

Signatories: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Albania, Algeria, Republic of Austria, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Chile, Republic of Cuba, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Indonesia, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Lesotho, Lebanon, Macedonia, Maldives, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, UAE, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu

General Assembly,

Acknowledging that this is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) outlining the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing the continued relevance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which have raised awareness and continue to generate progress and development,

Defining the variables as: effectiveness of the goals and indicators; quality of the goals; deadlines of the goals; supervision of the goals,

Reaffirming that “sustainable energy” refers to sources that can meet the energy demands of populations today without compromising the resources available to energy needs in the future,

Reaffirming the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect, for all human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, gender inequality, and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development,

Noting with deep concern that nearly 100 million children under 5 suffer from extreme hunger,

Drawing attention to education as a basic human right and entity for achievement of any and all MDGs as well as an essential tool in economic growth and prosperity,

Recognizing that gender equality, empowerment of women, women's full enjoyment of all human rights and the eradication of poverty are essential to economic and social development, including the achievement of all the MDGs,

Further recognizing the existing barriers to improving maternal health in rural regions, especially those in developing countries, and the importance of addressing the unique maternal health concerns of all Member States,

Deeply concerned that half of all people with HIV/AIDS develop active tuberculosis, a leading cause of death for those infected, and that new tuberculosis cases are increasing, and that tuberculosis impacts females and males differently,

Fully aware of the necessity of reducing the global carbon footprint and dependency on fossil fuel-based development in order to maintain global environmental well-being,

Deeply concerned that approximately 748 million people lack access to safe drinking water and that more than 2.5 billion people do not have access to basic sanitation,

Being determined to collectively advance and strengthen the global partnership for development, as the centerpiece of global cooperation,

Further recognizing the needs to address migration in the MDGs so as to efficiently address cultural diversity and intercultural harmony as a means to further economic development,

Encouraging the integration of youth as a means to furthering progress on all goals,

Recognizing Sustainability, Accountability and Equality as the fundamental basis of the restructuring of MDGs,

Adopting the following outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on MDGs,

Commending and noting with deep appreciation the work done by the World Health Organization (WHO) to reduce child mortality,

[Improvements on Existing Development Plans]

1. *Proposes* the following changes to the spirit and indicators of original MDG 1: Eradicate extreme Poverty and Hunger with the aid of UN bodies such as the International Labor Organization, NGOs such as Stop Hunger Now, the Food Bank and the UN branches, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP), and namely through the following methods:
 - a. Eliminate the Incidence of Extreme Multidimensional Poverty setting as indicators:
 - i. The Fisher Index,
 - ii. Calorie, Protein and Fat intake rates,
 - iii. The Human Development Index,
 - iv. Proportion of people whose income is over \$1.25,
 - v. Real GDP arithmetic average over the term of 3 base years,
 - vi. Natural Rate of Unemployment;
 - b. Reduce undernourishment to 5% of current levels and food insecurity to 2% of current levels by 2030;
 - c. Reduce stunting in all children by 40% by 2030;
 - d. Stop the increase in the number of overweight children by 2030, in accordance with the WHO's Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Comprehensive Implementation Plan;
2. *Suggests* the following changes to the spirit and indicators of original MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education:
 - a. Extend the MDGs to call for universal secondary and pre-school education;
 - b. Link education to outcomes such as employment, to increase efficiency by measuring success of education efforts through future employment;
 - c. Establish a program to ensure education programs extend to conflict zones and Internally Displaced People;
3. *Requests* the following changes to the spirit and indicators of original MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:
 - a. Quantify progress based on involvement of women in public and private leadership, utilizing measures such as the GEM and the GDI, in addition to access to education;

- b. Make a reduction of female genitalia mutilation a priority and focus on reducing cultural acceptance of the practice;
 - c. Make access to contraception where it is culturally appropriate and information on female health the new norm internationally;
 - d. Make the importance of property rights and rights of ownership of land for women as a means to;
 - e. Empower women and their decision making powers within the household;
 - f. Ensure to safeguard the health, education and welfare of their children;
4. Strongly Advises the following changes to the spirit and indicators of original MDG 4- Reduce Child Mortality:
- a. Expand the MDGs to target not only death but also detriments to development such as disability or disease;
 - b. Call upon nations to reduce by 50% the number of children under age 8 suffering from preventable, non-genetic physical or mental disability;
 - c. Reduce by 50% the number of children suffering from disease or other detriments passed down from a mother;
 - d. Eradicate stunting of children under the age of 2;
5. Proposes the following changes to the spirit and indicators of original MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health:
- a. Make access to family planning information universally available;
 - b. Reduce the prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age by 30%;
6. Recommends the following changes to the spirit and indicators of original MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases:
- a. Expand the scope of the MDG to target other important diseases and phenomena including Ebola and antimicrobial resistance;
 - b. Expand the scope of the MDG to facilitate infrastructural mechanisms for refugees with regards to health;
 - c. Create universally accepted standards for disease prevention, such as outbreak preparedness, and begin implementing plans in every nation by 2030;
 - d. Expand understanding of Mental Illness to promote social inclusion and freedom from discrimination for those;
 - e. Expand healthcare access in rural areas by 20%;
7. Proposes the following changes to the spirit and indicators of original MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability:
- a. Increase responsible ecotourism and reduce the negative impact of the tourism industry, using the Davos Agreement on Climate Change and Tourism as a baseline;
 - b. Utilize the “dashboard” approach to monitoring the sustainability of agriculture, producing reports on sustainable agriculture topics including such as but not limited to:
 - i. Net per capita production of crops,
 - ii. Agriculture value-added per worker,
 - iii. Use of natural Resources,
 - iv. Forest area growth per annum,
 - v. Proportion of fish stocks that are within the safe biological limit;
 - c. Utilize the existing System of National Accounts and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting in tandem to measure the impact of development efforts on the environment
 - d. Set the attention to build deliver mechanisms to ensure food security especially in times of crisis by setting as targets

- i. The construction of natural disaster secured roads for the transportation of the natural resources
 - ii. Call the attention to promote trans-boundary agreements to prevent water conflicts;
- 8. *Proposes* the following changes to the spirit and indicators of original MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development:
 - i. Increase access to lines of credit through Joint Programmes facilitated by the World Bank Group,
 - ii. Utilize vertical clustering to increase the efficiency of local business,
 - iii. Create an indicator measuring the ratio of locally and nationally-owned market shares to market shares controlled by large international firms;

[Global Indicators]

- 9. *Recommends* the application of the following Global Indicators for the new development framework, these shall be contemplated in all goals by concerning:
 - a. Quality as an indicator should be contemplated in four principles:
 - i. Freedom,
 - ii. Equality,
 - iii. Security,
 - iv. Sustainability;
 - b. Equality, achievement of the goals should be pursued equally across social lines on international, regional and national levels;
 - c. Sustainability, every step taken towards development must be accomplished in a responsible and sustainable manner;
 - d. The Marginal Difference of the income between the lowest and the highest GDP region in every country;
 - e. The marginal difference of the Fisher Index between the lowest and the highest GDP region in every Country;
- 10. *Eradicate* the number of stunted children and enhance nutrition during the first years of lives:
 - a. Proportion children who do not receive correct nutrition;
 - b. Proportion of first 100 days mothers who do not receive adequate nutrition;

[Sustainable Development]

Sustainable Water

- 11. *Calls for* ensuring the provision of sufficient water sanitation, keeping in mind the following key aspects:
 - a. Total outreach for water sanitation;
 - b. Investments and co-financing must be promoted and encouraged;
 - c. The impact of established water sanitation should be monitored;
 - d. Reinforcement of local institutions;
 - e. Aim at producing a snowball-effect to achieve coverage on the local, national and global level;
 - f. Transport infrastructure of water between rural and urban areas;
 - g. Guaranteeing a diversified diet through food education;
 - h. Controlling exposure to dangerous concentrations of chemical pollutants;
- 12. *Further recommends* ensuring access to water and sanitation and improve urbanization:
 - a. Promote sustainable human settlements;

- b. Achieve universal access to water and sanitation;
 - c. Achieve global and sustainable access to potable water;
13. *Develops* frameworks for collaboration and coordination of civil society, NGO's, private institutions and non-state actors to facilitate:
- a. Information sharing;
 - b. Financial and technical support;
 - c. Monitoring and progress analysis;
 - d. Operational Support;
14. *Emphasizes* the need for nations to achieve high and sustainable agricultural productivity by targeting in particular smallholders and favoring sustainable sectors and securing production factors;
15. *Recommends* the support for agricultural research and agricultural extension to spread ecologically intensive practices such as but not limited to:
- a. Taking into account smallholders' needs and traditional know-how;
 - b. Protecting the diversity of traditional seed and foster access to seed;
 - c. Improving the storage and conservation conditions to reduce losses after harvest and enhance resilience of regions affected by chronic food crises;
 - d. Reducing upstream food wastage;
16. *Emphasizes* the need to reduce the isolation of rural areas to ensure decent income and jobs by:
- a. Bolstering subsistence farming;
 - b. Endorsing the participation of women in the rural economy and the decision-making process;
 - c. Supporting small family businesses for the continuation and sustainability of agricultural production;
 - d. Creating economic incentives for the young population to stay in the agriculture sector;
 - e. Developing agricultural and socio-economic policies to create sustainable living conditions in rural areas and to decrease the levels of migration from rural areas;
17. *Recalls* the need for equity in the distribution of food in war-torn and unstable regions, and further emphasizes the need for a population-wide guarantee of food provision and rights;
18. *Promotes* the practice of maternal and infant care and adequate health environment by combating nutritional deficiencies such as hidden hunger and premature obesity
19. *Calls upon* nations to strengthen global food and nutrition governance through the establishment of the Global Partnership for Food and Nutrition Security, recommending that citizens be provided with a constitutional right to access to food by:
- a. Based on the reformed committee on World Food Security which plays a central role as an inclusive platform for issues regarding food and nutrition security governance
 - b. Emphasizing the need for social policies for the nutrition of the poor and unemployed
20. *Strongly urges* nations to combat the excessive volatility of food prices;
21. *Emphasizes* the need of nation states to guarantee climate change adaptation policies such as:
- a. Combating desertification and degradation of land,
 - b. Securing land tenure,
 - c. Combating arable land-grabbing by promoting the implementation of the voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,
 - d. Preservation of fisheries and forests in the context of national food security;
22. *Emphasizes* the needs to preserve the ecological state of water resources:
- a. To lessen the amounts of pollutants dumped into water-ways through the creation of wastewater purification systems,

- b. To promote the reuse of processes wastewater for agricultural, industrial, collective or economic purposes;
- 23. *Suggests* the creation of integrated water resources management systems at river basin levels to balance domestic, agricultural, and industrial usage and thus ensuring the availability of resources;
- 24. *Encourages* the creation of fair share of food conditions;
- 25. *Calls for* the establishment of sustainable jobs in the renewable energy sector;
- 26. *Strongly Advises* all member nations to develop sustainable means of electricity production in their respective countries;
- 27. *Recommends* the application of Resource Management and Sustainability:
 - a. Promote Sustainable Agriculture:
 - i. Number of education projects to ensure sustainable agriculture,
 - ii. Proportion of projects that;
 - b. Build deliver mechanisms to ensure food security
 - c. Promotion of trans-boundary agreements to prevent water conflicts;
- 28. *Calls* for an improvement on disaster control and resilience by:
 - a. Generating community-level cooperation to control disaster situations;
 - b. Investing in infrastructure and ICT for the use during or after jeopardizing situations;
 - c. Setting immediate health response to civilians in urgent and precarious situations;
- 29. *Encourages* assessing a Sustainable Energy approach:
 - a. Improve the investment in the innovation of sustainable technology;
 - b. Invest on renewable energy resources;
 - c. Provide incentives for cooperation in order to reduce the quantity of fossil fuels use;
 - d. Encourage the reduction of air pollution emission;
 - e. Reduce greenhouse gases emission;
 - f. Implement tax rate based on the pollution made;

[Peace, Security and Accountability]

- 30. *Calls upon* the international community to commit to conflict resolution, culturally adequate measures as well as sustainable measures to tackle the diverse and devastating consequences of any conflicts:
 - a. Processes of reconciliation in order to avoid long-time conflicts and to prevent recurring conflicts;
 - b. Treating asylum seekers and migrants with all human rights and be provided full access to basic services including adequate health care;
 - c. The development of vocational training opportunities for migrants and other vulnerable populations;
 - d. Creating a joint action plan on the problem of refugees and IDPs
- 31. *Encourages* a close cooperation with international organizations such as, but not limited to the International Rescue Committee to ensure the promotion of education in refugee camps and conflict zones by:
 - a. Increasing the quantity and quality of teachers through IRC's training programme with particular focus on recruiting and training volunteers,
 - b. Enhancing the current and future infrastructure of schools in refugee camps,
 - c. Ensuring access to education in refugee camps focusing primarily on an equal participation of men and women,
 - d. More effective integration of refugees into society to counter marginalization by:
 - i. Providing language classes and cultural programs to facilitate assimilation into the host country,

- ii. Creating vocational programmes that promote fair and just opportunities to employment;
- e. Promoting access to basic health needs through:
 - i. Increasing preventative health education,
 - ii. Providing and improving infrastructure that supports hygienic working spaces for medical personnel,
 - iii. Ensure medical personnel is well trained in medical, cultural and social inclusion in order to support holistic human development;
- 32. *Draws attention* to the well-being of the Internally Displaced People (IDP) and the importance to ensures the application of the human rights by:
 - a. Giving same opportunities and empower them economically and socially;
 - b. Ensuring a correct reintegration to society;
- 33. *Calls for* a global response to terrorism to curb the prevalence of terrorist acts as well as the spreading of ideology by promoting togetherness among nations to tackle this borderless problem;

[Health]

- 34. Providing health access and improving basic health
 - a. Reduce Child Mortality:
 - i. Under-five mortality rate,
 - ii. Infant Mortality rate,
 - iii. Proportion of 1 year-old child immunized against measles,
 - iv. Proportion of sanitation during childbirth;
 - b. Ensure access to maternal health, reproductive health and family planning:
 - i. Maternal Mortality rate proposed by the UNFPA in 2013,
 - ii. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel,
 - iii. Access of water and sanitation during childbirth,
 - iv. Adolescent pregnancy rate,
 - v. Antenatal care coverage,
 - vi. Unmet need of family planning;
 - c. Halt the incidence of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Hepatitis C and other major diseases:
 - i. Proportion of cases of HIV/ AIDS,
 - ii. Proportion of cases of Tuberculosis,
 - iii. Number of cases of Malaria,
 - iv. Number of cases of Hepatitis C;
 - d. Improve the access to lifesaving medicine and vaccines:
 - i. Proportion of people who receive ART treatment
 - ii. Marginal number of people who receive live-saving medicines
 - iii. Proportion of people who has access to vaccines
 - e. Tackle epidemic and emerging diseases;
 - f. Tackle non-communicable diseases:
 - i. Quality of infrastructure to face non-communicable diseases
 - ii. Proportion of people with correct access to treatment who suffers from non-communicable diseases;

[Equality on the Basis of Social Welfare and Support]

31. *Recommends* members states to implement national programs to allow for the subsidization of educational costs with financial funds allocated from the Office of Development Assistance (ODA) for new medical personnel that:
- a. Agree to serve developing states post-graduation for a minimum of 5 years;
 - b. Make efforts to educate the community on maternal health issues and provide support for rural or underdeveloped communities;
 - c. Promote programs to educate local medical professionals and place them among rural and indigenous populations;
 - d. Assist rural communities in developing Member States in attaining self-sufficiency in their local health care system by receiving aid from domestically sourced medical personnel;
 - e. Work in collaboration NGOs located in the local, regional, and international levels concerning the sponsorship and coordination of foreign and local professionals operating in the affected Member States;
 - f. Ensure field programs are distributing domestically trained personnel from urban centers to rural areas that are heavily impacted by high maternal mortality rates;
 - g. Ensure education program can be conducted in upgraded, existing public health schools, centers already equipped with internet technology in order to provide long-distance education, and other pre-existent locations that can benefit from the development programs;
32. *Encourages* nations to implement an agenda on civil registration and access to social welfare, targeting in particular unregistered births and stateless populations, quantified by the following indicators:
- a. Reduce by 50% the number of people denied citizenship to a state they and their ancestors were born into;
 - b. Increase by 50% the number of births and deaths registered in rural and impoverished regions, quantified by correcting for population growth in the final statistic;
 - c. By 2030, all nations should have the capacity to gather accurate household data and keep up to date National Accounts Data;
33. *Firmly urges* nations to prioritize unemployment in order to promote economic welfare and development, measuring success by the following targets:
- a. Reduce national rate of unemployment to 13%; by following the next indicator which is:
 - i. Proportion of national investment to ensure adequate employment of people;
 - b. Incorporate unemployment support into existing national social welfare programs by 2030;

[Economic Development]

34. *Draws attention* for the need of the creation of a general economic blueprint that would assist in the economic advancement of developing countries with the focus on the needs of each region which will then be interconnected globally to assist and enhance regional needs;
35. *Further recommends* nations to lessen the dominance of unproductive foreign investments in the public sector improve the sector's efficiency and intensify the growth potential of the private sector;
36. *Calls for* the implementation of a financial transaction tax (FTT) on individual nations in support of global development;
37. *Encourages* the increase in investments for development in beneficiary countries through conversion of their debt where the donor country cancels the debt of the partner country subject to

- the sum being re-invested in an initiative for the development of health infrastructure in the partner country via the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Hepatitis C;
38. *Recommends* the implementation of the following institutions to facilitate the implementation of policies:
 - a. Social safety net for those who become unemployed;
 - b. Retraining for the labor force which is becoming redundant;
 - c. Assistance for business entities in introducing the necessary structural adjustments;
 - d. Labor mobility to facilitate the movement of labor among different regions;
 39. *Calls for* the creation of a United Developing Nations Summit to ensure and facilitate dialogue amongst nations for the purpose of:
 - a. Intergovernmental cooperation;
 - b. Highlighting and investigating current economic impediments in nation states;
 - c. Putting forward innovative regional discoveries to assist each other;
 - d. Creating long term goals and sustainability;
 40. *Encourages* the extension and improvement of accountability practices and continued communication with development partners at a local level through:
 - a. Biennial report to Parliament;
 - b. Triennial budget planning;
 - c. Increasingly detailed annexes to appropriations bills;
 41. *Emphasizes* the philosophy of action behind international cooperation is based on two main lines respecting human rights and concern for greater aid effectiveness through:
 - a. Political advocacy;
 - b. Support for specific actions promoting equality;
 - c. Transverse integration of gender in all sectors of activity;
 42. *Calls Upon* nations to create a global partnership between member states and UN organs to combat global financial collapse, to be considered in particular by the IMF, the World Bank Group, and the ECOSOC with the following specific outcomes in mind:
 - a. Produce, by 2020, a comprehensive analysis of the causes of the global financial crisis and a set of recommendations to the United Nations as well as individual member states to prevent future crises;
 - b. Member states should submit reports to the bodies above on the reasons they have identified for the crisis and the recovery efforts they have undertaken;
 - c. Implement, by 2030, specific safeguards into the monetary and fiscal policies of each nation that respond to the analyses achieved by the above reporting initiatives;
 43. *Encourages* the spread of national programs, on the example of the ones already started by UNICEF, in some nations, containing guidelines and suggestions in order to help developing countries to find out the proper combination of economic and social policies to reach the USDGs targets;

[Prioritized Development Agenda]

44. *Calls upon* each individual member state to change the way they report on development progress in order to promote a more fair and realistic process by including in the structure of every 5 year report:
 - a. A candid self-classification of the nation in one of three categories:
 - i. Development Group I: Has not met many of the existing MDGs and is not empowered to undertake an extensive new development agenda,

- ii. Development Group 2: Has met many of the existing MDGs and has limited capacity to maintain or expand progress,
 - iii. Development Group 3: Has met many of the existing MDGs and has the economic capacity to undertake new goals and aid other nations in achieving the development agenda;
 - b. A post-2015 development plan tailored to each specific degree of development that prioritizes the following for each Development Group:
 - i. Development Group 1: development priorities are to meet the existing MDGs with the amended set of indicators added by the Seoul 2030 Development Goals and begin developing proposals for World Bank Joint Programmes for development,
 - ii. Development Group 2: Priority is to maintain progress on the existing MDGs with progress quantified by the amended set of indicators with particular focus to inequality and at-risk groups and undertake economic empowerment goals to build development capacity,
 - iii. Development Group 3: Achieve the 2030 Development Goals, including new indicators for the old MDGs, and identify target regions and states for close partnerships and non-monetary aid;
45. Calls for a comprehensive review of past progress on the existing MDGs and new Seoul 2030 development goals and an assessment of their relevance and effectiveness in promoting development, including
- a. Best-practice mechanisms discovered from aid efforts, particularly focusing on corruption-management and lasting, rather than temporary impact:
 - i. A report on issues encountered in reaching the goals so far including, but not limited to, inherent issues with the MDGs and incompatibilities between the development agenda and national policy, and inefficiencies that limit the impact of aid efforts,
 - ii. Reporting evaluates progress based on the priorities of each Development Group to arrive at a more realistic development progress plan that is based on actual national capacity to develop and avoids demanding too much of nations with strained resources;
46. Endorses the use of staggered missions that:
- a. Will be set every 5 years and revised at the High-Level Plenary Meeting;
 - b. Start the staggered missions by the year 2016, taking into consideration the national action plans of every country;
 - c. Will be revised with the assistance of UN Bodies, NGO's, research centers and the inter-governmental organisms;
47. Calls upon the World Bank to improve the Marquette for MDG Simulation (MAMS) by setting:
- a. A micro-Macro framework to adapt the cost-case study indicators to be used in national census with a more specific approach in order to have a more correct perspective of the problems;
 - b. An algorithm that will correlate goals progress when realizing the simulation of the cost-case study;
48. Recommends the We For Us Plan, which englobes the GGIV initiative which initials mean Guidelines, Goals, Indicators and Variables, as a feasible approach to the creation of post-development agenda and divide it under important guidelines and variables;

[Education]

49. *Recommends* independent entrepreneurs and social capitalists to establish viable, private-sector alternatives to public schooling. These alternatives will help “close the gap”, between available state funding, and the demand for educational services;
50. *Urges* the implementation of multi-cultural education institutions to provide services available in indigenous languages and in the national language within guidelines of each member state, respecting existing cultural beliefs and values;
51. *Recommends* to include the issues of conflict prevention and cultural understanding in educational curriculums;
52. *Calls upon* IGOs and NGOs, including Oxfam and the World food program (WFP) to allocate resources to school feeding program;
53. *Notes* the government should ensure that the policies take cognizance of the country’s ethnic diversity and the specific needs, cultures and traditions of indigenous peoples by:
 - a. Consulting the people through their recognized traditional forms of consultation to ensure that development policies reflect the country’s ethnic diversity and the specific needs of the different groups;
54. *Calls for* the construction of new schools and additional classrooms in existing ones
55. *Encourages* the implementation of a database that monitors and quantifies key dimensions of educational performances such as enrolment, adult literacy, school infrastructure, basic equipment, supply of teaching materials and teacher qualifications;
56. *Strongly urges* nations to investment to improve the quality of education and learning achievements through:
 - a. Improving infrastructure;
 - b. Lower student-teacher ratios;
 - c. Proper training and higher teacher qualifications;
 - d. Pupil exposure to information communication technologies (ICTs)
57. *Requests* the development of security initiatives to encourage students to go to school despite fear from various terrorist groups around the world such as Boko Haram, ISIL, Hezbollah, and other radical groups that threaten the safety of children;
58. *Recommends* the adoption of legal frameworks aimed at the preservation of endangered minority languages, as well as the implementation of second language education as part of a local curriculum in a broad-based effort to preserve endangered minority (and indigenous) languages;
59. *Endorses* diverse lifelong education and training pathways that ensure pathways between different forms of education and training:
 - a. from young children to higher education,
 - b. from formal to informal sectors,
 - c. academic to vocational training;
60. *Emphasizes* the need for vocational training to be linked to the needs of society in connection with economic and social stakeholders to ensure better integration of the youth;
61. *Encourages* Member States to set the attention on ensuring Universal Quality and Technical Education by tackling:
 - a. Enrolment and completion of Primary Education:
 - i. Net enrolment in primary education,
 - ii. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reaches grade 6;
 - b. Provision of Incentives for school attendance:

- i. Marginal Proportion of projects regarding provision of economic and food incentives for school attendance;
- c. Improvement of quality in education in primary, secondary and pre-school education:
 - i. Proportion of students per teacher in public education institutions,
 - ii. Proportion of professional teachers hired in public educational institutions;
- d. Double the enrolment in pre-school, secondary and tertiary education;
- e. Improve the security in school facilities;
- f. Employ Universal Quality and Technical Education by tackling:
 - i. Enrolment and completion of Primary Education,
 - ii. Net enrolment in primary education,
 - iii. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reaches grade 6;
- g. Provision of Incentives for school attendance;
- h. Marginal Proportion of projects regarding provision of economic and food incentives for school attendance;
- i. Improvement of quality in education in primary, secondary and pre-school education:
 - i. Proportion of students per teacher in public education institutions,
 - ii. Proportion of professional teachers hired in public educational institutions;
- j. Double the enrolment in pre-school, secondary and tertiary education;
- k. Improve the security in school facilities;

[Global Responsible Governance]

- 62. *Urges for* the efficiency and transparency of public spending circuits through unwavering accountability;
- 63. *Calls upon* the five peace building and state building goals:
 - a. Legitimate politics,
 - b. Security,
 - c. Justice,
 - d. Economic foundations,
 - e. Revenues and services;
- 64. *Advocates for* the continued international cooperation on migrant remittances as begun in the G8 and G20 framework to increase and facilitate financial flows to developing countries and halve the average cost by 2030;
- 65. *Encourages* nations to begin reducing the amount of aid money lost to government corruption and inefficiency by:
 - a. Engaging in more direct bilateral, rather than indirect multilateral, aid to increase the degree of control that stakeholders have over the use of funds;
 - b. Targeting partner nations and increasing non-monetary aid such as vocational exchange programs and police force trainings;
- 66. *Requests* the creation of a UNDP oversight body modeled after the African Peer Review Mechanism to promote good governance that will:
 - a. Produce reports on the target areas identified by the original APRM, including:
 - i. Democracy and good governance,
 - ii. Economic governance and management,
 - iii. Corporate Governance,
 - iv. Socio-Economic Development;

- b. Submit findings to the United Nations Development Group as a supplement to the 5-year development report;
 - c. Change the nations reviewing one another with every 5 year report to avoid consistent bias reflecting poorly upon any one nation;
67. *Recommends* nations to formulate strategies to support urban growth and combat social and spatial segregation and urban sprawl;
68. *Further recommends* the implementation of policies to develop cultural and environmental heritage which include local residents and enable a combination of architectural quality, promotion of heritage and urban development;
69. *Calls for* the protection of natural environments and ecosystems such as:
- a. Seas and oceans and their coastlines;
 - b. Forests through ceasing deforestation, sustainable forestry;
 - c. Establishing protected land and sea areas through the objectives of the convention on biological diversity;
70. *Calls for* the implementation of green energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric energy in order to reduce the negative impacts of fossil fuel emissions through the creation of a Green Energy Working Group, responsible for facilitating trade and tax exemptions between WTO member states on the basis of:
- a. Volume of green energy sources used;
 - b. Funding requirements and other financial restraints;
 - c. The social, humanitarian, and geographic restraints faced by the nations;
 - d. Track record of other environmental sustainability initiatives;
71. *Endorses* effective governance and transparency by:
- a. Ensuring inclusion and accountability mechanisms through technology:
 - i. Number of research projects for better accountability of governments;
 - b. Improving government's presence through security, health access and:
 - i. Proportion of Security agents per 1,000 people,
 - ii. Number of routes built annually,
 - iii. Number of health institutions built per year;
 - c. Provide Incentives for political participations;
 - d. Promoting the implementation of the rule of law;

[Gender Equality]

72. *Endorses* the guaranteed exercise by women of their sexual and reproductive rights including:
- a. Access to justice and protection,
 - b. Rights to abortion in order to prevent and avoid premature and unwanted pregnancies;
73. *Calls upon* nations to increase the protection of women during conflicts and introduce a victim based solution to focus the on the priority of the survivors of violence against women, through:
- a. Medical Approach: The Provision of adequate sources of antibiotics to recover the psychological and physical aftermath of different female traumas and also creating a cooperation with hospitals to provide recovery systems,
 - b. Psychological Approach: Giving sufficient provision such as self-development training as well as inter-victims discussion to help victims reintegrate to society,
 - c. Social Approach: The Promotion of social acceptance to recovered victims to society through social campaign using media and Internet;

74. *Draws* attention to the need to increase the participation of women in peace talks and decision making processes appoint women staff members and members of parliament;
75. *Calls upon* the economic independence of women through the access to economic resources (including land, credit, and training), pay and professional equality, and women participation in the formal employment;
76. *Encourages* nations to make required improvements of current legislations and legal implementations to contribute to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women;

Maternal Health:

77. *Promotes* the goal of universal health coverage (UHC) without discrimination to all health services including rehabilitation, prevention, promotion, and treatment;
78. *Recommends* that the transition towards universal health coverage should be based on local and recurrent resources, and should also limit direct payments at the point of service, and also target vulnerable populations as a priority;
79. *Recognizes* that the UHC is a measurable goal, with one indicator being the level of direct payments amongst health spending, which is already used by the World Bank and WHO;
80. *Draws attention to* Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE), which is life expectancy adjusted for the invalidity factor, it is essential for the cross-cutting indicator of long-term impact, displaying the progress of sustainability in every sector;
81. *Calls upon* the implementation of the UN-HABITAT international guidelines on decentralization and access to basic services for all;

Data Gathering

82. *Calls for* a new data gathering campaign for the post-2015 development standards that can be ensured by taking measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. Requesting nations submit a development report to the United Nations Development Group every 5 years that, in addition to the content of current reports:
 - i. A human development index corrected for inequality, as used in Hungary,
 - ii. A gender development index (GDI) expressed as a raw number and as a ratio of the human development index,
 - iii. A gender empowerment measure (GEM),
 - iv. A measurement of poverty based on the national poverty line rather than the international one to better reflect quality of living,
 - v. Up to date information on projected time frame for meeting the goals;
 - b. Includes statistical and qualitative information on:
 - i. Situation of at-risk populations such as Population of people living in this wage bracket,
 - ii. Regional dispersion of the group,
 - iii. Reports on current programs in place that target the impoverished and their effects on these groups;
 - c. Creates a new measurement for progress toward ending poverty called the adjusted poverty eradication index (APEI) that expresses gains against poverty as a ratio of people entering the at-risk wage bracket from a more impoverished bracket to the number of people entering it from a less-impoverished bracket;
 - d. Measures the actual success of poverty-reduction programs by adjusting the growth in wages of the impoverished for the growth in income of the nation as a whole;

- e. Calls for measures that promote more accurate data-gathering, including:
 - i. Price data from rural areas as well as cities,
 - ii. Indicators on the share of calories derived from different food groups to better reflect the prevalence of undernourishment at the macro level,
 - iii. Information on the origin of the protein supply in the total food consumption,
 - iv. Better promote maternal health through the women dietary diversity score developed;
- 83. *Urges* all UN members to provide full support to the Post-2015 global development panel initiated by Ban Ki-Moon through the provision of transparent reports and monitoring of the national countries' progress with regards to the implementation of the MDGs within the respective countries in order to design the post-2015 development agenda;
- 84. *Encourages* the use of a participatory agenda entitled the Victory Program within each country that will bring together government, private sector, community leaders, NGOs, scientists and researchers; in order to discuss their strategies on a regional and international level, including:
 - i. Cooperative actions amongst all member states, including effective aid management,
 - ii. A time frame for achieving the schedule that includes A five year target for each member states based on their capability, in which indicated by the minimum progress standard proposed by each member states,
 - iii. Changing the standards of ODA aid volume from 0.7% to adjusting on each country GNI quantity,
 - iv. Yielding all international and regional organizations to better coordinate and cooperate the execution of the new set of goals;
- 85. *Recommends* all the UN members for full supports and promotion of both national and international Campaigns through the following measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. Provision of no more than 2% of each member's national budget through the funding of the Campaign for greater coverage in both national and international levels, for the following countries but not limited to:
 - i. Do not suffer from any budget deficit of greater than 3% nor public debt greater than 60%,
 - ii. Members who experience a growth of GDP of greater than 5%,
 - iii. Members who are willing to sponsor such global campaign,
 - iv. Allowance of full coverage of the Campaign within all forms of the national media,
 - v. Provision of security forces for the Campaign members in order to confront any possible future attacks by the terrorist groups;
- 86. *Urges* that nations to ensure access to water and sanitation and improve urbanization, with the aid of the NGO branch, Water for People (WFP) to:
 - a. Promote sustainable human settlements;
 - b. Achieve universal access to water and sanitation;
 - c. Achieve global and sustainable access to potable water;
 - d. Improving frameworks for collaboration and coordination of civil society, NGO's, private institutions and non-state actors to facilitate:
 - i. Information sharing,
 - ii. Financial and technical supports,
 - iii. Monitoring and progress analysis,
 - iv. Operational Support;

87. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter;
88. *Reaffirms* the following as the goals to be achieved till 2030:
- a. Sustainable development,
 - b. Socio economic and gender equality,
 - c. Universal quality education,
 - d. Peace security and accountability,
 - e. Enhancement of health facilities,
 - f. Global governance.