# Annex: Paragraphs relevant to children-centered DRR and CCA in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

## Children’s needs and vulnerabilities, rights and capacities

### Vulnerability of children:

SFDRR: “Overall, more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by disasters in various ways, with women, children and people in vulnerable situations disproportionately affected” (4/p. 10).

SDGs Declaration: “We envision a world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation.” (8/p. 4)

SDG Target 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”

SDG Target 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”

SDG Target 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”

Draft New Urban Agenda: “We recognize the need to give particular attention to addressing the specific challenges and multiple forms of discrimination faced by women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples and local communities, slum and informal settlement dwellers, homeless people, workers, smallholder farmers and fishers, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, and migrants” (18/p. 4).

Draft New Urban Agenda: “We commit to ensure a safe, healthy, inclusive, and secure environment in cities and human settlements for all to live, work, and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation, taking into consideration that women and girls, and children and youth are often particularly affected. We will also work towards the elimination of harmful practices against women and girls, including children, early forced marriage and female genital mutilation” (37/ p. 6).

### Children’s rights and capacities

SDG Declaration: “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” (51/p. 12).

SDG Declaration: “We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities” (25/p.7).

SFDRR: “Children and youth are agents of change and should be given the space and modalities to contribute to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with legislation, national practice and educational curricula” (36a(ii) / p.23).

AAAA: “We recognize that investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development ….We reaffirm the vital importance of promoting and protecting the rights of all children, and ensuring that no child is left behind” (7/ p.3).

AAAA: “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, 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” (37/p. 18).

Paris Agreement (Preamble): “Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity” (p.1).

Agenda for Humanity: “Enable adolescents and youth to be agents of positive transformation” (f/p. 8).

Agenda for Humanity: “Empower and promote the participation and leadership of young people in national, local and international humanitarian and development programmes and processes, specifically in conflict prevention and resolution, in the response to crises and in the recovery of communities.” (f/p.8).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “Girls and boys, young women and young men, are key agents of change in creating a better future and when empowered, they have great potential to advocate on behalf of themselves and their communities. Ensuring more and better opportunities for their meaningful participation will be essential for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda” (59, p. 8)

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We will support capacity development initiatives to empower and strengthen skills and abilities of the women and girls, children and youth, older person and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, as well as persons in vulnerable situations for shaping governance processes, engaging in dialogue, and promoting and protecting human rights and anti-discrimination, to ensure their effective participation in urban and territorial development decision-making” (149/ p. 19).

## References to safe schools and DRR/CCA education

### School Safety:

SDG (Preamble) “…safe schools and cohesive communities and families.” (7)

SDG Target 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.”

Monitored by Indicator 4.1.a: “Proportion of schools with access to: electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single- sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities.”

Sendai Target D: “Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.”

Proposed indicators include D-3 “Number of educational facilities destroyed or damaged by hazardous event” and D5 “Amount of time basic services have been disrupted  due to hazardous events.”

AAAA: “We commit to upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive” (78/p. 36)

### DRR and CCA in curriculum

SDG Target 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” (17).

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

Monitored by Indicators 4.7.1 and 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment

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

Monitored by Indicator 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

SFDRR: “To promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels, as well as in professional education and training” (24L/p. 15)

AAAA: “...children living in extreme poverty, children with disabilities, migrant and refugee children, and those in conflict and post-conflict situations, and providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all” (78/p.26).

Paris Agreement, Article 12: “Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement” (p. 27)

Agenda for Humanity: “Eliminate gaps in education for children, adolescents and youth”  (3E/ p.8)

“Commit to ensure safe, quality and inclusive access to primary and secondary education and vocational opportunities in and after crises, including for children and youth with disabilities.”

“Provide primary, secondary and vocational education and certification for those living in displacement, in line with national qualifications and standards.”

“Provide sufficient domestic and international funding to enable all children and adolescents to receive education and vocational training opportunities, including in crisis settings.”

“Develop programs that successfully integrate refugee youth into communities, providing education, vocational training and employment opportunities and platforms to address grievances.”

High Level Leaders’ Roundtable: Leave No One Behind: A Commitment to Address Forced Displacement: “[Name of Member State] will provide access to quality education, at all levels, to all

internally displaced and refugee children and youth within three months of displacement” (1).

## References related to Child Protection

### Social protection:

* SFDRR: “To promote and support the development of social safety nets as disaster risk reduction measures linked to and integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes in order to ensure resilience to shocks at the household and community levels” (31g /p.20).

SDG Target 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.”

SDG Target 16.9: “By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.”

AAAA: “...we commit to a new social compact. In this effort, we will provide fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and the vulnerable, per- sons with disabilities, indigenous persons, children, youth and older persons. We also encourage countries to consider setting nationally appropriate spending targets for quality investments in essential public services for all, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation, consistent with national sustainable development strategies.”  (12/p. 6)

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We further commit to develop a gradual approach to formalization with a view to facilitating the transition from the informal to the formal economy, extending access to legal and social protections to informal livelihoods, as well as support services to the informal workforce.” (51/ p. 7).

Agenda for Humanity: “Enhance national social protection systems that ensure equitable access to social services, and safety nets that are not vulnerable to market shocks” (4a/p. 9).

### Protection in times of crisis:

* SFDRR: “To strengthen the capacity of local authorities to evacuate persons living in disaster-prone areas” (33m/ p. 22).
* SFDRR: “To establish a mechanism of case registry and a database of mortality caused by disaster in order to improve the prevention of morbidity and mortality” (33n/p. 22).
* SFDRR: “To enhance recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for all people in need” (22o/ p.22).

Agenda for Humanity: “Develop national legislation, policies and capacities for the protection of displaced persons, and their integration into national social safety nets, education programmes, labour markets and development plans” (3A, 7).

Agenda for Humanity: “Enable and facilitate emergency response and people’s access to life-saving assistance and protection in contexts where meeting longer-term collective outcomes will be difficult to achieve” (4c/ p. 10).

Agenda for Humanity: “Commit to putting in place inclusive national development strategies, laws, economic and social policies and programmes and safety nets with a specific focus on protecting and respecting the rights of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (3g/ p.8).

High Level Leader’s Roundtable: “Uphold The Norms that Safeguard Humanity: “[Name of Member State / Organization] commits to ensuring that all humanitarian response activities have the aim of making people safer, preserving their dignity and reducing vulnerabilities by [making humanitarian leadership accountable for pursuing protection outcomes] / [building the skills of staff according to their duties in areas such as protection, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, negotiations with parties, security and access, internal policies, conflict sensitivity] / [improving the safety and security of relief personnel by building trust with armed groups and local actors, and adhering to humanitarian principles].”

New Urban Agenda Draft: “We further commit to promote adequate services, accommodation, and opportunities for decent and productive work for crisis-affected persons in urban settings, working with the local communities and local governments to identify opportunities for engaging and developing local, durable, and dignified solutions, while ensuring that aid flows also to affected persons and host communities to prevent regression of their development” (27/ p.5)

### Protection against exploitation and abuse:

SDG Target 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”

SDG Indicator 16.3.1 (for Target 16.3): “Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate).”

SDG Target 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.”

SDG Target 5.3: “Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.”

SDG Target 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”

SDG Target 16.2: “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.”

AAAA: “We will strengthen regional, national and subnational institutions to prevent all forms of violence, combat terrorism and crime, and end human trafficking and exploitation of persons, in particular women and children, in accordance with international human rights law” (112/ p. 50).

Agenda for Humanity: “Eradicate sexual and gender-based violence and treat survivors with dignity” (E, Core Responsibility 2)….“Forge partnerships and initiate advocacy campaigns between governments and women’s groups to shift societal attitudes to end stigma of sexual and gender based violence and uphold the dignity of survivors” (6).

High Level Leader’s Roundtable: Uphold The Norms that Safeguard Humanity: “[Name of Member State] commits to enact and implement national legislation prohibiting members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years from taking a direct part in hostilities [and to become a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict].” (p. 1)

**References related to Right of Participation, Access to Information, and Community-based adaptation**

**Right to Participation**

SDG Target 11.3: “By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.”

Monitored by Indicator 11.3.2: “Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically.”

SDG Target 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.”

SDG Target 16.7: “Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision- making at all levels.”

Indicator 16.7.1: “Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.”

Indicator 16.7.2: “Proportion of population who believe decision- making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.”

SFDRR: “Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted” (19d/ p.13).

SFDRR: “To develop and strengthen, as appropriate, mechanisms to follow up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress on national and local plans; and promote public scrutiny and encourage institutional debates, including by parliamentarians and other relevant officials, on progress reports of local and national plans for disaster risk reduction” (27e/ p. 17).

SFDRR: “To invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multi-sectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems; develop such systems through *a participatory process…”* (33b / p. 21).

SFDRR: “Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key” (32/ p. 21).

Paris Agreement, Article 10: “Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge” systems…” (5).

Paris Agreement, Article 12: “Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement” (27).

Paris Agreement, Article 12: “Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive” (Article 10/2).

Agenda for Humanity: “Establish platforms between national and local governments and civil societies to enable men and women of all ages, different religions and ethnicities to engage and work together on civic issues, and promote ‘constituencies of peace and non-violence” (2d).

* 1. Agenda for Humanity: “Engage youth in national parliaments and in conflict prevention and resolution processes” (2d).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We envisage cities and human settlements that….are participatory, promote civic engagement, engender a sense of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants, prioritize safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces, enhance social interactions, cultural expressions and political participation, and foster social cohesion, inclusion and safety in peaceful and pluralistic societies, where the needs of all inhabitants are met” (10b/ p. 2).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We encourage effective participation and collaboration among all stakeholders, including local governments, the private sector, civil society, women and youth organizations, as well as those representing persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, professionals, academic institutions, trade unions, employers’ organizations, migrant associations, and cultural associations, in ascertaining the opportunities for urban economic development as well as in identifying and addressing existing and emerging challenges” (46/p .7).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We will promote the strengthening of the capacity of national, sub-national, and local governments, including local government associations, as appropriate, to work with women and girls, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and those in vulnerable situations as well as with civil society, the academia and research institutions, and other rights-based groups in shaping organizational and institutional governance processes, enabling them to effectively participate in urban and territorial development decision-making” (144/ p. 18).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We will support capacity development initiatives to empower and strengthen skills and abilities of the women and girls, children and youth, older person and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, as well as persons in vulnerable situations for shaping governance processes, engaging in dialogue, and promoting and protecting human rights and anti-discrimination, to ensure their effective participation in urban and territorial development decision-making (149, p. 19).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We will promote participatory age and gender responsive approaches at all stages of the urban and territorial policy and planning processes, from conceptualization to design, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and review, rooted in new forms of direct partnership between governments at all levels and civil society, including through broad-based and well-resourced permanent mechanisms and platforms for cooperation and consultation open to all, using information and communications technologies and accessible data solutions” (89/ p. 12).

**Access to information**

SDG Target 9: “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.”

SDG Target 16.10: “Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.”

Indicator 16.10.2: “Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.”

SFDRR 24:

“Develop, periodically update and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps, to decision makers, the general public and communities at risk of exposure to disaster in an appropriate format by using, as applicable, geospatial information technology” (24c/ p.15);

“To systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses” (24d, 15);

“To make non-sensitive hazard-exposure, vulnerability, risk, disaster and loss-disaggregated information freely available and accessible, as appropriate” (24e, 15)

To promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific audiences and their needs (24m, 15)

SFDRR: “Media to take an active and inclusive role at the local, national, regional and global levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and understanding and disseminate accurate and non-sensitive disaster risk, hazard and disaster information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent, easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with national authorities…” (36d/ p. 14).

AAAA: “We recognize that greater transparency is essential and can be provided by publishing timely, comprehensive and forward- looking information on development activities in a common, open, electronic format, as appropriate…” (157/ p. 59).

New Urban Agenda (Draft) “We will foster the creation, promotion, and enhancement of open, user-friendly, and participatory data platforms using technological and social tools available to transfer and share knowledge among national, sub-national, and local governments and relevant stakeholders, including non-state actors and people, to enhance effective urban planning and management, efficiency, and transparency through e-governance, information and communications technologies assisted approaches, and geospatial information management” (154/ p. 19).

New Urban Agenda (Draft) “In this regard, we emphasize the importance of improving transparency of data on spending and resource allocation as a tool to assess progress towards equity and spatial integration” (132; p. 17).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We will promote the development of national information and communications technology policies and e- government strategies as well as citizen-centric digital governance tools, tapping into technological innovations, including capacity development programs, in order to make information and communications technologies accessible to the public, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and other persons in vulnerable situations, to enable them to develop and exercise civic responsibility, broadening participation and fostering responsible governance, as well as increasing efficiency” (150; p. 19).

### Access to justice, redress and remedy:

SDG 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.”

AAAA: “**Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.** We underline the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development, and to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Good governance, rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, ***equal access to fair justice systems***, and measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows will be integral to our efforts” (18/ p. 10).

### Prioritize Community-Based Adaptation

SDG Target 6.b: “Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management”

SFDRR, Guiding Principle F: “While the enabling, guiding and coordinating role of national and federal State Governments remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate” (p.13).

SFDRR: “promoting and providing incentives [for DRR mainstreaming and integration], as relevant, for actions by persons, households, communities and businesses“ (27a/ p. 17).

SFDRR: “….supporting and training community health groups in disaster risk reduction approaches in health programmes, in collaboration with other sectors, as well as in the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organization” (30(i))

SFDRR: “To assign, as appropriate, clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks, and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementation” (36e/ p.23).

AAAA: “In these efforts, we will encourage the participation of local communities in decisions affecting their communities, such as in improving drinking water and sanitation management” (34/p. 16)

Agenda for Humanity: “Put people at the centre: build community resilience”….“Enable people to be the central drivers in building their resilience and be accountable to them, including through ensuring consistent community engagement, involvement in decision-making, and women’s participation at all levels” (A/p. 9).

## Safe infrastructure and risk reduction

### Risk assessment

**SFDRR Target G: “**Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.”

Recommended Global Indicator G-5: “Number of countries that have multi-hazard national risk assessment / information, with results in an accessible, understandable and usable format for stakeholders and people.”

Recommended Global Indicator G-6: “Number of local governments that have multi-hazard risk assessment / risk information, with results in an accessible, understandable and usable format for stakeholders and people.”

SFDRR Priority 1: “Understand disaster risk: “Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be leveraged for the purpose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters” (23/ p. 14).

SFDRR 24:

“To encourage the use of and strengthening of baselines and periodically assess disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics and their possible sequential effects at the relevant social and spatial scale on ecosystems, in line with national circumstances” (24b/ p. 14).

“Develop, periodically update and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps, to decision makers, the general public and communities at risk of exposure to disaster in an appropriate format by using, as applicable, geospatial information technology” (24c/ p.15).

“To promote real time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ information, including geographic information systems (GIS), and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data” (14f/ p. 15).

SFDRR: “To promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, land degradation assessments and informal and non-permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by anticipated demographic and environmental changes” (30f / p. 19).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to strengthen the resilience of cities and human settlements, including through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning by adopting and implementing integrated, age and gender-responsive policies and plans in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, mainstreaming holistic and data-informed disaster risk reduction and management at all levels, reducing vulnerabilities and risk, especially in risk-prone areas of formal and informal settlements, including slums, enabling households, communities, institutions and services to prepare for, respond to, adapt to, and rapidly recover from the effects of hazards, including shocks or latent stresses. We will promote the development of infrastructure that is resilient, resource efficient, and which will reduce the risks and the impact of disasters, including in slums and informal settlements” (75/ p. 10).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We will integrate disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations and measures into age and gender responsive urban and territorial development and planning processes, including low-carbon, resilience-based, and climate effective design of spaces, buildings, and constructions, services and infrastructure, promote cooperation and coordination across sectors, as well as build capacity of local authorities to develop and implement disaster risk reduction and response plans, such as risk assessments on the location of current and future public facilities, and formulate adequate contingency and evacuation procedures” (98/ p. 13).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to support the medium to long term adaptation planning process, as well as city-level climate vulnerability and impact assessments to inform adaptation plans, policies, programmes, and actions that build resilience of urban inhabitants, including through the use of ecosystem based adaptation” (78/ p. 10).

### “Resilient infrastructure”: including WASH, transport, schools, health facilities

SDG Goal 9: “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.”

SDG Target 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.”

SDG Goal 11: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.”

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

SDG Goal 6: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.”

SFDRR Target C: “Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.”

Recommended global-level indicators include C5 / C6: “Direct economic loss due to houses damaged or destroyed by hazardous events.”

SFDRR Target D: “Damage to critical infrastructure due to hazardous events. Recommended global-level indicators include:

* D2: “Number of health facilities destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.”
* D3: “Number of educational facilities destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.”
* D4: “Number of transportation units and infrastructures destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.”
* D7: “Number / percentage] of security service structures destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.”

Recommended national –level indicators include:

* D-13: “[Number / Length / Percentage] of [time / days / person days] basic services have been disrupted due to hazardous events.”
* D-14: “Number of water and sanitation infrastructures destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.”

SFDRR Target G: **“**Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.” Recommended global indicators for Target G include:

* G-3: “Number of people who are covered by and have access to multi-hazard early warning system per 100,000”
* G-5: Number of countries that have multi-hazard national risk assessment / information, with results in an accessible, understandable and usable format for stakeholders and people.”
* G-6 Number of countries that have multi-hazard national risk assessment / information, with
* results in an accessible, understandable and usable format for stakeholders and people.”

SFDRR: “To strengthen, as appropriate, disaster-resilient public and private investments, particularly through structural, non-structural and functional disaster risk prevention and reduction measures in critical facilities, in particular schools and hospitals and physical infrastructures” (30c/ p. 19)

SFDRR: “To promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide live-saving and essential services” (32c/ p. 21).

SFDRR: “To encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes and standards and rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable within the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, survey and enforce such codes through an appropriate approach, with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structure” (30h/p. 19).

AAAA: “We will support cities and local authorities of developing countries, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States, in implementing resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, water and sanitation, and sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials” (34/ p.16).

AAAA: “Investing in sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including transport, energy, water and sanitation for all, is a pre-requisite for achieving many of our goals. To bridge the global infra- structure gap, including the $1 trillion to $1.5 trillion annual gap in developing countries, we will facilitate development of sustainable, accessible and resilient quality infrastructure in developing countries through enhanced financial and technical support.” (14/ p. 8).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to ensure equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land, housing, modern and renewable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, safe nutritious and adequate food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, healthcare and family planning, education, culture, and information and communication technologies. We further commit to ensure that these services are responsive to the rights and needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, and others that are in vulnerable situations such as refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants. In this regard, we encourage the elimination of legal, institutional, socio-economic, or physical barriers” (32/ p.5).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to strengthen the coordination role of local governments and their collaboration with other public entities and non-governmental organizations, in the provision of social and basic services for all, including generating investments in communities that are most vulnerable to disasters affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises” (27; p. 5).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We acknowledge the need for governments and civil society to further support resilient urban services during armed conflicts. We also acknowledge the need to reaffirm full respect for international humanitarian law” (28/ p. 5)

### Health and nutrition services

\*See above commitments, targets, and indicators related to health facilities

SFDRR: To enhance the resilience of national health systems, including by integrating disaster risk management into primary, secondary and tertiary health care, especially at the local level; developing the capacity of health workers in understanding disaster risk and applying and implementing disaster risk reduction approaches in health work; promoting and enhancing the training capacities in the field of disaster medicine; and supporting and training community health groups in disaster risk reduction approaches in health programmes, in collaboration with other sectors, as well as in the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organization” (30i/ p. 19).

“To enhance cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen country capacity for disaster risk management for health, the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and the building of resilient health systems” (31e/ p. 20).

SFDRR: “To enhance recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for all people in need” (33o/ p. 21).

SFDRR: “To strengthen the design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms, including through community involvement, integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes, and access to basic health-care services, including maternal, newborn and child health, sexual and reproductive health, food security and nutrition, housing and education, towards the eradication of poverty, to find durable solutions in the post-disaster phase and to empower and assist people disproportionately affected by disasters” (30j/ p. 19).

Agenda for Humanity: “Prioritize comprehensive survivor-centered support, including medical and trauma treatment and care, psychosocial and sexual and reproductive health services, and programmes that promote social inclusion” (d/ p. 6).

### Transport infrastructure:

SDG Target 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.”

Indicator 9.1.1 “Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

SDG Target 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.”

### Housing:

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

SFDRR Indicator C5/C6 (recommended): “Direct economic loss due to houses damaged by hazardous events.”

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We will promote the development of adequate and enforceable regulations in the housing sector, including, as applicable, resilient building codes, standards, development permits, land use by-laws and ordinances, and planning regulations, combating and preventing speculation, displacement, homelessness, and arbitrary forced evictions, ensuring sustainability, quality, affordability, health, safety, accessibility, energy and resource efficiency, and resilience. We will also promote differentiated analysis of housing supply and demand based on high-quality, timely, and reliable disaggregated data at the national, sub-national, and local levels, considering specific social, economic, environmental, and cultural dimensions” (106/ p. 14).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to promote national, sub-national, and local housing policies that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, that address all forms of discrimination and violence, prevent arbitrary forced evictions, and focus on the needs of the homeless, persons in vulnerable situations, low income groups, and persons with disabilities, while enabling participation and engagement of communities and relevant stakeholders, in the planning and implementation of these policies” (29/ p. 5).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to promote increased security of tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and to develop fit-for-purpose, and age and gender and environment responsive solutions within the continuum of land and property rights, with particular attention to security of land tenure for women as key to their empowerment” (33/ p. 6).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We will promote the development of infrastructure that is resilient, resource efficient, and which will reduce the risks and impact of disasters, including in slums and informal settlements” (75, p. 10).

### Soft infrastructure

SDG Target 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.”

SDG 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.”

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to promote the creation and maintenance of well-connected and well-distributed networks of open, multi-purpose, safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces to improve the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change, reducing flood and drought risks and heat waves, and improving food security and nutrition, physical and mental health, household and ambient air quality, reducing noise, and promoting attractive and livable cities and urban landscapes” (65/ p. 9).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to give particular consideration to urban deltas, coastal areas, and other environmentally sensitive areas, highlighting their importance as ecosystems’ providers of significant resources for transport, food security, economic prosperity, ecosystem services and resilience, and integrating appropriate measures to factor them into sustainable urban and territorial planning and development” (66/ p. 9).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to preserve and promote the ecological and social function of land, including coastal areas which support cities and human settlements, and foster ecosystem-based solutions to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; so that the ecosystem’s regenerative capacity is not exceeded. We also commit to promote sustainable land use, combining urban extensions with adequate densities and compactness preventing and containing urban sprawl, as well as preventing loss of productive land and fragile and important ecosystems” (67/ p. 9).

### Building back better

SFDRR: “In the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by “Building Back Better” and increasing public education and awareness of disaster risk” (19k/ p. 14).

SFDRR: “….building better from the start to withstand hazards through proper design and construction, including the use of the principles of universal design and the standardization of building materials; retrofitting and rebuilding; nurturing a culture of maintenance; and taking into account economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments” (30c/ p. 19).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to support shifting from reactive to more proactive risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches, such as raising public awareness of the risk and promoting ex-ante investments to prevent risks and build resilience, while also ensuring timely and effective local responses, to address the immediate needs of inhabitants affected by natural and man-made disasters, and conflicts. This should include the integration of the ‘’Build Back Better’’ principles in the post-disaster recovery process to integrate resilience- building, environmental and spatial measures, and the lessons from past disasters and new risks into future planning”  (76/ p. 10).

# Vulnerable groups:

SDG Declaration: “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” (6).

AAAA: “We reaffirm the need to promote and pro-tect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially those of women and children, regardless of their migration status.” (111/p. 50).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “Particular attention should also be given to addressing the specific challenges and multiple forms of discrimination faced by women and girls, children and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, indigenous peoples, slum and informal settlement dwellers, homeless people, workers, farmers and fishers, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, and migrants, regardless of migration status, people in vulnerable situations, and marginalized communities” (18/p. 4).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We commit to support refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of migration status, as well as their host communities, taking into account national circumstances, ensuring full respect for human rights, and recognizing that, although the movement of large populations into towns and cities poses a variety of challenges, it can also bring significant social, economic, and cultural contributions to urban life” (26/ p. 6).

New Urban Agenda (Draft): “We reaffirm our pledge that no one will be left behind, and commit to promote equally-shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer, and enable all inhabitants, whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified, and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential” (25/ p. 5).