

Written Assignment (Report)

Module: Health, Wellbeing and Sustainable Development

Module Code: BMHP6021

Lecturer Name: Gregory Cowan

Student Name: Maria-Cristina Ilie

Student ID: 2008191

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
“Briefly discuss the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”	4
“Discuss Goal 3 Good Health & Well-being, Goal 4 Quality Education, and Goal 17 Partnerships to achieve the Goals in detail at the beginning of your report”.	6
"Indicate a minimum of two to three policies or initiatives adopted by the UK government in meeting these three goals".	7
“Identify a city or borough in the UK”.	7
"Once a city or borough in the UK has been identified, provide at least one policy for each of these global goals or SDGs and also include basic statistics in this context”	9
"Critically examine how the city or borough identified has benefited from these SDGs".	11
“Add a minimum of four recommendations for the city or borough identified and suggest what needs to be improved in meeting the vital SD Goals”.	12
Conclusion	14
Reference	15

Introduction

Sustainable development is the 2030 agenda list which comprises 169 targets and 17 goals to eliminate poverty and create a sustainable world. It helps to point out and address an extended range of challenges and issues facing both developing and developed nations. The UK is dedicated to the sustainable delivery of this SDG for well-being and health (Tyrrell *et al.*, 2022). The goals and targets of SDG can be effectively achieved with the planned activities of every department of government. Health and Well-being is the most crucial element of life which is termed as the absence of disease, physical illness, or mental stress. Sustainability highly influences the emotional and mental health quality and well-being of a person. Enhancing the vitality of our environment is beneficial for both Well-being and physical health. The aspect of living a healthy and happy life can involve offering to others by volunteering, caring for animals, eating healthy, being supportive of someone in need, exercising regularly, and more. The study will highlight the state of health and well-being of the community. It will outline the sustainable development goals of the UK. Its context will cover the interlinked challenges of people including poverty, climate change, inequality, and accessibility to education and health. The study will further analyse Goal 17, Goal 3 Good Health & Well-being, and Goal 4 Quality Education because this is an essential form to take action for reducing inequality and poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring every individual people must enjoy prosperity, justice, and health.

“Briefly discuss the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”.

The Sustainable goals are supported and carried out by 169 targets which point out and address an extended range of challenges and issues facing both developing and developed nations. Those interlinked issues involve poverty, climate change, inequality, and accessibility to education and health. A central indulgence of the goals is to leave no humans behind or make them feel abandoned making sure that the advancement procedure and progress richest the utmost population (Fu *et al.*, 2019).

17 Sustainable Development Goals

No Poverty: Zero poverty in all its form in every region and country is the sole purpose of the Sustainable development goals. More than 700 million people still live in uttermost poverty. They struggle and deal with the challenges in their everyday life just to fulfil their basic needs and requirements. **Zero hunger:** The second goal of Sustainable development is to end hunger all around the world. More than 750 million people struggle with hunger globally, the extended majority in the advancing countries. The majority of the people are expected to outlive over 1000 million shortly and more than 2000 million people have suffered from hunger due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Fuso Nerini *et al.*, 2019). **Good health and well-being:** The third goal of sustainable development is to ensure a healthy lifestyle and promote the well-being and sustainability of people of all ages. **Quality education:** The fourth goal is to ensure equal and inclusive quality education and to promote long-lasting learning opportunities for all children globally. Large advancement and progress have been made in accomplishing the target of "universal primary education" with 91% enrolment in the year 2015. **Gender equality:** The fifth sustainable development goal is to accomplish gender equality and empower all girls and women from all around the world. Women and girls cover half of the world's population and therefore also half of its capability (Fonseca *et al.*, 2020). But gender inequality is still practised in a large number of countries even in the advanced and developed nations. **Clean Water and Sanitation:** The sixth goal of "Sustainable development" is to ensure the availability of clean water and sanitation for all people around the world. Accessibility to water, hygiene, and cleanliness is the right of every human being. **Affordable and clean energy:** the seventh sustainability goal is to ensure the accessibility to affordable, sustainable, and advanced energy for all people. Everyday life of humans relies on affordable and reliable energy and yet the utilisation of the energy is one of the strongest and dominant contributors to climate change. **Economic growth and decent**

work: The eighth sustainable goal is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and expansion, productive and genuine employment, and decent and reliable jobs for all people (Dantas *et al.*, 2021). **Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure:** The ninth sustainable development goal is to create a resilient structure, promote comprehensive and reliable industrialisation and solidify innovation in the recent day much regress has been made in the manufacturing industries. **Reduce inequalities:** The tenth sustainable development goal is to minimise inequality within and among the nations. The gender pay gap is at its peak basically within the nations. According to the data and statistics of the year 2017, the richest 10% of people earn at least 20% of the total universal income (Zimon *et al.*, 2020). **Sustainable community and cities:** The eleventh goal of sustainable development is to make the human settlements and the community safe, secure, inclusive, and more sustainable. Half of the global population lives in towns and cities and by the year 2050, more than 6 billion people will live in the urban areas. **Responsible Consumption and Production:** The twelfth sustainable development goal is to ensure sustainable utilisation and production patterns. If the Global population reaches more than 9.9 billion by the year 2050, the similar and parallel three planets will be needed to offer the natural resources required to sustain the current lifestyles (Wan *et al.*, 2020). **Climate Action:** The thirteenth Sustainable development goal is to take immediate action to stop climate change and its impact. Climate change has the potential to impact every country. It is mainly caused and elevated by the activities of humans. **Life below water:** The fourteenth Goal of the sustainable development goals is to secure and conserve and sustainably utilise the seas, oceans, and marine resources. **Life on Land:** The fifteenth sustainable development goal is to protect, secure, and promote the sustainable utilisation of the ecosystem and manage the forest, discontinue and restore land degradation and stop biodiversity damage. **Justice, Peace, and Solid Institutions:** The sixteenth goal is to promote and advance inclusive and peaceful communities and offer accessibility to justice for all human beings and create accountable and effective institutions at all standards. **“Partnership for the goals”:** The last sustainable goal is to solidify and strengthen the means of execution and implementation and reinvigorate the global partnership for sustainable advancement.

“Discuss Goal 3 Good Health & Well-being, Goal 4 Quality Education, and Goal 17 Partnerships to achieve the Goals in detail at the beginning of your report”.

Good Health and Wellbeing: “Sustainable Development Goal 3” aspires to promote the health and well-being of all people globally, along with a strong and bold commitment in order to end various diseases and illnesses like malaria, tuberculosis, HIV Aids, and other infectious diseases by the year 2030. Since the implementation of the "Millennium Development Goals", there have been major accomplishments in minimising children's mortality, enhancing and improving maternal health, and fighting tuberculosis, HIV, Malaria, and other diseases. In 15 years, the number of individuals who recently got infected by HIV has reduced by 2.5 million to 2 million, and more than 6.5 million lives were saved from malaria (Sweileh, 2020). The "Sustainable Development Goal 3" is also aiming to accomplish global health and security coverage and offer accessibility to effective and reliable medicines and vaccines for all people. Supporting the advancement and research is one of the most beneficial steps of these procedures along with broadening the accessibility of affordable and secure treatment and medications. Advancing and promoting health and well-being is one of the major 17 Universal goals that create the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". A combined approach is extremely important for the advancement and progress across numerous goals and objectives.

Quality Education: The sustainable Development goal 4 sole purpose is to ensure inclusive and equal education accessibility to all the children and youths of the world and life-long learning facilities and opportunities for all people. The Quality education goal ensures that all boys and girls complete their primary and secondary school without investing any money by the year 2030. It also focuses on offering equal accessibility to affordable vocational training, reducing wealth and gender inequalities which is widely practiced all around the world, and accomplishing global accessibility to standard higher education. According to the research and estimation, it shows that, among 59 million children and youth, half percent of those children have dropped out of school, and also 2 in 5 of the children have never stepped inside the school in their life (Shamsidinova *et al.*, 2022). The "Sustainable Development Goals" have identified and come up with a solution to close those barriers.

Partnership to achieve the Goals: The Goals can only be accomplished if every human being from around the world works together in unity. Global investment and indulgence are extremely vital to ensure fair trade, market accessibility, and innovative technology advancement, mainly

for developing and growing countries. To create a better world, all human beings should be passionate, supportive, creative, and cooperative. "Sustainable development goal 17" focuses on unity and diversity among the people in order to build a sustainable, secure, and reliable world for all human beings and animals, as they have the right to live freely and independently (Horan, 2019). The main target of the "Partnership to Achieve the Goals" is that every individual can help to ensure that they meet the Universal goals and objectives.

"Indicate a minimum of two to three policies or initiatives adopted by the UK government in meeting these three goals".

Good Health and Well-being: The "NHS Long-term Plan" focuses and aims to alleviate the pressures on the services and ensure security and sustainability for the future. The main aim of this policy is excellence in health and safety and NHS UK will accomplish those goals by frequently searching to enhance and improve their "health and safety management system" so that it helps in accomplishing their missions.

For Goal 2 ***"End Hunger", "achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"***. The government of the UK has taken the initiative for increasing the productivity, resilience, and sustainability of the food, agriculture, drink, and fishing sector, raising the standard of animal welfare, and improving biosecurity (Taylor, 2020).

"Identify a city or borough in the UK".

Tower Hamlet is brought to the UK which has about 7.63sq mi 19.77 km²) area. As of 2021, it has a population of a total of 310,306. Tower Hamlet was formed in the year 1965, and it covers much of the traditional East End (Kljakovic *et al.*, 2019). It was formed by the unity of the ancient metropolitan boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar, and Stepney. It's exactly situated in East London towards the north of the Thames River. As of the year 2021, its ethnic groups comprising whites are 39.9%, Asian 44.5%, Black 7.4%, mixed community covers 5% and others include 3.9% of the borough population. As per the census of 2021, 39.9% of the population follows Muslim culture, 2.0% Hindu, 22.3% Christian, and 0.3% Sikh. 0.4% Jewish, 1.0% Buddhist. Some 6.9% did not disclose their religion, and the other 26.6% of the population did not align with any religion (Foley *et al.*, 2019). Under Tower Hamlet, it involved some areas and towns which are history i.e., from west to east (mile end, Limehouse, old ford, Shadwell, Millwall, the West India docks, and many more).

Looking towards the current economy of Tower Hamlet large business has 45% of total jobs with over 500 staff. The Borough contributes 5% of the total capital employment comprising over 200,000 jobs. 92% of the jobs in Borough are comprised of the service sector.

As per the report, Thames brings out the waves of success of immigrants towards Tower Hamlet. Moreover, there are various buildings or historical buildings that survive in what time which include the tower or Royal Mint. Tower Hamlet is the borough of London that extends toward the eastward London Tower. Tower Hamlet is considered colourful and reaches history which has always been the heart of its London. Various places are from the early time such as the Museum of London Dockland which comes under Tower Hamlet chart of the borough in the history of London Port. Tower Bridge and the Tower of London are dominated by the panoramic riverside. Boroughs represent the mix of vibrates which is a combination of old and new that represents the entire city in London that shows the bustling community and uniqueness of characters and culture. The recognition of U bends in the rivers Thame explains the southern boundary which has a diverse and different dynamic community. A combination of different communities and cultures are represented in that area with an amazing regeneration with the Pyramid top “Canary Wharf Tower” which is built in history. It is openly referred to as the “Manhattan-on-Thames” which represents dynamic skylines of huge rises. Tower Hamlet is assured as the wealth in history, a culture of richness, and a great combination of modern ancient museums and places to explore and enjoy. Although, Tower Hamlet has another name which is "Historic Tower Division" which indicates the area of Middlesex in the southeast and is focused on the modern borough that is owned by the military government to the tower of London. Tower Hamlet is also famous for various attractions including Tower Bridge, the Tower of London, Columbia Road flower market, and Billingsgate fish market which is the attraction of thousands of tourists every year. The combination of different cultures and different characters represents the entire city of Tower Hamlet and also the different historic museums and buildings which are famous from early history till the Modern era all are present in Tower Hamlet (Cameron *et al.*, 2022). As per the 2021 census, it has been relieved that Tower Hamlet of London has experienced the UK's biggest population growth, and also the highest rate of child poverty which rates 25 % which is above the national rate.

"Once a city or borough in the UK has been identified, provide at least one policy for each of these global goals or SDGs and also include basic statistics in this context".

The London Borough of "Tower Hamlets" is one of the first and foremost councils in the country to proclaim a climate emergency and it is at the top list when it comes to addressing climatic change. Tower of Hamlets is implementing *its "Net Zero Carbon Action Plan "* which sets its goals and inducement to tackle the climate emergency. The community is building a "sustainable workplace program" in order to encourage sustainable behaviour for the community employees and workers along with various other practices like promoting and advancing the resources efficiently and effectiveness, minimization of plastics and reduction of the plastic cups from the buildings and many more (Quin and Hopper, 2022). Also, Tower Hamlets implemented *a "Local Plan Policy"* that needs all new advancements to accomplish a net zero carbon position.

"Policies and procedures about the recruitment and employment and staff"

Total employability declined in Tower Hamlets and the overall Borough community in the early 1980s but started to elevate from the mid-1980s, increasing by more than 28% between the years 1984-1989 to reach a total of 105,500. The highest percentage was among women's employment; those trends are predicted to continue to the next generation. Throughout the 1980s, Tower Hamlets were at the highest rate when it comes to unemployment, despite the growth and expansion of employment chances and opportunities in the Borough community (Bernstock *et al.*, 2023). The largest proportion of Tower Hamlets inhabitants is skilled, slightly capable, and unskilled workers. The similarities between the capabilities and skills held by the inhabitants of Tower Hamlets led to multiple challenges and difficulties for the local community in competing with ongoing commuting competence. The main purpose and aim of the policy are to facilitate the broadening and diversification of the local economy by motivating an extensive range of economic activities at a more reliable and favourable location and the accessibility of a capable and skilled labour force. Also, the policy and planning aim to encourage the advancement and other measures which advance and promote employment opportunities for the local people of Tower Hamlets.

EHC Approaches of Tower Hamlets: Children and youth with severe or critical learning requirements or physical and mental disabilities, who are the inhabitants of the tower hamlets, might need to be referred for an EHC requirements assessment. For a large number of children with the diagnosis or other disabilities, the recognition of a critical condition, like complex

learning difficulties, is enough to identify that an “EHC Need Assessment” should be implemented. The “EHC Needs Assessment” procedure in the Tower Hamlets” is ruled and controlled by the statutory “SEND Code Practice” (*Tower hamlets*, 2022). This requires that policies and cases that are confirmed for “EHC needs assessment” need to be completed. If the new educational arrangement is being contemplated, a letter will be forwarded to the early years education providers. The main aim of the EHC plan is to support children and youths with high requirements to learn and accomplish and to fulfil their capability.

“Equality and Diversity”: Tower of Hamlets is fully invested in ensuring that diversity and equality are at the core of everything they do, from the economy and resources that they spend, the people they employ in the organisation along with the service they offer. Diversity is one of the key strengths of Tower Hamlets and they are working to offer accessibility and beneficial services that allows them to enhance and improve the lifestyle of the local community. The Council has the admissible duty under the “*Equality Act 2010*” to reduce discrimination, enhance equality of opportunities and solidify healthy relationships (*Equality act 2010*, 2022). Tower Hamlets are one of the dynamic communities where the booming economy coexists with the high level of inadequacy, scarcity, and poverty. The council is advancing the equality of opportunities by implementing the “equality impact analysis” to evaluate the influence of their decisions on the community.

“Tower Hamlets Partnership Plan”: Moderated by the Mayor, The Tower Hamlet collaboration and partnership brings together the vital stakeholders in order to enhance and improve services and consequences for the local community, working with the residents and offering strategic leadership on the complex and critical issues. In this partnership plan, tower hamlets offer an opportunity for the audience and viewers to talk about their opinion and ideas regarding the Tower Hamlets (*New Tower Hamlets Partnership Plan*, 2022). The main purpose of this plan is to motivate all the people of this world to work together in order to promote a secure and sustainable world.

"Critically examine how the city or borough identified has benefited from these SDGs".

The targets and goals set by SDG target everyone with the necessary review to "leave no one behind". The London borough of Tower Hamlet which is ethnically diverse and populated has the highest economic and social deprivation (Schwarz-Herion, 2019). The SDG goals have targeted engagement for achieving these goals and targets with marginalised communities. With the support of these SDG goals, the communities and individuals can gain opportunities that need a high level of support, skills, and facilities in their borough. Tower Hamlet being the poorest borough has the highest level of overcrowding and deprivation and has the highest rate of child poverty rate in the UK (Quin, M., Car and Hopper, 2022). Moreover, Tower Hamlet is one of the most dangerous London Boroughs.

Goal 4- Quality Education- It is about establishing access to quality education for all people. The goal helps to ensure equal and inclusive quality education for promoting the long-lasting learning opportunity for all children globally. There are over 37,800 pupils which has been recorded in secondary and primary school. Following the SDG goals all the children living in Tower Hamlets between the ages of 5-16 are allowed to a free area at the state education institution in the Borough. To make the education level good most of the state schools have followed the curriculum of the national level (Vaughan, 2019). The most commonly found schools in these areas are community schools which are looked at and monitored by the councils. To give more priority to education there are over 118 nurseries and 116 schools situated in Tower Hamlets. SDG goal 4 has contributed to increasing the quality of education in the UK and complementing free secondary and primary education to all boys and girls in the UK (Tiwari, 2021). Large advancement and progress have been made in obtaining the target of "universal primary education" with 91% enrolment in the year 2015. Further, it aims to provide affordable vocational training and equal access to education to all, eliminating wealth and gender disparities. Further, the SDG aims to obtain universal access to higher education. While comparing to Wandsworth borough, it has about 31 secondary schools and 94 primary schools. The primary school of the borough is differentiated into a community school, foundation school, voluntary aided school and free academies school.

“Add a minimum of four recommendations for the city or borough identified and suggest what needs to be improved in meeting the vital SD Goals”.

A sustainable development goal is very essential because it focuses on transforming the entire world. This is an essential action for reducing inequality and poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring every person must enjoy prosperity, justice, and health (Vinuesa *et al.*, 2020). There are some suggestions for Tower Hamlet to improve the vital sustainable development goals for the betterment of the city.

1. Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages

By the year 2030, the city needs to decrease the global maternal ratio of 70/100,000 births. The end of preventable death of children and new-born babies which is under 5 years in the country aims to reduce mortality to 12/1,000. The end of epidemics such as tuberculosis, malaria, and AIDS which is waterborne disease and other disease which needs to reduce by 2030 (Fonseca *et al.*, 2020). Strengthening the treatment and prevention of abuse that includes harmful alcohol and narcotic drug. Moreover, achieving Universal health coverage involved access to quality essential, healthcare services, financial risk protection, and affordable medicines and vaccines for individuals. As increasing financing and recruiting development retention of the health workforce in Tower Hamlet facially in the least developed places.

2. Ensuring the sustainable management and availability of water and other resources

By the year 2050, accomplish equitable and universal access to affordable and safe drinking water for every individual (Boychev, 2021). Access to equitable sanitation and hygiene to defecation and attention to the needs of girls and women in terrific situations. Furthermore, developing the quality of water by decreasing the dumping of pollution and hazardous chemicals and materials helps to increase recycling and safe reuse globally. Implementation of water resource management at the level in multi corporations transboundary in a proper way (Cochran *et al.*, 2020). The protection of the museums and restoring the water-related ecosystem which involves wetlands, forest rectifiers, and lakes.

3. Promoting sustainable and economic growth for employment

By the end of 2030, execute higher levels of productivity in the economy as per the diversification and upgradation of new technology that focuses on high value and the growth of the labour sector. Promoting the policies of development orientation and supporting the activities of productive entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation in different sectors are SMEs that

enable the service financially. This sustainability increases the youth proportion in employment, training, and education. Achieving productive employment for entire men and women which includes young people and the person with disabilities needs to pay equally and value equally.

4. Making cities for inclusive human settlement safe and sustainable

By the year 2050, it will ensure access to affordable housing and basic service for every individual including the upgradation of slums (Espey *et al.*, 2022). Moreover, enhancing inclusive urbanisation and the integrated settlement of humans regarding management and planning strengthens the effort to safeguard and protect the culture and natural heritage. Moreover, a positive environment, economic and social connects between some areas and tends in the development and planning of every individual place.

Hence these are the sustainable development goals that Tower Hamlet needs to improve for the sustainability and development of the city.

Conclusion

The above study focuses on the required sustainable development of Tower Hamlet and the goals which are required for the city. The UK is dedicated to the sustainable delivery of this SDG for well-being and health. The goals and targets of SDG can be effectively achieved with the planned activities of every department of government. Those interlinked issues involve poverty, climate change, inequality, and accessibility to education and health. A central indulgence of the goals is to leave no humans behind or make them feel abandoned making sure that the advancement procedure and progress richest the utmost population. The study has also compared it report and statics with other London Borough such as Wandsworth. Half of the global population lives in towns and cities and by the year 2030, more than 6 billion people will live in the urban areas. The study explains Tower Hamlet city and the mixture of different cultures and characters of people that represent the entire Tower Hamlet city. Moreover, it also focuses on the initiatives that are required regarding sustainable development goals. Sustainability highly influences the emotional and mental health quality and well-being of a person. Enhancing the vitality of our environment is beneficial for both well-being and physical health. The study includes the 17 sustainable goals which are required for the betterment of the city. Boroughs represents the mix of vibrates which is a combination of old and new that represents the entire city in London that shows the bustling community and uniqueness of characters and culture. Hence, the aspect of living a healthy and happy life can involve offering to others by volunteering, caring for animals, eating healthy, being supportive of someone in need, exercising regularly, and more. The study aims towards the state of health and well-being of the entire community.

Reference

Bernstock, P., Anil, P., Rouf, S., Amoah-Norman, I., Rayhaan, L. and Woodcraft, S., (2023). 'Connecting Communities': Evaluation of a Pilot Project aimed at promoting digital inclusion in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

Boychev, M., (2021). Reshaping Cities Through Sustainable Urban Planning Strategies and Creating Healthy, Equitable and Sustainable Communities Addressing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Cameron, C., O'Brien, M., Whitaker, L., Studio, J., Hollingworth, K., Hauari, H., Hayward, A., Dickerson, J., Ucci, M., Bedford, H. and GOS, U., (2022). Families in Tower Hamlets, 2020.

Cochran, F., Daniel, J., Jackson, L. and Neale, A., (2020). Earth observation-based ecosystem services indicators for national and subnational reporting of the sustainable development goals. Remote sensing of environment, 244, p.111796.

Dantas, T.E.T., de-Souza, E.D., Destro, I.R., Hammes, G., Rodriguez, C.M.T. and Soares, S.R., (2021). How the combination of Circular Economy and Industry 4.0 can contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable Production and Consumption, 26, pp.213-227.

DFEE normal template - tower hamlets (2022). Available at: <https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Children-and-families-services/Early-Years/THSCP-Supplementary-Guidance-for-Schools-and-Education-Settings-on-Managing-Allegations-of-Abuse-2020-ACCESS-CHECKED-AT.docx> (Accessed: April 26, 2023).

Espey, J., Mesa, N., Ruckstuhl, S.M. and Prakash, M., (2022). OneNYC and the SDGs: A City Strategy with Global Relevance. In Smarter New York City: How City Agencies Innovate (pp. 35-58). Columbia University Press.

Foley, C., Callaghan, F. and Olusile, M., (2019). Creating a dedicated home birth team in Tower Hamlets: a review of outcomes from the first year. British Journal of Midwifery, 27(8), pp.507-513.

Fonseca, L.M., Domingues, J.P. and Dima, A.M., (2020). Mapping the sustainable development goals relationships. *Sustainability*, 12(8), p.3359.

Fonseca, L.M., Domingues, J.P. and Dima, A.M., (2020). Mapping the sustainable development goals relationships. *Sustainability*, 12(8), p.3359.

Fu, B., Wang, S., Zhang, J., Hou, Z. and Li, J., (2019). Unravelling the complexity in achieving the 17 sustainable-development goals. *National Science Review*, 6(3), pp.386-388.

Fuso Nerini, F., Sovacool, B., Hughes, N., Cozzi, L., Cosgrave, E., Howells, M., Tavoni, M., Tomei, J., Zerriffi, H. and Milligan, B., (2019). Connecting climate action with other Sustainable Development Goals. *Nature Sustainability*, 2(8), pp.674-680.

Horan, D., (2019). A new approach to partnerships for SDG transformations. *Sustainability*, 11(18), p.4947.

Kljakovic, M. and Kelly, A., (2019). Working with school-refusing young people in Tower Hamlets, London. *Clinical child psychology and psychiatry*, 24(4), pp.921-933.

Martin, J.S., (2020). The challenges of translating the women's group Participatory Learning and Action Cycle from multiple low-income countries to the UK NHS context, using nutrition in infants of Bangladeshi origin in Tower Hamlets as an exemplar (Doctoral dissertation, UCL (University College London)).

New Tower Hamlets Partnership Plan (2022) Let's Talk Tower Hamlets. Available at: <https://talk.towerhamlets.gov.uk/new-tower-hamlets-partnership-plan> (Accessed: April 26, 2023).

Participation, E. (2022) Equality act 2010, [Legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk). Statute Law Database. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents> (Accessed: April 26, 2023).

Quin, M., Carmichael, L. and Hopper, C., (2022). Implementing Health Impact Assessment policy on infrastructure development in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. *Cities & Health*, pp.1-9.

Schwarz-Herion, O., (2019). The role of smart cities for the realization of the sustainable development goals. In *Sustaining our Environment for Better Future: Challenges and Opportunities* (pp. 209-257). Singapore: Springer Singapore.

Shamsidinova, G.D., Umaralieva, G.K. and Giasova, N., (2022). NEW GOALS OF THE "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT-2030" PROGRAM BASICALLY DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN. *EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)*, 8(7), pp.115-117.

Sweileh, W.M., (2020). Bibliometric analysis of scientific publications on “sustainable development goals” with emphasis on “good health and well-being” goal (2015–2019). *Globalization and health*, 16, pp.1-13.

Taylor, H. (2020) *Lush Fresh Handmade Cosmetics: Vegetarian & Cruelty Free*, Lush. Available at: <https://www.lush.com/uk/en> (Accessed: April 19, 2023).

Tiwari, M., (2021). How to Achieve the “Leave No One Behind” Pledge of the SDGs in Newham and Tower Hamlets, East London. *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, 22(4), pp.748-758.

Tyrrell, S.M., (2022). *The Right to The Smart City: An assessment of the implications of smart city policies on aged 60+ residents living in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets* (Doctoral dissertation).

Vaughan, L.T., (2019). *A socio-cultural study investigating the influences on food and lifestyle choices, and the cultural transition, of British Bangladeshis living in Tower Hamlets East London* (Doctoral dissertation, City University London).

Vinuesa, R., Azizpour, H., Leite, I., Balaam, M., Dignum, V., Domisch, S., Felländer, A., Langhans, S.D., Tegmark, M. and Fuso Nerini, F., (2020). The role of artificial intelligence in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. *Nature communications*, 11(1), p.233.

Wang, X., Yuen, K.F., Wong, Y.D. and Li, K.X., (2020). How can the maritime industry meet Sustainable Development Goals? An analysis of sustainability reports from the social

entrepreneurship perspective. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment*, 78, p.102173.

Zimon, D., Tyan, J. and Sroufe, R., (2020). Drivers of sustainable supply chain management: Practices to alignment with un sustainable development goals. *International Journal for Quality Research*, 14(1).