

**Transforming our world:**  
**The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

**Preamble**

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The Sustainable Development Goals and targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

**People**

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

**Planet**

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

**Prosperity**

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

**Peace**

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies, which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

**Partnership**

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

## Declaration

1. We, Heads of State, have gathered at the Northwest Model United Nations Post-2015 Summit in Seattle from 20 to 22 November 2015, to reaffirm our faith in the United Nations and its charter as indispensable foundations for a more peaceful, prosperous, and just world, as well as its role in establishing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. We endorse the proposal in “A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development,” that adopts the policies of: “leave no one behind; put sustainable development at the core; transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth; build peace and effective, open, and accountable public institutions; and forge a new global partnership”. We acknowledge that any goals should be universally applicable to all Member States, and that the implementation of these SDGs is dependent on a State’s individual national capabilities and constraints.
3. We stress the importance of international cooperation as a necessary component of sustainable development. Successful international cooperation must involve Member States, civil society, the private sector, and individuals. Additionally, as a component of international cooperation, we acknowledge the importance of the idea set forward in “No One Left Behind” found Resolution A/67/L.48/Rev.1 in order to avoid the marginalization of any part of the global community and ensure universal progress toward the SDGs.
4. We affirm our commitment to universal peace, justice, and equality for both individuals and sovereign states. We recognize that these concepts apply to respect for human rights, the right to development, and a right to an adequate standard of living. We call to attention the existing injustices found among peoples all across the globe specifically with regards to gender inequality, the treatment of indigenous peoples, the plight of displaced peoples and the marginalization of many existing states within the world forum. We take note of the violence that is prevalent across the globe, specifically in the forms of crime and terrorism. Additionally, we reaffirm the importance of the alleviation of inequality, particularly through the strengthening of regional and international communities, organizations, courts, governing bodies, and between Member States, while still considering the importance of national sovereignty.
5. We align with the principles of General Assembly resolution 66/288, also known as “The Future We Want,” that focuses on economic stabilization, social development, and environmental conservation as essential for sustainable development and poverty eradication. By addressing hunger and food security at the international, regional, and local level, with interdisciplinary action, each Member States’ individual needs can be met. The urgent need to eradicate poverty and hunger is recognized as a critical challenge to sustainable development and is imperative to the growth of the global community.
6. We recognize the importance of education, food and water security, health care and access to technology as fundamental human rights as outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, that are granted to all persons as well as prerequisites to sustainable development. Additionally we note the importance of international cooperation in addressing these issues, and the need for the United Nations must communicate and be fully transparent in order to ensure the successful completion of the SDGs.
7. We recognize the importance of environmental sustainability and the preservation of natural resources. Specifically we call to attention the dangers presented to these issues and the world as a whole by climate change. As guided by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, environmental protection of the ecological resources with sustainable agricultural practices is a significant contributor to fighting global hunger and encouraging sustainable development. We affirm that protecting ecosystem diversity and stability within rich and unique ecosystems is key to preserving stable food chains, and by extension national food security. We further recognize that irresponsible deforestation for the purposes of lumber industries, biomass energy, and land development can have catastrophic results in the form of large-scale carbon emissions, desertification, the loss of biodiversity, and soil acidification. Additionally, we acknowledge the importance of the coastal and maritime environments to economic growth and food provision as well as the necessity of their protection against the dangers presented by climate change and environmental degradation.

8. We acknowledge the need for the empowerment of women with a goal for meaningful participation in social, economic and environmental sustainable development. We acknowledge that women must be specifically considered in the SDGs so that they may be able to fully participate and benefit from the pursuit of the SDGs. We call to attention the specific issue of poverty alleviation and its relation to human rights with regard to the empowerment of women and other disadvantaged groups as set forward in General Assembly resolution 69/183.
9. We acknowledge the importance of economic development in improving the quality of life for people across the globe. We note that the key effects of increasing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and decreasing the unemployment rate for both developed and developing Member States will contribute to global economic development. In addition, we reaffirm the importance of considering climate change and other environmental concerns in the pursuit of industrialization and economic development.
10. We take note of the critical nature of infrastructure in promoting development, especially in the areas of trade, industry, agriculture, energy, technology, and accessibility. Without sufficient infrastructure to accommodate the world's growing population, the fulfillment of the SDGs will be unattainable.
11. We are troubled by the lack of access to adequate health care available across the globe. We encourage the improved distribution and access to health care and sanitation resources with the goal of managing and preventing basic epidemic diseases. We specifically encourage the role of technology, education and international cooperation between states, individuals, and nongovernmental organizations towards this goal.
12. We emphasize the importance of the previous work done by this and other international bodies in the interest of sustainable development. Specifically we acknowledge the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their usefulness in aiding the development of a future global framework for development, while simultaneously aiming to improve upon the previous limitations recognized.

## **Sustainable Development Goals and Targets**

### **1. Reduce poverty's impact on the quality of life for all.**

- 1.1 Eliminate extreme poverty, dependent upon Member States' categorization under developed, developing, or underdeveloped state, as defined by people living under \$1.25 a day.
- 1.2 Encourage Member States to establish a national accountability system to reduce poverty by a nationally set percentage, measured on a yearly basis by appropriate domestic entities.
- 1.3 Strengthen current frameworks at the regional, national, and international levels to support accelerated investments by Member States contributing to poverty eradication efforts.
- 1.4 Recognize the varying capabilities and constraints of Member States with regard to financing for development.

### **2. Ensure food and water security as necessities for sustainable growth and better living standards.**

- 2.1 End hunger and improve food security with specificity to malnourishment in the hopes of improving nutrition and a healthy sustainable agricultural economy.
- 2.2 Encourage exchange of agricultural technology from member-states already involved in sustainable agricultural practices to other interested member states.
- 2.3 Implement resilient agricultural practices that maintain the health of ecosystems and strengthen the capacity for adaptation to climate change, natural disasters, and other catalysts for the change of land and soil quality.
- 2.4 By 2030, achieve multilateral access to clean water and allow for water waste to be reused in arid land for sustainable agricultural methods.
- 2.5 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of children, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly people.
- 2.6 Reduce trade barriers and restrictions in global agricultural markets, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.
- 2.7 Increase programs and practices that address the misuse of water and water waste.

**3. Promote an enhanced distribution of healthcare resources, facilities, medication, and health technology.**

- 3.1 Strongly increase universal access to health care services, in particular for disabled persons, children, the elderly, pregnant women, and the poor, and assure that they get efficient services, medication and follow up.
- 3.2 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, and number of newborns and children under 5 years of age mortality ratio to 25 per 1,000 live births.
- 3.3 End tropical diseases such as Malaria, Polio, tuberculosis, and water-borne diseases by improving basic sanitation and facilitate the access of preventive medicine.
- 3.4 Ensure access for all persons to acquire knowledge of safe sex and consent practices, sexually transmitted disease training, and reproductive health care to combat health issues worldwide through family planning and other programs.
- 3.5 Improve HIV prevention and treatment through supporting vulnerable groups such as people affected and living with HIV as primary beneficiaries of health care programs, reducing HIV related stigma, marginalization and discrimination, and continuing the work accomplished within the framework of the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV & AIDS.
- 3.6 Enhance vaccine research, training of health workers, and technology transfer through partnership programs between developed and developing countries.
- 3.7 Extend the cooperation between UN agencies, Member States, civil society, and the private sector in order to improve global response to disease and health issues.
- 3.8 Promote the right to health, which includes access to clean drinking water, medication and decent sanitation.

**4. Promote equal accessibility to education and related training.**

- 4.1 Ensure access for children and young adults of both genders to primary and secondary education with the opportunity for pursuit of technical and vocational education
- 4.2 Ensure that all men and women have equal access to quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education.
- 4.3 Improve access to skills and technical training programs for youth through education and improved employment and entrepreneurial opportunities.
- 4.4 Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children and youths in vulnerable situations.
- 4.5 Ensure that all Member States achieve a high level of basic literacy and numeracy.
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including commitments to sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, and promotion of peace, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity.

**5. Conserve and protect the global ecosystem in the implementation of environmental techniques and technologies.**

- 5.1 Enforce further regulation of commercial fishing practices in all Member States.
- 5.2 Reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to ocean acidification and reduction of biological health
- 5.3 Promote multilateral agreements that serve to maintain the health of marine ecosystems without posing major risks to the economic well-being of Member States.
- 5.4 Recommend that all Member States pursue mechanisms of reducing carbon emissions to mitigate adverse effects on the ozone layer, as well as encouraging the enforcement of strict international laws that place caps on countries' carbon emissions.
- 5.5 Reiterate the Environmental Vulnerability Index, in the need for a 30 % decrease in risk of countries currently ranked as highly or extremely vulnerable and 15 % decrease for those countries ranked as vulnerable.
- 5.6 Encourage the international community to increase its response to natural disasters as well as levels of aid to those areas adversely affected by environmental phenomena through a special international fund.
- 5.7 Preserve biodiversity, mitigate the effects of climate and maintain the integrity of the hydrological cycle change by curbing deforestation.

**6. Achieve full economic employment to decrease income inequality**

- 6.1 By 2030, increase real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita by 15% via the advisement of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

- 6.2 Decrease youth and general unemployment by 15% for developed member states and 5% for developing Member States.
- 6.3 Implement transparency in information and technology sharing for economic development and sustainable practices.
- 6.4 Promote economic equality and development between Member States.

**7. Improve accessibility to region specific advanced renewable energy resources and incentivize innovative solutions to mitigate climate change**

- 7.1 Increase the percentage of consumed energy from renewable energy resources from the current 11% to 20% by 2030.
- 7.2 Reduce world material intensity from the current 1.46 tonnes/\$1000 of GDP to 1.38 by 2030.
- 7.3 Decrease waste generation by reducing dumping by 20%, the release of hazardous waste by 20% and halve the quantity of untreated wastewater.
- 7.4 Enhance incentives to increase recycling and promote the use of reusable resources.

**8. Empower women and girls to participate in various realms of sustainable development**

- 8.1 Prioritize gender equality by empowering women and promoting inclusive societies.
- 8.2 Narrow the gender gap through systematic increases in equitable access to universal education.
- 8.3 Eliminate all violence, discrimination, and harmful practices against women such as trafficking and forms of exploitation.
- 8.4 Promote a culture of shared responsibilities in terms of the labor sector and domestic work.
- 8.5 Grant equal opportunity and access to resources such as land ownership and control over property and financial services.
- 8.6 Ensure universal access to reproductive health in accordance with the Beijing Platform for Action.

**9. Promote global justice, fundamental human rights, and uphold the rule of law**

- 9.1 Diminish the crime rate by 15% everywhere in the next 15 years
- 9.2 Substantially decrease organized crime such as illegal trafficking and exploitation of all persons, the smuggling of migrants across borders, the trafficking of illicit weaponry, and strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets.
- 9.3 Significantly reduce violence, death rates, and regional terrorism everywhere.
- 9.4 Ensure the promotion and protection of legal identity for all including birth registration.
- 9.5 Provide bodies that address humanitarian crises with the capability of ensuring that displaced peoples are kept from harm and provided with aid.
- 9.6 Establish and protect native and indigenous people's rights in accordance to national and regional agreements, and with respect to each nation's sovereignty.
- 9.7 Substantially reduce institutional corruption everywhere by promoting effective accountability and transparency at all levels.
- 9.8 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 9.9 Strengthen participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 9.10 Encourage the establishment of non-discriminatory laws on every legislative level, from local to international, and advocate for the enforcement of existing non-discriminatory legislation.

**Means of Implementation and Global Partnership**

- 13. We reaffirm the global partnership within the Post-2015 Agenda in order to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. The cooperation between state and international governmental organizations in order to assist developing states via financial aid and developmental programs is essential. Financing conferences and awareness efforts is imperative to achieve our goals. By affirming the Monterrey Consensus, Doha Declaration, and Rio +20 conference, we endorse the construction of a Post-2015 Development Agenda financial structure by implementing their financial goals. We strive to continue the 0.2% of gross national income (GNI) in official development assistance (ODA) to Member States, in hopes that Member States will be able to increase financial flows for the SDGs.

14. We emphasize that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the most vulnerable developing countries with limited domestic resources. We understand the necessity of targeting investment and aid towards sustainable infrastructure development such as the recent reduction of nuclear power. We also acknowledge the significance of UN agencies such as the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF) and the World Bank Group (WBG) in providing a framework for the implementation of financial aid and infrastructure development to developing nations. We stress the importance that nations have their own obligation to finance these institutions.
15. We recognize the importance of reducing material demands in the economy. On a national level, governments can issue bonds that open investment to significant infrastructure and economic projects. Regionally, neighbors and allies can determine their mutual interests and needs through the partnerships established by the Post-2015 Declaration. On a global scale, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) is capable of providing UN member States with some of the funding needed to complete development projects.
16. We understand that a critical component of member states' requirements for development is performing statistical analysis to decipher areas of concern (be it in health, energy, or any other area), which would facilitate decisions upon the solutions, needed. Such statistical analysis should take into consideration the number of people experiencing a certain issue or lack of facility, which can in turn permit selection of a cost-effective and sustainable solution. We suggest affordable survey methodologies for developing countries to collect reliable and high quality data to guarantee equitable access to a large number of people.
17. We are cognizant that the cultural differences present among and within member states must be taken into account for effective implementation and suggest the employment of cultural specialists (such as anthropologists or sociologists) from the member states of concern or agreed upon third party organization to best understand and approach cultural constraints to the implementation of the sustainable development goals.
18. Given that technology, as a significant driver of development, can facilitate the abovementioned process of collective public-driven surveys, we suggest the exchange of cellular and internet technologies between member states to facilitate public involvement in national surveys. This change will especially facilitate accountability and promoting public involvement.
19. We aim to promote innovation, understanding that it is a main driver of long-term economic growth, which will result in a steady increase in income per capita and living standards. To maintain high sustainable growth rates and raise total factor productivity, the government should increase national developmental investment by at least 20% in human capital for science and technology. We also suggest for the creation of a fund for original domestic research on science and technology, to also foster entrepreneurship that promotes small and medium enterprise (SME). Besides fostering excellence and relevance of public research, it is also suggested for national governments to invest in main industries for the next generation and also develop international linkages in science, technology and innovation. When programmes are designed, they should be mandated, budgeted, and carried out by independent but informed evaluators and generate recommendations for improving and strengthening programmes, ensuring that SME programmes that are implemented are cost-effective and adapt to changing conditions.
20. In the case of healthcare, water supply, and agriculture, all of which are significant contributors to human development, we recognize that the strengthening of statistical capacity is crucial to the evaluation and analysis of health and sanitation infrastructure, facilities, and programs. We emphasize the importance of member states implementing efficient water management practices for prosperous human development.
21. We should utilize the results of member states and their respective studies to identify obstacles and areas for growth, and promote and coordinate inter-governmental scientific, technical and policy cooperation for improvement of health facilities, water management methods, and agricultural facilities at a global level between member-states, specifically between developed and developing nations as well as other stakeholders, such as NGOs.

22. In order to promote various forms infrastructural development for energy, education, health, sanitation, or food and water resources, we encourage member-states to promote the setup of technical institutions to stimulate construction and policy which would open access to digital and non-digital trade opportunities and information exchange protocols. We believe this would also support accessibility to currently inaccessible areas by promoting road or bridge construction for the sake of allowing ease of access to urban markets for rural communities in developing states/
23. Current policy around sustainable development is flawed. Nevertheless, rather than implementing a new policy, it is our recommendation that member states build upon the frameworks that they have already been created, strengthening existing limitations and expanding upon what is successful. We suggest assisting developing countries in building capacity to access a larger share of multilateral and global research and development programs, accelerating human capacity building initiatives.
24. Although states may do their best to reduce marginalization, no policy can be effective at achieving true equality without engaging and deconstructing social and cultural barriers to progress. These biases must be combated at the frontline of social progress: our schools. In pursuit of this, we urge the institutions of grade school, middle school and high school to reform their curriculum to specifically target the deconstruction of prejudices in children, adolescents and young adults. National curriculum reform should be empowered with the advice of the United Nations Commission on Equality Education (UNCEE). This commission would provide a singularity of educational knowledge that would be put to use advising curriculum reforms for nations requesting assistance. In combination with institutional reforms, true equality for all genders can truly be achieved in the next 15 years.
25. Recommends that member states, in coordination with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), develop a secure interface for the affordable international sale of intellectual property to developing nations in order to provide them the newest, most reliable and efficient technology at an affordable cost to the developing nations. This effort prevents the utilization of old energy or health solutions, which may not be safe among developing nations destitute of monetary resources, and also stimulates investment and employment opportunities in regional economies lacking financial frameworks.
26. We also acknowledge that a range of constraints exists which continue to impede women's access to various resources and participation in social, economic and sustainable development. We encourage developing and developed states to recommit to pursuing in the spirit of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women the international labor organization convention #100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value and should consider the adoption of a job evaluation systems based on gender neutral ideas. We recommend utilizing joint UN programmes in developing nations to implement provisions allowing collective data sharing for a bi-annual review process. This review is to be held in a multi-stakeholder forum based on noted success and areas of growth in existing policies empowering women and girls in the areas of health, entrepreneurship and political protection. We encourage states to support initiatives focused on providing women and communities with avenues to prevent discrimination and violence such as encouraging women and men to attend local forums to raise awareness of violations of existing support and protection. We recognize that regional organizations will implement the programs at the local level, but international cooperation will be necessary to improve the institutional capacity of specific local and grassroots movements.
27. We suggest the implementation a tier system of evaluation of member states in their progress of achieving the SDGs by 2030. Each tier is separated by member states' categorization as developed, developing, or underdeveloped. Under each tier, the SDGs are delineated by specific targets adapted to national contexts, dependent on member states' capabilities and constraints. The evaluation of member states' successful completion of each SDGs will rely on the High Level Political Forum, which will fulfill its obligations to provide guidance, recommendations, and evaluations to all member states.
28. Regional integration is critical to the success of the proposed SDGs. It is important that each and every nation is accounted for and an effort is made to be successful. Since a lot of the needed reforms will require

sacrifices in the short-run, we need to ensure that every member state is following our goals for a sustainable development. To do so, we have to promote the long-run merits these reforms will bring and convince all states that it is in their own self-interest to follow our agenda. Promoting regional interest in the SDGs as well as regional accountability is critical to the success of all nations. Additionally, it is imperative that nations gather amongst themselves and find ways to gain the interest of their own citizens. By engaging the youth, and bringing up the next generation with these goals at the forefront, is a surefire method for causing powerful, long-term change. In addition, it is imperative that countries that are immediately geographically connected come together and form alliances. In doing so, regions can work together under the umbrella of the UN, making it easier to support each other as well as accomplishing the proposed SDGs.

29. We further acknowledge that in order to successfully integrate with sub-regional, regional, and international organizations, measures of transparency and accountability must be strengthened. This integration can be strengthened by sharing ideas and results as early as possible. The preservation of national specificity is highlighted and we also encourage discussions within regional forums. This integration can be strengthened by sharing ideas and results as early as possible. We suggest for the promotion of United Nations Country Teams (UNCT), a UN body created to help ensure inter-agency coordination to those countries who have not currently participated, so as to preserve national interests and cultures. It is also encouraged to utilize the existing 136 UNCTs to bring relevant actors together through collaborative measures and to promote more systematic reporting, including regular exchanges of information and analysis through conducting joint assessment visits.
30. We understand that education, in every form, impacts all of the SDGs as well as the effectiveness of their implementation. Development of infrastructure such as technologic capabilities, training for educators, and facilities for education, is integral to adequate levels of education. We seek to strengthen international cooperation with the goal of increasing the quality of educational infrastructure globally. Member States with high achievement in all levels of education are encouraged to assist, communicate and share knowledge with fellow member states. Specifically international cooperation is sought for the quality training of educators and for the development of technological and digital education practices.

### **Follow-up and Review**

31. We affirm our strong political commitment to implement this agenda by 2030 in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity. We recognize that each Member State is responsible for its own economic and social development and that the role of development strategies and national policies cannot be overestimated. Our development efforts must be supported by international cooperation at national, regional and global levels.
32. We understand the necessity of respecting state sovereignty in implementing a systematic follow up and review policies for sustainable development. We commit to pursue policy coherence and to enable an environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorate the global partnership for sustainable development.
33. There are three levels of accountability that need to be addressed: vertical, horizontal, and social. Vertical accountability holds governmental authorities accountable for overseeing agencies and their actions. Horizontal accountability involves enforcement on the local, state, and national level, where law enforcement is essential to maintain order. Social accountability protects civil society organizations and private sectors. These three dimensions of accountability intertwines with one another so different actors can be held accountable on a local, national, and global level. Furthermore, a functioning system of reporting and accountabilities are necessary to ensure the successful implementation of all suggested reforms.
34. Member States should integrate the SDGs in their respective national development strategies and uphold the importance of the role of civil society, namely universities and the private sector to produce and generate information with regards to the progress of the implementation of the SDGs.

35. Member States will submit reports every five years to an Independent Expert Review Group (IERG) that will be monitored and supported by regional and sub-regional commissions. The IERG will then compile a report to be publically accessible in order to ensure continued accountability between reports. We encourage Regional commissions to work with the Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators to ensure a better coordination of the evaluation process. The SDGs will be followed up and reviewed using regional and global indicators.
36. Regional commissions will evaluate the areas of success and growth for the SDGs. The commissions are urged publish a bi-annual Regional Sustainable Development Report (RSDR), describing the progress made by each state in the region on each Sustainable Development Goal. The committees will also make recommendations to states in the region based upon their public policies reviewed in the RSDR.
37. The review process will be comprehensive and place the High Level Political Forum in line with the General Assembly resolution 67/290 to carry out regular review. We encourage developed Member States to use their universities and other scientific or academic institutions to generate reports for review. This is due to the need for an independent academic method of data collection that can also be compared to the data collected by the government. Reports would be submitted to an Independent Review Group that will assess the credibility of the data and further verified by a High Level Political Forum. We recommend the use of these three year review reports for a five year sharing of achievement separately by each region to assist member states in adapting their implementation methods to other member states within their region with need of assistance to effectively implement the SDGs.
38. The review process will be gender and race sensitive, inclusive, and people-centric with a special focus on the poorest and most vulnerable individuals such as children, women, the elderly, the indigenous, and other disadvantaged persons, ensuring no one is left behind. Reparations to ethnic groups whose rights have been infringed upon can be considered under the discretion of the regional office under the UN monitoring body.
39. The regional committees should take into account countries that have fallen or are in the middle of states of unique crisis, such as civil or regional war, humanitarian crises, an influx of displaced persons, natural disaster, fatal outbreaks of disease, economic collapse, and more, when conducting review reports in order to accurately measure the effectiveness and success of the Sustainable Development Goals.
40. Consistent reports by all member states must be submitted to the United Nations. These reports are primarily composed of statistical and economic data outlining the means taken and progress made with attempts to attain the SDGs. Comprehensive reports composed every five years in conjunction with the United Nation Development Program and member states are imperative for evaluating a state's progress on an equal platform. If the review identifies a poor chance of a nation achieving one or more of their goals, special support must be provided to these nations.
41. All reports will be reviewed and commented on by a task force consisting of two members per region. Every member of this task force will be elected by its region for a period of four years. There is an exemption for the first election in which one member per region will only be elected for two years, to ensure an equal share of former and new members in every upcoming period. In case of any unsatisfactory results and possible consequences, this task force will present their findings and the suggestions to the General Assembly, which has to vote on any possible consequences following the review process to ensure the most transparency and jurisdiction possible.
42. To address these goals we need to utilize various communications technologies, such as online platforms and social media, to involve the civil society with the follow up and review process. We encourage citizens to become control agents as well as active contributors to these policies as we work together to achieve our global commitments. Moreover, civil society is a driving force of change, and together we need to embrace these policies and implement them into our daily life to help us to succeed.

43. It is important to include major stakeholders in the world today and consider them when organizing follow up and review procedures. These major stakeholders include but are not limited to NGOs, the private sector, academic institutions and the individual citizens of our global community.
44. As a major stakeholder, NGOs are critical to the follow-up and review process due to their role in providing tangible support for member states in terms of working on the ground to consult with national or local governments as to the methods being used to achieve the SDGs. They are also valuable in the collection and analysis of data pertinent to the achievement of the goals.
45. The private sector and civil society will be encouraged to provide annual reports on their contributions, programs, and efforts made regarding the implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda. Any concerns of conduct by civil society, the private sector or individuals relating to the implementation should be directed to High Level Panel.
46. We reaffirm our commitment to implementing and achieving the goals established by this agenda to improve our global community by 2030.