

GOALS FOR CHANGE: THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AS A FRAMEWORK FOR PRISON REFORM AND PERSONS' WELL-BEING

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AND INNOVATION OFFICE
HUNGARY

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Paper Outline

- **Introduction to the SDGs, SDGs and Malta**
- **Why SDGs Matter for Prisons and the Maltese Prison System**
 - Prisons as overlooked actors in sustainability discourse
 - Potential for prisons to both benefit from and contribute to the SDGs
 - Concept of two-way traffic: SDGs improving prison systems, and prisons advancing SDGs
- **SDGs in Prison Practice – 4 Clusters of SDGs**
- **Practical Applications and Case Studies**
- **Conclusion: Prisons as SDG Partners**

Overview of the SDGs: Universality and Purpose

Global Framework

- Adopted in 2015 by all UN Member States
- Part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- 17 interlinked goals targeting poverty, inequality, climate change, peace, and justice

Universality

- Applicable to all countries, regardless of income level
- Calls for shared responsibility in addressing global challenges

Cross-Sectoral Approach

- Emphasises economic, social, and environmental integration
- Encourages interdisciplinary cooperation and systemic solutions

Ultimate Aim

- Achieve a sustainable, equitable, and just world for present and future generations



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Malta's Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals

Legal Framework:

- *Sustainable Development Act (Chapter 521)* embeds sustainability principles across national policy.

Strategic Vision:

- *Malta's Sustainable Development Vision for 2050* aligns national goals with the global SDGs.

Implementation Strategy:

- *Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050* sets out 5 strategic goals and operational objectives.

Monitoring and Indicators:

- National Statistics Office (NSO) tracks progress using indicators aligned with the UN SDGs.



CHAPTER 521

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACT

To mainstream sustainable development across the workings of government, to raise awareness of sustainable development issues and practices across society and to promote the adoption thereof.

10th July, 2012

ACT X of 2012, as amended by Act I of 2019.

PART I

Preliminary

1. The short title of this Act is the Sustainable Development Act.

Short title.

2. (1) The purpose of this Act is to create a framework through which sustainable development is to be mainstreamed across Government.

Objectives.
Amended:
L2019.2.

(2) Within the context of the private sector and civil society, the purpose of this Act is to raise awareness of the principles of sustainable development and to foster increased participation of civil society as well as that of all social actors in main-streaming sustainable development.

3. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -

Interpretation.

"department of government" or "department" shall have the same meaning as that assigned to it in the [Public Administration Act](#);

Cap. 595.

"government agency" or "agency" shall have the same meaning as that assigned to it by the [Public Administration Act](#);

Cap. 595.

"government entity" or "entity" shall have the same meaning as

Cap. 595.

Malta's Sustainable Development Vision for 2050



Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050

Malta's Five Strategic Goals for Sustainable Development (2050)



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The Importance of Sustainability in Correctional Environments

✘ Prisons often excluded from sustainability frameworks

- Despite major environmental, social, and economic impacts

🌍 High resource consumption and waste generation

- Significant implications for health, education, and reintegration

📍 Sustainability is not just environmental

- Linked to human rights, dignity, and rehabilitation
- UNODC frameworks guide reform in education, training, and reintegration




📊 Prisons as key actors in SDG implementation

- Potential to foster inclusion, justice, and long-term societal benefit

🔧 **Sustainable imprisonment should be embraced as a national goal, central to the reform and modernisation of correctional systems**

Malta's Correctional System – Challenges and Context

Corradino Correctional Facility (CCF)

- Malta's only prison, managed by the Correctional Services Agency (CSA)
- Comprises four sections:
 - Main male prison
 - Female prison
 - Forensic Unit (Mount Carmel Hospital)
 - CoRRS (youths aged 14–21)
-  **Overcrowding and Infrastructure Strain**
 - Built for ~450 persons; currently holds ~740
 - Daily presence exceeds 1,000, including staff
 - Impacts access to healthcare, education, work, and rehabilitation
-  **Climate and Environmental Stress**
 - Summer temperatures exceed 30°C
 - Living conditions affect mental health and well-being
 - Limited space hinders the expansion of sustainable cooling solutions
-  **Operational Demands**
 - CSA is responsible for transporting persons in prison to courts (Valletta, Gozo)
 - High logistical and environmental cost



Telgha Rahal Gdid

Clarence

F. Tortell

Triq Il Gdida

Hairglam by Wanda

Triq Il Belt Valletta

Cospicua Rd

Corradino Correctional Facility

Corradino Correctional Facility

The Barber Room

Snapshot: 7th May 2025

6th May 2025	Population	Under 21	Maltese	Foreigners	A/T	Sentenced
Male	677	14	329	348	259	420
Female	57	0	34	23	19	36
Total	734	14	363	371	278	456

Monthly admission: 2022-2025

	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	38	1	61	2	91	9	69	9
February	44	3	58	7	65	3	100	11
March	49	5	63	7	65	4	84	5
April	46	2	57	5	63	8	69	7
May	32	6	65	9	72	4	8	1
June	53	4	62	2	84	11		
July	36	6	69	13	50	7		
August	61	4	69	5	71	3		
September	54	2	54	4	85	8		
October	49	5	75	4	88	7		
November	54	3	66	8	82	8		
December	54	1	59	4	78	7		
Yearly Total	570	42	758	70	893	79	330	33

Monthly releases: 2022-2025

	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	38	2	32	2	73	4	69	14
February	63	2	48	6	71	4	64	8
March	50	3	60	6	75	6	77	3
April	48	3	56	3	67	7	74	10
May	47	2	42	7	76	8	11	0
June	57	6	46	6	60	5		
July	54	2	75	8	72	7		
August	64	2	46	5	55	2		
September	58	3	57	3	67	4		
October	54	5	63	3	93	5		
November	50	4	50	5	70	7		
December	44	5	72	17	67	5		
Yearly Total	627	39	647	71	846	64	292	35

• Towards a Sustainable Correctional Future in Malta

Challenges Prompting Reform

- Overcrowding, infrastructure constraints, climate-related pressures, and transport burdens

Strategic Policy Alignment

- *Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050* guides reform
- Focus areas:
 - Resource efficiency
 - Social inclusion
 - Infrastructure modernisation

Current Administration's Response

- Taking proactive steps to embed sustainability in prison management
- Aims to foster humane, equitable, and rehabilitative environments

Long-Term Vision

- Improved well-being and reintegration of persons in prison
- Correctional facilities as partners in Malta's sustainable development agenda

• Understanding Sustainability in Correctional Contexts

Beyond Environmentalism

- Sustainability in prisons includes **social equity, economic viability, and human rights**
- Aimed at improving outcomes for persons in prison, staff, and communities

Core Components

- Resource efficiency and waste reduction
- Rehabilitation-focused education and training
- Equitable treatment regardless of background or offence

Three Dimensions

- **Social:** Humane treatment, reintegration, reducing recidivism
- **Economic:** Cost-efficiency with focus on rehabilitation outcomes
- **Environmental:** Green infrastructure, reduced energy use, sustainable waste management

Theoretical Frameworks for Integrating the SDGs

Sustainable Governance

- Long-term planning integrating ecological, social, and economic goals (Meadowcroft, 2011)

Transformative Governance

- Promotes institutional reform and prioritisation of sustainability

Ecological Modernisation Theory – ‘green growth’

- Sustainability and economic growth are mutually reinforcing
- Supports the adoption of eco-efficient prison practices

The Capability Approach and Integrated Insights



Capability Approach

- Focuses on expanding freedoms and capabilities of persons in prison
- Highlights the value of education, skills training, and personal agency in rehabilitation



Integrated Perspective

- Emphasises interconnectedness of:
 - **Ecological responsibility**
 - **Economic efficiency**
 - **Social justice**

Sustainability in prisons is multidimensional, requiring ethical, strategic, and rehabilitative approaches

Some International Examples





Norway:
Halden and
Bastøy
Prisons

Halden Prison: humane treatment,
vocational training, sustainable
infrastructure (SDG 3, 8, 9)

Bastøy Prison: organic agriculture,
renewable energy, reduced recidivism
(SDG 7, 15, 13)



United States:
Sustainability
in Prisons
Project (SPP)

Based in Washington State

Focus: environmental education, recycling,
conservation, sustainable agriculture

Addresses multiple SDGs simultaneously
(SDG 4, 12, 15)



Netherlands: Eco-Efficient Infrastructure

Features: solar energy systems, advanced waste recycling, sustainable building designs

Goals: reduce environmental footprint and operational costs (SDG 6, 7, 12)



Germany: JVA
Heidering
Prison

Energy-efficient heating and lighting,
sustainable landscaping

Aligns with SDG 7 (Clean Energy) and SDG
11 (Sustainable Communities)



Australia:
Ravenhall
Correctional
Centre

Therapeutic design, reintegration services,
community partnerships

Supports SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and
SDG 17 (Partnerships)



Brazil: APAC Model

Emphasises dignity, spirituality, community
reintegration


Realises SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong
Institutions)

Criteria for Prioritising SDGs in Malta's Prison Context

 **Alignment** with Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050 objectives (MESDC, 2022).

 **Immediate relevance and impact potential** within Maltese correctional facilities.

 **Feasibility of implementation**, considering current infrastructural, economic, and social capacities.

 **Evidence of successful international implementation** in similar correctional or small-state contexts.

 **Potential to enhance rehabilitation outcomes**, physical and mental health, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability within the prison system.

Cluster A: Human Development and Well-being of PIPs

SDG No.	Focus Area
SDG 3	Health and well-being
SDG 4	Education and lifelong learning
SDG 5	Gender-responsive prison policy
SDG 8	Work and skills development
SDG 10	Equality and inclusion
SDG 16	Justice, rights and accountability

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Cluster B:

Sustainable Prison Operations and Infrastructure

SDG No.	Focus Area
SDG 6	Water and sanitation access
SDG 7	Energy-efficient infrastructure
SDG 9	Sustainable infrastructure modernisation
SDG 11	Urban integration and community links
SDG 12	Waste reduction and procurement

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Cluster C:

Environmental Sustainability and Prison Ecology

SDG No.	Focus Area
SDG 13	Climate resilience and green design
SDG 14	Environmental education
SDG 15	Biodiversity, gardening, nature contact

13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



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Cluster D:

Institutional Partnerships and Less Direct Goals

SDG No.	Focus Area
SDG 1	Breaking cycles of poverty
SDG 2	Nutrition and food sustainability
SDG 17	Collaborative reform and partnerships

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



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Cluster A as an example



Cluster A: Human Development and Well-being of PIPs

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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Cluster A:



DG 3 in Correctional Settings – Rationale and International Standards

- SDG 3 promotes universal access to health and well-being at all ages, including persons in prison.
- Incarcerated populations face high rates of:
 - Physical illness
 - Mental health disorders
 - Substance dependence
 - Psychosocial vulnerabilities
- WHO (2021) and Council of Europe (2018) stress that prison health care must equal community standards.
- Health care in prison is a matter of human rights and public health.

Malta's Prison Health System – Key Features and Developments



- CSA's Medical Infirmary (MI) is one of the most advanced in Europe:
 - 4 full-time doctors, 24/7 nursing, in-house dentist, specialist consultants
 - On-site minor surgeries and diagnostics reduce hospital transfers
- Two medical cells built to hospital standards:
 - Emergency systems, private sanitation, real-time clinical access
- Free access to all prescribed medications – no financial barriers

Challenges and Ongoing Improvements

1. Mental Health Workforce Shortage

- Difficulty in recruiting and retaining qualified mental health professionals, particularly psychiatrists and psychologists.
- This limits the expansion of therapeutic services despite increasing demand.

2. Refurbishment of the Forensic Unit

- The unit, which integrates healthcare and custodial functions, is currently undergoing major refurbishment to improve conditions for psychiatric care and therapeutic intervention.

3. Continuity of Care Post-Release

- While in-prison healthcare is advanced, ensuring seamless medical and mental health support after release remains a challenge for reintegration and long-term well-being.





Cluster A:

DG 4 – Inclusive and Equitable Education in Prison

International and Local Initiatives

- **SDG 4** promotes inclusive, equitable, and lifelong learning for all – including persons in prison.
- **UN Mandela Rules** and **Council of Europe (2006)**: education in prison must match community standards and be needs-based.
- Education reduces recidivism, enhances rehabilitation, and promotes human dignity and reintegration.
- **Maltese Strategic Vision (2050)** positions learning as a lifelong right and tool for responsible citizenship.

Education at CSA:

- Education is voluntary but strongly encouraged in CSA.
- **4 Learning Hubs**: male, female, youth (CoRRS), and general adult.
- Offerings include:
 - Literacy, numeracy, secondary education, vocational training
 - Foreign languages (esp. English and Spanish)
 - University-level access and SEC exam participation
- Strong partnerships with Lifelong Learning Unit, MCAST, JobsPlus, and MATSEC Board.

Cluster A:

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SDG 4 – Challenges and Improvements in Correctional Education

Challenges

- **Educator shortage** due to national near-zero unemployment.
 - Most teaching is part-time; limited morning sessions.
- **Compulsory education (ages 14–16)** requires curriculum innovation suitable for prison settings.
- **Digital learning barriers** due to internet restrictions.
 - Security concerns limit access to online content.

Improvements and Strategic Goals

- Tablet-based learning being developed to improve access and digital literacy.
- Plans to:
 - Expand teaching hours and personnel
 - Enhance learning for non-Maltese speakers and learners with special needs
 - Invest in digital infrastructure and curriculum adaptation

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Cluster A:



SDG 5 – Gender Equality and Empowerment in Prisons

International and Local Initiatives

- **SDG 5** calls for achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.
- **UN Bangkok Rules (2010)** and **Yogyakarta Principles (2007)** stress trauma-informed, dignity-preserving, and inclusive care for women and gender-diverse persons in prison.
- **UNODC (2021)** highlights gendered pathways into incarceration and unique needs of women in custody.
- Malta's **Sustainable Development Strategy 2050** recognises gender equality as a cross-cutting governance priority.

At CSA:

- Women constitute ~8% of the prison population.
- CSA provides gender-responsive services:
 - Full-time forensic psychologist assigned to the women's unit
 - Indoor/outdoor gym facilities and mother-and-baby room
 - Joint rehabilitation and educational activities with male persons in prison
- Gender-sensitive policies include:
 - Placement of transgender women in female units
 - Choice of placement for Gender X individuals

Cluster A:



SDG 5 – Challenges and Gaps in Gender Equality

Challenges

- **Overcrowding** in the women's unit impacts dignity and privacy.
- **Limited access to gender-specific healthcare**, particularly sexual and reproductive health.
- **Shortage of staff** trained in gender-responsive and trauma-informed practices.
- Small prison population restricts diversity of programmes, especially for gender-diverse and minority groups.

Improvements and Strategic Directions

- CSA promotes **community-based sentencing** and expanded **family visit access** for mothers.
- Investments needed in:
 - Specialised staff training
 - Gender-specific healthcare and rehabilitation programmes
 - Regular consultation with women in prison on evolving needs
- Goal: Embed gender equality in all areas of prison life—from housing and healthcare to education, work, and release planning.



Cluster A:



SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Inclusion in Prisons

International and Local Initiatives

- **SDG 8** promotes full, productive employment and decent work for all, including persons in prison.
- **ILO (2012)** and **UN Mandela Rules**: prison labour must be voluntary, fairly remunerated, and linked to rehabilitation.
- Employment is a critical factor in reducing recidivism and supporting reintegration.
- Malta's **Sustainable Development Strategy 2050** emphasises inclusive employment as a tool for economic and social well-being.

At CSA:

- CSA provides internal work placements in:
 - Bakery, tailoring, kitchen, woodwork, cleaning, construction, maintenance.
- Work programmes aim to:
 - Structure daily life, Instil responsibility, Develop practical skills.
- Efforts are made to align work with education and rehabilitation pathways.
- Electronic monitoring (tagging) legislation is being introduced to allow community-based employment for low-risk persons nearing release.

Cluster A:



DG 8 – Challenges and Improvement Areas

Challenges

- **Limited diversity of work:** Many jobs are unskilled/semi-skilled due to trainer shortages and lack of resources.
- **Understaffing:** Shortage of correctional officers limits supervision of work placements.
- **Infrastructure constraints:** Limited physical space restricts expansion of employment opportunities.
- **High turnover:** Frequent prison admissions and releases hinder continuity in training.
- **Stigma:** Post-release employment remains difficult due to employer bias against persons with a criminal record.

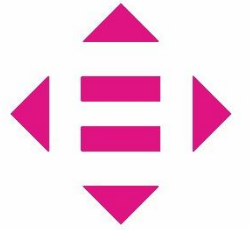
Improvement Strategies

- Develop **short-cycle, modular training** tailored to short sentences and bail releases.
- Strengthen **public-private partnerships** to create more work placements and reduce stigma.
- Promote **incentives and awareness campaigns** for employers.
- Ensure work is **non-exploitative**, fairly paid, and explicitly rehabilitative.
- Expand **community-based employment** options through electronic monitoring reforms.



Cluster A:

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



SDG 10 – Reducing Inequality in Prisons

International and Local Initiatives

- **SDG 10** addresses inequalities within and across societies—including within correctional systems.
- **Mandela Rules** (UNODC, 2015): prisons must avoid discrimination and accommodate individual needs.
- **UN Basic Principles (1990)** affirm equal dignity and treatment for all persons in prison.
- Malta's **Sustainable Development Strategy 2050** frames inclusion and equity as national priorities.

At CSA:

- CSA has introduced:
 - **Translation and interpretation services** for non-Maltese/English speakers.
 - **Multilingual prison regulations** to enhance transparency and fairness.
 - **Differentiated programmes** for men and women in education and rehabilitation.
- **Focus groups** with foreign nationals guide inclusive infrastructure and service design.
- Initiatives to improve **digital family contact** and **culturally sensitive living spaces** underway

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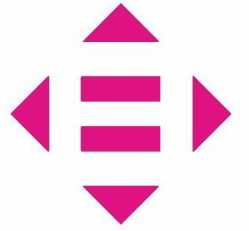



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Cluster A:

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



DG 10 – Challenges and Implementation Gaps

Challenges

- **Structural barriers** such as overcrowding and lack of diversity-trained staff limit equitable service delivery.
- **Language, cultural, and religious minorities** face difficulties accessing education, and literature related to prison rights and general regulations
- Malta's **small prison population** makes programme diversification for subgroups logistically difficult.
- **Stigma and visibility** post-release are heightened in small island contexts, hindering reintegration.

Strategic Improvements Needed

- Mandatory **staff training in diversity and inclusion**.
- Strengthen **inter-agency collaboration** (justice, welfare, education, housing) for holistic support.
- Embed equity across all stages



Cluster A:

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



DG 16 – Access to Justice and Inclusive Institutions in Prisons

International and Local Initiatives

- **SDG 16** promotes access to justice, inclusive institutions, and the rule of law—core to humane corrections.
- Correctional systems are **central to a country's human rights commitments**, not peripheral.
- Malta's **Sustainable Development Strategy 2050** prioritises good governance, justice, and institutional integrity.

At CSA:

- CSA has introduced several accountability and oversight mechanisms:
 - Internal complaints system
 - Commissioner for the Protection and Development of Prisoners
 - Ombudsperson access
 - External oversight bodies
- Focus on **procedural fairness, transparency, and rehabilitation over retribution.**
- Steps taken toward **inclusive decision-making and grievance redress** within the prison.

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Cluster A:

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



SDG 16 – Challenges and Priorities for Implementation

Challenges

- **Cultural resistance** within correctional institutions to participatory and rights-based practices.
- **Limited prisoner voice:** consultation mechanisms often remain superficial or underdeveloped.
- **Human rights training** for staff remains sporadic and needs expansion.
- **Oversight mechanisms** (e.g. disciplinary reviews, investigations) require more independence.

Strategic Priorities

- Deepen **institutional transparency and accountability**.
- Expand **rights-based training** and ethical governance for all correctional staff.
- Institutionalise **meaningful prisoner participation** in shaping policy and daily life.
- Ensure that all persons in prison, including minorities, can access fair complaint and review processes.

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Conclusion:

Strategic Vision for SDG-Aligned Prison Reform in Malta

Transforming Corrections Through the SDGs

- Shift from a containment-based to a *rehabilitation- and sustainability-driven* model.
- SDG alignment supports:
 - **Human dignity**
 - **Rehabilitation and reintegration**
 - **Environmental and operational sustainability**
- **Immediate step:** conduct a *comprehensive SDG audit* of correctional operations.
- Staff capacity-building needed in:
 - Human rights, trauma-informed care, sustainability, and gender-responsive practices.

Conclusion:

Building Sustainable and Inclusive Correctional Practices

Short- to Medium-Term Recommendations

- Launch pilot initiatives:
 - **Water conservation, waste separation, digital learning, green skills.**
- Strengthen partnerships:
 - Ministries of Health, Education, Social Welfare, Climate Action, NGOs, and academic institutions.
- Develop **context-specific indicators** for:
 - Healthcare access, education outcomes, employment readiness, reintegration success, and equity.
- Use *participatory methods* to involve prison staff, stakeholders, and persons in prison.

Conclusion:

Long-Term Outlook and Call to Action

Investing in the Future of Corrections

- Modernise prison infrastructure:
 - Green building standards, renewable energy, dignified and modular design.
- Establish a *new governance model*:
 - Formalised collaboration with universities, training bodies, and employers.
- Embed SDGs in all aspects of prison life—from education and healthcare to release planning.

Conclusion:

- SDG integration is not only modernisation—it is an ethical responsibility.
- Malta can lead by example in Europe, creating a prison system that is *just, inclusive, and future-ready*.



Thank You!



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Cluster B:

Sustainable Prison Operations and Infrastructure

SDG No.	Focus Area
SDG 6	Water and sanitation access
SDG 7	Energy-efficient infrastructure
SDG 9	Sustainable infrastructure modernisation
SDG 11	Urban integration and community links
SDG 12	Waste reduction and procurement

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



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Cluster B:

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



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Cluster B:

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



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Cluster B:

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



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Cluster C:

Environmental Sustainability and Prison Ecology

SDG No.	Focus Area
SDG 13	Climate resilience and green design
SDG 14	Environmental education
SDG 15	Biodiversity, gardening, nature contact

13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



Cluster C:



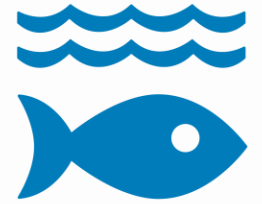
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Cluster C:

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



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Cluster C:

15 LIFE ON LAND



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Cluster D:

Institutional Partnerships and Less Direct Goals

SDG No.	Focus Area
SDG 1	Breaking cycles of poverty
SDG 2	Nutrition and food sustainability
SDG 17	Collaborative reform and partnerships

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



LUPS-CESCI
Research Group on
Cross-Border Cooperation




NATIONAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT
AND INNOVATION OFFICE
HUNGARY

PROJECT
FINANCED FROM
THE NRDI FUND

Cluster D:

1 NO
POVERTY



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Recommendations for Maltese Correctional Policy

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