

In recent decades, even though humanity has evolved, people have still faced difficulties in most areas. The world is divided into rich and poor countries, and the lack of a decent living for a large part of the world's population should give us something to consider. Every being has the right to a decent life, the right to education, health care and the right to decide what is best for them. In the absence of resources and well-established policy the chance to improve our standard of living is exceedingly small that is why in 2015 the United Nations General Assembly comes with a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) meant to be a “shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future”. These objectives aim to radically improve living standards by 2030, but for this the implementation of sustainable policies is needed. In the following report, we will briefly discuss the 17 Sustainable Development Goals also they will deepen three of the most important, here referring to SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) number three, four and seventeen “Good Health and Well-Being, Quality Education, Partnership for the Goals”. In the first part of the report will identify the reasons behind the UK's success in meeting these three SD objectives by critically analysing policies and initiatives that the UK government has adopted to achieving these goals. As a health and wellbeing consultant will also examine the way these three SDGs “Good Health and Well-Being, Quality Education, Partnership for the Goals” have positively impacted the lives and wellbeing of Lincolnshire residents and what policies have been put in place to achieve these expectations. In the conclusion of the report, we will try to offer recommendations to improve the current position against the vital SD goals set by the United Nations.

Due to the current situation in which humanity finds itself, in 2015 the United Nations Member States are participating in the adoption of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. This Sustainable Development Goal in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, has "an urgent call to action from all countries, developing and developed, in a global partnership". Through this call to action, peace, and prosperity both people and the planet are targeted from the present to the future. The objectives of these SDGs focus on the elimination of inequality in areas such as health, education, and the economy, also the increased involvement in combating climate change and the conservation of marine and terrestrial life is especially important. But to see how the SDGs can lead to improved lives and well-being, we first need to see what the SDGs are and how they work. According to the report "The National Planning Policy Framework - Communities and Local Government Committee" published on December 15, 2011, by the House of Commons, sustainable development is defined as development projects that meet the needs of a decent life, without endangering the development of future generations in regarding the satisfaction of one's own needs. (UK, parliament, 2011). These sustainable developments are guidelines for the implementation of policy designed to ensure living conditions that allow everyone to have a decent life both now and for future generations. Adopted in 2015 by 193 UN members at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development refers to the shared vision of the 193 countries and translated into a global plan for the world we want to see by 2030. This plan focuses on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (also known as the Global Goals or SDGs). The Sustainable Development Goals are divided into 169 goals that address issues facing both developed and developing countries.

Among these issues we find, access to health and education, poverty, inequality, climate change and inclusive societies. One of the main goals is to leave no one behind, so we must ensure that less developed countries receive the necessary support for progress and development to reach the vulnerable and marginalized population.

The SDGs apply equally to countries with high economic potential and those that are less developed, and their role is to support all sectors of development through policies designed to help achieve the set goals. For a successful implementation of these SDGs, the UN Secretary General presents every year a report on SDG progress based on the data produced by the systems of the countries involved in the process as well as on the information gathered at the global level. In this entire process, the UK has a primary role both to achieve the objectives on the domestic level and to provide support on the international level in accordance with the main objective of the 2030 agenda which, as I said before, is to leave no one behind.

"No poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, clean and affordable energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequality, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life under water, life on land, peace and justice strong institutions, partnerships to achieve the goal" are the 17 SDGs adopted in "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (United Nations, 2015) By adopting these SDGs, the UN proposes that by 2030 there will be no more poverty and hunger in the world and that all people will be able to live in dignity and equality in a healthy way. Also, protecting the planet from degradation through the efficient exploitation of its natural resources and the implementation of new measures to combat climate change is one of the main objectives. Likewise, the difference

between progress and nature must be balanced, we must ensure that people can enjoy economic, technological, and social progress in harmony with nature. Violent societies must disappear, peaceful societies must be promoted a world without violence and fear. It must be understood that a world without peace is not a solid basis for sustainable development.

History has shown us that no matter how strong we are as individuals on a global level, we cannot change anything alone, therefore, to ensure that all the things proposed in the agenda for 2030 have a chance of success, we will have to work together and support each other others to achieve our goals. It is particularly important to understand that some partners need more support, and we must show solidarity with them. Only in this way will we be able to be proud of our achievements and leave our descendants a world that will help them to satisfy themselves with a decent living and well-being.

Good health and well-being

This global SDG aims to promote health and well-being regardless of age. Increasing life expectancy, reducing biological factors and the excess of harmful and polluting substances that can cause death. Another aspect that this SDG proposes to cover is everyone right to health-care services.

Sustainable development goal 3 targets for a healthy life:

. Until 2030, the UN aims to reduce the mortality of new-borns to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 births and the prevention and reduction of infant mortality among children up to 5 years of age.

Fighting and reducing infections, epidemics, tropical diseases, malaria, AIDS, hepatitis, and any other communicable diseases, as

well as their prevention and treatment. Reducing the consumption of harmful substances (drugs, alcohol). Reducing the number of victims of traffic accidents globally. Implementation of strategies to inform and educate young families in relation to sexual and reproductive health. General medical insurance, access to quality medical services, the care system and the affordability of essential medicines and vaccines. Reducing the number of illnesses and deaths due to contamination of water, air, and soil with harmful substances.

Means of implementation for the targets.

WHO (World Health Organization) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Implementation of tobacco control measures in all countries as appropriate. Supporting developing countries in the research and development of new drugs and vaccines to combat communicable diseases. Access to affordable medicines and vaccines for all. Funding of medical staff and those in the care system. Implementation of staff development programs. Recruitment and training of inexperienced staff. Preparation of all countries involved in the project for emergency situations.

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Quality education

Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) is dedicated to education. The main objective of this SDG is to facilitate everyone is right to a quality education and to provide the opportunity for everyone to study throughout their life.

Sustainable Development Goal 4: targets

Children benefit from free and quality primary and secondary education throughout the 12 years of study. Encouraging at least one year of preschool education to prepare children for primary classes. The obligation of at least 9 years of study out of the 12 must be ensured for all young people equally without any discrimination

Equal rights, regardless of gender, to technical, vocational and university education. Access of young people and adults to the educational system throughout life. Development of cognitive and non-cognitive/transferable functions, here we can include critical thinking, creativity, teamwork, communication skills and conflict resolution. The disappearance of the word gender from education and equal access to the education system regardless of the level of education and professional training for all categories including people with disabilities, those in vulnerable situations regardless of age. Achieving a high level of literacy and numeracy of the population. Building an enabling infrastructure and improving existing institutional archives considering the needs of children. Ensuring a non-violent, inclusive, and effective education for everyone regardless of disability, background, or gender. In order to achieve the objectives of SDG 4, teachers play a very important role, and those teachers and educators must have a high level of professional qualification. They must also be motivated, and they must be offered adequate and efficient working conditions.

SDG 17: Partners for the goals

Partners for the goals. All the SDGs provided in the 2030 agenda can only reach their target if there is a strong and honest partnership between them on all levels. A global, regional, national, and local partnership is the key to success. It is imperative that developed countries provide support and assistance to developing countries to help them reach a level of economic and financial development. Now more than ever, a close collaboration between countries is necessary to recover from the pandemic and to be able to build a solid base to successfully complete the SDGs proposed in the 2030 agenda.

Policy or initiatives adopted by UK government

SDG 3. Ensure healthy living and promote well-being for all at all ages.

The health and well-being of people is a well-established objective of the UK government and in order to achieve this goal, the British government has adopted a series of policies aimed at helping to achieve it. Among the objectives of this SDG, we find: "Reduce Crime, reduce reoffending, tackle climate change and improve air quality by decarbonising transport, improve healthcare outcomes through a supported workforce fit for the future, Improve the environment through cleaner air and water, minimized waste, and thriving plants and terrestrial and marine wildlife" etc