



Assignment1

Consultant's Report on Health, Wellbeing and Sustainable Development Goals in the UK.

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Introduction

In this assignment paper, the investigation will be looking into the City of London's health and well-being and the sustainable development goals of the current healthcare sectors. And the report we move a little bit forward to have a brief discussion on all the seventeen sustainable development goals and critically evaluate goals 3, goals 4, and goals 17 and the reason behind the United Kingdom's achievement in meeting the target of these three sustainable development goals will be analyzed in the report.

This study will still move forward a bit to examine and indicate some of the initiatives adopted by the City of London in meeting these three goals and how the people living in this city have benefited from the three goals, moreover, the report is going to through some research article reviews on this subject, to suggest how my chosen city can improve its present place on the three important sustainable development goals proposed by the United Nation. Some recommendations and what they need to improve on in the City of London in achieving the three important sustainable development goals will be verified and made known in this report.

What is health

Medical News Today highlighted, that health can be described as a state of complete mental, social well-being, and physical and not merely the absence of infirmity or disorder (Medical News Today, 2022). This means someone with good physical health is most likely to have bodily activity and process working at their highest time, while mental health can be referred to as someone's social, psychological well-being, and emotional.

What is well-being

According to the Centers for Disease Control, described well-being is a positive outcome that is important to a human being, and a substantial portion of some sectors of society, because these tell that people come to realize that their lives are satisfactory ways like employment, housing, and good living condition (CDC, 2018). Global observation of well-being might also include feelings ranging from depression to happiness and life satisfaction.

What are sustainable development goals?

United Nations Development Programmer, noted that sustainable development goals also referred to as Universal goals, were accepted in the year 2015 by the United Nations as a global approach to action and protect the planet, end poverty, and make sure by 2030 that everyone on earth should enjoy prosperity and peace (UNDP, 2022) see figure 1.

Figure1: Diagram of sustainable development goals



(Bradford, 2019)

Within goal 1: No to poverty, the most important of this goal is for the world to eradicate poverty and hunger in all forms of life by 2030, is still one of the highest challenges facing humankind by targeting the less privileged and increasing services and basic resources and assist country affected by climate-related disaster and conflict.

Goal 2: This goal aims to achieve food security and end hunger by promoting sustainable agriculture and improving nutrition in all humans before 2030 as indicated by (United Nations, 2022).

Goal 3: of the Sustainable Development Goal, called on all countries to ensure good health and well-being for all citizens at all stages of life. The target is to make sure all the most important health priorities are addressed together with maternal and child health, reproductive, non-communicable, communicable, and environmental illness.

Goal 4: the Sustainable Development Goal focuses on all countries to ensure inclusive and equitable good education and encourage lasting learning opportunities for all ages to make sure both boys and girls complete their secondary and primary school by 2030. The aim is to offer the same access to affordable vocational learning, that we eradicate wealth, and gender disparities, and accomplish global access to a good higher education. (UNOOSA, 2022)

Within goal 5: The target of this goal is to eradicate discrimination, all forms of violence, genital mutilation, and forced marriages and to value and recognize unpaid housework, and care through the establishment of public services.

Goal 6: The goal aim is to make sure by 2030 everyone had access to affordable and safe drinking water and access to equitable and adequate hygiene and sanitation for everyone.

Goal 7: This goal Highlighted that by 2030 there should be global access to dependable, and affordable advanced energy services by encouraging global cooperation in research of clean energy, and investing in energy infrastructure, and technology.

Goal 8: The goal explained that development-oriented strategies encourage constructive activities, innovation, and decent job creation through diversification to attain greater economic productivity (Global Goals, n/d a).

Goal 9: The goal objective is for sustainable industrialization, innovation, and robust infrastructure and to make sure there is a good rural road connection, and to increase development investment, research, and access to small industries.

Goal 10: The focus of this goal is to lower income inequality, crises from immigrants, and unfairness indexes among nations with the objective of better institutional regulation, reducing fiscal equality, and wages.

Goal 11: The goal aim is to start using federal urban policies to encourage communities to be safe for humans, sound, and sustainable. With convenient public transport, slum reduction, and more admittance of people to public areas, the vulnerable, and the poor must be protected from death and natural catastrophes. (Sinay, 2021)

Goal 12: This goal aims to ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns by implementing a ten-year framework for all countries, of which the advanced nation should take the lead, likewise putting into account the capabilities and development of developing nations. And by 2030, to a sustainable cutting down on waste generation through recycling, prevention, and reduction.

Goal 13: The aim is to ensure quick action to undertake the impacts of climate change by strengthening toughness and adaptive capacity to natural disasters and climate-related hazards and to incorporate climate change measures into planning, national policies, and strategies. Raising awareness and institutional and individual power on climate change impact reduction, mitigation, and adaptation (sdgdata, 2022a).

Goal 14: This goal aims to sustainably and safeguard the use of the seas, oceans, and marine resources and the target is by 2025, all countries should significantly prevent and decrease marine pollution of distinct types, from land-based doings, nutrient pollution, and marine debris. And by 2030, all nations should also address and minimize the effect of deep-sea acidification and tackle unreported, illegal, and unregulated fishing.

Goal 15: This goal defines its target as for countries to fight desertification, reverse and halt land degradation, cut biodiversity loss, and sustainably manage forests by ensuring that from 2020 all nations should ensure the restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of inland freshwater ecosystems, terrestrial and their services, and for them to upgrade towards sustainable forest supervision (SDG-TRACKER, 2018a).

Goal 16: The main purpose of this goal is to encourage inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable progress, offer access to justice for all human beings and build accountable, effective, and inclusive establishments at all stages. And for all nations to significantly cut all related death rates and violence in all places, end human trafficking, abuse, exploitation, and all sort of violence against children and encourage the rule of law at the international and national levels. Likewise, to ensure the same right to justice for all human beings.

Goal 17: This goal called for universal collaboration when it comes to justice and security reforms between representatives of nations, from the parliament, civil society, security sector, and the judiciary as this goal canvass for such multi-stakeholder methods at both the international and national stages (DCAF, 2021a). It also highlights the importance of enhanced international capacity building, policy coherence, and devotion to formal development aid to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goal.

Overview of SDG Goal3

According to the United Nation, sustainable development goal 3.1, explained that by 2030 there should be a universal decrease in maternal mortality fraction to lower than seventy per one hundred thousand live births and at the same time goal 3.2, end preventable deaths of children less than five years, and deaths of neonatal, with all nations aiming to cut newborns mortality as low as twelve per one thousand live births and under five years mortality to as low as twenty-five per a thousand live births. (United Nation, n/d) and end goal 3.3 emphasize the need to end the outbreak of tuberculosis, and AIDS, and ignoring

tropical illnesses and combat water-borne diseases, hepatitis, and additional communicable sicknesses.

The United Nations Global Compact, highlight that the SDG target on goal 3.4, is to cut down by one-third pre-mature death from non-communicable sickness through deterrence and therapy, encouraging mental health and wellbeing. While goal 3.5 targets to strengthen the treatment and prevention of substance abuse, which includes harmful use of alcohol and narcotic drug abuse. And goal 3.6, explained that, by 2020 to halve universal injuries and deaths from road crashes and goal 3.7, is to ensure by 2030 that there is global access to reproductive and sexual health care services that include family planning, education and information and the incorporation of reproductive healthcare services.

Likewise, goal 3.9 targets to decrease the number of illnesses and deaths from contamination, soil pollution, and hazardous chemical, in water and air. To assist in researching and developing medicines and vaccines for the non-communicable and communicable illnesses that primarily influence developing nations. (United Nations Global Compact, 2015)

Global Action for Goal3: The UNICEF, which is the United Nations Children’s Fund, that was founded by United Nations has been working vigorously for 75 years with more than 191 territories and nations for the well-being of all children and their rights through committed collaborations as a way of promoting the goal 3.1 target (UNICEF, n/d) that has helped build health resilient and welfare systems around the world by overcoming diseases, developing safer environments for families and their children everywhere in the universe’s, and also helping with vital services, skills and education.

National Action for Goal3: Tacking climate change and delivering the net zero, is one of the policies of the United Kingdom government to help achieve goal 3.9, that to reduce the number of sicknesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals in air or water, and soil pollution that may be a result of climate change. According to the Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy by 2050, (GOV. UK, 2021) to decrease the United Kingdom’s greenhouse gas emissions to net zero, which has been endorsed by work among government to deliver UK objectives on, international and domestic climate agenda.

Local Action for Goal3: Vision Zero. The Mayor of London through Transport for London, London Councils, other partners, and the police have adopted Vision Zero for road hazard in London, to help realizes the goal 3.6 target (Transport for London, 2018). This program was set out with the aim that no one should die in or by a London City bus by the year 2030, and all severe injuries and deaths from road accidents to be reduced or eradicated from the street of London by 2041. And to also establish a safer London that is less overshadowed by motor vehicles and make cycling and walking a more desirable option as a common priority for road policing, Transport for London, and boroughs.

Overview of SDG Goal4

The SDG4 has ten goals covering many various aspects of education according to the ‘United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’, with seven of them which

are anticipated results and the remaining three are means of accomplishing these aims, (UNESCO, 2021) and 4.1 targets that by 2030, all boys and girls must complete free, quality, and equitable primary and secondary learning that we lead to effective and relevant educative outcomes. 4.2 target by 2030, both boys and girls could have early quality childhood training, care, and pre-primary schooling.

The 4.3 also aims to ensure the same access for people to reasonable, excellent technical-vocational, and tertiary schooling by 2030, including university. 4.4 targets are that by 2030, increase the number of adults and youth who have appropriate skills, including vocational skills and technical for jobs employment and entrepreneurship. 4.5 targets that by 2030, eradicate gender inequalities in education and ensure the same access to all stages of schooling and career training for the vulnerable, Aboriginal people and children in vulnerable circumstances.

Furthermore, the Inter-Agency Secretariat of UNESCO Headquarters, describe the 4.6 targets as all youth and a significant proportion of adult, including women and men, to ensure by 2030, achieve numeracy and literacy (Inter-Agency Secretariat UNESCO, 2022) and the 4.7 targets also mention that by 2030, to make sure all learners acquire the skills and knowledge needed to encourage sustainable development in education for sustainable lifestyles, gender equality and human rights.

Also, the 4>a target highlights the need to upgrade and construct learning facilities that are child, gender, and disability sensitive and provide non-violent, safe, effective, and inclusive learning for all. And 4>b target is by 2030 to increase globally the number of scholarships accessible to least developed nations, developing countries and African nations for admission in higher education, vocational training, and communication and information technology. The 4>c target noted that by 2030, the supply of qualified teachers has significantly increased through the universal collaboration for teacher coaching in developing nations.

Global Action for Goal4: Space4SDGs has been one of the UNITED NATIONS Office for Outer Space Affairs initiatives, launched to address SDG4 like Space4youth and Space4Women. Moreover, UNOOSA also offers, collaboration with its associates (UNOOSA, 2022) this capacity-building attempt in educational organizations around the planet has become a cornerstone of the agencies to support the benefits of space activities as an act of inspiration for younger generations to follow a career in a space-related field, to facilitate the advancement of local capacities in the arena of space technologies.

This will lead to a high-speed internet connection and tailored virtual educational content distributed through satellite. And e-learning, remote learning, and lifelong learning opportunities for isolated and remote communities. It will also provide electronic attendance supervision and the establishment of incentives for parents to decrease the dropout proportion.

National Action for Goal4: According to Family Action, The National School Breakfast Program (NSBP) has been financed by the Department of Education and presented by Family Action to assist schools in England to help children at the start of the school day with

a healthy breakfast, (Family Action, 2022) as this is a way of supporting children development, and for the fact that a healthy school breakfast, exclusive of stigma or barrier, can set up a child to progress and give the children the actual finest chance to study, as this is a good way encourage their mode of going to school.

Local Action for Goal4: According to the City of London, in the process of achieving the sdg4 there is a policy called The School Admission Code, that demands London City to have a reasonable Access Protocol in place to enable that entry to education is quickly secured for children, (City of London Corporation, 2022) most especially the vulnerable who miss out from school and “section 3.14 of the School Admission Code” published in 2021 through the Department for Education stated a condition for the borough to implement the policy called a Fair Access Protocol. The policy will ensure that all local governments must have a Fair Access Protocol to ensure that vulnerable children, unplaced and everyone with a problem getting admission into a school are allocated a place.

Overview of SDG Goal17

The SDG 17.1 target is to reinforce local resource mobilization, as well as through universal aid to developing nations, to improve domestic power for other revenue collection and tax, and the 17.2 targets also subjected advanced nations to be fully dedicated to their official growth assistance, (sdgdata, 2022b) including the dedicated by a lot of developed nations to achieve the goal of 0.7% of gross national income for (ODA/GNI) official development assistance to developing nations and from 0.15% to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least advanced nations. And 17.3 targets to coordinate extra financial funds for developing nations from numerous sources.

The 17.4 goals also emphasize the need to help developing nations in achieving lasting debt sustainability through organized rules aimed at fostering debt restructuring, debt relief and debt financing as appropriate, and dealing with the external loan of extremely indebted poor nations to decrease debt agony. 17.5 goal is also subject to, implementation and adopts investment promotion systems for least advanced countries.

17.6 targets say enhance South-South, North-South and triangular regional and global collaboration on and access to innovation, technology, and science and improve intelligence-sharing on mutually agreed conditions, with enhancing coordination within existing mechanisms, most especially at the UN level, and through a universe technology assistance mechanism. (DCAF, 2021b) the 17.7 goal is to encourage the transfer, development, diffusion, and dissemination of environmentally noisy technologies in developing nations on positive terms.

The 17.8 targets, fully operationalize the science, and technology bank and innovation power-building system for least advanced nations by 2017 and empower the use of allowing technology, most especially communication and information technology. 17.9 goal to promote global assistance for targeting and implementing effective capacity-building in developing nations to assist federal plans to execute all the SDGs, including through South-South, North-South and triangular partnerships. The 17.10 targets to encourage a global

non-discriminatory, open, rules-based, and equitable joint trading pattern within the WHO, through the closing of negotiation under its DDA.

The 17.11 goal is also to raise the trade of developing nations, especially with the mind of doubling the least advanced nations, share of world trade by 2020. 17.12 goal is to understand timely execution of quota-free market and duty-free access on a durable basis for all least advanced nations, stable with World Trade Organization ruling, by making sure that preferential laws of the origin relevant to imports from least advanced nations are simple and transparent and contribute to enabling market access. (SDG-TRACKER, 2018b)

The 17.13 goal is to enhance the world's macroeconomic stability, through policy coherence and policy coordination, and the 17.14 target is the improvement of policy unity for sustainable advancement.

The 17.15 goal is to respect each nation's leadership and policy space to implement and establish policies for impoverishment eradication and sustainable advancement. 17.16 goal is to improve the universal collaboration for sustainable advancement, matched by multi-stakeholder associates, which share intelligence, mobilization, technology, expertise, and financial resources, to help sustain the accomplishment of the SDG target in all nations, especially developing countries.

The United Nations Global Goal highlighted that 17.17 targets the promotion and encouragement of effective public-private, public, and civil society collaboration, building on the knowledge and resourcing policies of associates (Global Goal n/d b). 17.18 goal also targets that by 2020 to improve capacity-building assistance to developing nations, including least developed nations and the little island developing states, to raise drastically the availability of best quality, reliable and timely data disaggregated by wages, race, age, gender, migratory status, disability and other characteristic appropriate in national circumstances. The 17.19 goal by 2030 is to build on current initiatives to improve the measurement of growth on sustainable advancement that complement the gross local product and encourage statistical power-building in developing nations.

Global Action for Goal17: The World Health Organization, explained that the establishment of The Global Action Plan (GAP) in 2019 for Well-being and Healthy Lives is to bring collectively thirteen multilateral health, humanitarian agencies and development, with the aims of helping countries accelerate advancement on the health associated SDGs aims, through a set of promise to strengthen partnership within the agencies to take combined action and deliver more corresponding and aligned help to nations owned and lead national strategies and plans (World Health Organization, 2022).

National Action for Goal17: The Royal Holloway highlighted that the "Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF)" is the United Kingdom's £1.5 billion authority initiative aimed at encouraging research partnership between United Kingdom organisations and organisations in (DAC) Development Assistance Committee, listed nations to produce an innovative result to intractable development problems, (Royal Holloway, 2021).

Local Action for Goal17: The London Council noted that "The London Economic Action Partnership (LEAP)" is a local business collaboration for London, (London Councils, n/d) the

London Economic Action Partnership brings business and entrepreneurs together with the London council and Mayoralty to recognise strategic action to help and lead in job creation and economic growth in all London Councils.

My London Consultancy Report on SDGs 3, 4 and 17

To London Constituency.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Mr. O Mafimisebi, the consultant for the London constituency on the Sustainable Development Goal on sdg3 which is good health and well-being, sdg4 education for all Londoners and the sdg17 which demands a strong partnership in all the targets of sustainable development goal to fully achieve its objective.

And this consultancy report aims to give London constituency the best possible advice on how London can make health and well-being, education, and partnerships in the global sustainable development goal achievable and sustainable for all its residents. And the progress all the boroughs have been making in this regard will be discussed and addressed in this report.

SDGs3-Health and Well-being in London. According to the City of London Corporation, everyone who works, visits, and lives here in London have a right to adequate good health and well-being (City of London Corporation, 2021). As the city accommodates a lot of people from rough sleepers, workers, residents, and everyday visitors with various health issues and needs, and with the aim of united health and wellbeing plans, the city health and wellbeing Board should enhance the health and general wellbeing of people who lives within London and to decreases health inequalities within the Square Mile.

Finding: The London Sustainable Development Commission noted that for Londoners, healthy life expectancy tended to raise from 2015-2018, according to the new data, with significant inequalities, (London Sustainable Development Commission, 2021a) but due to the pandemic this will be affected significantly. And the prevalence of the HIV and London suicide ratio has gone down since 2015. But alcohol abuse remains a terrible health issue and the number of sexually transmitted diseases has deteriorated significantly.

At birth. Healthy life expectation.	2016-2018 Women's: 64.4 years Men's: 64.2 years
Among quintiles. Differences in life expectancy.	2015-2017 women's: 4.1 years men's: 6 years
Rate of suicide:	2019 8.1% of every 100,000 population in London.

Sexually transmitted disease, rate of diagnosis.	2019 New 1,663 STI diagnoses in every 100,000 population in London.
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SDGs4-The Mayor of London highlighted that London’s ambition is to continue producing a world-class educational system to flourish as a universal hub of cultural, innovation, and economic activity, (Mayor of London, 2017) of which to achieve this desire requires outstanding schools in the capital, leaders, great teachers, and high-quality knowledge for young persons from early years to maturity.

However, the capital must maintain to enhance the educational outcomes of the young people living here in London, so that London can compete as part of a world economy. And the City must make universal comparisons and the information to assist in shaping the challenges and priorities that London faces.

Findings: when it comes to education in London, the resulting outcome is impressive in all stages, so students improve within crucial stages. The amount of young people not in school, training or employment and grown-up citizen with no qualifications has dropped over time, while significant imbalances in learning outcomes remain between gender, boroughs, ethnicities, and students qualified for free school meals (London Sustainable Development Commission, 2021b).

Results for GCSE. Normal attainment, 8 scores per student	2018-2019 49.4
16-18 years of age, not in employment, education, or training (NEET)	Dec. 2019-Feb. 2020. 4.8%
Adults with no qualification or low NVQ1	2019 13.2%

SDGs17: For example, the Special Collection team of UCL is collaborating with festival planners and young adults living in the East London district to tell stories of native history and encourage the people to consider taking a career in heritage.

Findings: According to the University College London stated that in the year 2020, the previous partnerships between the planners of the yearly festival of “London Borough of Newham’s Heritage Month” contacted the Head of Outreach at University College London, Special Collection Vicky Price, University College London, (2022) of which they worked together to produce the past festival content, and the collaboration fashioned the training video for the young called “What is Heritage” as a result of the partnerships.

Recommendation

1. Regarding well-being and good health, it will be better for London to take concerted action to enhance the air quality in the capital this will dramatically cut down the air pollution in London and will lead to all Londoners enjoying a good environmental atmosphere in the capital.

2. London should focus on capacity-building by creating collaborations for partnerships on the targets and resourcing local government sustainability teams.
3. It will also be better for London to engage and communicate the awareness of the goals to all Londoners and to run a lot of events like Aid' for the Goals and engage as well as major decision-makers (CAG Consultants, 2018).
4. It will be good for the Capital to start improving impartiality of opportunity for everyone living in the capital and to try and resolve the mysterious homelessness.

Conclusion:

My conclusion is that this report paper has made me know the importance of the global sustainable development goals, as a target that affects every aspect of our life, and if effectively manage and executed is going to change the way we live and as well as, enhance our general well-being and take most of the people out of poverty.

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