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Module name: Health Wellbeing and sustainable development

Module code: BMHP6021

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Submission Date: 30th August 2023

Word Count: 3,749

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Introduction

This report will be briefly discussing each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Numbers 3, 4, and 17 of the SDGs will be discussed in more details. The United Kingdom's policies and initiatives adopted in meeting; these 3 SDGs will be highlighted. The Harrow borough area will be utilised in this report and the local policies and statistics to meet the 3 SDGs, will be emphasised. A comparison of Harrow borough of London and the borough of Brent on how it has fared as regards achieving these 3 SDGs. Lastly some recommendations will be given on how to improve the achievement of the 3 identified SDGs.

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

Ford (2015) highlights that sustainable development goals are new universal standard goals, targets, and indicators that United Nations emphasise on. These are goals that assist individuals in various settings to be able to live in their communities without changing them but, providing, economic, and social support for the individuals of countries, these are for the present and future. The United Nations defines the sustainable development goals as “the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.” The WHO (2023) explains that “the sustainable development aim is to change our world, its aim is to call for action to end poverty and inequality, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy good, health, justice, and prosperity”.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The sustainable development goals are principles that were introduced to meet the needs of individuals, to live in such a way that their fundamental necessities are met. In 2015 The United Nations adopted; the 17 sustainable development goals are global goals which all countries need to achieve by the year 2030 as created by (United Nations 2023) These are:

Goal 1: The plan is for there to be no poverty for all citizens. To achieve this all individuals should be able to acquire jobs which pay well, and these jobs should allow them to afford their needs, such as decent homes, no matter their creed, educational background, or social status. This goal also will attempt to decrease the cases of homelessness.

Goal 2: - All individuals no matter the colour, creed, or position in life should not be hungry. To achieve this, citizens will be encouraged to eat healthy, for this to take place farming will be encouraged so that people are able to buy fresh crops, to achieve this a domestic agriculture

policy that provides an environmental land management system that are affordable and eradicate malnutrition among the populace. (In class notes, 2023).

Goal 3:– People no matter their status in life should have access to good healthcare and live a healthy life. This goal is to ensure individuals have access to good health care, by supporting the National Health Service to be productive in giving and providing high quality care to all. The Department of Health and social care will need to make sure that those employed in hospitals have the right skills and knowledge to function effectively and efficiently.

Goal 4:– No matter the status of the person high quality education should be made accessible to all individuals. High quality education should be made affordable and accessible for all the populaces. For individuals to be liberated and to broaden their horizon education plays a vital role. The global goals (2023) highlight that education liberates the intellect unlock various opportunities. The ideal is for all classes of people should be able to have access to education. No matter the age from young children to adult education.

Goal 5: Equality for all genders no matter who they are. There should be equal opportunities for all. This has been seen to be in operation when individuals apply for jobs. Applicants are asked to fill in their ethnicity and sexual preference this to give and provide equal opportunities, so that there is a representation of all classes, genders, religions, and creeds. For example, in Harrow there is a zero tolerance to discrimination. Voluntary Action Harrow Co-op (2018) state that they are dedicated to improving equality, diversity, and inclusion.

Goal 6: The goal is to prevent disease and illnesses clean water and good sanitation to be made available for all citizens. Water prone diseases have been known to kill children especially hence the provision of this basic need will save lives especially in developing countries. The global goal states that the aim is by 2030 there will be universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Goal 7: This goal identifies the provision of clean energy for example electricity, solar energy, and gas. By the year 2030, ensure that modern energy services are for everyone and to increase the global rate of the improvement in energy efficiency. Our World in Data team (2023) express that source of energies such as solar energy systems and standalone systems are some of the sources of energies that should be accessible to all individuals.

Goal 8: – Every citizen should be able to have employment that pays a good salary and for there to be economic growth in these countries. It is important that working conditions are made to be conducive to all citizens so that individuals can put in their best at work and employers are able to get the best from their employees, which in turn brings about economic

growth to the country. As when employees feel that they are valued in a company they put in their best and are happy to go the extra mile in putting in their best.

Goal 9– Infrastructure in any country does help in building the economy of the country. Development in countries are assisted by industries development. Once there are various companies that invest in cities or countries, that helps to boost the economy of the place. This is why Goal 9 of the sustainable goals is to promote development of that economy, as it provides job opportunities for individuals also it encourages out investors to come and invest in such areas. This highlights that technological progress is paramount in discovering lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges such The United Nations Development Programme (2023).

Goal 10 This goal emphasizes that individuals should be treated fairly no matter what class status they are, for example, there should be no social exclusion due to structures not put in place, individuals who use wheelchairs should be able access facilities such as buses and buildings as there should be provisions made available. also, the pensioners should be protected and made sure that their rights are protected. The King Fund (2022) express that health inequalities are avoidable and unfair hence why it is important that a conscious effort is made to make sure that vulnerable individuals are catered for.

Goal 11 This goal addresses that fact that cities and communities should be able to live together in harmony even though they have different values, cultures, and religions, this means that respect is given to each other and living with understanding and consideration for other people. In class Notes (2023) state that sustainable; cities rely on the support of good governance.

Goal 12 This goal lays emphasis on resources been used efficiently and effectively so that the best is achieved in the resources that are invested. Individuals should be able to access basic amenities which are affordable and accessible when needed. For example, good road infrastructure, no matter the location be it in the rural areas or in cities. United Nations (2023) stipulate that countries are committed to making basic changes in the way that societies produce and consume goods and services.

Goal 13 This goal concentrates on the climate change which is an issue worldwide. The sea level has greatly been an issue as there is a drastic change to this, hence the need for there to be changes, in the attitudes of individuals. Global warm has now become an issue, due to the immersion of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Turrentine (2021) explain that global warming occurs when there are a great amount of carbon dioxide and other air pollutants. which different countries are now taking firm decisions and legislations.

Goal 14 This goal shows the importance of persevering the sea, to encourage individuals not to over fish, also to protect the seas from pollutions, which can have an adverse effect on the fishes and other animals that live in the sea. (In class notes 2023) express that it is crucial to manage the marine resources.

Goal 15 This goal highlights the importance of making sure individuals can live healthy and productive lives, it is important for individuals to live as disease free as possible it is also important to preserve the trees and for there to be more forestry, in existence.

Goal 16 This goal highlights the importance for every citizen to be treated fairly and be given the protection and safety that they deserve no matter their class in society. All individuals should be giving their rightful respect and dignity whether the person knows what they are entitled to or not.

Goal 17 This goal explains that for the sustainable development goals to be achieved there must be a global co-operation, and there needs for there to be a global alliance. (In class notes, 2023) highlight that there must be a joint effort from the local to the international level a partnership to assist in the success of achieving these goals.

Goal 3 As earlier stated, this sustainable development goal is crucial in the promoting of good health and wellbeing. All individuals no matter where they are should have access to good health, for example the mental health of all individuals not only those in hospitals but, in areas such as in the community and in prisons, their wellbeing should be catered for.

The Sustainable development management (2020) explains that it is important for senior staff in the National Health Service be trained on mental health awareness sessions. The focus of this goal is to keep people healthy. Gaffney (2014) state that the end goal of the sustainable

development goals to encourage a new worldview and provide the start of a plan to end poverty. For children to concentrate in school they need to be fed well, however families from poor backgrounds may struggle with this, hence the introduction of free school meals once the family is earning below a certain amount. Williams (2023) explains that about 7,000 children in the borough of Harrow in London are to receive free school meals during the holidays.

Goals 4 This goal highlights the importance of all individuals having access to good quality education. It has been law, in the United Kingdom that all individuals must have the basic education until the age of 16 years. Shrosbree (2022) agrees with this line of thought and highlight that it is “compulsory for all children in the United Kingdom to attend primary and secondary schools”. No matter the level and ability a child has they must be provided with good quality education.

It is now common for children with mild disabilities to be among mainstream education. The idea is to make education all-inclusive and where possible allow their peers to mix and not feel left out. For example, children who have hearing problems have a sign teacher that is able to teach them alongside the main teacher of the class teaching the rest of the class. The sign language teacher is also able to teach other children basic sign language so that the rest of the class can relate, communicate, and play with the children that have hearing issues. The Special Education Needs in Harrow (2021) emphasize that the 2015 SEND code of practice have eradicated the requirement for different school action and school action plus which means that all children are taught collectively no matter their challenges.

Goal 17 - This sustainable development goal stresses the importance of there been a partnership at all levels, local, national, and internationally. It is a joint effort and needs the understanding and considerations of everyone. The enthusiasm needs, to be seen and understood by all parties for there to be the desired result. (In class notes 2023) express the importance of all countries having the same desire and wanting to make sure that the sustainable developments goals are implemented and achieved there needs to be an inclusive vision where all countries understand what needs to be attained. The fact that a global decision was made and agreed, demonstrates that the need for there to be a united front. Maley and Pearchey (2017) Express that creating non-discriminatory laws and policies are seen by many as valuable goals to attain without resistance.

Policies and Initiatives Adopted by United Kingdom Government In Meeting Goals 3, 4, and 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals

Protecting the environment

United Kingdom is dedicated to protecting the environment by implementing initiatives such as its citizens having to buy carrier bags to put their groceries in supermarkets, this is connected to goal 3 which helps to improve the wellbeing of the United Kingdom populace. Gov UK (2021) explains that the implementation of the charge for carrier bags when purchasing items in supermarket was meant to decrease the single use of carrier bags and to decrease waste, hence this helps in reducing wastage.

Congestion Charges

This is an initiative that was established to assist in air pollution which can be connected to both goals 3 and 17 this is because it is an initiative that promotes a healthier living for all its populace and the fact that all individuals need to be involved for it to be successful, hence the need for a partnership. Warranty wise (2021) explain that the reason for this initiative is to decarbonise United Kingdom by the year 2050 which is a very enthusiastic goal.

Taxpayers are kept safe

This goal is connected to goal 17. It is the United Kingdom's plan to make sure its populace is kept safe. It is also important that taxpayers can identify and understand what the tax they pay, are used for. Those who need financial support the government plans to give the necessary assistance. (HM Revenue and customs outcome, 2021 – 2022).

UK Evaluation on Its Performance on Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015 there was an evaluation by United Kingdom to see how well they had performed in achieving the 17 set goals. The outcome showed that only 21% of the goals have been achieved. Global Compact (2015) express that a review was performed in 2015 to show how far the United Kingdom has performed as regards the 17 sustainable development goals.

Harrow Borough Council and Brent Borough Council

Harrow is a borough which is situated in northwest London. Harrow borough has a population of 260,987, when a census was carried out in the mid-2021. Harrow has a mixed demography where 45% of its population are Asians. White 36.5%, black 7.3%. the life expectancy in Harrow is 84 years old. (Vabes, 2023).

Brent borough council is situated also in Northwest London it is home to around 327,800, Inhabitants. Women are among 49% of the populaces and 61% of the very elderly populaces. Brent is known to be the 9th largest borough in London (Brent, 2023)

Goal 3: Harrow is very active as regards healthy living by encouraging individuals to use more of walking and cycling rather than using their cars as a mode of transport. This is to allow individuals to be less inactive and to exercise more. London Borough of Harrow explains that the increase of active travel is paramount by letting individuals' cycle and utilizing public transport. There is also the "Help Harrow" scheme which assist the less privilege to receive free food. This was launched in 2021. (Harrow borough Plan). Some statics show that, in Harrow 23.5% residents were estimated to be earning below living wage in 2021 around the same as the average London borough; In 2019 26% of people in Harrow borough lived in household less than 60% around the same as the average London borough; 58 people in Harrow were seen sleeping rough in 2021 the average London boroughs (Trust for London, 2023). There was also a case in Harrow in which 29 people were found to be living in one house (Harrow Times, 2017).

Goal 4 Harrow prides itself in acknowledging the diversity and equal opportunities for all its populace. It is a multi-cultural area and therefore aims to provide equality for all citizens, London Borough of Harrow (2023) explain that equality and diversity is taken very seriously and implemented where possible. Harrow's version is founded on acknowledging the needs of all its populace by influencing inclusiveness, fairness, and justice. Adult education is also encouraged in the borough of Harrow for example there are various courses which adults can sign up for and be educated. London borough of Harrow (2023).

Goal 17

Harrow council is committed to the sustainable development goals and have been striving to attain and meet all these goals. Harrow Core Strategy (2012) highlight 6 core points which are to be focused upon and these are:

Economic development in Harrow

Every Harrow child

Health, wellbeing, and independence and improving environment.

Culture communities and identify the future of public services democracy.

The above points demonstrate that it is a collective effort of the whole borough to achieving these set goals hence the co-operation of all the populace of Harrow have a role to play in achieving this goal.

Comparison of Harrow Borough and Brent Council as Regards 3, 4, and 17 sustainable development goals

When comparing how Harrow council and Brent Council have attempted in achieving the sustainable development goals 3, 4, and 17 it could be stated that each of these boroughs have used various strategies to achieve them which are the following:

Both Harrow council and Brent council are doing well in terms of high-level education. Statistics demonstrates that 91% of school leavers decide to further their education in Brent which is higher than the national level of 85%. Brent and Kilburn Times (2012). This is linked to goal 4 which is good quality education for all. Likewise in Harrow the Trust for London (2023) highlights that GCSE results in Harrow were higher than the other London boroughs by scoring 75.9% of students achieving A – C grades in English Language and Mathematics.

Considering goal 3 for the sustainability development goal, Harrow borough prides itself for looking after the wellbeing of its indigenes for example, statistics shows that Harrow has the second highest number of people with diabetes in England, which is 9.6%, hence the need for the strategy in place known as “happy healthy borough”. The plan is to halt obesity by the year 2025. 1 in 4 individuals aged 40 to 74 who have the right to NHS health check have done so. (Harrow and health wellbeing strategy 2022 – 2030) However, in Brent Council health issues

are also taking very seriously and promoted for example there is the “Brent Health Matters”, which is a program dedicated to tackle health inequalities in Brent Council. Brent council has been seen to be worse than the national average concerning young people’s mental health. (Brent Health and wellbeing strategy, 2021). In Brent 29.5% of its populace are estimated to be earning below the living wage in 2021 which is below the average London borough. (Trust for London, 2023).

When examining how Harrow borough has fared concerning goal 17 as regards the sustainability development goal it could be stated that this borough prides itself in investing in its populaces. The core strategy (2021) explains that there is a need for Harrow to be a place where its individuals are comfortable, and safe, making sure people have a good quality of life, also to adapt of climate change and the prevention of floods in the borough. (Harrow council, 2013).

When considering Brent council, it has an active role in meeting the goal 17 of the sustainability development goal, In Brent council there has been a 35% reduction of in total carbon emissions between the year 2005 – 2018 (Brent climate emergency strategy 2021 – 2030). This demonstrates the fact that Brent council is working closely with its populaces to improve the environment.

Recommendations

When looking at the Harrow Borough as all it has been dedicated to meeting the 17 sustainability development goals. There are areas that still need improvement. The area of health can still be improved. When considering, waiting times in hospitals, it has been reported that the waiting times in Accident and emergency in harrow-based hospital is still an issue hence this even though it has been addressed, more emphasis needs to be put on this issue. Thomas (2022) explains that 7,900 people in Northwick Park Hospital were waiting for more than four hours.

The area of homelessness in Harrow. It is still an issue that needs to be addressed further as stated homelessness is still high in Harrow (Harrow council homelessness & rough sleeping strategy 2020). It should be more accessible for individuals who are living in this borough to getting the help that they need.

There is need for more health promotion as regards obesity as it is reported that Harrow is less active and more inactive than London and the nation. Around 1 in 3 are seen to be obese.

(Harrow Transport Local Implementation plan, 2021). This shows that there needs to be more awareness and motivation for people to make healthier choices.

The issue of individuals in Harrow council waiting for long periods before seeing their General Practitioner Mitchell (2019) highlight that 19% of the people living in Harrow are waiting longer than two weeks to see their general practitioner. It is therefore important that more appointments are generated for these individuals to be seen earlier.

Conclusion

This report has discussed at length the sustainability development goals which, the United Kingdom has played an active role in it been implemented. The report has demonstrated how these goals have been established to improve the lives of individuals, globally, nationally, and locally. The report demonstrated that both Harrow and Brent councils even though they are implementing these goals there is still lots of work that needs to be undertaken. Recommendations were made for the borough of Harrow, in areas where they are failing or where improvement is needed. If the 17 sustainability development goals are implemented effectively, it will benefit both the government and those that are governed.

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