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Introduction.

From about the second half of the 20th century, the contraries between the economic development of society and the limited possibilities of the nature of our world and its biosphere have become more reflected, thereby affecting the quality of people's life. It became evident that the more profound and broader contradictions, the more endanger the existence of people and biosystems. Modern civilization faces the issue of environmentally friendly development.

The UN commission and other international organisations have conducted numerous comprehensive studies to get an idea of the crisis state of the natural environment. Goals were proposed to balance socio-economic and environmental progress. An essential indicator of the level of understanding of this problem was the UN conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, where the concept of the transition of modern society to sustainable development was adopted (UN, 2015).

This concept orients social development towards transitioning to a new era of civilised development. It will be characterized by the formation of reasonable, considering future generations and meeting the needs of people without compromising the fundamental parameters of nature.

This report attentions on the 17 SDGs in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015. The work is aimed at general research with 17 SDGs and a detailed study of 3rd SDG Good health and well-being, 4th SDG regarding education, and 17th SDG the role of partnership in modern society. A review will analyse the problems addressed by these goals and highlight the significance of tackling them. The document also presents the policies and initiatives adopted by the UK government to meet these three goals, which are considered a priority to the 2030 Agenda. London's borough of Ealing is presented in the report as well as action strategies provided by Ealing Council to address Physical, mental, and social well-being and Quality learning of Ealing's residents will be considered.

Review of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

What does the term sustainable development mean? This term is commonly used to outline policies, innovations, projects, and investments that we can benefit from today without compromising the social and personal health of the future. In September 2015, a historic UN Summit took place in New York (UN, 2015).

193 United Nations member states attended it. World leaders have made significant decisions for Sustainable Development on sustainability from 2015 to 2030. Over the next 15 years, countries will have plan to achieve new universal goals in five critical areas: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership. The Sustainable Development Goals are the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The new agenda focuses on people and urges all countries to protect the planet by implementing prosperity regardless of income. All states will follow unique goals focusing efforts to fight all inequalities, eradicate poverty and protect the environment from the problems caused by climate change. (UN, 2023).

World leaders recognize that eradicating poverty must be inextricably linked to implementing policies that encourage economic growth and address multiple social needs, including health, education, social protection, and job creation. 169 targets comprise the 17 SDGs, each with 5 to 12 targets (GovUK, 2023).

The Sustainable Development Goals do not currently have any legally binding force. It is expected that governments will take responsibility and create conditions conducive to the achievement of the 17 goals.

According to United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (2015), the new agenda "It is a roadmap to ending global poverty, building a life of dignity for all, and leaving no one behind. It is also a clarion call to work in partnership and intensify efforts to share prosperity, empower people's livelihoods, ensure peace, and heal our planet for the benefit of this and future generations".

World leaders pledged to fulfil commitments to universal political agenda and act together. All countries must achieve the 17 interlinked goals; for this to happen, the collaboration of all sectors, such as governments, civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations, is crucial. They recall that it has already been eight years since work began to achieve the goal of sustainable development by 2030.

The historical moment is critical to agree on a shared intent to quickly find answers to the world's most serious problems, such as poverty and hunger and to remedy climate change. However, it has been seen, albeit for a short time, how the rapid spread of the Coronavirus has transformed itself from a public health emergency into one of the worst international crises, indelibly marking the known world.

According to UN estimates, the full implementation of the SDGs will require \$5-7 trillion in investment annually. At the same time, achieving the goals will bring economic benefits: they

will open market opportunities equivalent to \$12 trillion and provide 380 million new jobs (UN, 2020).

Societal demand for significant changes towards sustainability, from greening consumption to climate strikes, is also on the rise. However, the UN notes that the pace of achieving the SDGs is disappointing so far. The main problem is the lack of political will of the authorities, who often take the side of corporate interests rather than society.

This picture shows the Sustainable Development Goals and what the 17 Goals mean for people (UN, 2015).



Goal 3; Good Health & Wellbeing

Full title of the SDG 3 is "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages" (UN, 2023). The poorest segments of the population need affordable health care, health education, and disease prevention through safe water and sanitation.

To build a prosperous society, promoting well-being at all ages and ensuring a healthy lifestyle is essential. Much has been done to increase longevity and combat some of the most common causes of death related to maternal and infant mortality. However, it is still possible to improve to save millions of lives; efforts to combat many known and emerging diseases must be increased. Crucial will be increasing the funding of health services, improving sanitation and access to doctors.

Despite improving people's health, there are still difficulties in accessing health care; Covid-19 has further delayed this progress. Every day 16,000 children die from diseases such as tuberculosis or measles; more than five million children die before the age of five every year. Add to this that every day, hundreds of women still die due to complications during childbirth or problems related to pregnancy. To prevent these deaths, we need to work on prevention and education, better treatments, immunization campaigns and a focus on sexual and reproductive health.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are committed to eradicating epidemics such as AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other dangerous diseases by 2023. The goal is to guarantee global health care and allow the entire world population to access affordable and safe medicines and vaccines.

In recent years, climate change has become a more critical threat; Interestingly, improved health, climate change mitigation strategies, and cost savings can offer attractive benefits to various parties. As an example, we can cite developing more sustainable healthcare operations can benefit the health and well-being of patients and workers, save energy, reduce climate impact, and in the long run, cost savings. The World Health Organization is committing that all its work is sustainable to ensure that new generations are protected from today's ever-increasing health risks.

Goal 4; Quality Education

Quality education is the 4th goal of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and its full title is "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" (UN, 2023).

One of the fundamental human rights is the access to education. Education must completely develop the personality, strengthen respect for natural rights and fundamental freedoms, promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations of racial and religious groups, and assist the United Nations in keeping the peace. However, in 2018, 260 million children worldwide did not have access to school; in developing countries, one-third of girls

and women have difficulty enrolling in primary and secondary education, remaining at a disadvantage, and developing limited job opportunities, slowing economic growth school (UN, 2018).

One of the consequences of the spread of COVID-19 in 2020 around the world was the closure of schools in most countries, affecting 91% of students (UN, 2018). In April 2020, about 1.6 billion students were out of school, and many of them, at least 500,000 million, could not take advantage of distance learning due to lack of access (UNESCO, 2023).

Education has the potential to develop faster attainment of all Sustainable Development Goals and should therefore be part of strategies to achieve each of them. When people receive an adequate education, they can secure a better future by pulling themselves out of poverty.

Education is essential in reducing inequalities and helps achieve gender equality. It also educates people worldwide to live more sustainable and healthier lives. Another point where education is essential is promoting a more tolerant society among people and raising more peaceful people.

Goal 17; Global partnership for sustainable development.

Full title of the 17th Sustainable Development Goals is "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development" (UN, 2023). No single organisation or government can achieve sustainable development alone. One of the necessary conditions for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for up to 2030 it is a close collaboration between the various sectors of nations, such as authorities, civil society, the business sector, and all people at the global, regional, and local levels.

The Sustainable Development Agenda is working towards getting all developed and developing countries to work together so that no country is left behind.

Such relationships should be built on a shared vision and goals, focused on the interests of humanity and the planet.

According to the United Nations (2023), achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires long-term projects and investments; this requires foreign investment in critical industries, particularly developing countries. Significant resources will go to renewable and sustainable energy, information and communication technologies, transport, and infrastructure.

Countries commit to conducting regular progress reviews on implementing the Agenda to ensure the necessary mobilization. Civil society and representatives of various interest groups take part in them. Regions of countries exchange opinions in solving everyday problems. At the same time, at the UN, during the annual High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable

Development (HLPF), they monitor global progress, identify new problems and deficiencies, and indicate actions to be taken to correct the problems.

Policies approved by UK government in meeting SDGs; 3,4 and 17.

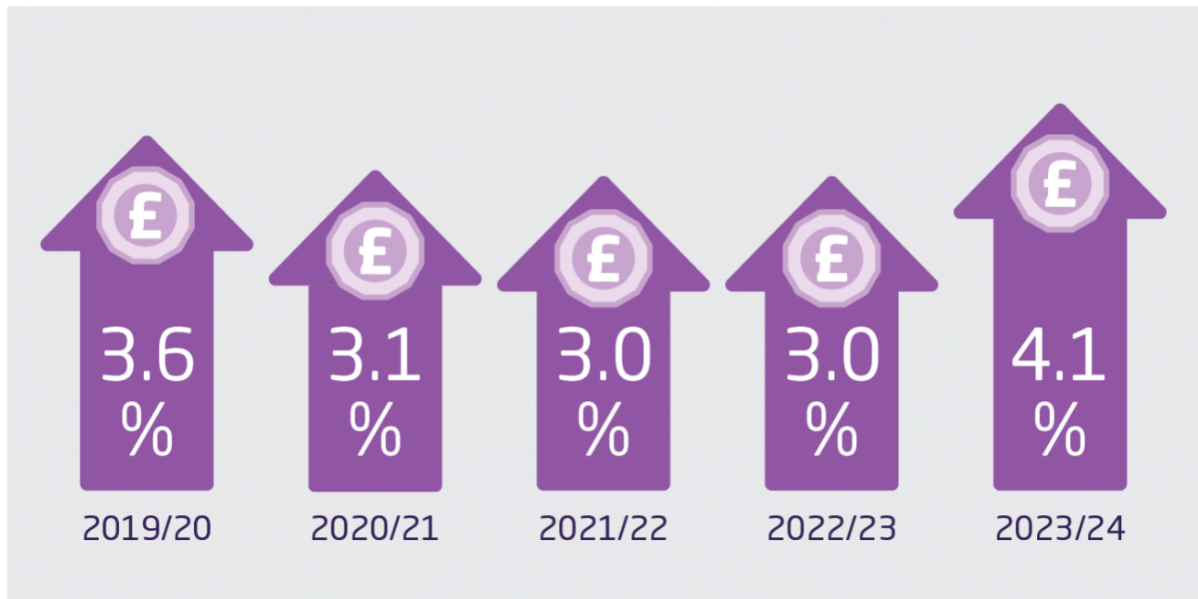
As part of Agenda 2030, the 193 member states of the United Nations are required to report on progress towards achieving the SDGs. The Goals aim to address various problems facing developed and developing countries. The issues to be addressed are poverty, inequality, the climate crisis, societal participation and access to health care and learning. This procedure is called a voluntary national review. The United Kingdom played a main role in the discussion of the objectives. In July 2019, the UK presented its first voluntary national review to achieve Sustainable Development Goals at the United Nations High-Level Policy Forum. UK data is reported on 180 (74%) of 244 global indicators, one of the highest percentages in the world (GOV.UK, 2019).

In the Voluntary National Review, the UK particularly emphasised the role of partnerships as sustainable development depends on every aspect of society includes civil society, academia and research, the private sector, parliamentarians and institutions, communities, and all people across the country. Rory Stewart, Secretary of State for International Development, said that we are proud of our progress in achieving our goals. The Goals, neatly encapsulated by the five Ps – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership - cover the most pressing issues of our time.

According to the 2019 Bond report (2023), one of the main reasons that adversely affected global progress towards achieving SDGs 3 was Covid-19. Resources and personnel have been diverted from essential health services to the Covid response, leaving other health issues unattended.

Especially the coronavirus pandemic has had a severe impact on public's mental health. In collaboration with frontline health and care staff, patients and their families developed the NHS Long Term Plan (2019). This plan pledged to increase investment in the health service, which will improve the quality of adequate mental health services for children and adults and prevent up to 150,000 cases over the next ten years in the treatment of major diseases, including heart disease, cancer, respiratory diseases, and stroke (Anna Charles, at al., 2019).

The picture shows NHS funding 2019/20 to 2023/24 (Anna Charles, at all., 2019).



17 SDGs cannot be considered independently one by one as they are connected.

So, SDG 3 cannot be achieved without considering the other goals.

Impact on the main factors of health and wellbeing is impossible without impact on socio-economic factors such as education, income, and gender. Educational policies are constantly being changed in the UK.

London, Borough of Ealing.

The global design, engineering, and management consulting company Arcadis has published a new report ranking the 100 best cities for sustainable development (Arcadis Sustainable Cities Index 2022 (SCI)). The Norwegian city of Oslo has been called the most environmentally friendly city in the world (Andrew Harbison., 2022). Cities were evaluated by examine the success of each in the field of environmental sustainability and the quality of life of people. Consideration was also given to how businesses in each city move towards sustainable development, including commitments to achieve net-zero emissions. Arcadis classed these criteria under the three demands of 'Planet', 'People' and 'Profit'.

In recent years, on the rating was negatively impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic as transport links worldwide faced social and financial challenges. Businesses were forced to close, public services ran out of steam, and unemployment rose.

According to the SCI (2022), London has been ranked as the sixth most sustainable city in the world.

London, thanks to its public transport system and accessibility, is considered one of the most sustainable cities in the world; despite this, the high levels of greenhouse gas emissions

compare London with cities like Cape Town or Shanghai, leaving London out of the first places of the general classification (LSDC, 2021).

Ealing Borough

An estimate by the UK government believes that 65% of the SDGs depend on local implementation, especially local government action. Cities and regions are playing an increasing role in UK and global sustainable policy (LSDC, 2021). Since 1965, 32 boroughs have been created in London (London Councils, 2015).

One of them is Ealing, known as 'the Queen of the Suburbs'. The borough is in West London and ranks 4th in term of population London's boroughs and 3rd in densely populated. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) the 2021 mid-year population estimate for Ealing was 367,100 (ONS, 2021). A population increase of between 11.6% and 20.7% is expected over the next 15-20 years. As a result, an increase in the demand for social and health services is expected, especially for older people and adds to the challenge of maintaining common spaces, the environment, schools, and public services (HWS, 2016).

SDG3 and SDG 4 solving strategies directed by Ealing Council.

Ealing Health and Wellbeing Board, in collaboration with partners such as Ealing Council, Ealing Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Ealing Community and Voluntary Service (ECVS), and Healthwatch Ealing, created a health and well-being strategy as a long-term action plane.

The main point of the strategy is to meet the needs of the local population, identifying key priorities for action that will benefit the lives and well-being of residents.

Health and well-being are crucial strategies for Ealing Council. Essential objectives are all services and programs that have a direct relationship with health, but also those indirectly connected, such as services for adults and children, employment, housing quality and the Local Plan are significant (HWS, 2016).

Concerning international studies, behavioural models have an incidence of about 40% in preventing premature death (National Institute of Health, 2015). This means that increasing quality of life is an essential first step in improving one's health. Ealing Council supports the local clinical commissioning group to ensure residents receive quality and safe GP services. Staying healthy is essential to ensure people have a happy and fulfilling life. It is understood that primary and secondary prevention with early interventions, associated with self-care

education and improving behaviour throughout life, will be fundamental elements for a better life.

Age UK Ealing provides a range of services to promote the independence and well-being of older people in the borough of Ealing, such as free counselling services and support for older adults, their families and caregivers, free telephone support and Befriending service for those who are lonely or isolated, and free service assisting older people in Ealing to involve with life in their community (Age UK, 2023).

Ealing Council and its partners have prepared an Ealing's SEND Strategy 2018-2022, that mainly prioritises getting children, young people, and adults with special needs the appropriate services and the assistance they need. Cooperation Ealing Council with the Ealing Clinical Commissioning Group can provide children and young people with a list of services, such as community facilities, a team for young people with learning disabilities and support for adults 18-25 years and feeding service for children with additional needs (Ealing Council, 2019).

[Sustainable development: Benefits from SDG 3, SDG 4, and SDG 17.](#)

Health is the most valuable thing every person has.

Sustainable Development Goal 3 was created to remind people of the importance of health, especially in our time. Sustainable development can be defined as supporting the well-being and health of all people in a community. It calls for improving the economy by avoiding waste, reducing emissions for less pollution, creating jobs and redistributing wealth.

Increasing well-being reduces the risk of injury and disease, improves the immune system with faster recovery times and increases life expectancy.

Goal 4 will provide all children with free primary and secondary education by 2030. It also guarantees equal access to vocational training, eliminates gender and wealth disparities, and ensures access to quality higher education for all.

Ealing has 69 preschools, elementary and junior schools. According to the data, between 2001 and 2020, Ealing's population aged 0 to 15 increased by 24,8% (Ealing Council, 2023).

Ealing Council's council plan is committed to ensuring that every child in the area has access to good and sustainable schools. Children and young people could start to face life in the best way, from their early years to having an excellent education.

Education is a critical element that will enable the realisation of many other sustainable development goals. Suppose people have the opportunity to receive a quality education. In

that case, they can improve the quality of life, sustainable development, and healthy life. Education is a fundamental human right that empowers one and promotes respect for religious and linguistic diversity, which is essential to achieving social cohesion and justice.

World leaders recognize the importance of global partnerships, as the way the system as a whole depends on it.

Ealing Council collaborates with many organizations, engaging more and more stakeholders and increasing the benefits of implementing sustainability in the health and education field. The Ealing Council have a strategy with specific deadlines and targets, which shows that they are serious about the SDGs. For example, the Ealing Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 to 2021 for Ealing draws together the work of the many organizations in Ealing, working in partnership, aiming to improve the health and well-being of residents. They involve many partners in the activities, such as people and associations, volunteers, commissioners, entrepreneurs, schools, and communities.

[Ealing Council to the best solutions towards SDGs 3, 4 and 17.](#)

Green and Open spaces are an inherent characteristic of Ealing. It has ten essential parks, generally the borough's largest and most used sites and four major nature conservation sites. Green Flags are national awards given to the UK's best parks and green spaces. Ealing's parks have been awarded more new Green Flags than any other borough in the UK this year (Ealing Council, 2023). Protection and enhancement of green spaces should be planned for as a key priority as it plays a vital role in the environmental protection in the area. The council provides open spaces, parks with equipment and outdoor gymnasiums or running tracks for citizens. It is known that physical activity in quality green spaces has essential benefits not only for the body but also for mental health; these spaces are also places for socialising.

A negative impact on residential neighbourhoods comes from traffic, pollution, and aggregate extraction; one of the most damaging effects of all this is noise pollution which is known to increase stress. Scientific studies have confirmed that increased noise causes stress, resulting in increased heart disease and mortality (Munzel, T., et al, 2014). Health statistics show that nearly 1 in 4 people died from Heart and circulatory diseases in Ealing (BHF, 2022). Potentially negative implications can be expected regarding employment if mineral aggregate sites are not exploited to their full potential.

According to the Department of Health, comparing the national average and other London boroughs, Ealing has a high proportion of obese children. For four and five-year-olds, the

national average of obese children is 9.9%, while for Ealing, it rises to 11.8%. Analyzing the age group between 10 and 11 years, we note that the statistics indicate that the increase is significant, reaching 21.8% (Ealing Council, 2018). Obesity has been scientifically proven to lead to numerous health problems, including type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, and mental health problem.

The council oversees some local organizations committed to educating on good habits from an early age and combating youth obesity. Starting from school to instil correct habits is undoubtedly a good start. More than 54 primary schools participate in the programme the 'daily mile', children run for 15 minutes every day, improving their physical fitness. It will be great if as many schools as possible take a part of this initiative (Around Ealing, 2023).

According to the official data for 2020, 6791 people lived in the district with various disabilities, of which only 20% received assistance from local authorities. (Ealing Mencap, 2023). In order to successfully achieve Sustainable Developments Goals, the Council's leadership needs to pay attention to new developments that promote social inclusion and serve citizens with special needs.

According to the quotation of the theologian Albert Schweitzer, "The purpose of human life is to serve and to show compassion and the will to help others." (Excellence Reporter, 2019). Showing affection and serving every individual with or without special needs, proper nutrition, constant physical activity, and a pleasant social life are integral to human life.

Conclusion

The adoption of the 17 SDGs focuses on addressing global social, economic, and environmental obstacles. The goals address questions that notably consequence people's lives and well-being. Since 2015, adopting the 17 SDGs has set the world on a more sustainable course, intending to complete significant outcomes by 2030.

Now, the availability of information has increased significantly. The function of modern education has become the formation of a person with the development of contemporary thinking. Individual commitment to a group effort: this is what makes a team, a company, a society, and a civilization work. Our world, the state, and even the smallest unit of society should distribute responsibilities to ensure strength in collaboration.

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