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Introduction:

This report will discuss the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and relate them to London Borough of Lewisham, which were enacted by the United Nations (UN) Member States in 2015 with the purpose of eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, and establishing more peaceful and wealthy communities by the year 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also referred to as the Global Goals, is an appeal to build a future in which no one is left behind and also, maintains the environment in way that the future generations are not negatively impacted. The goals contain 17 goals and 169 of targets and supported by 193 members. Consequently, the developed nations have agreed to give the least developed nations the priority in their efforts to make progress (UN, 2022).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) seek to eradicate discrimination against women and girls as well as poverty and hunger. In order to make the world more fair, just, and sustainable for everyone, world leaders must invest in children and young people. The United Nations children funds (UNICEF) have stated that by the year 2030, most countries should address the issues of sanitation and poverty as well as strengthening local economies and addressing social issues. Without the fulfilment of children's rights, the SDGs cannot be achieved. (UNICEF, 2022).



Source: [\[Withdrawn\] Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals - December 2017 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

SDGs Goals 1 to 17

No Poverty:

Despite the fact that the number of persons in extreme poverty decreased by more than half between 1990 and 2015, far too many people still lack even the simplest

basic necessities. Other areas, like South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, where 80 percent of people who live in extreme poverty reside, have likewise made little progress. The reports shows that about 736 million people, many of whom lack access to food, safe drinking water, and sanitary facilities, still made less than \$1.90 per day as of 2015. However, millions have been lifted out of poverty by countries with rapid growth, including China and India (UN,2022a).

Zero Hunger:



Source: [Ending hunger | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](https://www.wfp.org/ending-hunger)

Sadly, in many nations, severe hunger and malnutrition still pose a significant obstacle to development. As of 2017, it is projected that 821 million people worldwide suffer from chronic undernutrition. Dangerously underweight children under the age of five number over 90 million, ensuring that everyone has access to enough food, particularly children, throughout the year. (UN, 2022b).

Good Health and Wellbeing:

In order to achieve sustainable development, good health is crucial, and the 2030 Agenda acknowledges how intricately linked they are. However, a growing number of issues, including diabetes complications, fast urbanisation, climate change, and environmental hazards, are rising as well as existing, such as growing economic and social inequities. Efforts are being made to close the 31-year difference between the nations with the shortest and longest life expectancies (UN, 2022c).

Quality Education:

According to United Nations (UN) in 2015, over 91 percent of children worldwide were enrolled in school, and the percentage of children who are not in school has decreased by about half. Furthermore, the report to ensure that all girls and boys are prepared

for primary education, all should have access to high-quality early childhood development, care, and education by 2030 (UN,2022).

Gender Equality:

Although, the number of kids skipping school has increased as a result of persistent armed conflict in Western Asia and North Africa. The pattern is alarming, among all emerging regions, Sub-Saharan Africa saw the biggest gains in primary school enrolment, going from 52 percent in 1990 to 78 percent in 2012, but significant gaps still exist. The notion that education is one of the most effective and reliable engines for sustainable development is reaffirmed by the achievement of inclusive and high-quality education for all (UN, 2022).

Clean Water and Sanitation:



Source: [Water Pollution Crisis Kenya 2022 - Statistics, Causes & Impact \(lotus.co.ke\)](https://lotus.co.ke/water-pollution-crisis-kenya-2022-statistics-causes-impact/)

According to report, more than 40 percent of respondents said they have trouble getting enough water; the alarmingly high percentage is predicted to rise as temperatures rise. Therefore, the availability of drinking water is decreasing across all continents, despite the fact that 2.1 billion people have improved their water sanitation since 1990. In 2015, 4.5 billion people without access to adequately managed sanitation services including properly disposed of or treated excreta, while 2.3 billion lacked even the most basic sanitation (UN, 2022).

Affordable and Clean Energy:

To accomplish SDG 7 by 2030, countries must invest in thermal, wind, and solar energy, increase energy productivity, and provide access to energy for all. Throughout

2000 to 2018, the percentage of individuals who had access to electricity rose from 78 to 90 percent, while the number of persons without it fell to 789 million (UN, 2022).

Decent Work and Economic Growth:

Regardless of the long-lasting effects of the 2008 financial crisis and the global recession, the number of workers living in extreme poverty has significantly decreased over the past 25 years. The SDGs encourage innovation in technology, increased productivity, and steady economic growth. To do this, it is crucial to promote entrepreneurship and job growth as well as take strong action to end forced labour, slavery, and human trafficking (UN, 2022).

Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure:

In line with United Nations (UN) Innovation and infrastructure spending are important catalysts for economic expansion, given that cities currently house more than half of the world's population. Most of the ninety percent of those without Internet connectivity are from developing nations, where 4 billion people still lack access to it, (UN, 2022).

Reduced Inequalities:

The lowest 10 percent of people make only between 2 and 7 percent of the worldwide income, whilst the richest 10 percent receive up to 40 percent of it. In recent decades, income disparity has risen almost everywhere, but at varying rates. The Middle East has the greatest and Europe has the lowest values, whilst the developing world are reported to have increased by eleven percent (UN, 2022).

Sustainable Cities:

According to research, more than two-thirds of the whole human population—6.5 billion people will live in cities by 2050. Slums are becoming a more prominent aspect of urban life as a result of rising populations and increasing migration, which has caused a boom in megacities, especially in the developing countries. In addition to enhancing urban planning and management in inclusive and participatory ways, it entails investing in public transportation and constructing green public areas. Integrated disaster risk management at all levels is required by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (UN, 2022).

Responsible Consumption & Production:

According to United Nations (UN) report, it estimated that the largest consumer of water in the world is agriculture, and irrigation now accounts for about 70 percent of all freshwaters used by people. Equally crucial is encouraging businesses, industries, and consumers to recycle and minimise waste, as well as helping emerging nations shift by 2030 to more sustainable consumption patterns (UN, 2022).

Climate Action:

In comparison to 1990, greenhouse gas emissions have increased by more than 50 percent. If nothing was done, global warming will continue to alter the climate system, with potentially disastrous results. 1.3 million people died and 4.4 billion were injured as a result of geophysical disasters between 1998 and 2017, 91 percent of which were linked to climate change. By 2020, the objective is to raise \$100 billion yearly to support the poor nations' requirements for climate change adaptation and investments in low-carbon development (UN, 2022).

Life Below Water:

The temperature, chemistry, currents, and life found in the world's oceans control the global processes that keep the Earth habitable for humans. Additionally, effective management of this resource is necessary for mankind as a whole and to mitigate the effects of climate change (UN, 2022).

Life On Land:

In Addition, humans depend on agriculture as a significant source of economic resources and get 80 percent of the nutrition from plants. And providing habitats of millions of species, significant sources of clean air and water, and being essential for preventing climate change, forests encompass 30% of the Earth's surface (UN, 2022).

Peace, Justice, And strong Institutions:

Without human rights, peace, stability, and competent, law-based governance, there will be no prospect for sustainable development. As well as, in order to achieve this, it is crucial to advance the rule of law and human rights, as well as to stop the flow of illegal weaponry and increase the participation of developing nations in the institutions

of global governance. Taking part in order to eradicate conflict and insecurity, the SDGs seek to dramatically reduce all forms of violence and collaborate with governments and communities. (UN, 2022).

Partnerships:

The strong international collaboration and partnerships are necessary for the SDGs to be implemented. In addition to 147 billion US dollars in 2017, official development assistance stayed consistent but fell short of the expectations. The key strategy for encouraging innovation and idea exchange would be to increase the access to knowledge and technology (Un, 2022).

SDGs 3

Good Health and wellbeing: The COVID-19 pandemic, meanwhile, has wreaked havoc in the world's health systems and jeopardised already successful health outcomes. The health emergency can cause people into bankrupt or live in poverty, as the pandemic has demonstrated in both affluent and poor countries. This same pandemic has demonstrated that a health catastrophe can drive people into bankruptcy or poverty in both affluent and poor countries. According to the United Nations (UN), a total of 18 million health workers have been included, primarily in low- and lower middle-income countries, to increase the average age of all health workers by the year 2030. As well as majority of nations, especially the poorer ones, lack the medical facilities, materials, and staff needed to meet the increased demand (UN, 2020). According to a survey released in 2018, more than 12 percent of the workforce identified as not being British, nonetheless, the survey also pointed out that fewer new employees are arriving from the EU, and this reduction notably affects nurses. A total of 19 percent of nurses joined the NHS in 2015-16 were from Europe, however, by 2017-18 this number has decreased to 7.9 percent, (BBC, 2019).

In fact, in the beginning of March 2020, the Expanded Programme on Immunization's regular childhood immunisation programmes has been disrupted to a degree not seen before due the coronavirus outbreak. The world-wide crucial health services were affected by the COVID-19 problem. According to world health organisation, the most efficient and cost-effective health interventions is immunisation (WHO,2019). Furthermore, every year, vaccinations stop deaths from illnesses such diphtheria,

tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), influenza, and measles in people of all ages. It is said to be among the most effective and economical public health initiatives. Literally, vaccines protect against illness and death brought on through infectious diseases such as whooping cough, measles, pneumonia, and diarrhoea. (WHO, 2019).

SDGs 4

Why education matter:

The key to avoiding poverty and promoting upward socioeconomic mobility is education. It is thereby essential that education is provided to help eliminate inequality and achieve gender equality to promote tolerance and establish more tranquil societies. The significant work that has been made in the previous ten years to increase school enrolments rates and access for all students, especially for girls and children living with disabilities. Approximately one fifth of the entire people in that age group worldwide, or 258 million children and youth, were not enrolled in school as of 2018, (UN, 2020).

During the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 91 percent of pupils worldwide were impacted by temporary school closures imposed by various nations. Almost, 1.6 billion children and teenagers were said not to be in school as of April 2020 due to the pandemics. Nearly 5.5 million more girls than boys in primary school dropped out of school in 2018, according to global statistics. Therefore, to promote lifelong learning and guarantee inclusiveness and high-quality education for all. According to United Nations (UN), around 773 million adults, including two thirds of women, were said to be illiterate in reading and writing in 2018, (UN, 2020).

SDGs 17

In report according to the United Nations (UN), the impacts of COVID-19 epidemic on the global, was more important than ever to establish world peace and multinational alliances in order to solve the world's problems. Therefore, politicians, civic society, universities, scientists, and the private sector must all collaborate for the reason that the Sustainable Development Goals continue to serve as the cornerstone for progress. The agenda, which has seventeen goals and around 169 targets, is where global and urges action from both wealthy and developing nations. In 2020, it was predicted that trade, foreign directed investment, and remittances will all have decreased by as much

as 40% due to the COVID-19 epidemic (UN, 2020). Despite the fact that a rising portion of the world's population has access to the Internet and a Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries has been established, the digital divide is said to continue to exist (UN, 2020).

Furthermore, technology development, financial resources, and other resources will all need to be mobilised, as well the rich nations' obligations to provide official development assistance. To maximise the interconnections between the Sustainable Development Goals, increase their efficacy and impact, and hasten the achievement of the Goals, the multistakeholder partnerships will be essential. Finally, countries will be largely responsible for this, each nation will need to conduct routine reviews of progress that include members of civil society, business, and different interest groups (UN, 2020).

London Borough of Lewisham:

Inner London includes the borough of Lewisham in south-east London. The borough's principal community is Lewisham. The local government is Lewisham London Borough Council, which is based in Catford. From about 275,900 in 2011 to 300,600 in 2021, Lewisham's population have grown by 9.0%. This is greater than the country as a whole's growth rate at (6.6%), when the population increased by about 3.5 million to 56,489,800. However, Tower Hamlets and Barking and Dagenham have had the biggest population growths in London, with respective population increases of 22.1% and 17.7% (ONS, 2022). In Lewisham, there are nearly 53 per cent women and 48 percent of men in the borough. According to statistics, Lewisham has a population that is 46 per cent of Black Minority Ethnic (BME) and 54 percent of White ethnicity. The report also noted that around 76 percent of all students in Lewisham were Black or Other Minority Ethnic (BME). Furthermore, there were well over seventy different nationalities represented on the voters list in the borough, in addition, Lewisham similarly ranks as the 15th most ethnically diverse borough in the United Kingdom (UK). Those are Christians make up 52.8 percent of the population of Lewisham, followed by Muslims at (6.4 per cent), and others (26.7 per cent of the population who identify as having no religion) (Lewisham, 2022).

Health Inequalities in Lewisham:

Difference between people obtaining hospital admissions and detentions under the Mental Health Act and the general population using mental health services the BAME disparity shows in Lewisham data.

According to the data compared both London was 0.51% and England was at 0.40%, and Lewisham came at 0.72% much higher rate of recurrence of severe mental illness when utilising estimates from the entire population as well as the more accurate data, from just those who are registered at GP offices (Lewisham, 2018).

UK policies and initiatives identified to meet the 3 SDGs

DfE Outcome Delivery Plan: 2021 to 2022

In England, the Department for Education (DfE) is in charge of overseeing all aspects of children's services and education, including preschool, schools, higher and further education policy, apprenticeships, and broader skills, in turn, this fuels the economy, bolsters society, and improves fairness by assisting everyone in realising their potential. They also believe that the key to unlocking Britain's potential and assisting in the recovery after COVID-19 will be education. The department is responsible with early childhood education and primary school teaching and learning, they are also responsible with secondary school and students' education (Gov.UK, 2022c).

Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) Outcome Delivery Plan: 2021 to 2022

Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) is improved healthcare results by delivering high-quality and sustainable care at the right time in the right location, as well as by enhancing infrastructure and transforming technology. Therefore, protect the public's health through the health and social care system's response to COVID-19. Hence, through the workforce that is well-supported, to improve healthcare results. The department of health and social care also noted that nation's health should be improved, safeguarded, and levelled, especially through addressing health disparities. Finally, they said that an adult social care system that is inexpensive, high-quality, and sustainable will improve social care results, in support of the entire department and the broader health and social care system, work on COVID-19 is the single most crucial operational and policy emphasis. (Gov.UK, 2021).

Lewisham policies aimed at the three SDGs

SDG3

Health and wellbeing strategy:

The Lewisham council have prepared and unified health and wellness strategy in cooperation with the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). Hence, the Health and Wellbeing Board approved a new strategy, The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) approach in 2017 with the goal of gaining greater stakeholder participation. The Health and Wellness Board also are, in charge of implementing the strategy. The joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) revealed the numbers needed for the health and wellbeing board to prioritised in order to address the health and wellbeing strategy. They also, described and takes into account the local population's present and future health and wellbeing demands (Lewisham, 2022).

Wherefore, develop strategies to achieve better health outcomes for people from Black and ethnic minority in the communities and increase overall awareness of the health inequalities identified during COVID-19 (Lewisham, 2022).

SDG 4

Lewisham Education Strategy 2022-2027:

No matter what where they begin, Lewisham has high expectations for all of its children and young people. According to the council of Lewisham, they stated that they want to ensure that every child and young person has access to a top-notch education so they can reach their full potential. From early childhood to maturity and they also want them to have access to high-quality learning pathways which will help them to thrive and acquire the necessary life skills. Moreover, Lewisham believes that everyone should feel like they belong in an inclusive learning environment where they can be sure they will fit in, feels good about who they are, and also feels safe in their community (Lewisham, 2022a).

Furthermore, the Lewisham Learning Board, the schools' works together to Tackle Race Inequality, health inequality and steering groups, also the local area Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) partnership board, and the wider Council services were all consulted while developing the strategy, along with the children and the young people, parents/caregivers, the community groups, the head teachers, and

also the governors. The 0–25-year (SEND) strategy for Lewisham's second local district partnership, 2020–2023. The special educational needs and disabilities SEND local area partnership approach expands on the progress that has already being made (Lewisham, 2022b).

Whilst, Lewisham has excellent schools around (96% of them are rated as good or outstanding by Ofsted), which have been overseen by extremely capable and dedicated leaders and governors who juggles a number of difficulties, including budgetary difficulties (Lewisham, 2022c). Lewisham works with stakeholder in setting five priorities, such as, a place for all of kids and teens in good school or environment. Assisting all of the children and young people in achieving their potential and becoming future-ready. Also, establish an inclusive and equitable culture. Furthermore, Improve the schools through collaboration to boost standards and achieve these priorities. Finally, promoting the well-being and physical and emotional health of all the children and adolescents in the Borough (Lewisham, 2022d).

In 2004, the UK government created the Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) to encourage 16 – 19-year-old to stay in school, EMA is an allowance which helps young people with school materials and transport, was cancel in 2011, by the next government and replaced by the 16 to 19 Bursary Fund (Gov.UK.).

SDGs 17

Corporate Strategy

Partnership: The Council wish to accomplish through collaborating with citizens and partners to provide top-notch public services in addition to the aspirational manifesto, as explained in the Corporate Strategy. The Council's goals for Lewisham are outlined in the corporate plan, together with the steps that will follow to get there. Through the joint Lewisham Food Action Plan, the borough will work with local food banks, food growing organisations, schools, and communities. All people will have access to food and other necessities because of the combined efforts. Although, The Birmingham and Lewisham African and Caribbean Health Inequalities Review that seeks to reduce and ultimately eradicate systemic racism and discrimination as a cause of health care inequalities. To provide the services Lewisham residents require and to develop the

Lewisham Health Care and Wellbeing Charter, they will collaborate with the neighbourhood NHS, (Lewisham, 2022).

In order to create opportunities, support the inhabitants towards improving their quality of life, and give them the best chance to overcome any obstacles they encounter, there are many active local organisations and public services (Lewisham, 2022).

Evaluate on the status of Lewisham in meeting three SDGs

Infant mortality/Healthcare: According to world health organisation, if the vaccination coverage increases globally, they believe that it will prevent an extra 1.5 million deaths (WHO, 2019). However, Lewisham, infant mortality rates per (1,000 live births) was higher than the typical London borough in the year 2018 - 2020, at 4.3, predominantly, infant mortality, while in Southwark's the rate is (6.9 per 1,000 births), approximately 50% higher than the rates in England of 4.4 per (1,000 per births) and London 4.7 per 1,000 per births. The borough is implementing the SDGs three by encouraging new parents to get their infants fully vaccinated, to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, such as measles, rubella, and many more. Although Infant mortality has decreased significantly over the past ten years in both England and London, but it is less noticeably in Southwark, according to historical statistics (Lewisham, 2022). Finally, the rate of neonatal and maternal mortality has decreased, while life expectancy has improved significantly (UN, 2020).

Education: Although, Lewisham has excellent schools around (96% of them are rated as good or outstanding by Ofsted), which have been overseen by extremely capable and dedicated headteachers, leaders and governors who juggles a number of difficulties, including budgetary difficulties. Lewisham schools have introduced a policy of banning junk food in school for all students as part of their ongoing commitment to the wellness of their students and to combat the borough's high obesity rate. (Lewisham, 2022).

Partnership: Due to the growing discrepancies and inequality, it is important to implement sensible policies that will empower the lower-income people and encourage economic inclusion for all people in the borough. The Lewisham is working to implement SDGs, without fundamentally altering the way they design and maintain the urban environments; sustainable developments cannot be accomplished. A key

strategy for encouraging innovation and ideas exchange would be to increase the access to knowledge and technology (Lewisham, 2022).

Recommendations:

Lewisham is to adopt a measure to advance greater equality, particularly in the areas of health, wellbeing, and child mortality and social protection, reports show the number of child mortality is higher in people from minority group.

In connection with the work on equality and diversity, the borough should acknowledge and address variations in performance among various organisations. Lewisham should endeavour to end inequality and discrimination at all levels.

Furthermore, Lewisham should ensure that every child in the borough feels a part, therefore helps eliminate and reduce the rate of criminal activities. The government and leaders must also, invest in children and young people.

Conclusion:

The Sustainable Development Goal, often known as the Global Goals, is an appeal from the United Nations to help create a future where no one is left behind. The goals are supported by 193 people and include 17 goals and 169 milestones. As a result, in their efforts to advance, the developed countries have decided to give the least developed countries top priority. In order to make the world more fair, just, and sustainable for everyone, world leaders must invest in children and young people.

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