

برنامه سال 2030 یونسکو یک داکترین ضد اسلام است

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1. سند 2030 یونسکو چیست؟

در (تاریخ انتشار: یکشنبه ۱۷ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۶ - ۱۸:۲۱ - کد خبر: کد خبر: ۴۹۷۴۸۴)، سند ۲۰۳۰ یونسکو که بی سر و صدا در کشورمان به تصویب رسیده است ایران را ملزم به رعایت ۱۷ سرفصل به

ویژه در موارد آموزشی می‌کند، به گزارش پایگاه اطلاع رسانی شبکه خبر، میزان و مشرق در مطالب جداگانه ای جزئیاتی درباره سند 2030 یونسکو منتشر کردند، آذرماه سال 95 بود که سندی با عنوان سند ملی آموزش 2030 ایران با حضور وزرای آموزش و پرورش و علوم رونمایی شد، می‌گفتند این سند وضعیت حوزه آموزش در ایران بین سال‌های 2016 تا 2030 را ترسیم می‌کند که شرایط و چگونگی تحصیل و سطح سواد در ایران و دیگر کشورهای عضو این پیمان کجا و چطور باشد.

2. مقام معظم رهبری روز یکشنبه در دیدار معلمان و فرهنگیان به مناسبت هفته معلم پذیرش و اجرای این سند در کشورمان را اقدامی اشتباه توصیف کردند، رهبر انقلاب اسلامی در بیانات خود به موضوع پذیرش سند ۲۰۳۰ سازمان ملل و یونسکو از جانب دولت اشاره کردند و با انتقاد شدید از این موضوع گفتند: این سند و امثال آن، مواردی نیستند که جمهوری اسلامی ایران تسلیم آنها شود، و امضای این سند و اجرای بی سر و صدای آن قطعاً مجاز نیست و به دستگاه‌های مسئول نیز اعلام شده است، حضرت آیت الله خامنه ای تأکید کردند: به چه مناسبت یک مجموعه به اصطلاح بین المللی که تحت نفوذ قدرت‌های بزرگ نیز قرار دارد، به خود حق می‌دهد که برای ملت‌هایی با تاریخ و فرهنگ و تمدن گوناگون، تکلیف معین کند، ایشان با تأکید بر اینکه اصل این کار غلط است، خاطرنشان کردند: اگر چنانچه با اصل کار نمی‌توانید مخالفت کنید، صراحتاً اعلام کنید که جمهوری اسلامی ایران در زمینه آموزش و پرورش، دارای اسناد بالادستی است و احتیاجی به این سند ندارد، رهبر انقلاب اسلامی با گلایه از شورایی انقلاب فرهنگی گفتند: این شورا باید مراقبت می‌کرد و نباید اجازه می‌داد که کار تا جایی پیش برود که اکنون ما مجبور به جلوگیری از آن شویم، حضرت آیت الله خامنه ای تأکید کردند: اینجا جمهوری اسلامی ایران است و در این کشور مبنا اسلام و قرآن است. اینجا جایی نیست که سبک زندگی معیوب و ویرانگر و فاسد غربی بتواند اعمال نفوذ کند. در نظام جمهوری اسلامی پذیرش چنین سندی، معنا ندارد.

3. چند روز پس از رونمایی این سند، پیش نویسی از محتویات آن نیز منتشر شد که اعضای شورایی انقلاب فرهنگی و نمایندگان مجلس به آن اعتراض کردند و معتقد بودند که این سند مغایرت‌هایی با قانون اساسی جمهوری اسلامی دارد. در این زمینه منصور کبگانیان عضو شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی در همان زمان به این مسأله اعتراض کرد و گفت: اصل موضوع این است که مرجع عالی رسیدگی و پیگیری مسائل مربوط به راهبردها و سیاست‌های آموزش عالی، شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی است و بر اساس قانون اساسی نیز بند مشخصی وجود دارد که هرگونه تعهد بین‌المللی حتماً باید از طریق مجلس شورای اسلامی پیش برود، بنابراین حداقل یکی از دو مرجع شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی که از سوی مقام معظم رهبری به عنوان مسئول حوزه آموزش عالی مطرح شده و مجلس که از سوی قانون اساسی مرجع این موضوع است باید بر مسائل مربوط به آموزش عالی نظارت کند، کبگانیان با اشاره به اشکالات ساختاری موجود در سند 2030 گفت: هیچ کدام از دو مرجع مجلس و شورایی انقلاب فرهنگی در روند امضای سند نبودند، اما وزیر علوم قسم خورد که این سند را امضا نکرده است و گفت: 2030 یک سند نیست بلکه یک بیانیه است، یونسکو از سال 2000 تا 2015 بیانیه آموزش برای همه را تهیه کرده بود و از سال 2015 تا 2030 نیز آموزش کیفی برای همه و همه‌جا را مطرح کرده است که صرفاً آموزش سواد نباشد که این مسئله در قالب بیانیه وزرای آموزش و پرورش کار شد و یک سال پیش در کره جنوبی در رابطه با آن بحث شد. وزیر آموزش و پرورش نیز در آن زمان در رابطه با این مسئله نظر داده بود و گفته بود ما

این مسئله را در قالب چهارچوب‌ها و اسناد کشورمان خودمان انجام می‌دهیم. چند ماه پیش در مجمع عمومی یونسکو قرار شد این مسئله به کشورها ابلاغ شود که برنامه‌های عملی خود را بگویند ولی هیچ وزیری آن را امضا نکرده است، وی 2030 را یک تفاهم می‌دانست که از طریق آن امکان این مساله فراهم می‌آمد که از توان کشورها در مسئله آموزش استفاده شود و تعهد آور هم نیست، می‌گفتند این یک چارچوب و برنامه علمی است و سند محسوب نمی‌شود؛ گویا اگر نام اقدام‌شان که مغایر با صلاح نظام بود را تغییر دهند، آن اقدام تطهیر می‌شود.

حسین کچوئیان عضو شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی هم یکی از افرادی بود که اعتراض خود را به این سند نشان داد و گفت: این نهادهای بین‌المللی با رویکردی خاص و عموماً مغایر با اهداف انقلاب اسلامی شکل گرفته‌اند، برخی از تقابل‌ها و مشکلات تاکتیکی آمریکا با نهادهایی مانند یونسکو نباید به همسویی این نهادها با نظام جمهوری اسلامی تعبیر و تفسیر شود، آنچه که برای نظام فرهنگی و علمی ما امروز اولویت دارد اجرای اسناد مصوب شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی است نه تدوین و تصویب سند جدید.

حجت‌الاسلام والمسلمین محمد محمدیان رئیس نهاد نمایندگی مقام معظم رهبری در دانشگاه‌ها نیز با بیان اینکه کسی مخالف ارتباطات بین‌المللی فعال نیست ولی باید در همه تعاملات بین‌المللی عزت، حکمت و مصلحت لحاظ شود، گفت: از تدوین کنندگان انتظار می‌رفت قبل از رونمایی، اعضای شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی را در جریان کار قرار می‌دادند و به زحمات و تجارب قبلی در مسیر تدوین اسناد بالادستی توجه و اهتمام جدی صورت می‌گرفت، مسؤولان امضاکننده سند همچنان بر صحبت خود مبنی بر اینکه 2030 یک سند نیست بلکه چارچوب است اصرار داشتند و اعضای شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی و نمایندگان مجلس اعتراض می‌کردند.

زاهدی رئیس کمیسیون آموزش و تحقیقات مجلس شورای اسلامی هم گفته بود که آنچه به عنوان سند 2030 مطرح شده، یقیناً موردنظر جمهوری اسلامی نیست، زیرا در این سند مواردی وجود دارد که با اهداف نظام مغایر است و گویا دوستان از سند عدول کردند و آن را به عنوان چارچوب مطرح می‌کنند که این مسئله باید بررسی شود تا بدانیم با اهداف جمهوری اسلامی فاصله دارد یا خیر و چگونه بدون مشورت شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی، شورای اسلامی شدن دانشگاه‌ها و نقشه جامع علمی کشور این کار را انجام داده‌اند.

مخبردزفولی دبیر شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی همچنین در رابطه با سند 2030، گفت: تصویب اسناد راهبردی به‌خصوص در حوزه علمی، آموزشی و فرهنگی چه در آموزش و پرورش و چه آموزش عالی به این صورت است که عموم آن در شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی تصویب می‌شود. به‌طور مثال نقشه جامع علمی کشور، سند نخبگان، سند مهندسی فرهنگی، سند تحول آموزش و پرورش و اسنادی نظیر اینها در شورا تصویب شده است و هر اقدام دیگری در این زمینه باید ذیل این اسناد انجام شود، البته سند 2030 یک جریان جهانی است که یونسکو آن را طراحی کرده، ولی باید با اسناد شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی مطابقت داشته باشد و در شورای عالی و شورای اسلامی شدن دانشگاه‌ها به تصویب برسد. در سند 2030

مغایرت‌هایی وجود دارد و در هیچ‌جای معتبری نیز تصویب نشده، بنابراین این سند از نظر ما وجاهتی ندارد تا مسیر قانونی خود را طی کند.

4. ابهامات کلی از سوی مسئولان و مجلس

کارشناسان، نمایندگان مجلس و اعضای شورایی عالی انقلاب فرهنگی به این سند اعتراض داشتند و مغایرت‌هایی را در این سند اعلام کردند:

4.1. یونسکو، در راستای اهداف مبتنی بر «جهانی سازی» و « صلح جهانی» از طریق برنامه «آموزش‌های مشترک عمومی»، می‌کوشد ارزش‌های لیبرالیستی و سکولاریستی را در نظام تعلیم و تربیت کشورهای مختلف بگنجاند تا به واسطه آن از اصطکاک نسل‌های جدید با نظام‌های استکباری و سرمایه داری، جلوگیری کند، از جمله می‌توان به برنامه های آن سازمان، برای اصلاح بنیادین مفاهیم آموزشی و تربیتی در جوامع اسلامی مانند فلسطین، اردن، امارات، بحرین، عمان، قطر، لبنان و عربستان به نفع رژیم صهیونیستی و به اصطلاح حل «بحران اعراب و اسرائیل» از مسیر تغییرات فرهنگی و ارزش‌های ملی در قالب برنامه « صلح جهانی» اشاره کرد.

4.2. از موضوعات و تکالیف مهم اجرایی برنامه آموزش 2030، که سبب نگرانی می‌شود، گردآوری اطلاعات و آمار معتبر از کشورها، توسط یونسکو است و تمام کشورها متعهد هستند که با مرکز آمار و اطلاعات یونسکو (UIS) همکاری کنند تا یونسکو و مجامع بین‌المللی به آمار و اطلاعات آموزشی و تربیتی کشورها به صورت منظم و دوره‌ای دسترسی داشته باشند، نکته مهمی که در این امر نهفته است این است که ارائه آمار و اطلاعات آموزشی نسل آینده کشور به سازمان‌های بین‌المللی آن هم مطابق با خواست آنها چه نفعی برای کشور دارد؟ آیا این سازمان‌ها در راستای اعتلا و رشد و پیشرفت کشور ما کاری کرده‌اند؟ در قضایای مختلف مانند برج‌مجموعه، دیده‌ایم که نهادهای بین‌المللی و کشورهای غربی آمار و اطلاعاتی که از خودمان براساس تعهد داده شده، دریافت می‌کنند و باید محرمانه تلقی شود، آنها را منتشر می‌کنند و مسلماً بر علیه منافع ملی خودمان استفاده می‌کنند. بنابراین، این ساده‌اندیشی است که ما به راحتی اطلاعات نسل آینده ساز خود را در اختیار آنها قرار دهیم.

4.3. یکی از برنامه‌های کلیدی یونسکو « بین‌المللی‌سازی آموزش عالی ایران» است تا آنجا که « کمیسیون ملی یونسکو» به صورت متمرکز، بین‌المللی‌سازی آموزش عالی کشور را در دستور کار خود قرار داده است. دبیرکل کمیسیون ملی یونسکو هم با اظهار تأسف از عدم ورود دانشگاه‌های ایران به حوزه بین‌الملل، از تأکید ویژه یونسکو بر « جهانی‌شدن آموزش عالی» خبر داد.

4.4. با وجود اسناد بالادستی متعدد مانند: « سند تحول بنیادین آموزش و پرورش»، « سند نقشه جامع علمی کشور»، « نقشه مهندسی فرهنگی کشور» و ... ، چرا مسئولان مربوط، به جدیت برنامه 2030 یونسکو پیگیر اجرای آنها نیست؟ پذیرش و اجرای برنامه‌های سازمان‌های بین‌المللی نظیر برنامه آموزش 2030 و درگیر شدن 4 وزارتخانه دولت تدبیر و امید با آن، در سکوت رسانه‌ای و بدون شرح جزئیات و منافی که از اجرای آن نصیب سیستم آموزشی کشور می‌شود، چه توجیهی دارد؟

4.5. جهانی‌شدن» یکی از مفاهیمی است که مرزهای جغرافیایی کشورها و هنجارهای فرهنگی آموزشی را تحت تأثیر قرار داده است و سازمان‌های بین‌المللی مانند یونسکو، این مفهوم را در حوزه تعلیم و تربیت پیگیری می‌کنند. به همین جهت شرکت‌های چند ملیتی برای تصاحب مدارس در کشورهای جهان سوم و خاورمیانه، به بالاترین نهادهای دولتی «نفوذ» کرده و اجرای برنامه آموزش همگانی یونسکو را از ملزومات پیوستن به «سازمان تجارت جهانی» و بهره‌مندی از فاکتورهای اقتصادی و سیاسی کشورهای توسعه یافته برمی‌شمارند.

4.6. در اسفند 94 «کنفرانس بازاندیشی و آینده نگری در نظام آموزش و یادگیری ایران با توجه به تغییرات پرشتاب جهان معاصر»، در تهران برگزار شد. اما منظور از جملاتی نظیر «بازنگری در نظام آموزشی» چیست؟! و طرح این نوع مفاهیم به چه نیتی است؟

4.7. هدف شماره 4 توسعه پایدار یعنی «تضمین آموزش باکیفیت، فراگیر و برابر و ارتقای فرصت‌های یادگیری مادام‌العمر برای همه» است، در حالی که تعبیر و برداشت‌هایی از آموزش باکیفیت وجود دارد که با مبانی آموزش در مدارس و دانشگاه‌های جمهوری اسلامی مغایر است.

4.8. برنامه جامع آموزش 2030، توصیه‌های جدی و مؤکد درخصوص ورود بعضی مفاهیم و مطالب به کتاب‌های درسی به کشورهای عضو دارد، که قطعاً با فرهنگ اسلامی ما سازگار نیست. این موضوع از اقرارهای صریح برخی مدیران ارشد وزارت آموزش و پرورش است.

4.9. در برنامه 2030، ارتباطات و برنامه‌های بین‌المللی شبکه مدارس مرتبط با یونسکو در کشورها از جمله ایران که قبلاً راه اندازی شدند، مورد توجه جدی قرار می‌گیرد که ابهامات فعالیت در مدرسه داری توسط این نهاد را با شک و تردید مواجه می‌کند.

4.10. در برنامه‌های توسعه پایدار پس از 2015، از ارزش‌ها و اصول جهان شمول از قبیل همبستگی جهانی، صلح جهانی، احساس همدردی با انسانها و مفاهیمی که ضدیت با رژیم غاصب صهیونیستی را از اذهان محو کند آموزش داده می‌شود.

4.11. این برنامه، چه ارتباط و نسبتی با اسناد بالادستی مانند: «سند چشم انداز 20 ساله کشور»، «سند تحول بنیادین آموزش و پرورش»، «سند نقشه جامع علمی کشور»، «نقشه مهندسی فرهنگی کشور» و ... سایر اسناد بالادستی وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری، وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی، وزارت کار، تعاون و رفاه اجتماعی دارد؟ اگر نسبتی دارد، کدامیک مرجع است؟ باتوجه به تفکر حاکم بر یونسکو که تفکری لیبرالیستی و سکولاریستی است و قطعاً با تفکر دینی در تقابل یا حداقل غیر همسو است، اجرای این برنامه، چگونه نیازها و شرایط تعلیم و تربیت اسلامی را محقق می‌کند؟ و آیا این برنامه با اهداف تعلیم و تربیت اسلامی که در اسناد بالادستی تصریح شده است هماهنگ است؟

4.12. اگرچه اهداف کلان 17 گانه برنامه توسعه پایدار 2030 که هدف شماره 4 آن بصورت مشخص به آموزش مربوط می‌شود، با واژه‌های زیبا که برخی از آنها در سند تحول بنیادین آموزش و پرورش، نیز آمده است، اما شاخص‌ها و مفاهیم مدنظر در سند تحول بنیادین آموزش و پرورش در تراز تربیت اسلامی

است که با برنامه آموزش 2030 بلکه مغایر است، مانند تاکید بر تعلیم و تربیت اسلامی در سند تحول بنیادین آموزش و پرورش با تاکید بر آموزش غیرایدئولوژیک در برنامه 2030 یا مثلاً تربیت انسان خلیفه الله در اسناد بالادستی آموزش و پرورش جمهوری اسلامی با تربیت انسان براساس مکتب اومانیسم در برنامه 2030.

4.13. در برنامه 2030 تاکید فقط بر آموزش است در حالی که آموزش، شرط لازم برای تغییر و بهبود زندگی است ولی شرط کافی نیست. انسان امروز بیش از گذشته در کنار آموزش، نیازمند معنویات، اخلاق و ارزش‌ها و بطورکلی «تربیت» است، که این موضوع عنصر گمشده در برنامه آموزش 2030 است.

4.14. باتوجه به مطالب پیش گفته، چگونه امکان دارد «سند تحول بنیادین آموزش و پرورش» با «برنامه آموزش 2030» تطابق داشته باشد؟ از همین رو، مهم جلوه دادن این برنامه یا تفاهم نامه، که به اشتباه به آن سند می‌گویند، برای تحت الشعاع قرار دادن «سند تحول بنیادین آموزش و پرورش» است.

4.15. باتوجه به بندهای 2 و 5 از ماده 2 اساسنامه کمیسیون ملی یونسکو، مصوب هیأت وزیران جمهوری اسلامی ایران در سال 1366، چرا کمیسیون ملی یونسکو در راستای این دوبند از شرح وظایف، اقداماتی را انجام نمی‌دهد و بصورت منفعل مجری برنامه‌های یونسکو است؟ به چه مناسبت باید یک مجموعه به اصطلاح بین‌المللی که قطعاً تحت نفوذ قدرت‌های دنیاست، این حق را داشته باشد که برای ملت‌های دنیا با فرهنگ‌های مختلف، تکلیف مشخص کند؟

4.16. **تصویب سند در کشورمان بدون سر و صدا:** براساس سند 2030 کشورهای عضو ملزم به رعایت و اجرای دقیق 17 سر فصل اعلام شده هستند و این سازمان بر حسن اجرای آن نظارت می‌کند. در کشور ما نیز مسئولان اجرایی در اواخر آذرماه گذشته سند 2030 را امضا کرده و خود را ملزم به اجرای این سند کردند. سندی که تنها در حوزه آموزش کشور مغایر با روح سند تحول بنیادین آموزش و پرورش است. براین اساس ایران هم با امضای این سند متعهد شده که اهداف میان مدت و بلند مدت آموزشی خود را براساس همین سند تنظیم و اجرا کند. تصویب این سند از سوی مسئولان کشور بدون سر و صدا انجام شده و اجرای آن در دستور کار قرار گرفت. موضوعی که بارها در ماه‌های گذشته اعتراض جسته و گریخته‌ای به آن وارد شد. برخی اجرای این سند را نفوذ فرهنگی دانسته و برخی دیگر اجرای آن را به بار آوردن خسارت به نظام اعلام کردند. برخی نیز مدعی شدند این سند بدون اطلاع شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی به تصویب رسیده و اعضای آن در جریان تصویب و اجرای آن نبودند.

4.17. **سند از نظر مجلس بی اعتبار است:** زاهدی رئیس کمیسیون آموزش مجلس چندی قبل با انتقاد از تصویب طرح 2030 یونسکو گفت: این طرح بدون طی مراحل قانونی به تصویب رسیده است و از نظر مجلس طرحی بی اعتبار است. مسئولان آموزش و پرورش ما بدون اینکه به این موضوع دقت کنند که اجرای این طرح الزامی نبوده است، این سند را بدون طی مراحل قانونی تصویب کردند. وی ادامه داد: مسئولان این وزارتخانه این طرح را به صورت الزامی برای اجرا تا پانزده سال آینده در نظام آموزشی به تصویب رساندند.

5. دیدگاه این نویسنده با جزئیات در مورد این سند:

5.1. بی‌اعتنائی به استاندارد معنوی اسلام در ایران که ما را در مقابل هجوم فرهنگ غربی، فاقد ساختارهای لازم و قوانین مقاوم کرده است.

کافی است در این مورد به نامه راقم این سطور به ریاست محترم سازمان ملی استاندارد توجه شود:

بسمه تعالی

ریاست محترم سازمان ملی استاندارد ایران

سرکار خانم مهندس نیره پیروز بخت

با سلام و تحیات فراوان به شما و همکاران گرامیتان

موضوع: آغاز تدوین استاندارد های معنوی در جهان

همانطور که اشراف دارید فلسفه استاندارد جهانی و پیدایش آن منوط به رفع نیازهای انسانی برای زیستی مطلوب در ابعاد معنوی و مادی میباشد و از آنجا که طبیعت و ماهیت زندگی انسانی در ابعاد وسیع معنوی او قرار دارد که دایره مدار جسم، راهنمای بدن، تشکیل دهنده عواملی از ماوراء ساختمان فیزیکی انسان بوده و مدیریت بهینه و سالم را تکلیف میکند و در این راستا، عوامل مادی ضروری در این شاکله بندی به عنوان تسهیلات زیستی انسان فراهم میشود و در چنین جریان مستمری است که این آمیخته که انسانش می‌نامیم متشکل از روح و جسم و مرکب از عقل و غریزه و گرایش های انسان تشکیل ماهیت می‌دهد و به تبع آن جامعه بوجود آمده و حرکت جامعه و جریان تکاملی آن با چنین سیالیتی متشکل از این عناصر بسوی آرمان، مقصد و اهداف و ایده پردازی رهسپار میگردد و همانطور که در فلسفه تاریخ آمده است، تاریخ حاصل انگیزش و محرک منتج از این مجموعه بزرگ و بطور موجز حاصل دو عنصر روح و عقل است که عقل با ادبیات معنادار خود برخاسته از ماورای طبیعت، ایدئولوژیک زیست و تحصلی از متافیزیک دارد تا اینکه این جوهره شگفت را صرف ماده دانسته و به جریان ارتعاشات، اعصاب، امواج و نظایر اینها خلاصه کنیم و از روحانیت خالی ببینیم.

حال می‌خواهیم بسنجیم که کدام عوامل اساسی نقش ایجاد و کدام یک نقش تبعی یا تکمیلی در تدوین استاندارد دارد و تا موقعی که عوامل موجهه که در انسان جوهر اصلی تحرکات و انگیزشها را بازی می‌کند شناخته نشود، و معیار آن مشخص نگردد، شاخص نداشته باشد، و استاندارد نشود، عناصر تبعی، ضمنی و یا تکمیلی که مکمل درمان اجتماعی است، چه تاثیر بنیادی دارد، و چون غرب از این اولویت غافل بوده و از میانه راه و از این ضمائم شروع کرده و با پرتونگاری و گردش جریان های عصبی که آنهم از فقدان روح سالم رنج می‌برد و نتایج رنجوری خود را اشکار ساخته است، عناصر بدون روح را و یا همان تکمیل کننده را به عنوان ماهیت استاندارد کرده پذیرفته است! چه اشتباه بزرگی رخ داده و چگونه کالبد استاندارد و جوامع بشری فاقد روح شده است.

در اینجا به نقل قولی از فرانسیس فوکویاما که یک متفکر دوستار غرب است، اشاره می‌کنم که انقلاب اسلامی ایران را یک روح برای جهان بی روح تلقی کرده و در این راستا عوامل مبنائی این روح را به عنوان یک "نمونه خاص" در ایجاد تغییرات اساسی جهان مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار داده است، این نمونه در مقایسه با تمام جنبش‌های معاصر وجهی خاص داشته و تفاوت‌های بنیادین دارد، معنویت، جهاد، امید مقوم به انتظار و بروز عوامل کاربردی عدالت در جهان، ولایت مداری مردم، تکلیف مداری، حق و حقیقت، عرفان خاص شیعی، و عوامل کلیدی دیگری که میشل فوکو نیز موید آن است، بیک باره نظام مدرنیسم، لیبرال دمکراسی و ارزشهای سیاسی غربی را باطل شمرده و در پی تاسیس بنیان‌های نوین از همان عوامل مبنائی روحی میباشد (منبع: مرکز اسناد انقلاب اسلامی، شماره ۱۳۳۰۰۹۲۲۰۰۱۳۳، تاریخ: ۲۳/۰۹/۹۰) و این گونه بیانات از دوستان غرب و دشمنان اسلام را ما عیناً در مصاف جهاد گران جان بر کف بر علیه استکبار جهانی دیده و نمونه بارزی از دفاع مقدس را جهان تجربه کرده است و هر جا که چنین فعالیت‌هایی و با چنین روحیاتی در ایران واقع شده است (در دانش و فناوری، در کشت و زرع، در آبادانی و توسعه و امثال اینها) تکالیف محوله با اعتقاد و عزمی راسخ انجام گرفته و ثمره آن باعث قوام و دوام کشور شده است.

جریان انقلاب اسلامی که اکنون 38 سال از آن میگذرد و سرچشمه جوشان آن همچنان آب زلال معنویت را نثار علاقمندان و عاشقان خود می‌نماید، در جهان اثر معنوی گذاشته است و بیشترین مفاهیم مرتبط باین اثر معنوی معطوف به زندگی معنوی (spiritual Living) و نحوه استاندارد کردن آنست، و غرب برای پرکردن خلاء معنوی خود، به تدریج به تاسیس مراکز یا دانشگاه‌ها در این مورد پرداخته و مفاهیم و معانی زندگی MLC (Meaningful Life Center University) را در راستای ادبیات معنویت شناسی نوع خود، کشف و تدوین می‌کند و خیال میکند با این گونه طرفندها از این تھی گاهی (Hypochondrium) و فقر معنوی نجات می‌یابد و حداقل گزینه‌ها و جانشین‌های برای پوچی و بی معنائی خود (the method on NULL SELF argument) جستجو کرده، در دیدگاه غربی که عمدتاً مدل‌ها و روش‌های خود را از پوزیتیویسم منطقی وحسی-ابطالی (sense-falsehood) و ارتعاشات عصبی اتخاذ میکند، استانداردسازی عوامل بنیادین و کارکردی آنها را در راستای ورزش‌های معنوی (Spiritual Exercises) مورد آزمایش قرار داده است و در این مدل سازی‌ها، استانداردسازی را از مبانی مدیتیشن (Standardization of Meditation) -انتزاع کرده که بیان میدارد گذشته، گذشته است و آینده هنوز نیامده و کاملاً ناشناخته است، و زمان حال، یعنی لحظه‌ای که در آن قرار دارد، تنها لحظه‌ای است که در اختیار شماست. کتاب اصول و مبانی مایندفولنس مدیتیشن قرن 21- [آیدا رشیدی شیراز](#) - نشر ساوالان) یعنی پوچی اندر پوچی که کتب ترجمانی آن در ایران چاپ و نشر میشود و روانشناسان این گونه درمان‌ها را تجویز می‌کنند، که رجوعی به تفکرات و محرکات جسمانی خلسه‌گونه و یا معنی‌شناسی و ازگانی است که از جریان‌های اعتقادی نوظهور درک و کسب میکنند (Standardization of meaning) و غرب کلکسیونی از این و ازگان گرد آورده و به اصطلاح انضباط‌های (disciplines) اخلاق علمی رایج شده و مشغول استاندارد سازی آنها شده است و جای بسی تاسف است که کارگروه‌های فرقه ضاله بهائیت و مذهب یهودیت با کارکردهای تلمودی در استاندارد

سازی معنویت مورد نظر آنها مشغول این گونه فعالیت استاندارد سازی شده اند و از این فرصت نظیر "حلال و یا صکوک" که از ایران سرقت شده است به سوء استفاده پرداخته و بازار مکاره راه انداخته اند.

علاوه بر فعالیت های موهومی فوق به نمونه هائی برخورد میکنیم که ظاهراً جنبه مثبت داشته و منبعث از بررسی های قلب سلیم از طریق مذاهب الهی و غیر الهی و اهمیت معنویت در درمان و علم طب (Spirituality in medicine) سایر فعالیت های نظیر اینها از مراکز و موسسات آموزشی و غیره می باشد و خوف اینست که هویت و ماهیت معنویت شناسی غرب و استفاده از نتایج تحقیقاتی آن ، انحرافات زیادی از معیار حقیقی باشد و ناگفته پیداست که وقتی اصول و فروع استاندارد های معنوی غرب تدوین شده و وارد مراکز اکادمیک شود ، بعنوان جواهر گرانبها و اصول منحصر به فرد وارد کشورهای اسلامی شده و مورد تقلید قرار میگیرد چنان که بارها امام خمینی قدس سره غرب زدگی را منشاسبیاری از بدبختی های ملت های مسلمان و ملت ایران می داند تا جایی که آن را تشبیه به زلزله می نماید (صحیفه نور، ج 11، ص 183) و فرمود " آقا، امروز مملکت ما غرب زده است که از زلزله زده بدتر است. امروز بعضی از اشخاص در این مملکت می خواهند نگذارند اسلام تحقق پیدا بکند... الآن ما زلزله زده هستیم، غرب زده هستیم، همه باید دست به هم بدهیم و این راه را تا اینجا که آمدیم، باقیش هم برویم " (همان مدرک بالا، ج 7، ص 120).

جهان ما جهان انسانی است با معیارهای زیست انسانی که مشحون از مداخل معنوی ، رفتاری و نگاهت های ذهنی و اندام و ارهای روحی ، که هیچ هم ارزی با قوانین و احکام پوزیتیویسم منطقی و وحسی-ابطالی (sense- falsehood) و ارتعاشات عصبی ، منطق کوانتومی ، مدارات فیزیکی و نظایر اینها نداشته و از علیت تراکمی روحی و عقلی سرچشمه میگیرد و عوامل علیت معنوی پایه و مبنای زندگی انسانی است و براساس این مبنا از علم فیزیک و هم ارز با علیت تام ، ابزار توسعه ای طلب می کند و نه اینکه ابزارهای فیزیکی می تواند جایگزین رفتار های معنوی و نیازهای روحی و عاطفی او شده ، و حتی اگر ابزار ی هوشمند گردیده و بصورت رباتیک جایگزین انسان و تعاملات او شود ، این موضوع مبرهن گشته که استاندارد حسابداری که عمدتاً با ریاضی سروکار دارد، در کشف دادهها و آماره و صحت ارقام بر مبنای حق و باطل ، بازار و رقابت های مالکیت معنوی ، عدالت توزیعی ، ارزش گذاری منصفانه ، تراضی طرفین ، و لزوم سلامت روحی و جسمی برای کارگزاران ، منوط به اعتقادات و دیدگاه ایدئولوژیک آنان ، اعتقاد به میثاق الهی (سوگند های رایج در هنگام فارغ التحصیلی) ، نقش دین و بسیار نکات مهم و غیر قابل انکار در این فعالیت ها است ، و اگر استاندارد ملهم از احکام الهی و دین ناب محمدی (ص) نباشد ، زمینه و عرصه این گونه تنظیم ها در معیار شناسی ، شاخص سازی و تدوین استاندارد ها ، صاحبان دیگری پیدا کرده و احکام و نرم افزار فروشی می کنند ، چنانچه جای تاسف است که فرقه ضاله بهائیت ، احکام فقهی خود را به استاندارد نزدیک کرده و داعیه ابداع زندگی با معنویت ، کنترل و نظارت بر شئونات پیروان خود ، معنویت در رفتارهای انسان ، اخلاق ، زندگی بهتر ، موضوع قلب ، حقیقت قلب ، استاندارد خیریه را پی گرفته و با کمک اربابان غربی خود ، کمپین جهانی راه بیانازد.

بنابراین مفهوم حیات به مفهوم عوامل حیات است که این اجزاء، در کلیت و تمامیت حیات از ماهیت هم ارزی بر خوردارند ، مثل منیر و نور یعنی کلی و نه یک قسمت از بدن و یک جزء از کل و برش های

مقطعی ندارد و زود گذر نیست که گاهی یک درخت دیده شود و گاهی کل جنگل ، لذا حیات یک پارچه است و این رابطه کشف و شهود است و در چنین رابطه ای مفیدیت دارد ، و این قدرت متعالی انقلاب اسلامی است که مسیر تکامل را نشان می دهد و از این نظر در تاریخ معاصر نمونه آن نیست ، جوهری خاص است ، جنگ وجدالش ، گل گذاشتن بر سر لوله سرباز متخاصم، و اگر دفاعی است ، دفاع مقدس است ، دانشگاه علم ، تفکر ، خلاقیت و نوآوری است ، جریان جوهری هستی است که انقلاب از آن زایش کرده است نه از مادیات ، و تکامل درونی است و **باید استاندارد عناصرش الزامی میشود** ، زندگی در این جهان هستی (دوزندگی یکی روی زمین و دیگری در کل جهان) با عوامل معنوی است و این دوزندگی از هم جدا نیست و راه از ابتدا تا انتها راه تکامل است و ابتدائی در کار نیست و نه انتهائی در کار ، و این مهارت باید نصیب انسان انقلابی شود که بتواند دنیا را از بی روحی نجات دهد.

به عبارتی دیگر این عشق است که جریان دارد و شکوه 2500 سال طومار شاهنشائی را در هم می پیچد به زباله دادن تاریخ می افکند ، عشق حیات ورزی است ، مایه جذب و دفع خوبی ها و بدیها است ، یک تکان تاریخی برای شاه زدائی در سراسر زمین ، ریزش کهنه و رویش تازه ها و استاندارد سازی آنها و این منشاء یک زندگی نوین است این اندیشیدن زیبا است این شادی حقیقی است ، این روح جاویدان است و رفع بیماری های اجتماعی ناشی از وجود این روح و عشق آوری آن میسور است و چگونه است که اقبال کنیم ، اشخاص با روح بیمار و با بهانه داشتن تخصص ، کارخانه اداره کنند قطعه هواپیما بسازند و توسعه تکنولوژی بدهند ، **نظام درمانی در مسیر معنویت استاندارد نشده است** ، برای اینکه از نوزادی تا کهولت ، جریان قطعه قطعه نیست ، مستمر است و این جریان مستلزم فهمیدن درست است ، چنانکه برای شهید مرگ نیست گذر های بقا را در این سیر می بینیم بعضاً به مقاطع برش هانگام می کنند و فکر می کنند که این مقطع همان زندگی آنهاست ، از هم اکنون سعادت با ماست و نباید منتظر برش نگاشت خود باشیم چرا که او میآید به دنبال هم و پی در پی و از ازل تا ابد و هیچ کدام تاریخ ندارد ، میقات دارد ، معیار دارد ، نشانه دارد ، ظرف دارد ولی مظلوف آن را مقدری می سازد که نقش خودمان در این نقاش آفرینی موثر است و اگر این نگاشت خارج از مسیر باشد از هم اکنون در عذاب و نگرانی هستیم این روحیه این چنین درست میشود ، دستگاه حسی به تنهائی قادر به درک این مهمات نیست و بی روح است و از سلم و تسلیم چیزی نمی فهمد، **قصه انقلاب اسلامی این چنین است و نیاز مند استاندارد است** ، که **وظیفه ذاتی سازمان استاندارد ملی کشور است** و جای بسی افتخار ، اگر این جریان حقیقی به نظم و لباس استاندارد آراسته شود، **اقتصاد مقاومتی ظهور یافته** و کارکرد های موثر خود را نشان میدهد، دیگر نخواهی دید که یکسال هندوانه ، یک سال سیب زمینی ، یکسال پیاز و یک سال از یک صنعتی تولیدات یک صنعت انبار های کشور مملو و بقیه از خارج کشور وارد شود ، فهم زنجیره ای حاکم میشود استمرار جریان با زنجیره تعریف میشود با منافی از ابتدا تا مصرف ، با تنظیم سیال در جریان ، ، بهینه و صدها نکته باریک تر از مو ، و انقلاب دارای جریان تکاملی خودش را نشان میدهد با فلوی هم نواختی ، با سیالیت متناسب با تکامل انقلاب و فراخور انقلاب ، **با معیار ، شاخص و استاندارد** و این بمعنی شدن پی در پی است که در تئوری های غرب ملاحظه نمیشود و این است شکوه زندگی جوامع بشریت، و **استانداردی بدون انحراف از معیار** .

اینجانب که مدت 30 سال در این مباحث تحقیق و تفحص نموده ، با مقالات ، سخنرانی ها ، کتاب نویسی و نقد و نظر که خلاصه آن در (www.elmemofid.com) آمده است و اخیراً با خواندن چند جزوه ، مدعیانی از دانشگاه و حوزه از علم مفید سخنان کلی می گویند ، درحالی که علم مفید یک دانش میان رشته با ابعاد نسبتاً وسیع است و در واقع پیوند دانشگاه و حوزه است که از فرامین قاعد اعظم امام خمینی(ره) در زمان قید حیات بوده و در این حیات جاویدان چشم انتظار این پیوند مبارک است ، مفید یت علم هزاران حکم و قاعده دارد که به موجب رعایت و استناد دارد آنها ، محصول مفید و عاری از هرگونه ضرر و زیان و ، رعایت حقوق ، موازنه تکلیف با مسئولیت و.... بوده و فقط جنبه انذار و بشارت ندارد ، اگر نگاهی به یکصد مشکل آمریکا (با تنظیم اینجانب) ببیند و تجاوزات اردوگاه استکبار را از طریق تجاوزات ، تضییع حقوق ملل ، و غیره تعمق نمائید ، آنگاه اهمیت استناد کردن آنچه در علم مفید بیان کردیم آشکار میشود و جریان تکامل انقلاب ظاهر میشود ویر حسب آیات شریفه 1 تا 3 از سوره النصر " بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ، إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ (۱) وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا (۲) فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا (۳) " نظیر بسیاری از وقایع دوران انقلاب اسلامی ، آشکار می شود و اینست خیر جاودان از طریق مکتب معنوی استناد دارد ایران ، تبلور روح میثاق و قراردادهای اجتماعی (کتب سوم راقم این سطور)، جهانی شدن علم مفید که رسالات آن آماده است ، ایجاد فضای معنوی جهانی ، ظهور تقوی و گسترش روح جهانی آینده انقلاب اسلامی ایران. موید باشید

محمود صناعی پور

95/10/9

بدیهی است که سند اومانیستی 2030 یونسکو با ادیان غیر اسلامی سر جنگ ندارد و آنها را با مطامع خود سازگار می بیند ، کمپین اسلام و به خصوص مذهب شیعه در مقابل استکبار جهانی ، در قیام 22 خرداد به رهبری بزرگ مردی از تبار رسول الله و ائمه طاهرین صلوات الله علیهم اجمعین ، استقرار یافته و منحنی ضریب بیداری کنندگی آن ، با رشدی بسیار کم از سال 1975 با رشدی فزاینده در سال 3023 به 70 در صد بیداری ملل جهان منتج میشود و این بزرگترین خطر برای نابودی سرمایه داری و استکبار و قلدری تمام عیار مسلط بر مردم مظلوم جهان است ، خیلی ها این موضوع را فهم نکرده و یا شوخی فرض کرده اند ولی مردم جهان ، مبارزه بی امان امت اسلامی را به رهبری های داعیانه و مقتدارانه این امت سلحشور و جان بر باور کرده اند و خیزش های بصور مختلف نظیر تظاهرات خیابانی ، مخالف های خونین با سرداران و هم پیمانان استکبار جهانی در سراسر جهان ، بدون اینکه تفاوتی بین سیاه و سفید بوده و یا فرقی بین کشور های شرق و غرب باشد ، انگیزه و حرکت و جسارت ملل برای برچیدن سران فاسد و دنیا پرست ، نیروی بزرگی را در اینرسی و قدرت حماسی جهان به وجود آورده است این تکانه عظیم مردم جهان بیدار شده ، به حرکت خود برای رسیدن به حقوق حقه خود به صور مختلف ، به جریان افتاده است ، بر اساس فلسفه ترس که بر سران و هم پیمانان فاسد جهان مستولی شده و مرگ زود هنگام خود را حس میکنند و جای امنی نیز برای اختفای خود نمی یابند ، بطور طبیعی ، این ترس ، سردرگمی ، گججی ، پرت و پلا حرف زدن (throw or scatter talking) ، توانش فکری خود را از دست دادن ، تصمیمات عجیب و گاهی خطرناک گرفتن ، رقص شیطان کردن ، تند تند برج و باور ، دیوار و ساختمان بنا کردن و تروریست

درست کردن ، ودم به دم دروغ گفتن و صدها اعمال احمقانه از خود بروز میدهند، بالاینکه هنوز محشر کبرا بپا نشده ، برای سوره حج و آیه 2 " يَوْمَ تَرَوُنَّهَا تُذْهَلْنَ كُلُّ مُرْضِعَةٍ عَمَّا أَرْضَعَتْ وَتَضَعُ كُلُّ ذَاتِ حَمْلٍ حَمْلَهَا وَتَرَى النَّاسَ سُكَارَىٰ وَمَا هُمْ بِسُكَارَىٰ وَلَٰكِنَّ عَذَابَ اللَّهِ شَدِيدٌ " یعنی: در موقع به پا شدن و زلزله قیامت، مردم را مست می بینی ولی در واقع آنها مست نیستند، لکن عذاب خدا شدید است و هوش از سر آن ها رفته ، البته مومنان آرامش و امنیت و نشاط خاصی دارند.

شما خواننده محترم با چنین اوضاعی روبرو هستید ، نه تعجب کنید ، نه دست و پایتان راگم کنید ، آرامش و امنیت و نشاط خود را حفظ کنید ، این انگستان است که قرن ها ظلم و تعدی به ملت اروپا ، آسیا و استرالیا و اقوام سرخ و سیاه و زرد کرده و امروز از اروپا رانده شده و از آسیا فراری و از دست سرخ پوستان و سیاهان و زرد ها در عذاب بوده ، دیگر جایی در روی کره زمین ندارد ، یک های و هوی هائی (Uproars) دارد ولی طبل توخالی است ، کرک و پشمش ریخته است و در واقع تمام این زورگویان در تله بدهی های سنگین و مشکلات داخلی و بی آبرویی قرار گرفتند و دست گدائی بسوی خلق کنندگان داعش دراز کردند و کاری هم ندارند که به سر مردم یمن ، بحرین ، فلسطین و سوریه ، میانمار و بقیه جا ها چه می آید ، مثل کشتی سرگردان در اقیانوس طوفانی هستند ، این حقیقت سر دراز دارد .

ولی ما باید قوی شویم نه فقط در ساز و برگ نظامی ، در استاندارد های خاص که باز تاب عملی اسلام است ، سیستم ها و ابزار عملیاتی داشته باشیم ، در کیفیت های مورد لزوم ، در آموزش های موثر که متضمن اشتغال مولد باشد و هكذا و این ها زیر ساخت اقتصاد مقاومتی است (به 5 قسمت اول توسعه پایدار از این نویسنده و طراح مراجعه کنید) و اگر اینکار ها را انجام دادیم یونسکو چکاره است برای ما نسخه آموزش و تربیت ارائه دهد و بعضی ها هم که هنوز تکلیفشان را با اسلام ، ایران و رهبری و ملت ایران روشن نکردند ، برای ما مقاله بنویسند و خط و نشان بکشند و از مکتب های حمایت کنند که سالهاست مطرود و مردود شده اند و خودشان بدنبال راه حل های اساسی می گردند .

5.2. ابهامات ریشه ای در سند 2030 و ضدیت آشکار با اسلام ناب محمدی (ص)

متن انگلیسی سند 2030 یونسکو به شرح زیر در قسمت پایانی این نوشته آمده است و متن فارسی آن بصورت PDF پیوست است ، این متن را به دقت مطالعه و موارد ضدیت آشکار این سند را که از سوی استکبار جهانی ماموریت دارند را به صورت خلاصه آورده ام و در مورد بعضی نکات آن ، جداگانه توضیح ارائه شده است :

5.2.1. دگرگون ساختن جهان ما (Transforming our world) یک طرح خیالی از سوی یونسکو و با دستور اربابان بزرگ است ، این انتقال بر اساس علیت تراکمی به صدها علل حقیقی مربوط است که بسیاری از آنها در اختیار بشر نیست و تابع جریان ها و مقدراتی است که به قاعده جری و انطباق (The Adaptational current) مربوط میشود .

5.2.2. 17 هدف این سند که بعضی از آنها با اصول کشور ما سازگاری ندارد ، به تجمیع و تخصیص منابع جهانی که بسیاری از آنها تعطیل بوده و متعلق به ملل فقیر می باشد ، با موانع بی شمار از سوی استکبار

وزورگوییان فعلی جهان روبرو است که هر روز به تعداد فقرا ، شراره جنگ ، تحریم ها ، و نظایر اینها می افزایند ، غربی ها ما را متهم می کنند که ما خیلی شعار میدهیم و کمتر کار می کنیم ، ولی شعارهای ما اینقدر فراآسمانی نیست ، گاهی فرازمینی است ولی ، شعار اینها مثل بعضی حرف های سازمان ناسا(NASA) خیلی بی حساب و کتاب است ، مگر از حالا که 2017 است تا 2030 فقط 13 سال مانده و یونسکو می خواهد در این دوره ، دنیا را بسوی سعادت درگگون کند ، سال نواز بهارش پیداست!! اگر این سند را جلوی یک آدم بی سواد هم قرار دهید فوری به ذهنش مثال دم خروس (Cock,s tail) میرسد، چه رسد به رهبری معظم انقلاب و ملت هوشمند و این همه استاد و محقق و دکتر و غیره ، این سرگرمی ها به درد کنفرانس ها ، مذاکره و چند روز تفریح و گردش کردن خوبست اگر آبی برای فقرا ندارد ، نونی برای چاه کن ها دارد ، در قسمت های دیگر به انکشاف این موارد بیشتر می پردازم .

5.2.3. مردم ، بیچاره مردم (People) ، هم کشتن این مردم توجیه دارد چون همین سازمان مردم گول زن ، داعش را یک فرهنگ میدانند که در واقع لوٹ کردن کلمه فرهنگ و ملوٹ کردن ماهیت فرهنگ های اصیل است و بنابراین هر کس می تواند با دین های قلابی ساخته انگلیس و تروریست توسط آمریکا و اسرائیل و هم پیمانان آنان فرهنگ و مذهب و آئین بسازد و هر قتل و غارتی که می کند از نگاه یونسکو و سازمان ملل و هرگونه مردم تجاوز و تعدی کردن مباح است که این موارد از نشانه های بارز ظهور قائم آل محمد صلوات الله علیهم اجمعین و عجل الله تعالی فرجه الشریف است ؛ 70 درصد مردم دنیا فقر و بقیه هم از دست این غارت گران در بی امنی و زحمت هستند ، حالا می خواهند در سال 2030 ، دنیا را بسوی سعادت رهنمون سازند ، آخر دروغ حدی دارد ، انصافشان جا رفته است !!!

5.2.4. و حالا سخن از کره زمین (Planet) ، زمینی که از آلودگی های گل خانه ای آمریکا ، لایه ازون را مرتبا، از دست داده و گرمایش زمین هر ساله افزون شده و خشکی سرزمین های قابل کشت مرتبا زیاد میشود ، و تهدیدی برای گرسنگی مردم ، فقیر شدن بیشتر مردم ، بی خانمان شدن بیشتر مردم ، تحریم شدن منابع و امکانات مردم و صدها مصیبت بر مردم بصورت روزانه است ، یونسکو از چه مرجعی با قدرتی به غیر این قلدر های جهان بر خوردار است که چنین وعده های سرخرمن (At heap) می دهد به نظر میرسد اینها کلاس شعارسازی را تمام کرده اند ، هیچ هنرپیشه ای نمی تواند چنین نقش هائی بازی کند!

5.2.5. نیک بختی و رفاه (Prosperity): ببینید چه میگوید : " ما بر آنیم تا تضمین کنیم که همه انسانها بتوانند زندگی توأم با رفاه و کامیابی داشته ، باشند و پیشرفت های اقتصادی و اجتماعی و پیشرفتهای مبتنی بر فناوری، با طبیعت همسوی باشد. ، چگونه تضمین می کند؟! ، گنجی قارون پیدا کرده و ما خبر نداریم " خداوند قادر متعال چنین سعادت را تضمین فرموده و برای آخرت و در بهشت برین و آنهم برای بندگان صالح و مخلص ، روی کره زمین که توسط اربابان یونسکو ویران شده است ، چنین بهشتی برای تمامی مردم دنیا تدارک نشده است !

5.2.6. صلح ایجاد میکند ، مشارکت همه ملت را فراهم میکند ، هم از سوی مردم نیابت دارند و هم به مردم تعهد می دهند که ریشه فقرا را از بیخ و بن در بیاورد و چنین بیانیه های پر از آب و تاب را در مورد صلح)

(Peace) و مشارکت (Partnership) سرداده است که عده ای هم متاسفانه گول این وعده های توخالی و بودن تضمین را می خورند.

5.2.7. طرح دیدگاه ما (Our vision) با پرداختی بسیار زیبا ولی فریبانه که از خواندن آن ذوق و شعف بر خواننده مستولی شده و بقول معروف خوشش (the flatter oneself) می آید و چند لحظه از خود بی خود میشود ، بعد به هوش می آید که این ها وعده سرخرمن است و تازه از سال 2030 می خواهد متبلور شود ، کی زنده است و کی مرده ، ولی لابلای این حرف شیطانی خود را مثل خشونت (rudeness) ، تساوی جنسیتی (equality of genus) ، سرمایه گذاری برای آموزش و پرورش کودکان و غیره را می گنجاند که ماموریت اصلی وی همین واژگان شیطانی است که غرب پرستان ، سال های گول این اراجیف (false rumour) را خوردند و هنوز هم درس نگرفتند ، غافل از اینکه این گونه ادبیات کهنه شده و دست شیطان رو شده و فلسفه شوم این گونه واژگان هدف دار آشکار شده است ، از مردم جهان آرام تر و مظلوم تر ، در تاریخ معاصر در طول تاریخ دیده نشده است ، اگر داعش قتل و غارت می کند و با سر مقتولین خود ، فوتبال بازی میکند ، این نتیجه عصبانیت و خشونت بی رحمانه کشورهای اسرائیل ، انگلستان و آمریکا و هم پیمانان آنها است که یادم می آید از شهید بهشتی که گفت " ای آمریکا از ما عصبانی هستی ، اینقدر عصبانی باش که بمیری " که خواهد مُرد ، شیطان و سازمان پیرو آن ، مظهر تمام عیار خشونت جهانی در قتل و غارت ، تجاوزات بی امان ، جنگ های کشتار جمعی و افزایش فقر جهانی هستند ، حالا در خشونت مردم مظلوم دنیا نصیحت می کنند !!! قضیه همان دزدی است که مال کسی دزدیده و در خیابان فرار میکرد ، و برای رد گم کردن ، مرتبا داد میزد : آئی دزد ، آئی دزد !!! ، تساوی جنسیتی هم از همان حرف های کهنه است که از زمان سقراط تا بحال ریشه در افزایش فساد اجتماعی داشته است ، و یک موضوع عقلی و فلسفی عمیقی است که برای اهلش روشن است و امروز بخش اعظمی از فساد جهانی ، اختلال زن و مرد و عقیم ماندن نقش برین زن و مرد به عنوان " تکلیف - حقوق " است که از قواعد علم مفید جمع آوری و تحلیل شده است ، کودک کشی و کودک آزاری و از بین بردن سهم و حقوق زیستی کودکان در کشورهای یمن ، فلسطین ، عراق ، میانمار و سراسر کره زمین ، دیگر آبرویی برای سرمداران غرب باقی نمانده است ، یک نفر باید این حرف ها بزند که خودش سالم مانده باشد ، این گونه اسناد دروغین بدرد سطل آشغال هم نمیخورد که اشغال ها راملوث میکند ، باید این نسخه های زهر آلود و آلوده به ویروس های خطرناک را سوزاند .

5.2.8. و براین طریق و این گونه صغری و کبیرا کردن ، خود بسنده (self-sufficient) از اصول و احکام مشترک (Our shared principles and commitments) جهان امروز ما (Our world today) دستورکار جدید (The new Agenda) ، اومانیسیم (humanism) بجای احکام الهی و ایدئوژی موفق ، فراخوان برای تغییر جهان و غیره ، چنان داد سخن داده که گوئی همه امکانات و تدابیر و برنامه آماده و اصلاح امور جهان در دستور کار کشورهای جهان قرارگیرد ، از نظر عقلای جهان ، اول باید داعش را که خودشان ساخته اند جمع کنند و تعهدات کاهش ویا برچیدن موشک های مجهز به کلاهک هسته ای که مرتباً توافق و مقاوله نامه رد بدل می کنند ، اقدام کنند و کارخانجات و مخوف تسلیحات بیولوژیک کشتار جمعی معدوم کنند ، ناتو را جمع کنند ، کشتی های قاره پیمای و مجهز به فاننوم ها و سلاح های قتل های جمعی را از سراسر دنیا جمع کنند ، و اسرائیل غاصب را وادار کنند به احکام فرمایشی

سازمان امنیت خودشان گوش دهد ، دنیا را از آلودگی جهنمی نجات دهند و قس علی هذا وكذا وكذا ، با وجود اینها ، دارند انشاء شیطانی می نویسند ، دست ابلیس را از پشت بسته اند ، پدرشان یعنی ابلیس () آدم و حوا را که رسم دروغ شنیدن و دورغ پردازی یاد داشتند از بهشت به روی زمین ، فرو انداختند و اینها که نوآوری های زمین خراب کن ، مردم دنیا را در معرض نابودی چند جانبه قرار دادند ، حالا ماموریت یافتند ، این ته مانده منابع جهانی را جنگ ملت های جهان در آورند ، فرعون شاگرد کوچک اینها حساب نمی شود ، هیچین شیاطینی را مردم گذشته جهان ، در خواب شبشان هم نمی دیدند ، پناه بر خدا که بزرگترین مصائب عالم از طریق این شیاطین مسلط بر کره زمین مستولی یافته است که باید همه نویسندگان ، شاعران ، هنرمندان ، ترانه سازان ، تاریخ دانان و غیر اینها ، با مقالات ، فیلم ها ، شعر ها و سوگواری ها و ... این صحنه را به نمایش در آورند که آنهاییکه هنوز در خواب و رویای غرب هستند و دل به شیطان بسته اند از دیدن این مصائب از خواب سنگین بیدار شوند ، تا دیر نشده است و این کره بدست خداوند متعال در گرگون نشود.

تلاوت تغییر سوره و ترجمه سوره ۸۱: التکویر - جزء ۳۰ - ترجمه فولادوند

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ به نام خداوند رحمتگر مهربان إِذَا الشَّمْسُ كُوِّرَتْ ﴿١﴾ آنگاه که خورشید به هم در پیچد (١) وَإِذَا النُّجُومُ انْكَدَرَتْ ﴿٢﴾ و آنگه که ستارگان همی تیره شوند (٢) وَإِذَا الْجِبَالُ سُيِّرَتْ ﴿٣﴾ و آنگاه که کوهها به رفتار آیند (٣) وَإِذَا الْعِشَارُ عُطِّلَتْ ﴿٤﴾ وقتی شتران ماده و انهاده شوند (٤) وَإِذَا الْوُحُوشُ حُشِرَتْ ﴿٥﴾ و آنگه که وحوش را همی گرد آرد (٥) وَإِذَا الْبِحَارُ سُجِّرَتْ ﴿٦﴾ دریاها آنگه که جوشان گردند (٦) وَإِذَا النُّفُوسُ زُوِّجَتْ ﴿٧﴾ و آنگاه که جانها به هم در پیوندند (٧) وَإِذَا الْمَوْءُودَةُ سُئِلَتْ ﴿٨﴾ پرسند چو زان دخترک زنده به گور (٨) بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ ﴿٩﴾ به کدامین گناه کشته شده است (٩) وَإِذَا الصُّحُفُ نُشِرَتْ ﴿١٠﴾ و آنگاه که نامه ها ز هم بگشایند (١٠).

ادامه دارد.....

[Sustainable development knowledge platform](#)



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Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015.

[High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#) •

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

People

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

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural

resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

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

Peace

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

Partnership

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

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

DECLARATION

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 this 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 policies 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, who's 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 is 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.

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 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, 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, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in 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.

11. We reaffirm the outcomes of all major UN conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and 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 Third International 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.

12. 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 principle 7 thereof.

13. 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, combatting 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

14. 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 inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiraling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and 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 desertification, 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. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed 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 many 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 communications 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 energy.

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 a number of 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 those related to maternal, newborn and child health and to reproductive health. 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, health, education and food security and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. It also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially, defines means of implementation. Reflecting the integrated approach that we have decided on, there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new Goals and targets.

The new Agenda

18. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have had 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 emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law.

19. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter 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.

20. Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.

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 sustained, inclusive and sustainable 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, regional economic integration and interconnectivity 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.

23. 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 and migrants. 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 living in areas 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 providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training. 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 and families.

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 left behind. We commit to accelerating the progress made 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 antimicrobial resistance and the problem of unattended diseases affecting developing countries. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, including behavioural, developmental 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 youth employment 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 and 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 encourage the implementation of the 10-Year 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 humane treatment 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 underline the right of migrants 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 decisively 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 and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

32. Looking ahead to the COP21 conference in Paris in December, we underscore the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement. We reaffirm that the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance,

technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support.

33. We recognise that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet's natural resources. We are therefore determined to conserve and 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 renew and plan 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 chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and more efficient use of water and energy. And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system. We will also take account of population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies. We look forward to the upcoming United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in Quito, Ecuador.

35. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; 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 illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda. 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 continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

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 enabler 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. We fully commit to this. 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. The means of implementation targets 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 for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the Third

International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13-16 July 2015. We welcome the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

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 Goals and targets. We recognize that these 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 acknowledge 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 recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

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 ODA/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 policy space of each country, in particular developing 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 and 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 important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective UN system in supporting the achievement of the SDGs and sustainable development. While stressing the importance of strengthened national ownership and leadership at 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, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data 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 gross domestic product (GDP).

A call for action to change our world

49. Seventy years ago, an earlier 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 future for all people, including 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 we may be the last to have a chance of saving the planet. 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, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and 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, will ensure its success.

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 have mapped 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 contextualizing the latter, the following are the Goals and targets which 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 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 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 recognise 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 several 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 recognise 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
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- 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
- 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
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

* 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 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 coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

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.a 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.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-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 employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen 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.a 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 productive capacity 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 communicable and non-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 to 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 discrimination 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 reforms 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, achieve 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, halving 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 as appropriate

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.a 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.b 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 labor-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 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular

in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

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

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

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, 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, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c 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 and capabilities 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 cycle

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.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

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

12.c 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 planning

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

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties 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.b 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

* 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.a 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.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c 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 the 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 forest management and provide adequate incentives 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 and return 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 combat terrorism and crime

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

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize 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 fostering debt financing, debt relief and 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 to developing countries on favourable terms, 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' share of global 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, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

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 complement gross domestic product, 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 priority in our implementation efforts and in the global indicator framework for monitoring our progress.

62. This Agenda, including the SDGs, can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda , which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda supports complements and helps contextualize the 2030

Agenda's means of implementation targets. These relate to domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building, and data, monitoring and follow-up.

63. Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We will respect each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance. Processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical. We commit to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development.

64. 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 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 achieve sustainable development. In order to ensure that achievements made 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, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the sustainable development goals. We recognize that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels.

67. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. We acknowledge the diversity of the private sector, 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 labour standards of ILO, 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 providing trade-related capacity-building for developing countries, including African countries, least-developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and middle-income countries, including for the promotion of regional economic integration and interconnectivity.

69. We recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing,

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 Multistakeholder 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 STI related matters, enhancing synergy and efficiency, in particular to enhance capacity-building initiatives. The Task Team will draw on existing resources and will work with 10 representatives from the civil society, private sector, the scientific community, to prepare the meetings of the Multistakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs, as well as in the development and operationalization of the on-line platform, including preparing proposals for the modalities for the Forum and the on-line platform. The 10 representatives will be appointed by the Secretary General, for periods of two years. The Task Team will be open to the participation of all UN agencies, funds and programmes, and ECOSOC functional commissions and it will initially be composed by the entities that currently integrate the informal working group on technology facilitation, namely: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNCTAD, International

Telecommunication Union, WIPO and the World Bank.

- 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, 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 on-line 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 complement, facilitate access to and provide adequate information on existing STI platforms, avoiding duplications and enhancing synergies.

- The Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science Technology and Innovation for the SDGs will be convened once a year, for a period of two days, to discuss STI cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the SDGs, congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. The Forum will provide a venue for facilitating interaction, matchmaking and the establishment of networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity building, and also in order to help facilitate development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the SDGs. The meetings of the Forum will be convened by the President of the ECOSOC before the meeting of the High Level Political Forum under the auspices of ECOSOC or, alternatively, in conjunction with other fora or conferences, as appropriate, taking into account the theme to be considered and on the basis of a collaboration with the organizers of the other fora or conference. The meetings of the Forum will be co-chaired by two Member States and will result in a summary of discussions elaborated by the two co-chairs, as an input to the meetings of the High Level Political Forum, in the context of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

- The meetings of the HLPF will be informed by the summary of the Multistakeholder Forum. The themes for the subsequent Multistakeholder Forum on Science Technology and Innovation for the SDGs will be considered by the

High Level Political Forum on sustainable development, taking into account expert inputs from the Task Team.

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

Follow-up and review

72. We commit to engage in systematic follow-up and review of implementation of this Agenda over the next fifteen years. A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing this Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

73. Operating at the national, regional and global levels, it will promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues. As this is a universal Agenda, mutual trust and understanding among all nations will be important.

74. 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 national official data sources.

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 sustainable development.

c. They will maintain a longer-term orientation; identify achievements, challenges,

gaps and critical success factors and support countries in making informed policy choices. They will help mobilize the necessary means of implementation and partnerships, support the identification of solutions and best practices and promote coordination and effectiveness of the international development system.

- d. They will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support the reporting by all relevant stakeholders.
- e. They will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.
- f. They will build on existing platforms and processes, where these exist, avoid duplication and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities. They will evolve over time, taking into account emerging issues and the development of new methodologies, and will minimize the reporting burden on national administrations.
- g. They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
- h. They will require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programs, particularly in African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs and middle-income countries.
- i. They will benefit from the active support of the UN system and other multilateral institutions.

75. The Goals and targets will be followed-up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by member states, in addition to the outcomes of work undertaken for the development of the baselines for those targets where national and global baseline data does not yet exist. The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, will be agreed by the UN Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in line with existing mandates. This framework will be simple yet robust, address all SDGs and targets including for means of implementation, and preserve the political balance, integration and ambition contained therein.

76. We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geo-spatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.

77. We commit to fully engage in conducting regular and inclusive reviews of progress at sub-national, national, regional and global levels. We will draw as far as possible on the existing network of follow-up and review institutions and mechanisms. National reports will allow assessments of progress and identify challenges at the regional and global level. Along with regional dialogues and global reviews, they will inform recommendations for follow-up at various levels.

National level

78. We encourage all member states to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can support the transition to the SDGs and build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.

79. We also encourage member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

Regional level

80. Follow-up and review at the regional and sub-regional levels can, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, and sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and sub-regional commissions and organizations. Inclusive regional processes will draw on

national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the High Level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF).

81. Recognizing the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, we encourage all member states to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage. UN regional commissions are encouraged to continue supporting member states in this regard.

Global level

82. The HLPF will have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, ECOSOC and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates. It will facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for follow-up. It will promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies. It should ensure that the Agenda remains relevant and ambitious and should focus on the assessment of progress, 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. We welcome the ongoing ECOSOC Dialogues on the longer term positioning of the UN development system and look forward to taking action on these issues, as appropriate.

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 under the auspices 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.

DIVISION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, UN-DESA