FOREWORD

Following adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the UN SDG Action Campaign came into being as the successor to the UN Millennium Campaign and charged by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the responsibility of campaigning to ensure that political willingness for the realisation of the 2030 Agenda exists among member states.

Building political willingness and maintaining SDG momentum at the national level cannot be realised without the active participation and engagement of the nation’s law makers who, in addition to serving as the legitimate representative of the people and their interests, legislate policy, allocate financial resources for development as well as oversee their implementation.

Given these critical roles that parliamentarians and parliamentary institution play in national development, it is crucial that they be involved at the very early stage of the SDG implementation process and continue to be actively engaged in all aspects of implementation. However, this requires in-depth parliamentary knowledge and understanding of the SDGs and the role they can play in ensuring that SDGs are effectively mainstreamed into the national development planning processes.

This hand book is designed to exactly do that. It provides parliamentarians with the guidance needed to push the SDG agenda at national level, as well as help to provide pathways for effective multi-stakeholder outreach and engagement in SDG processes; planning, implementation, monitoring and review of SDG implementation.

It is my hope that Parliamentarians find this guide, together with the other assets and resources provided by the campaign useful and beneficial to them.

Mitchell Toomey
Director, UN SDG Action Campaign
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1. Introduction

This chapter synthesises and simplifies the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Resolution A/RES/70/1 agreed by the heads of states at the seventieth session of the United Nations on September 25th, 2015.

1.1 Transitioning from MDGs to SDGs

In 2000, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed to provide an important framework for development. Significant progress has been made in a number of areas but the progress has been uneven, particularly in Africa, Least Developed Countries, landlocked developing countries and Small Island developing States.

Therefore some of the Millennium Development Goals remain off-track, in particular those related to maternal, new-born and child health and to reproductive health.

1.2 The ‘Unfinished Business’ of the MDGs

As an integral part of the new agenda, the global community recommits itself to the full realization of all the Millennium Development Goals, including the off-track Millennium Development Goals, in particular.

The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what they did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable.

However, the new agenda goes far beyond the Millennium Development Goals. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education and food security and nutrition, the new agenda

- Sets out a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives.
- Promises more peaceful and inclusive societies
- Crucially defines means of implementation.

1.3 Principles of the SDGs

Inclusivity—No one Left Behind

Member states of the UN pledged that no one will be left behind in the implementation of the new agenda. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, the wish is to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society; in particular those who are furthest behind

Universality

The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.

1.4 The Sustainable Development Goals

“We the peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the Charter of the United Nations and “we the peoples” underpin the road to 2030. The journey will involve Governments as well as Parliaments, the United Nations system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community; and all people.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets seek to:

- Build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve.
- Realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

The Goals integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: Economic, Social and Environmental.

The Goals and targets seek to stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

People

A determination 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

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

Ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

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.

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.
We acknowledge the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments. Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, subregional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organizations, volunteer groups and others.

Partnership
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.

Means of Implementation
The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each Sustainable Development Goal are key to realizing the Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets.

The Agenda will be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions. Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. The means required for implementation of the Goals and targets will include:

• mobilization of financial resources
• capacity-building and
• transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms,

Multistakeholders such as the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals, civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations also have important roles in the implementation of the new Agenda.

Financing For Development
Public finance, both domestic and international, will play a vital role in providing essential services and public goods and in catalysing other sources of finance.

The outcome document of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda1, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, outlines some of the mechanisms.

Follow-up and Review
Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets.

To support accountability to citizens, systematic follow-up and review at the various levels will be undertaken as set out in this Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ESOSOC) will have the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level.

Challenges:
Each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development, but there are special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries.

2. Parliaments and the SDGs

2.1 Introduction: Role of Parliaments in Development

In the past few years, there has been recognition within the international development circles of the crucial role of democratic governance, human rights and the multistakeholder participation (inclusivity) in sustainable development. In particular, the lack of parliamentary involvement in the design of the MDGs yet they had crucial roles in ensuring realisation of the goals is a key lesson learnt. Parliamentarians have been engaged in the MDGs but at a very late stage in the process and at varying levels.

As a result the UN resolution establishing the SDG recognises the essential role that parliaments can play in realising the SDGs as well as ensuring accountability for their effective implementation.

Given their legislative roles, policy oversight and budget approval, Parliaments are central to the development agenda as they are uniquely positioned to influence the shape and content of their respective national development agendas and its implementation processes because of the following characteristics they possess and mandates they have:

• In most democracies, Parliamentarians are legitimate representatives of their electorate and therefore represent the will and voice of citizens.
• Parliamentarians play leadership roles in policy formulation, the development of legislation and most importantly its implementation at national level;
• Parliamentarians have fiduciary powers; they have the power to define the fiscal and budgetary policies needed to allocate national resources for financing development;
• Parliamentarians have the legitimacy, authority and means to ensure oversight, accountability, transparency and the strengthening of the institutions of good governance at country level;

We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

Parliamentary representatives from Kenya, EALA, Nigeria, Tanzania and Burkina Faso

Presenters at the Plenary Session: HE Hajia Zainab Ahmed, Minister of State, Budget and National Planning, Nigeria, Hon. Ottichillo Wilbor, Parliament of Republic of Kenya, Mr. Edwin Ikhuoria, Country Representative, ONE Campaign
2.2 Parliamentarians and Agenda 2030

The UN process on Agenda 2030/Post-2015 was premised on transparency, openness and participation of all stakeholders; including citizens, having the opportunity to participate and provide inputs into the various processes at various levels. The spirit of the Agenda formulation and negotiation process to establish the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) called for the active participation of Civil society and other stakeholders including parliamentarians in the debates around the sustainable development agenda in order to ensure that national governments are ambitious about development outcomes for the next fifteen years, as well as lay the foundation for an accountability framework that ensures that adequate implementations mechanisms are put in place for the realisation of these global goals at all levels of society.

<table>
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<th>Rationale for a Parliamentary Committee on SDGs</th>
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<td>The overall aim of having such a committee is in recognition of the vital role of Parliamentarians in enhancing planning, implementation, monitoring and accountability of interventions in development through legislation and resource allocation as well as through oversight and parliamentary scrutiny of the work of the executive; promoting democratic norms, people centred governance and development in Africa. Also Parliaments play critical roles in Legislation Oversight and Representation which helps in ensuring achievement of the global development agenda.</td>
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Parliaments can set up an SDG committee or a coordination committee that ensures overall coordination of the other committees and ensure that their work supports SDG implementation. This coordination could be the overall aim if parliaments decide to set up a coordination committee or a key role if they decide to set up an SDG committee. There is quite a distinction between this SDG committee and the oversight committee; obviously they will work very closely but the committee will do a lot of work that the oversight committee will not be doing

This committee will ensure the following:

1. Awareness raising of SDGs within in parliament and ensuring that there is buy-in on the SDGs among parliamentarians
2. Ensuring that the work of all committees supports SDG implementation. This requires that the committee is familiar with the SDG goals and targets relevant to each committee and the works with that committee to ensure that the work of the committee addresses these goals and targets relevant to it
3. Appropriation is the work of a specific committee but the SDG committee needs to be familiar with SDG progress and so be able to work with the appropriation committee to ensure that allocation reflect the priorities in the country i.e. those sectors or geographic areas that are most lagging behind

4. Based on 3 above, the committee will ensure availability of data on SDG progress to inform the work of all committees in setting priorities and allocating resources
5. Engagement of other stakeholders in SDG implementation: the committee will reach out to other stakeholders and coordinate their engagement with parliament in the implementation of the SDGs. They will link them up with relevant committees in parliament as well as provide a 2-way feedback; on parliamentary processes on the SDG and the feedback of stakeholders to relevant committees
6. Accountability: the committee will work with the relevant committees; oversight, public accounts etc. as well as engage with citizens to gather citizen feedback on how SDG implementation is impacting on their lives to improve the accountability
7. Learning and sharing: it will be the responsibility of the committee to compile, disseminate and share information on what the parliament is doing on the SDGs. Different committees will work on issues relevant to the different goals and targets based on their mandate but it is only the SDG committee that will have an overall picture of everything.

Recognising this critical role, parliaments were actively engaged in the formulation of the new development agenda in a variety of ways:

- Engagement with the High Level Panel in their outreach events in Monrovia; Liberia and Bali; Indonesia in 2014.
- IPU Consultations with the President of the General Assembly in 2014 and 2015 focused mainly on their role and engagement in the Post 2015 process
- IPU Conference of Speakers in September 2015 focused on the role of Parliamentarians in the implementation of the new Agenda
- Parliamentary engagement in Post 2015 consultations at national, regional and global levels

However, in the consultations and outreach processes undertaken, the participation of other stakeholders such as civil society and the private sector was more pronounced than that of parliamentarians and this is likely to be the same in the implementation phases which will primarily be a prerogative of the Executive.

Also, many civil society actors and other stakeholders are yet to realise the importance of engaging parliamentarians on these issues, which is further worsened by the lack of knowledge of the tools and mechanisms available for such an engagement.

Therefore, in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, the engagement of parliamentarians in domesticking the SDGs and mainstreaming them into their development agendas at both national and sub-national levels will be critical.

However, recognising that the extent and level of engagement of parliamentarians in the formulation of the agenda varied in the various countries, the level of familiarity with the agenda...
and extent of knowledge of the goals, principles and means of implementation vary a lot.

### 2.3 Role of Parliaments

Parliamentarians will therefore need to be familiar with the all aspects of the agenda if they are to lead the way in ensuring that they are effectively implemented and realised at national level. They will need to ensure:

- Awareness of the goals among citizens
- Ownership of the agenda amongst all stakeholders
- Action in parliament to build capacity and create awareness and ownership of the SDGs within parliament
- Effective coordination of the work of different parliamentary institutions in support of SDGs
- Formulation of credible laws and establishment of relevant institutions within the context of national realities;
- Build partnerships with multiple stakeholders; civil society, academia, private sector
- Engage and support parliaments at sub-national levels in various countries
- Foster collaborative work with other parliaments across countries, regionally and globally;
- Regular engagement with the Executive for consistent review of implementation
- Mechanisms of engagement with citizens learning and citizen feedback on implementation.

### 3. Parliamentary Action on SDGs

#### 3.1 Institutional Frameworks in Parliament

##### 3.1.1 How parliamentarians can engage

Parliaments can play very important roles in domesticating the SDGs and mainstreaming them into national and sub-national development policies and plans. This can be done through the following mandates that they have:

- **Representational**: bringing in voices and concerns of citizens, taking action and providing feedback to them
- **Legislative**: Enacting policies with an SDG lens
- **Fiduciary/Budget**: Making budget appropriations in line with SDG priorities
- **Oversight**: Monitoring and tracking SDG implementation and evaluating results

##### 3.1.2 Parliamentary Mechanisms: Committees/Caucuses

Therefore publicity, awareness creation and extensive outreach must be undertaken within parliament to create awareness and attract interest from as wide a membership as possible.

The overall aim of having such committees/ caucuses in Parliament is in recognition of the vital role of Parliaments and Parliamentarians in enhancing planning, implementation, monitoring and accountability of interventions in development through legislation and resource allocation as well as through oversight and parliamentary scrutiny of the work of the executive; promoting democratic norms, people centered governance and development in Africa. Also Parliaments play critical roles in Legislation Oversight and Representation which helps in ensuring achievement of the global development agenda.

Parliaments can set up either an SDG committee or a coordination committee for SDGs that does overall coordination of the work of other committees and ensure that their work supports SDG implementation. Thus coordination of SDGs in parliament could be the overall aim; if parliaments decide to set up a coordination committee, or a key role of the committee if they decide to set up an SDG committee.

This committee will ensure the following:

1. **Awareness raising** of SDGs within in parliament and ensuring that there is buy-in on the SDGs among parliamentarians

2. **Coordination**: Ensuring that the work of all committees supports SDG implementation. This requires that the committee is familiar with the SDG goals and targets relevant to each committee and the works with that committee to ensure that the work of the committee addresses these goals and targets relevant to it

3. **Financing**: Appropriation is the work of a specific committee

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A framework for SDG Governance and Accountability in Parliament will it entail:

- Strengthening Parliamentary oversight functions
- Parliamentary mechanisms for efficient & effective monitoring and accountability for the MDGs
- Mechanisms for strengthening dialogue between Parliaments & other stakeholders
- Creating and sustaining an enabling environment for multi-stakeholder engagement and other stakeholders
  - The Executive
  - Civil society
  - Private sector
  - Academia
  - Media
  - Citizens

- Supporting citizens to engage;
  - Creating an enabling environment for citizen engagement including advocacy with governments to embrace participation
  - Citizen Empowerment; building capacity and confidence of citizens to engage
  - Supporting Citizen feedback mechanisms both on and offline to contribute to monitoring and accountability
Hon. Al Hassas Ado Doguwa, Chief Whip, House of Representatives, and former Chair of the Network of African Parliamentarians on MDGs
but the SDG committee needs to be familiar with SDG progress and so be able to work with the appropriation committee to ensure that allocation reflect the priorities in the country i.e. those sectors or geographic areas that are most lagging behind.

4. Data: The committee will ensure availability of data on SDG progress to inform the work of all committees in setting priorities and allocating resources for SDG implementation.

5. Engagement with other stakeholders: in SDG implementation: the committee will reach out to other stakeholders and coordinate their engagement with parliament in the implementation of the SDGs. They will link them up with relevant committees in parliament as well as provide a 2-way feedback; on parliamentary processes on the SDG and the feedback of stakeholders to relevant committees.

6. Accountability: the committee will work with the relevant committees; oversight, public accounts etc. as well as engage with citizens to gather citizen feedback on how SDG implementation is impacting on their lives to improve the accountability.

7. Learning and sharing: it will be the responsibility of the committee to compile, disseminate and share information on what the parliament is doing on the SDGs. Different committees will work on issues relevant to the different goals and targets based on their mandate but it is only the SDG committee that will have an overall picture of everything.

### 3.2 Institutionalising Parliamentary Engagement

Institutionalising the SDGs in parliament and ensuring continuous and consistent engagement is crucial especially given the fact that there can be high turn over of parliamentarians in many parliaments in the world.

It is therefore important that the engagement is not only based on the enthusiasm and interest of individual members but also institutionalised and built into the administrative system of parliament:

- Active involvement and engagement of the offices of Clerk of the House. This should include:
  - active participation of the staff in all activities,
  - documentation and proper upkeep of records of activities both on and offline
  - support to members including conducting research, provision of data, policy analysis etc.
- Engagement and involvement of and office of the Speaker
- Existence of coordination mechanisms in parliament for different committees concerned with SDGs
- Regular conduct of Parliamentary briefings internally to keep all members informed of developments

### 3.3 Supporting Parliament to Engage in SDGs

**Outreach:** Extensive outreach and mobilisation of members to create awareness creation and generate interest are critical for successful engagement of members in the SDGs. You must also be aware of the potential challenges. Some committees and their members may see it as duplication of work of existing committees and or interference in their work. So the rationale, advantages as well as complementarity of roles must be thoroughly explained.

It would be important to get membership from all the committees dealing all the relevant aspects of the SDGs; the 17 goals as well as financing (appropriation), climate change or environment and accountability (oversight, public accounts etc.)

**Parliamentary Capacity Building:** Arrange for technically competent people to undertake briefing sessions for members. These could be members of the executive familiar with the SDGs who have been part of the formulation and negotiation process, staff of partner agencies working in country in particular those in the Un system, as well as civil society partners who have been actively engaged in and well aware of the process.

**Institutional Strengthening:** It will be important to create or strengthen a resource center in parliament that provides information on the SDGs to serve as resource and reference for members. Resources should be available both on and offline in the resource center which should be adequately staffed to ensure regular update of the resources available for members.

The institutional strengthening should include the office of the Clerk of the House and the office of the speaker. Technical support to parliamentarians and institutional memory is key so it is absolutely critical that parliamentary staff are adequately prepared to provide technical support as well as ensure continuity of engagement in case some members cease to be active in parliament.

**Research and Documentation:** Availability of data is crucial for policy decision making and therefore the need to ensure the strengthening the data, research and documentation capacity of parliament. Parliamentary does not necessarily have to generate its own data so emphasis should be on establishment of linkages with data producers to provide requisite data and analysis to parliamentarians as and when needed. However parliament can set up its own independent data gathering and analysis mechanisms for independent assessment and verification of progress.

An important aspect of this will be a mechanism to receive feedback directly from the citizens that they represent, on progress, challenges and proposed solutions to existing problems, both on and off-line. This feedback mechanism should also include ways of parliamentarians providing feedback to citizens on actions being taken in parliament and the outcomes of those actions.
Communication: Parliament needs to have adequate capacity to communicate with the electorate as well as the general public, its activities on the SDGs as well as receive feedback from them.

Online communication and feedback mechanisms need to be in place as well as mechanisms for physical contact with citizens and all other stakeholders engaged in or have a stake in SDGs.

Learning and Sharing: Implementation of the SDG will be the context of the specific needs of individual countries but there is a lot of value in learning and sharing between and within countries. Regular visits and or exchange of information both on and offline between parliaments will be important in this case.

In certain countries parliaments exist at both national and sub-national levels. In such cases regular consultations and information sharing will be very useful in ensuring that adequate attention is paid to SDG implementation at both national and sub-national levels.

3.4 Parliamentary Engagement in SDG implementation

3.4.1 Implementing the SDGs at National level

Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Governments around the world engaged in a range of processes to domesticate the agenda and mainstream the goals into national development policies. Different structures and working mechanisms have been put in place and these need to be engaged on a continuous basis and not just a one-off process at the beginning. Parliaments need to be part of this mainstreaming process and if they are not, vigorously push for their inclusion.

Once the agenda is properly domesticated and mainstreamed into the national development process, the next step is to ensure implementation. The political willingness of government must be ensured, momentum and interest of all stakeholders maintained, policy formulation and legislation undertaken to facilitate implementation, citizens and other stakeholders be engaged on an ongoing basis and progress of implementation be reviewed consistently and lessons learnt inform subsequent phases of implementation.

Learning and sharing between parliaments: strategies that can be made use of to share information and learn from each other

- Existence of parliamentary websites regularly updated
- Use of global platforms to upload and share information
- Preparation of regular and periodic reports
- Exchange visits between parliaments
- Use of regional and global parliamentary forums

Financing of the SDGs

“We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, gathered in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, affirm our strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity.” AAAA, July 2015

Partnership for development: Addis Ababa Action Agenda Commitments

- Enhance revenue administration through modernized, progressive tax systems, improved tax policy and more efficient tax collection.
- Work to improve the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of our tax systems, including by broadening the tax base
- Redouble efforts to substantially reduce Illicit Financial Flows
- Combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation

The financing agenda is an integral part of the sustainable development agenda hence the commitments made in the declaration; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, needs to be followed up for implementation at global, regional and national level.

As outlined in the declaration issued at the end of the FFD conference in Addis Ababa in July 2015, achieving an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including all
Presenters and representatives from Civil Society Organization in Nigeria: Dr Otive Igbuzor Executive Director, African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development and Dr Abiola Akiyode-Afolabi, Executive Director, Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre

Princess Adejoke Orelope-Adefulire, Senior Special Assistant to the President on the SDGs, Nigeria, Mitchell Toomey, Director, UN SDG Action Campaign & Hon Emmanuel Ukoete, Committee on the SDGs, House of Representatives, Nigeria
the sustainable development goals, will require an equally ambitious, comprehensive, holistic and transformative approach with respect to the means of implementation, combining different means of implementation and integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This should be underpinned by effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, sound policies and good governance at all levels.

3.4.3 SDG Tracking and Accountability

Parliamentary monitoring the progress of implementation of SDGs and ensuring that countries are on track to achieving the goals will be a key in implementation. Mechanisms need to be put in place for ongoing monitoring and followup of implementation as well as periodic review of progress. This needs to be done in close collaboration with existing parliamentary structures such as Oversight committees, public Accounts committees etc. as well as monitoring and reporting structures both within and outside of government including data and information from independent sources but these must be validated. Parliament also needs to have its own independent source of data and information on SDGs.

3.4.4 Supporting sub-national parliaments to play a role

Localising the SDGs is a key strategy for effective implementation, so, where they exist, the engagement of sub-national parliaments should be encouraged and supported by national parliaments. Their roles at are similar to the roles of national parliaments at national level.

3.4.5 Cross-Cutting Issues

Though the SDGs are to be implemented at national level, there are a number of critical issues that affects its implementation which go beyond national boundaries and so cannot be addressed at national level alone. Some of these issues include:

- Trade,
- Infrastructure,
- Climate change,
- Peace and Security etc.

An important aspect of the engagement of parliamentarians therefore will be shaping and influencing these issues that are beyond single countries through participation in regional and global events that address these issues as well as national level engagements that focus on them.

Role of sub-National Parliaments

- Awareness Creation in parliament to popularize the SDGs and enhance political will
- Training & Capacity building
- Support for Research and data capacity
- Parliamentary outreach to citizens and other stakeholders
- Linkages between national and sub-national parliaments

3.4.6 Promoting Peace, Justice and Inclusivity

It is clear that good governance and functioning democracies are pre-requisites for peace and stability in every country, therefore parliaments have a major role to play in building and sustaining peaceful societies through inclusion and addressing Marginalisation and exclusion and tolerance of dissenting voices.

An emerging issue in the world today is the widespread and increasing incidents of terrorism and violent extremism mainly linked to religion. The spread of the menace especially among young people is an issue that needs to be at the top of the agenda of parliamentarians.

Some key steps parliaments can take through legislation, and consultation with their constituents are:

- Ensuring Justice for all; access to justice,
- Legislating to ensure Independence of the Judiciary
- Citizen empowerment; giving citizens a voice, listening to and taking action on citizens’ voices
- Parliamentary oversight and monitoring of programmes
4. Partnership and Building Support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

4.1 Introduction

The 2030 resolution acknowledges that the effective implementation of the agenda cannot be the responsibility of one single body, entity country or region but the collective responsibility of all. It therefore recognises the crucial role of partnerships in its implementation and therefore calls for the active engagement of all stakeholders.

4.2 Multi-Stakeholders Partnerships

**Partnership in the 2030 Agenda**

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.

Civil Society are amongst the key partners for parliamentarians in the implementation of the 2030 agenda to help link up with citizens as well as provide technical expertise covering all aspects of the agenda. Therefore a cordial and good working relationship with civil society will be welcome. This will include different strands of civil society; specific groups such as women and youth groups, Faith Based Organisations, disabled, elderly etc. Other important stakeholders and potential partners include the media, Trade Unions, Academia, the Private Sector, and international organisations.

4.3 Building internal allies within Parliament

The SDGs are universally applicable and therefore it is likely that in every parliament, there will be existing committees and or other structures that currently deal with all its aspects. It is therefore important that these structures and individuals are identified and recognised at an early stage as important partners and allies in SDG implementation.

The SDG committees should aim to coordinate and align the work of all these partners in parliament to be in line and directly supportive of SDG implementation. Duplicating and coordinating could lead to potential conflicts.

4.4 Constituency Engagement

**i. Mobilisation**

Parliamentarians are very close to citizens and so parliament can be a useful vehicle through which citizens can be reached as well as a means through which citizens concerns and feedback can be channelled.

Citizens are at the center stage of the agenda and therefore efforts need to be made to make them aware of the agenda. They need to be mobilised for their buy-in and ownership as well as supported to for engagement in monitoring and accountability for the realisation of the agenda.

However in many cases, parliaments may not have the requisite capacity; both technical and financial, to effectively do this and so parliaments and parliamentarians may need to be supported and or strengthened and tools and guides be provided to them for effective outreach and citizen mobilisation.

**ii. Participation**

Citizen participation in the implementation requires awareness of the agenda as well as its relevance to their daily lives. Mobilisation is necessary to build interest but sustained participation would require continuous engagement with the citizenry in a way that proves useful to them.

Here also, the capacity of citizens to engage as well as their confidence to engage with policy and decision makers in issues affecting their lives, will be an issue that will need to be addressed. A conductive and enabling environment for participation; including political space for freedom of speech and expression, and access to information, needs to be created and or enhanced.

**iii. Engaging with National structures for SDGs**

Most Governments have SDG structures in place; national entities serving as SDG implementation focal points and or various committees responsible for coordinating SDG implementation. It is important that parliamentarians identify these structures and ensures that parliamentary SDG committees, establish links with them and attend meetings when convened so that parliamentary engagement in SDGs is linked to the national implementation process particularly on the monitoring and review of implementation.

Parliaments can ask to be briefed on the work of such structures by asking such entities to report periodically to parliament on the progress of their work. It is highly recommended that reports of SDG progress prepared by the Executive be either presented to or sent to parliament for for their review and endorsement.

4.5 Working with other Parliaments

**i. Global Parliaments**

Though Global parliamentary bodies don’t have a mandate to legislate, the provide important forums for learning and sharing and can make important contributions to the implementation of SDGs that have global reach such as climate change. National parliaments therefore should have strong links with such global forums.
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 revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed 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 realised. If we realise 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

Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have decided today on new global Sustainable Development Goals.

2. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030. 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. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner. We will also build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business.

3. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality; and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

4. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.

5. This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national priorities and priorities. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development.

6. The Goals and targets are the result of over two years of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, which paid particular attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. This consultation included valuable work done by the General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and by the United Nations, whose Secretary-General provided a synthesis report in December 2014. Our vision

7. In these Goals and targets, we are setting out a supremely ambitious and transformational vision. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. We envisage a world free of fear and violence. A world with universal literacy. A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. A world where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene; and where food is sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious. A world where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable and where there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant and open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

8. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world in which women and girls enjoy full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant and open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

9. We envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. A world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources – from air to land, from rivers, lakes and aquifers to oceans and seas - are sustainable. One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law as well as an enabling environment at national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. One in which development and the application of technology are climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient. One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.
Our shared principles and commitments

10. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document. It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development; the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the World Summit for Social Development; the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; the Beijing Platform for Action; and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (“Rio+20”). We also reaffirm the follow-up to these conferences, including the outcomes of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the Second United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States; the Second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries; and the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

11. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in the Preamble thereto.

12. The challenges and commitments contained in these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent.

Our world today

13. We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflicts, terrorism, related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including acidification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increased demand for food, water, energy and raw materials, coupled with climate change, poses a serious threat to the stability of the world economy and the safety and security of communities, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk.

15. It is also, however, a time of immense opportunity. Significant progress has been made in meeting development challenges. Within the past generation, hundreds of millions of people have emerged from extreme poverty. Access to education has greatly increased for both boys and girls. The spread of information and communication technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and communications technology.

16. Almost fifteen years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in many areas. But the progress has been uneven, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, and some of the MDGs remain off-track, in particular maternal, newborn and child health and primary education. We recommit ourselves to the full realization of all the MDGs, including the off-track MDGs, in particular by providing focused and scaled-up assistance to least developed countries and other countries in special situations, in line with relevant support programmes. The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what these did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable.

17. In its scope, however, the framework we are announcing today goes far beyond the MDGs. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication and food security, and interlinkages between food security and economic growth, we also address new and emerging challenges, including major global threats such as climate change, loss of biodiversity and dangerous diseases, including by addressing growing anti-microbial resistance to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, and by preventing deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The new Agenda

18. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of “win-win” cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity.

We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, all countries being sovereign equal members of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

21. The new Goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions we take over the next fifteen years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We will respect national policy space for sustainable, inclusive and economic growth, in particular for developing states, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. We acknowledge also the importance of the regional and sub-regional dimensions, including economic integration and interconnectedness in sustainable development. Regional and sub-regional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at national level.

22. Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80% live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

24. We are committed to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including by eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. All people must enjoy a basic standard of living, including through social protection systems. We are also determined to end hunger and to achieve food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition. In this regard, we reaffirm the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security and welcome the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action. We will devote resources to developing rural areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries, supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly least developed countries.

25. We commit to provide universal and equitable education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational education. All people, irrespective of sex, age, race, ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend including through safe schools and cohesive communities.

26. To promote physical and mental health and well-being, and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be unable to access a full range of reproductive and sexual health services, achieved to date in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, Ebola and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing anti-microbial resistance and the problem of unattended diseases affecting developing countries. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, including behavioural, lifestyle and noncommunicable and neurological disorders, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development.

27. We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity.
This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. We will work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting women’s greater rights and women’s economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. We will eradicate forced labour and human trafficking and end child labour in all its forms. All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated workforce with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will strengthen the productive capacities of least-developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.

28. We commit to making fundamental changes in the way that our societies produce, consume goods and services, Governments, international organizations, the business sector and other non-state actors and individuals must contribute to changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance to strengthen developing countries’ scientific, technological and innovative capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. We will safeguard the three pillars of the United Nations Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. All countries take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

29. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the human dignity of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We will underline the right of every human being to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

30. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

31. We acknowledge that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We are determined to address the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions by all Parties, and the humane treatment and the human dignity of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We will underline the right of every human being to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

32. We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post- conflict countries, including through ensuring that women have a role in peace- building and state-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which we will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.

33. We recognize that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet’s natural resources. We are therefore determined to promote sustainably use oceans and seas, freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands and to protect biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife. We are also determined to promote sustainable tourism, tackle water scarcity and water pollution, to strengthen cooperation on desertification, dust storms, land degradation and drought and to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction. In this regard, we look forward to COP13 of the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Mexico in 2016.

34. We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to ensure our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of disaster risk reduction. In this regard, we look forward to COP13 of the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Mexico in 2016.

35. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and poverty, and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The New Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and ill-ethics, in particular, threaten our future together.

36. We pledge to foster inter-cultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development.

37. Sport is also an important engine of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.

38. We reaffirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the need to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States.

Means of Implementation

39. The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure its implementation. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

40. We mean it by the Sustainable Development Goals under Goal 17 and under each SDG are key to realising our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the SDGs, can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership. All countries will set targets for return to their country of citizenship.

41. We recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. The New Agenda deals with the means required for implementation of the new Agenda and the international cooperation that will be needed. It is clear that this will include the mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. Public finance, both domestic and international, will play a vital role in providing essential services and public goods and in catalyzing other sources of finance. We underscore the role of the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals, and that of civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations in the implementation of the new Agenda.

42. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), all of which are integral to the new Agenda. We recommit to the MDG’s and the specific initiatives supported by the MDGs, which are crucial to the world’s development and the achievement of global peace, security and sustainable development.

43. We emphasize that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. An important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. ODA providers reaffirm their respective commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of GNI to developing countries and 0.15% to 0.2% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

44. We acknowledge the importance for international financial institutions to support, in line with their mandates, the implementation of the new Agenda, both in developing and developed countries. We recommit to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries – including African countries, least developed countries, land locked developing countries, small island developing states, territories and the middle income countries – in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance.

45. We acknowledge also the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments. Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, sub-regional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organisations, volunteer groups and others.

46. We underline the importance of the Special Political and Economic Commission for the Least Developed Countries, the Special Meeting of the General Assembly, the Global Poverty Reduction and Growth G20 Initiative, and the African Union, as well as the special role of the United Nations Development Group, the United Nations Secretary-General, the UN System, the International Labour Organization, the World Food Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation. We will work with the World Trade Organization and other stakeholders in implementing the new Agenda, in particular the MDGs, and in support of global economic governance.
country level, we express our support for the ongoing ECOSOC Dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of this Agenda.

Follow-up and review

47. Our Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming fifteen years. To support accountability to our citizens, we will provide for systematic follow-up and review at the various levels, as set out in this Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The High Level Political Forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will have the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level.

48. Indicators are being developed to assist this work. Quality, accessibility, timeliness and reliability of indicators will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries. We are committed to developing broader measures of progress to complement global gross domestic product (GDP).

A call for action to change our world

49. It is the same generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations.

50. Today we are also taking a decision of great historic significance. We resolve to build a better world for all people, in particular for the millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. We can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as our parents and grandparents were the last to have a chance of standing on the moon. The world will be a better place in 2030 if we succeed in our objectives.

51. What we are announcing today – an Agenda for global action for the next fifteen years – is a charter for people and planet in the twenty-first century. Children and young women and men are critical agents of change and will find in the new Goals a platform to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world.

52. “We the Peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the UN Charter. It is “We the Peoples” who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as Parliaments, the UN system and other international institutions, the private sector, the scientific and academic community – and all people. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this Agenda. It is an Agenda of the people, by the people and for the people – and this, we believe, is the future.

53. The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It lies also in the hands of today’s younger generation who will pass the torch to future generations. We call on all Governments to commit to the road to sustainable development; it will be for all of us to ensure that the journey is successful and its gains irreversible.

Sustainable Development Goals and targets

54. Following an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, and based on the Proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which includes a chapeau contextualising the latter, the following are the Goals and targets that we have agreed.

55. The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of economic development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national priorities. The global targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

56. In deciding upon these Goals and targets, we recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

57. We recognize that baseline data for some of the targets remain unavailable, and we call for increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States, to develop national and global baselines where they do not yet exist. We commit to addressing this gap in data collection so as to better inform the measurement of progress, in particular for those targets below which do not have clear numerical targets.

58. We encourage ongoing efforts by states in other fora to address key issues which pose potential challenges to the implementation of our Agenda; and we respect the independent mandates of those processes. We intend that the Agenda and its implementation would support, and be without prejudice to, those other processes and the decisions taken therein.

59. We recognize that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and we reaffirm that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that ‘Mother Earth’ is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial reduction of poverty and its causes at all levels.

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.6 Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.7 Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on non-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm income

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that make the most of green capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.6 Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation,
in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology
development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural
productivity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural
markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export
subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the
mandate of the Doha Development Round
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets
and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on
food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000
live births
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of
age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12
per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live
births
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected
tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other
communicable diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable
diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-
being
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic
drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic
accidents
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care
services, including for family planning, information and education, and the
integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access
to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and
affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from
hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework
Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the
prevention of communicable diseases that primarily affect developing
countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in
accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,
which affirms the right of developing countries to use the full the provisions in
the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding
flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines
for all
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development,
training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in
least developed countries and small island developing States
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries,
for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong
learning opportunities for all
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality
primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning
outcomes
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood
development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary
education
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality
technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have
relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs
and entrepreneurship
4.5 By 2030, 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 in vulnerable situations
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men
and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to
promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education
for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender
equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship
and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable
development
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender
sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning
environments for all
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available
to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island
developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including
vocational training and information and communications technology, technical,
engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing
countries
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including
through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
5.1 End all forms of violence against all women and girls everywhere
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public
and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and
female genital mutilation
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of
public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of
shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for
leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive
rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International
Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and
the outcome documents of their review conferences
5.a Undertake reformed to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well
as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial
services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and
communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the
promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation
for all
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking
water for all
6.2 By 2030, ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for
all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and
girls and those in vulnerable situations
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and
minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials to all water bodies, with
the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and
safe reuse globally
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and
ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity
and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels,
including through transboundary cooperation and dispute settlement
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains,
forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support
to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes,
including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment,
recycling and reuse technologies
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving
water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy
services
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the
global energy mix
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
7.4 By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean
energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency
and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in
energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
7.5 By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern
and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least
developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing
countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and
productive employment and decent work for all
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances
and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in
the least developed countries
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification,
technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value
added and labour-intensive sectors
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities,
decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the
formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including
through access to financial services
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption
and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental
degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on
sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all
women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal
pay for work of equal value
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment,
education or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern
slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the
worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards sustainable, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, minimum disaster risk management at all levels

11c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development capacities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.9 Support developing countries in their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.10 Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.11 Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and plans

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.4 Implement the commitment undertaken by developed countries and developing countries to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.5 Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

13.6 Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as
determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.8 Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.9 Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.10 Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable development and provide adequate financial resources to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and conflict and terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revival of the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at ensuring debt sustainability, debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and promoting developing countries’ capacity to benefit from the use of such technologies, through both the United Nations framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems and ongoing international actions, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, private-public and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that track progress toward all the global, domestic, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Means of implementation and the Global Partnership

60. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the full implementation of this new Agenda. We recognize that we will not be able to achieve our ambitious Goals and targets without a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation. The revitalized Global Partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the goals and targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

61. The Agenda’s Goals and targets deal with the means required to realise our collective ambitions. The means of implementation targets under each SDG and Goal 17, which are referred to above, are key to realising our Agenda and are
of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. We shall accord them equal
importance of supporting the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the programme of
importance of supporting the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the programme of
the SDGs, all of which are integral to
the agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable
peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict
situations.

65. We recognize that middle-income countries still face significant challenges
to achievement. In order to ensure that
to date are sustained. Efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened
through the exchange of experiences, improved coordination, and better and
focused support of the United Nations Development System, the international
financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders.

66. We underscore that, for all countries, public policies and the
mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of
national ownership and management for achieving the
sustainable development goals. We recognize that domestic resources are
first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling
environment.

67. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of
productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. We acknowledge the
diversity of the business world, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives
to multinationals. We call on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to
solving sustainable development challenges. We will foster a dynamic and
well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental
and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards and
agreements and other on-going initiatives in this regard, such as the Guiding
Principles on Business and Human Rights and the
the Convention on the Rights of the Child and key multilateral environmental
agreements, for parties to those agreements.

68. International trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty
reduction, and contributes to the promotion of sustainable development. We will
continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable,
inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the
World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as meaningful trade liberalization. We call
on all WTO members to redouble their efforts to promptly conclude the negotiations
on the Doha Development Agenda. We attach great importance to trade-related
capacity-building for developing countries, including African countries,
least-developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island
developing states and small island economies for the promotion of regional
economic integration and interconnectivity.

69. We recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term
debt sustainability. We will promote effective debt management, debt relief, debt
restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate. Many
countries remain vulnerable to debt crises and some are in the midst of crises,
including a number of least developed countries, small island developing States
and some developed countries. We reiterate that debtors and creditors must
work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. Maintaining
sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries; however
we acknowledge that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does
not undermine a country’s debt sustainability. We will support the maintenance of
debt sustainability of those countries that have received debt relief and achieved
sustainable debt levels.

70. We hereby launch a Technology Facilitation Mechanism which was
established by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in order to support the sustainable
development goals. The Technology Facilitation Mechanism will be based on a
multi-stakeholder collaboration between Member States, civil society, private sector,
scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders and will be
composed of: a United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology
and Innovation for the SDGs, a collaborative Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science,
Technology and Innovation for the SDGs and an on-line platform.

- The United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology
and Innovation for the SDGs will promote coordination, coherence, and cooperation
within the UN System on targets. The Task Team will be responsible for:
- Enhancing synergies and coordination among the three focal areas of
innovation; science; and technology, and will be composed of representatives
of UN agencies, funds and programmes, and other relevant partners. The
Task Team will work closely with the Interagency Task Team on Science,
Technology and Innovation for the SDGs.
- The Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs
will provide an open, participatory platform for all stakeholders, including
private sector, civil society, and other relevant UN agencies and intergovernmental
organisations, to share information on the implementation of the
Post-2015 Development Agenda, and to identify opportunities and
challenges to achieving the Agenda’s goals.
- The on-line platform will be used to establish a comprehensive mapping
of, and serve as a gateway for, information on existing STI initiatives, mechanisms
and programmes, within and beyond the UN. The on-line platform will facilitate
access to information on the nature, knowledge and experience, as well as best practices
and lessons learned, on STI facilitation initiatives and policies. The online platform will
also facilitate the dissemination of relevant open access scientific publications generated
worldwide. The online platform will be developed on the basis of an
independent technical assessment which will take into account best practices and
lessons learned from other initiatives, within and beyond the United Nations,
in order to ensure that it will provide access to and the programme of the
New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), all of which are integral
to the new Agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable
peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict
situations.

71. We reiterate that this Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and
targets, including the means of implementation are universal, indivisible and
interlinked.

72. Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following
principles:

a. They will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different
national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy
space and priorities. As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable
development, the outcome from national level processes will be the foundation for reviews
at regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on
information on existing STI platforms, avoiding duplications and enhancing
synergies.

b. They will track progress in implementing the universal Goals and targets,
including the means of implementation, in all countries in a manner which respects
their universal, integrated and interrelated nature and the three dimensions of

achievements and challenges faced by developed and developing countries as well as new and emerging issues. Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant UN Conferences and processes, including on LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs.

83. Follow-up and review at the HLPF will be informed by an annual SDG Progress Report to be prepared by the Secretary General in cooperation with the UN System, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level. The HLPF will also be informed by the Global Sustainable Development Report, which shall strengthen the science-policy interface and could provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policy-makers in promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development. We invite the President of ECOSOC to conduct a process of consultations on the scope, methodology and frequency of the Report as well as its relation to the SDG Progress Report, the outcome of which should be reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of the HLPF session in 2016.

84. The HLPF, under the auspices of ECOSOC, shall carry out regular reviews, in line with Resolution 67/290. Reviews will be voluntary, while encouraging reporting, and include developed and developing countries as well as relevant UN entities and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. They shall be state-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants. They shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

85. Thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, will also take place at the HLPF. These will be supported by reviews by the ECOSOC functional commissions and other inter-governmental bodies and forums which should reflect the integrated nature of the goals as well as the interlinkages between them. They will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the HLPF.

86. We welcome, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the dedicated follow-up and review for the Financing for Development outcomes as well as all the means of implementation of the SDGs which is integrated with the follow-up and review framework of this Agenda. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda in the HLPF.

87. Meeting every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly, the HLPF will provide high-level political guidance on the Agenda and its implementation, identify progress and emerging challenges and mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation. The next HLPF, under the auspices of the General Assembly, will take place in 2019, with the cycle of meetings thus reset, in order to maximize coherence with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review process.

88. We also stress the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated support to implementation of the new Agenda by the UN development system. The relevant governing bodies should take action to review such support to implementation and to report on progress and obstacles in the context of annual reviews, the major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

89. The HLPF will support participation in follow-up and review processes by the major groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with Resolution 67/290. We call on these actors to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Agenda.

90. We request the Secretary General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a report, for consideration at the 70th session of the General Assembly in preparation for the 2016 meeting of the HLPF, which outlines critical milestones towards coherent efficient, and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. This report should include a proposal on the organizational arrangements for state-led reviews at the HLPF and the auspicies of ECOSOC, including recommendations on a voluntary common reporting guidelines. It should clarify institutional responsibilities and provide guidance on annual themes, on a sequence of thematic reviews, and on options for periodic reviews for the HLPF.

91. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to achieving this Agenda and utilizing it to the full to transform our world for the better by 2030.