

International Framework by WFE0 Committee on Disaster Risk Management (CDRM)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Target 11.5 REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

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.

Target 11.B IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR INCLUSION, RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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.

THE PARIS AGREEMENT

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The Parties to this Agreement,

Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”,

Pursuant to the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action established by decision 1/CP.17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its seventeenth session,

In pursuit of the objective of the Convention, and being guided by its principles, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recognizing the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge,

Also recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention,

Taking full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries with regard to funding and transfer of technology,

Recognizing that Parties may be affected not only by climate change, but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,

Emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015 – 2030



OVERVIEW OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

The three frameworks guide progress towards a more suitable, resilient and equitable future.

	Sustainable Development Goals	Paris Agreement on climate change	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Background	Global agenda for action towards sustainable development	Agreement on the global response to climate change; adaptation, mitigation and finance	Global framework to guide multi-hazard management of disaster risk
Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction	Climate action and disaster risk reduction are cross-cutting issues, but explicitly mentioned in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 13 to combat climate change and its impacts, Goal 11 to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Climate action also contributes to the achievement of many of the other goals	Articles 7 and 8 explicitly focus on CCA and DRR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 7.1, on enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development Article 8.1, on averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events 	Paragraph 13 recognises climate change as a driver of disaster risk, and points to the opportunity to reduce disaster risk in a meaningful and coherent manner
Country ownership	Stresses the importance of strengthened national ownership and leadership at the country level	Emphasises the importance of action on adaptation to "follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach" (Article 7.5)	Specifies the role of all-of-society and all-of-State institutions engagement in managing and reducing disaster risk, while emphasising that each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk
Role of development co-operation	Stresses the need for strengthened global solidarity, with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people (17.16-17.17)	Recognises the "importance of support for and international cooperation on adaptation efforts" (Article 7.6) and the provision of scaled-up financial resources that aims to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation (Article 9.4)	Recognises that the ability of developing countries to manage risks may be strengthened through the provision of "adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through finance, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries and partners" (Paragraph 19)

Source: (UNFCCC, 2015^[24]) (UN, 2015^[25]), (UNDRR, 2015^[26])