Climate Vulnerability Assessment of Panama's Dry Arc

Kimberly Beermann, Birkbeck, University of London

Panama is an intertropical country located in Central America with a population density of over 4,100,000 inhabitants (Calderón, Francisco and López, 2021) known for the Panama Canal, its high-income economy, tropical forests, and biodiversity. Although it has one of the most competitive economies in the Latin America region, according to the World Economic Forum, it is among the 10 most unequal countries in the world (Justo, 2016). The country is divided into 10 provinces and five indigenous comarcas. It has a uniform tropical annual climate where its seasons are divided according to rainy and dry season rainfall patterns. One of the areas known in Panama for having the most remarkable environmental degradation and affectations of the climate phenomenon El Niño is known as the Dry Arc of Panama. This region comprises three provinces: Los Santos, Herrera, and Coclé, with annual rainfall levels of 1000 mm per year. However, in the driest part, it reaches 900 mm per year (Herrera and Los Santos). For this reason, this research case study is chosen to be two provinces with a significant range of the Arc: Chitré and Villa de Los Santos, with 95,000 habitants (CATHALAC, 2019), as they are considered essential for national development. On August 9, 2015, it was declared by the president to be in a state of water emergency (IDRC, 2019). The Dry Arc region is among the areas with the highest climate vulnerability (Calderón, Francisco and López, 2021), presenting impacts related to water resources, growth in the frequency of extreme precipitation events, and the consequent increase in floods, landslides and extended droughts (DCC, 2021). Therefore, the research proposes assessing strengths, opportunities, skills, and threats in their resilience and capacity buildings as climate action plans. This contributes to strengthening the Dry Arc of Panama's water security and climate resilience.

Kimberly Beermann is an Environmental Engineer of Panama and, is nationally registered as an Environmental Consultant and Auditor with the Ministry of Environment. She is a professional affiliated to the International Association of Hydro-Environmental Research and Engineering (IAHR) and member of the Young Professionals Network of Panama. She is currently pursuing an MSc in Climate Change with a Chevening Scholarship at Birkbeck, University of London.

SESSION 4
16:45 – 17:35

Room S-1.06
JOIN THE STREAM HERE

Stream 3

Entry of Thoughts and Designing for Justice

Lucy Carter and Shawayne Sangster, Kingston University London

Together Lucy Carter and Shawayne Sangster have created projects in response to their experiences of visiting Boston MA and its various educational institutions and community initiatives with the aims of engaging in discussions about anti-racism, climate change and global engagement. Concerning her time spent in America, Lucy Carter crafted an art piece based on personal notes about newly gained knowledge written by scholars from Kingston University. Carter's art piece was informed by her visit to Tufts University, Nubian Square, and the Activist Centre where she delved into urban planning, took part in 'The Food Project' and engaged with thought-provoking plans for change. Using these themes and collected emotions, she constructed a physical manifestation, taking the form of pillows and digital fabric prints. The fabric takes on the aesthetic quality and function of a diary, expressing an intimate and personal reflection and reminiscing of the experience.

Within her discipline, Shawayne Sangster has considered how Graphic design can be used to influence the crafting of systems intending to be more equitable, target racism and develop empathy. These are systems that we engage with sometimes daily, not fully realising the consequences of upholding such structures and their destructive nature to the group being discriminated against and also the damage brought to our morality and values. In response, she designed posters for a series of workshops that would encourage discussion between courses across the university, a collaborative multidisciplinary approach to realizing the skills and knowledge unique to each sector. The workshops would aim to provide knowledge on what effect each discipline can have when interacting with another, and to construct balanced action plans to transform real-life existing systems, for prisons, education and healthcare in the UK.

Lucy (she/her) and Shawayne (she/her) are two students from Kingston University London studying Fine Art and Graphic Design. They both have had the opportunity to participate on 'The Black Scholars Programme' engaging with discussions on climate change, social justice, and global engagement in Boston, Massachusetts.

SESSION 4
16:45 – 17:35

Room S-1.06
JOIN THE
STREAM HERE

Stream 3

Eco Launching Points Stimuli. An Urban Local Journey to Create Shared Eco Pledges

Margaret Jennings, Goldsmiths, University of London

Motivated to share active concern by increasing urban population density, pollution and local, ongoing actual and threatened loss of community and private front garden bio-diverse green-spaces, 'Eco Launching Points Stimuli', as an Eco Art endeavour, has been developed to share ways to nurture and care for nature and create well-being by way of proactive curiosity-driven eco focused discovery walks and committed, empowering Eco Pledges. Suggested outcomes are offered in connection to curiosity driven walks as having proven links with de-stressing, wellbeing and health. Community 'trickle up' requests to Councils on reducing lawn mowing and to improve biodiversity wildflower beds on council estates offer empowering proactivity and local cohesion. Attaining knowledge on the benefits of moss and lichen as air-pollution filters also embraces scientific research and considerations of other intelligences beyond our own. Finding ways to nurture and care for nature is offered through the eco lens of curiosity in micro moss and lichen scale, and macro bigger picture of tree neglect and excessive felling, or water wastage and flooding. A further proactive step in the context of climate emergency arises as opportunities to reconsider, revalue and re-sensitize to nature. This as psychologically shifting away from any taken for granted decolonizing mindset and individualistic consumerist habits and moving towards reconnecting, more equally, human DNA to nature, and as recognized in the otherness of plant and creature eco-intelligences. This Eco Art is offered relating to research as ongoing exploration and incorporates new scientific findings that indicate adaptable decision-making by plant life and creatures, thus questioning from 'what to the who is nature?' and how do we legalize their human rights? As Eco Art this work evokes critical questioning with urgency and as humans face Climate Emergency with the aim to negate their effects. This offered as a community of possible recovery methods and actions. Albeit emanating from 'remapping' the local.

Margaret's Eco art practice embraces socially engaged, community orientated and participative 'activism' with empowering outcomes. Research involves exploring psychological shift away from individualistic consumerism vs. decolonization of, and re-sensitizing human core DNA to 'nature'. At Goldsmiths, University of London, ongoing Eco art creations include The Wildlife and Plant Centered Eco Haven with inter-uni. Eco workshops focused on urban CC recovery methods.

POSTERS

As well as presentations, students from across London were given the opportunity to submit an academic poster which highlights how their work contributes to achieving one or several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. You can view all of the poster submissions for this years Conference in the **online exhibition space.**

The posters will also be on display in the Great Hall during the Conference and will be judged by a panel of experts across three categories:

- Most effective visuals
- Most original concept
- Best overall conference poster.

Join us for the announcement of the competition winners at the end of the Conference.
You can view all the students who submitted a poster below.

Decolonisation, Corporate Activity and Arctic Sustainability
Nikhail Vaswani, *King's College London*

Development Of Advance Waste Treatment Technologies Management Framework Of Plastic Waste In Global South: A Case Study Of Islamic Republic Of Pakistan
Mubeen Islam, *GCU, London*

Influencing The Influencers: How Fashion And Lifestyle Influencers' Social Identities Drive The Development Of Their Human Brand Equity
Abhilash Sugunan Nair,
GCU, London

Caesarean Section In Nigeria Through The Lens Of The Sustainable Development Goals: A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis
Itohan Osayande, *University of Greenwich*

Green Hydrogen, The Future of Reindustrialization
Helena Alises Rodriguez,
King's College London

The Implication Of Resource Distribution In The Oil And Gas Activities In The Global South: An Overview Of Nigerian Oil And Gas Activities
Sammy Edun, *GCU, London*

Strategic Environmental Planning And Assessment Framework For Flood Prevention In The Global South: A Case Study Of Pakistan
Adeel Iqbal Cheema,
GCU, London

Evaluating The Impact of Urban Wetlands As Natural-Based Solutions At The Catchment Scale
Fangjun Peng, *Imperial College London*

"Seething Wells Digital Refrigerator" Food Waste Managing System Design (Reducing Food Waste)
Shahrzad dargahi,
Kingston University London

Environmental Impact Assessment Framework For The Oil And Gas Activities In The Global South (Gs), A Case Study Of Water Ways In Ogoni Land, Nigeria
Jephthah Odiri, *GCU, London*

How Quantum Computing Can Help Achieve Net-Zero Carbon Emission
Michael Ho, *Imperial College London*

No Climate Justice Without Gender Justice
Mekhriniso Khamraeva,
City, University of London

Change Makers Online Platform
Berin Pinar, *Imperial College London*

Green Enterprise Research
Autumn Joseph, *UCL*

Accelerating The Race To Net-Zero
Shaheer Sajjad, *City, University of London*

Sustainable Developments Of The Medway Campus For Personal Safety And Access
Saad Khan, *University of Greenwich*

Towards Net Zero In The UK Real Estate Market
Hibah Katta, *City, University of London*

Development Of A Framework For Household Participation In Sustainable Solid Waste Management And The Circular Economy: A Case Study Of Urban Cities Of Punjab, Pakistan
Zara Babar, *GCU, London*

Air Capture Of C02 By Ionic Liquids
Zhijie Fan, *Imperial College London*

The Use Of Microchip On Hard Currency Inline With The SDG 9 & 17
Mkechinyere Nwamaka Umukoro-Franci,
GCU, London

Using Behavioural Change Interventions To Improve Energy Efficiency At King's College London
Ben Ettridge, *King's College London*

GRIFIN
Teksen Gölemen, Kshitij Pathak
Haktan Altınal, *University of Greenwich*

NextHypothesis
Sachin Yuvaraj Dinesh Babu,
Imperial College London

Understanding The Global Divide In SDG12 (Responsible Consumption And Production) Progress And Status, And How This Will Evolve Towards The 2030 And 2050 Targets.
Eva Bremnes, *Imperial College London*

A Critical Review Of The Way Businesses/ Organisations Demonstrate Their Commitment To Sustainability
Chinyere Ewere Ehika,
University of Greenwich

GREFIN
GREFIN, *King's College London*

Science Diplomacy And The Impact Of Waste Dumps And Former Landfill Sites On Public Health And The Environment: Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park – Stratford London, A Case Study
Fatima Zahra Bensalah,
GCU, London

POSTERS

An Analytical Study On Pfas-A Globally Emerging Contaminant
Reshmi Prakash, *University of Greenwich*

Development Of Soft Power Framework Using Religion An Instrument Of Peace: Lebanon As A Case Study
Walaa Har, *GCU, London*

Bubbles
Louis Heatlie,
Kingston University London

Contribution Of Business Process Outsourcing In The Global Economic Growth
Johny Bosco (Group Lead), Ramya Yalamanchili, Khadija Dantawala, *GCU, London*

Siliconized Skyline-Feasibility Assessment Of Large Scale Solar Roof Construction In Large Cities Of Developing Countries
Yunxiao Zheng, *Imperial College London*

Beyond the Miracle: How State-Business Relationships Have Affected the Outcome of Inclusive Growth in Chile, Indonesia and South Korea After Democratic Reform?
Jeong Yeon Cho, *King's College London*

Environmental Sustainability Framework For The Nigeria Niger Delta: Development Of A Modular Refinery In The Global South
Joy Olokpa, *GCU, London*

Women's Freedom In Nike That Helping To Follow SDG Gender Equality
Adarsh Goswami, *GCU, London*

#EqualW
Guntas, *University of Greenwich*

The Use Of Mircos-Chip On Currency For Monitoring
Nkechinyere Nwamaka Umukoro-Francis, *GCU, London*

Zn-Doped And Cnts-Incorporated Polyaniline As High- Performance Cathode For Aqueous Zinc-Ion Batteries
Wen Xie, *Imperial College London*

Tic-Tac-Moo
Lily Tham, *Kingston University London*

Sustainability Within The Greater Bay Area (GBA)
Kevin Tan, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*

Investigating The Concept Of Sustainability In Oil And Gas Operations In The Global South: A Case Study Of Nigeria – Niger Delta
Rasaki Tanimowo James, *GCU, London*

Hunger Games: Critical View Of Food Politics
Devina Singh, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*

Fabricating Distributed Bragg Mirrors In Optimizing The Design Of A Novel Optical Ultrasound Sensor
Rachel Wan, *UCL*

Climate Change Marches Are A Tool For Social Change
Filippo Braschi, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*

The Occurrence Of Anticancer Drugs In The Aquatic Environment - A Lebanese Case Study
Carla Nassour, *Kingston University London*

Sustainable Production Of Biobased, Biodegradable Plastics By Marine Bacteria
Abdiqani Osman, *University of Westminster*

The Association Between Depression And Type 2 Diabetes. A Case Control Study Comprising Adults In England.
Namra Amin, *GCU, London*

Improving The Sustainability Of Electric Vehicles Through Cobalt Supply Chain Transparency Regulations
Kindness Ezekwe, *King's College London*

Biodiesel From Chicken Feather Meal, A Novel Alternative Energy Resource To Help Combat Energy Scarcity And Climate Change
Ammara Shahid, City, University of London

How Can The Development Of The Automotive Industry And Environmental Sustainability Be Aligned In China?
Jing Guo, *King's College London*

The Importance Of Sustainable Business Practices In The Accommodation Industry Of Azad Jammu & Kashmir
Zunaira, *GCU, London*

Big Numbers Of Climate Change - Made Easy
Marina Mikheeva, *UCL*

Ending Wars Over Water: Using Ai To Predict And Prevent Transboundary Water Conflicts
Akhila Potluru, *The London School of Economics and Political Science*

Let's Break The Barrier To Perform The Self-Management Of Gestational Diabetes.
Sonia Islam Sony, *GCU, London*

Biosynthesis Of Carotenoids For Dietary Supplements In Yarrowia Lipolytica
Pei-Ti Sun, *Imperial College London*

Production Of Biobased, Biodegradable, Poly(3-Hydroxybutyrate) Using An Unexplored Marine Bacterium Pseudohalocynthiibacter Aestuariivivens P96, Isolated From Highly Polluted Coastal Environment
Vittoria Vecchiato, *University of Westminster*

Playful Repair: A Guide For A Child-Focused Toy Repair Workshop
Paula Marins, *Kingston University London*

Plant Parents
Felix Karrlein, *University of Westminster*

Transforming Tehran To A Biophilic City
Neda Safarinejad, *GCU, London*

How Effective Are Existing Initiatives In Lewisham At Providing Just Protection Against Air Pollution?
Onyinye Ifeogwu, King's College London