A VIEW FROM 2016

Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

children in a changing climate

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children in a changing climate

ABOUT THE CHILDREN IN A CHANGING CLIMATE COALITION

The Children in a Changing Climate (CCC) coalition is a partnership of leading child-centered development and humanitarian organizations, each with a commitment to share knowledge, coordinate, and work with children as agents of change, in full recognition of their capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks and stressors. The mandate of the CCC is to advocate for and promote the rights of children in global agreements. Members of the coalition are CHILDFUND ALLIANCE, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UNICEF, and WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL.

ChildFund Alliance · PLAN INTERNATIONAL · Save the Children · unicef · World Vision

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is now well established that children are disproportionately affected by shocks and stresses related to climate change, disasters, and conflict – and that these risks are becoming increasingly severe, complex, and intertwined across rural and urban geographies. At the same time, governments and non-governmental actors are recognizing the rights and capacities of children to tackle these threats, and to influence and indeed lead decision-making about their own development futures in a changing climate.

This paper evaluates how recent global negotiations on sustainable development can support child-centered disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA). It reviews six global agreements or processes that collectively compose the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), The Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Finance for Development (AAAA), the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), and the Habitat III New Urban Agenda (NUA). It assesses what this Agenda means for child-centered DRR and CCA, using seven core pillars derived from key guiding charters developed by the Children in a Changing Climate (CCC) Coalition in consultation with children: The Children's Charter for DRR (2011), Realising Children's Rights in a Changing Climate (2013), and A Post 2015 Framework for DRR (2014). The pillars include:

1. **Recognizing the unique needs, vulnerabilities, rights and capacities of children**
2. **Providing safe schools and education, including safe learning facilities, school disaster management systems, and CCA/DRR literacy**
3. **Providing child protection in disaster contexts**
4. **Promoting children's rights to participation, access to information, redress, and remedy ("Access Rights")**
5. **Promoting and providing child-centered risk assessment, safe infrastructure and adapted services, including schools, health & nutrition services, WASH services, housing, transportation & communications infrastructure**
6. **Reducing disaster risk and supporting participation of the most vulnerable children, including boys and girls who are disabled, Out of school, migrants, displaced, living in slum areas, ethnic and religious minorities, and/or laborers**
7. **Working towards child-centered DRR and CCA targets**

This review finds that:

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development clearly acknowledges children as a vulnerable group, with children's rights and capacities as active agents explicitly highlighted in many of the agreements. General references to human rights conventions appear in all agreements, yet in some important instances language on rights or climate justice has been omitted or deliberately weakened.

- Agreements provide firm commitments and targets on ensuring school safety, though largely through hard infrastructure solutions rather than through school disaster mitigation planning and management. The agreements place a greater emphasis on upgrading school infrastructure to prevent damage and destruction than on ensuring educational continuity in the aftermath of disasters. The need for environmental, climate and DRR education is clearly defined across a number of agreements, with explicit (if methodologically challenging) mechanisms for monitoring.

- The agreements do not make explicit commitments to child protection in disaster, conflict, and post-conflict contexts, despite broad pledges around social protection and safety networks, labor rights, and to ending various forms of abuse. Missing from the agreements are commitments to inclusion of child protection risks in DRR assessments and interventions; strengthening existing child protection systems to prepare for and respond to disasters; safekeeping of birth registration and other forms of identification; and adequate laws and resources to safeguard care and protection during emergencies.

- The Agenda offers ample space for promoting child participation in planning and decision-making, although there is little guidance and few proposed mechanisms for assuring quality of participation and access to information. Pledges to support youth leadership do not generally extend to children. There is relatively robust support and traceable commitments to providing access to information, including climate change and disaster risk information. However, agreements offer clearly identified avenues for promoting access to justice, redress and remedy when children's participation and access to information is constrained.

- Community-based DRR and CCA are strongly promoted but loosely defined, opening opportunities to support community-based organizations but also the risk that terms such as "community" and "community resilience" will be co-opted. The role of children, particularly those most vulnerable, within communities is not clearly addressed.

- The Agenda supports the development and application of hazard assessments, though without specific mention of child-sensitive methodologies or children's participation. Their calls for "resilient infrastructure" encompass WASH services, health facilities, transportation, and higher-level communications infrastructure. The agreements do not adequately acknowledge the ways in which many infrastructure projects and urban developments have themselves magnified and redistributed disaster risk, but they do support softer risk reduction approaches such as ecosystem conservation and green infrastructure.

- Agreements voice strong support for reaching the most vulnerable populations, as well as those who are "furthest behind." Special attention is given to girls, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, refugees and internally displaced people, and migrants (particularly women/girl migrants). AAAA in particular recognizes the differential vulnerability among children. There is limited consideration, however, of how and why children are vulnerable in different circumstances.

- The agreements do not adopt child-centered targets put forward by CCC for SFDRR. However, disaggregated data will allow advocates to develop their own child-focused targets, or promote these as targets for adoption by national governments.

The Annex to this paper contains relevant paragraphs from all six agreements/processes, for reference.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these findings, this review makes the following recommendations to advocates of child-centered DRR and CCA to capitalize on the Agenda for 2030 Sustainable Development:

1 Advance child-centered DRR and CCA through targets and pledges: Key opportunities include:

- **Support integration of CCA and DRR into school curricula,** as supported by SDG Targets 4.7, 12.8, and 13.8 and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement. CCC should also contribute to building capacity of governments to track these indicators, for which global data collection methodologies are only now being developed.

- **Promote upgrading and enhanced performance of schools, transportation, and health facilities** through SFDRR Target D and SDG 11.5 on damage and destruction and SDG Target 4.a on upgrades to school facilities. Advocates can also encourage governments to adopt recommended national-level SFDRR indicator D-13 related to basic service disruption (including schools).* This may require advocacy for increasing finance for upgrades, climate and disaster-proofing.

- **Promote green infrastructure and ecosystem conservation to reduce disaster risk and mitigate climate impacts** through commitments to child-friendly public spaces in SDG Target 11.7 and the draft NUA, sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources in SDG 15, and protection of social and ecological functions of urban land in the draft NUA.*

- **Facilitate meaningful participation by children in planning and decision-making** by leveraging commitments from SDG Target 16.7 and 11.3 on participatory planning and 11.b on resilience planning; Articles 10 and 12 of the Paris Agreement and SFDRR (27/p.17 and 33b p.21) which concern participation for DRR and CCA planning specifically; and commitments in the draft NUA on building capacity among marginalized groups and Governments to engage with each other around decision-making.* Advocates can seek opportunities to engage in refining definitions and methodological issues for measuring participation in SDG Indicator 11.3.2.

- **Advance enhanced access to information for children on climate and disaster (as well as development plans that might exacerbate or redistribute risks)** by leveraging SDG Indicator 16.10.2 on expanding constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for access to information; references to access to climate information in Article 12 of the Paris Agreement; and SFDRR Target G on access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information.

- **Support judicial mechanisms that protect children's legal rights and promote redress and remedy of environmental violations**, drawing on SDG 16 and pledges in AAAA. The shortcomings in these agreements around access to justice, however, will oblige advocates to draw on existing national legislation and other existing conventions established prior to the 2030 Agenda, most significantly Principle 10 of the Rio Summit.

- **Promote child protection mechanisms, drawing on commitments that appear in the agreements:** In the absence of any specific provisions for child protection in disaster response, advocates can draw on related commitments to eliminating forms of child exploitation (SDG Targets 5.2, 5.3, 16.2), providing birth certificates for all (SDG Target 16.9), extending social protection and social safety nets (SDG Target 1.3), protecting labor rights and standards, including around child labor (SDG Target 8.8), and triggering specific protection mechanisms in crisis contexts (safety nets, emergency response, and life-saving assistance and protection - Agenda for Humanity 4c and SFDRR 31g). Advocates should also review consolidated commitments of the WHS, once available, which may offer additional support.

- **Develop and track quantifiable targets on child-centered DRR and CCA:** Although the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development does not include child-centered DRR or CCA targets, disaggregated data makes it possible to develop quantifiable, traceable goals related to children, such as reducing the number of children killed or affected by disasters (SDG Target 1.5 and SFDRR Target A). Disaggregated monitoring of SDG indicator 16.7.2 (perception that decision-making is inclusive and responsive) could support campaigns to enhance accountability to children.

** Pending finalization of SFDRR indicators, Habitat III process, and/or WHS process*

2 Strengthen national review processes and push for child participation in monitoring:
Advocates should support national-level capacity development for data collection and analysis, particularly for indicators that lack established methodologies or data collection mechanisms (including SDG Targets 4.7, 12.8, and 13.8); push for regular assessment and monitoring mechanisms for SDGs and SFDRR that are accessible and subject to public scrutiny; and engage children in qualitative data collection, either in partnership with government to fill recognized gaps in the qualitative data, or as a means of providing external pressure where indicators do not adequately measure their target (e.g. SDG Targets 11.3 and 16.7 on participation, SDG Goal 16 related to access to justice).

3 Push for child-centered thematic reviews:
For agreements in which monitoring processes are more ambiguous or may not take place at all, advocates may be able to press for thematic reviews on topics of interest.

4 Maintain critical perspective and cautious approach with regard to ambiguous terminology,
such as "resilient infrastructure," "community resilience," "resilience of host communities," and "non-sensitive information," to ensure that these are not co-opted by regressive political interests. On the other hand, advocates may leverage ambiguity around definitions of "children" and "youth" to include children in calls for youth leadership.

5 Stay engaged in ongoing processes:
Advocate that the final NUA include strong commitments to participatory tools such as self-enumeration and citizen-generated monitoring processes that explicitly engage children, and strong commitments for citizens (including children and youth) to have access to information concerning urban risk and development plans. There is also room to reintroduce earlier language on prioritizing development in low-risk areas and attending to tsunami risk in urban areas. CCC should follow the discussions emerging from The WHS, advocates can press member states to adopt relevant proposed commitments -- for instance, to provide quality education for all displaced and refugee children within three months of displacement -- from High-Level Policy Roundtables

6 Attend to how the 2030 Agenda is influencing other policy-makers, donors, and policy:
The Agenda outlined in the six agreements is beginning to influence additional strategies and planning of governments, intergovernmental and regional bodies, and non-governmental actors (see for instance the European Commission's Action Plan on SFDRR).[1] Advocates can push to ensure that these new policies also contain child-inclusive provisions and principles outlined in this review. This may require advocate participation in global and regional networks with policy-makers.

07 Leverage references to "child rights and intergenerational equity" in the Paris Agreement
through specific legal measures at national and regional levels that would support the realization of inter-generational rights through climate mitigation action, adaptation support, and forms of compensation.

1 *European Commission (17.6.2016): Commission staff working document: Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 A disaster risk-informed approach for all EU policies. Brussels: European Commission*

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

It is now well established that children are disproportionately affected by shocks and stresses related to climate change and natural disasters. According to UNICEF (2015), more than half a billion children live in zones of extremely high flood occurrence. Nearly 160 million live in areas of high or extremely high drought severity. Many of these are in the world's poorest countries, which have the least capacity and fewest resources to manage such risks. Children face greater risks than adults from vector-borne diseases, under-nutrition, diarrheal diseases, and heat related health risks. The physical, economic, and psychological impacts of climate-related shocks and stresses exacerbate existing inequalities between children in terms of nutrition, health, and achievement in the long term.[2]

At the same time, today's increasingly complex disasters underline the need to situate the issues within a broader context of social, economic, and political trends. By the end of 2015, 65.3 million people were displaced globally, an increase of more than 5 million from just 12 months earlier. Alarmingly, children make up 51 percent of the world's refugees (according to the best available estimates), with a large proportion travelling alone or separated from their parents.[3] While the mechanisms linking climate to conflict are still poorly understood, recent research suggests a correlation between intergroup conflict and climate impacts like higher temperature and drought conditions, as well as serious, long-term impacts on child development as a result of conflict.[4]

Natural disasters and crises stemming from violence are also becoming an increasingly urban phenomenon. Over half the world's population and half the world's children live in cities.[5] While the proportion of the population living in slums has fallen, the total number of people living in slums – in conditions that directly violate basic rights enshrined under the Convention on the Rights of the Child – has continued to rise. Many of the countries deemed most vulnerable to climate change are among the fastest-urbanizing in the world, with highly populated cities located on floodplains and in storm-prone coastal areas.[6]

At the same time, governments and a variety of non-government actors have begun to recognize the rights and capacities of children to confront these challenges. Indeed, the Declaration on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development expresses that: "Children and young women and men are critical agents of change" able to "channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world." The principle of "intergenerational equity" reminds us that children will inherit whatever world and climate is left to them by decisions made today. Their right to inform such decisions about their own development future should, therefore, be inalienable.

2015 witnessed the adoption of four key global agreements with important implications for children, climate and disasters:

- **The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
- **The Paris Agreement on Climate Change**
- **The Addis Ababa Action Agreement on Finance for Development (AAAA)**
- **The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)**

In May 2016, stakeholders at the World Humanitarian Summit produced a diverse set of agreements, commitments, and new platforms. The Habitat III conference in Quito in October 2016 will produce a New Urban Agenda (NUA), several drafts of which were released and revised in May and July 2016. A final set of negotiations will take place in September before the complete draft is delivered to conference.

2 *UNICEF (2015). Unless We Act Now. The impact of climate change on children. New York: UNICEF*
3 *UNHCR (2016) Global Trends. Geneva: UNHCR*
4 *Akresh, R. (2016) Climate Change, Conflict, and Children. Future of Children, V.1. No.1. Spring 2016. http://futureofchildren.org/publications/docs/spring2016_3.pdf*
5 *UNICEF (2012) The State of the World's Children 2012: Children in an Urban World. New York: UNICEF*
6 *UN-Habitat (2016). World Cities Report. Nairobi: UN-Habitat; Chatterjee, S. (2015) Climate Change Risk and Resilience in Urban Children in Asia. Synthesis report for secondary cities: Da Nang, Khulna, and Malolos. London: IIED. http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10738IIED.pdf?*

These six global agreements have been described collectively as the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." Disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and resilience all feature across the agreements in different ways.

PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE

This paper assesses what the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development means for child-centered disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA), how advocates can use these new global agreements to advance the rights and capacities of children in disaster contexts, as well as gaps and potential risks emerging from ambiguity in terminology.

Part 1 provides an overview of the six central agreements, with attention to their relevance for DRR and CCA and their structures for monitoring and reporting. Part 2 evaluates each of the agreements from the perspective of child-sensitive DRR and CCA, using a framework adapted from several of CCC's key publications and advocacy platforms that are themselves products of consultations with children. Part 3 provides a summary of key synergies and opportunities, discrepancies and ambiguities in the agreements. Finally, Part 4 provides recommendations for advocates to leverage the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to advance child-centered DRR and CCA. The Annex to this paper contains relevant paragraphs from all six agreements/processes, for reference.

What is child-centered CCA and DRR and how does it link to other risks faced by children?

This paper focuses on preparing for and responding to natural hazards and climate-related risks, as consistent with CCC's central focus on children and climate change. Child-centered DRR and CCA are mutually reinforcing. This paper considers seven core pillars, derived from consultative processes with children over the last decade, as elaborated in Part III. The pillars include:

1 **Recognizing the unique needs, vulnerabilities, rights and capacities of children**
2 **Safe schools and education, including safe learning facilities, school disaster management systems, and CCA/DRR literacy**
3 **Child protection in disaster contexts**
4 **Children's rights to participation, access to information, redress and remedy ("Access Rights")**
5 **Child-centered risk assessment, safe infrastructure and adapted services, including schools, health and nutrition services, WASH services, housing, transportation and communications infrastructure**
6 **Reaching the most vulnerable children**
7 **Child-centered targets**

This framework and the analysis in this review focus on the vulnerabilities, rights and capacities of children in the context of climate and natural disasters, not in conflict or post-conflict contexts. The framework, however, encompasses principles and actions that build resilience against a range of shocks and stresses. For instance, the provision of improved water and sanitation, health services, and housing strengthens the capacity of societies to prevent or mitigate impacts of epidemics as well as extreme climate events. Likewise, promoting access to information and participation can go a long way in stemming conflict, just as it can contribute to reducing disaster risk. In this way, the analysis in this review supports a larger resilience agenda, underlining the mutually reinforcing nature of commitments related to DRR, CCA, health, and humanitarian action.

1 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE POST-2015 AGREEMENTS

- Sustainable Development Goals
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- World Humanitarian Summit
- Habitat III – The New Urban Agenda
- How are agreements monitored and what is their relevance for advocacy?

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In September 2015, The UN General Assembly adopted 17 global goals and 169 targets known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goals provide a cohesive, comprehensive package of global aspirations to achieve by 2030 on themes ranging from poverty and health, to urbanization and governance, serving as an overarching framework for complementary agreements. Goal 17 on Means of Implementation specifically considers how countries and the international community will advance Goals 1 through 16, and importantly how they will be financed.

UNISDR (2015) identifies 25 SDG targets with relation to DRR;[7] UNICEF (2015) identifies 11.[8] Prominent among these are:

- **Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.**
- **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**
- **Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) is a global, action-oriented package of targets, guiding principles, and priority action areas covering 2015-2030, replacing the preceding Hyogo Framework for Action. The agreement expands Hyogo's primary focus on natural disasters to address "environmental, technological, and biological hazards and risks" (15/p. 11), "with a more explicit focus on people and their health and livelihoods, and regular follow-up" (16/p. 12). This expansion in scope is in recognition of the increasingly complex nature of disasters, and the inter-linkages between climate and natural disasters with more overtly man-made disasters.

Organized around four priority action areas (Understanding disaster risk; Strengthening disaster risk governance; Investing in DRR for resilience; and Enhancing preparedness for effective response and "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction), SFDRR's seven global targets aim to:

a. **Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030;**
b. **Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030;**
c. **Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030;**
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;**
e. **Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;**
f. **Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;**
g. **Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.**

No targets are numerically quantified, but are rather described in terms of "substantial" reductions or improvements. Moreover, all but Target E are adopted at a collective, global level rather than for each country. It is worth noting as well that while SFDRR's "priorities" include a range of capacities and pledges to mitigate disaster risk, these will be measured through the seven targets which focus primarily on losses.

7 *UNISDR (2015) Disaster risk reduction in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNISDR. http://www.unisdr.org/files/46052_disasterriskreductioninthe2030agend.pdfhttp://www.unisdr.org/files/46052_disasterriskreductioninthe2030agend.pdf*

8 *UNICEF (2015) Risk and Resilience in the SDGs (Briefing)*

ADDIS ABABA ACTION AGENDA

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda for Financing for Development (AAAA) follows the Monterrey Consensus (2002) and Doha Declaration (2008), putting forward several hundred commitments around action areas that include domestic public resources, private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade, debt, economic and financial governance, and science, technology, innovation and capacity building. AAAA is considered one of the central mechanisms for Means of Implementation of the SDGs (SDG 17). AAAA considers DRR, CCA and resilience in a number of places:

- **Commits to supporting most vulnerable groups to adapt to impacts in coastal areas and in low-lying coastal countries (65/p. 31)**
- **Recognizes the need for coherence of development and humanitarian finance and commits to promoting financial mechanisms for risk management and investing in strengthened national and local capacity for risk reduction (66/p. 32)**
- **Commits to "step up our efforts to assist countries in accessing financing for peacebuilding and development in the post-conflict context" (67/p. 32)**
- **Welcomes support for LCDs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states to "build their national capacity to respond to various kinds of shocks including financial crisis, natural disasters, and public health emergencies" (68/p. 32)**
- **Recognizes the relationship between "natural disasters and social or economic shocks" and debt sustainability, encouraging public creditors to ease repayment obligations following a disaster (102/p. 46)**
- **Recognizes that funding from all sources will need to increase for investment in low-carbon and climate resilient development**
- **Reaffirms the need to meet internationally agreed climate change commitments, including the $100 billion per year climate finance pledged by developed countries and the need for transparent monitoring of mitigation contributions (60/p. 29)**

PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In December 2015, the Conference of parties (COP) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This binding agreement has been broadly welcomed as a major step forward in the effort to tackle global climate change and one of the most important international accords in history. The Paris Agreement commits to holding the increase in global temperature to "well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts" to limit it to 1.5°C.

It places adaptation as an objective on par with mitigation, committing each party to engage in adaptation planning processes (Article 7) and citing the need to "achieve a balance" between financing of adaptation and mitigation (4/Article 9). The agreement includes for the first time "loss and damage" from climate change as a stand-alone issue separate from adaptation, making permanent the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (Article 8). In contrast to SFDRR, the agreement reaffirms the concept of common but differentiated responsibility between nations based on their historical contribution to climate change, and explicitly addresses the notion of "climate justice" (Preamble, p. 20), although taking care to deny any implications of liability. With regard to finance, it affirms the pledge from developing countries to "mobilize" $100 billion per year for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries, a figure that will be scaled up from 2025. The agreement supports a "balance" between adaptation and mitigation financing, but no targets for the amount of funding specifically for adaptation within the $100 billion or beyond.[9]

9 *For a critical assessment of the agreement's achievements and shortcomings (including on adaptation finance), see Oxfam (2015): Oxfam's Initial Analysis of the Paris Agreement: What will the Agreement be remembered for?*

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) took place from 23-24 May 2016 in Istanbul, convening governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Unlike the other agreements associated with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, WHS was not an inter-governmental process and thus did not culminate in a singular Member State approved agreement. Rather, the WHS encompassed a wide range of commitments made throughout roundtables, special sessions, and 132 side events. Commitments were structured around U.N. Secretary General (SG) Ban Ki-Moon's report "One Humanity: Shared Responsibility," or the "Agenda for Humanity," which calls for non-binding commitments from stakeholders across five core responsibilities: Political leadership to prevent and end conflict; Upholding the norms that safeguard humanity (i.e. international human rights and humanitarian law); Leave no one behind (supporting refugees and internally displaced persons); Change people's lives – from delivering aid to ending need (bridging the gap between humanitarian assistance, development and preparedness); and "Invest in humanity" (reduce funding gaps and improve cost effectiveness). At the time of writing, commitments were being compiled into a "Commitment to Action" synthesis report and the Secretary General's report on the 'Outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit," which will be presented at the 71st Session of the General Assembly.[10] Relevant outcomes and initiatives launched during WHS include:

- **A Chair's Summary of key discussions and commitments**
- **A "Commitment to Action"[11] signed by the SG and heads of UN agencies supporting humanitarian efforts and affirming their commitment to promote the Agenda for Humanity**
- **Commitments from "High-Level Leaders Roundtables"**
- **The "Grand Bargain," a package of reforms to humanitarian funding developed by the fifteen largest donors and fifteen of the aid agencies that they fund. The agreement commits donors to "more flexible, multi-year funding, with less burdensome reporting requirements, in exchange for major agencies committing to greater transparency and collaboration and reduced management costs"[12]**
- **The Global Alliance for Urban Crises**
- **The Platform on Disaster Displacement**
- **The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action[13]**
- **The Connecting Business Initiative**
- **The Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation**
- **Education Cannot Wait**

In the absence of a consolidated set of commitments at the time of writing, this paper reviews The Agenda for Humanity, the WHS Chair's Summary, and proposed/sample commitments from the seven High-Level Leaders Roundtables. It is important to recognize, however, that these documents are not in themselves commitments, but frameworks to guide commitments by member countries and other stakeholders. The Agenda for Humanity focuses on preventing, ending, and responding to "crises and disasters," with a strong focus on crises emerging from violent conflict and displacement. With regard to climate change and natural disasters, the SG acknowledges that "[m]ore countries are slipping into fragility, marked by extreme poverty and weak institutions and compounded by natural hazards and climate-induced disasters," which are becoming "more frequent and intense." He cautions that "climate change continues to cause increased humanitarian stress as it exacerbates food insecurity, water scarcity, conflict, migration and other trends" (3/p.2).

The Agenda for Humanity reaffirms the climate-and disaster-related commitments made under the SDGs, AAAA, the Paris Agreement, and SFDRR, voicing additional support for addressing displacement (including cross-border displacement) from climate-related impacts (3A/p.4, 3G/p.8). It calls in particular for "an appropriate international framework, national legislation and regional cooperation framework by 2025 to ensure countries in disaster-prone regions are prepared to receive and protect those displaced across borders without refugee status" (3A/p.4), and for the dedication of at least 1 percent of official development assistance to DRR and preparedness by 2020.

10 *The full set of commitments made by World Vision at the WHS are available here: http://www.wvi.org/disaster-management/our-commitments*
11 *Transcending humanitarian-development divides. Changing People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need : COMMITMENT TO ACTION*
12 *http://blog.worldhumanitariansummit.org/entries/how-grand-is-the-grand-bargain/*
13 *Other agreements supported by CCC members include the Connecting Business Initiative; the Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation; the Global Alliance for Global Crises; the Education Cannot Wait Initiative; and the Peace Promise Initiative*

HABITAT III – THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

In October 2016, U.N. member states will sign onto a new guidance document known as the "New Urban Agenda" (NUA) under the Habitat III conference in Quito. Following on from Habitat I and Habitat II agreements, the NUA is intended to guide the work of governments and other urban stakeholders such as donors, international agencies, civil society organizations (and, in principle, private sector actors). The Habitat III Secretariat released a "Zero Draft" in May 2016, and three subsequent revisions in June and July 2016.[14] A number of commentators have offered critiques or revisions to the draft, and its terms are currently being negotiated by member states.

Urban resilience is a central theme in the draft agreement. It identifies climate change and disasters as central threats to sustainable urbanization, and highlights the need for resilience to natural and man-made hazards in its vision statement. Concepts of urban resilience are clearly linked with ecosystems management and health as one of the NUA's three guiding principles (12c/p. 3). Paragraphs 50-71 include calls for sustainable ecosystem management in urban development and adoption and implementation of disaster resilience and CCA policies and plans, including risk assessments; significant reduction of the number of deaths and people affected by disasters; effective planning, management and conservation of critical eco-systems; and proactive approaches to disaster preparedness, response, and "building back better." While the primary focus remains on disaster impacts, the draft Agenda also "stresses the need to acknowledge and support the service provision of local governments and to generate investments in communities and places that are affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises" (27/p. 5).

HOW ARE AGREEMENTS MONITORED AND WHAT IS THEIR RELEVANCE FOR ADVOCACY?

The nature of these documents and their means of tracking and reporting vary. For civil society advocates, the tracking of various frameworks provides the critical mechanism for holding governments and other stakeholders accountable. The nature of these agreements, and the process and rigor with which each will be monitored, varies. Moreover, monitoring mechanisms are still under development, with some indicators and decisions around common reporting structures undetermined. Understanding the success and failures from previous agreements may also help advocates prioritize their efforts and focus.

Parties have made an explicit effort to align the timeframes, goals, and indicators of agreements with global targets in the SDGs. All agreements refer to the SDGs, and in most cases reaffirm pledges made in the others as well. At the same time, they remain separate processes with independent mandates, building on different legacies and engaging different sets of stakeholders. A variety of bureaucratic, coordination, and political hurdles are likely to prevent a more seamlessly aligned reporting structure and common results frameworks.

SDGs: Like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that concluded at the end of 2015, the SDGs are voluntary and non-binding but publicly monitored based on national data. In 2016, 230 global indicators were finalized by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators tasked with leading this process. The 230 indicators mark a significant expansion since the MDGs in the scope of targets and reporting requirements. Member states are also encouraged to develop additional regional and global indicators for monitoring and reporting. National governments and regional bodies will be encouraged to develop regular and inclusive reviews, and a High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) will act as the central mechanism for global review (including annual thematic reports) and follow-up. In 2016, the HLPF launched its first SDG report based on available data, which is intended to provide a benchmark for future reporting.

While the SDGs, along with the Paris Agreement, are likely to be the most rigorously tracked accords of the 2030 Agenda, the goals present a number of monitoring challenges. Because of the SDGs' non-binding nature, countries have the freedom to opt out of targets or indicators. Moreover, while the large number of indicators allows credible monitoring of all 169 goals, roughly half of

14 *This paper reviews the revised Zero-Draft released on 28 July 2016 following the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee in Surabaya.*

February 2016: people stand on the train platform outside Vinojug transit center, as the train starts moving. Refugees and migrants are crossing from Greece into the Vinojug Transit Center, near the town of Gevgelija.

the final selected indicators suffer from a lack of country data and/or established methodologies for measurement. Dunning (2016) describes certain indicators as "defying logic; you can't define them in a single country context, much less apply it to a global context. And that's the definition of the indicator, not how you would operationalize it and measure it."[15]

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators is addressing this challenge by dividing indicators into three tiers, with the third tier composed of indicators "for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested." It has requested international agencies to submit plans for developing Tier III indicators, and will develop methodologies by September 2016.[16] Nevertheless, this means considerable gaps in reporting at least initially, while national statistical systems and data collection mechanisms are strengthened, particularly for least developed countries.[17]

SFDRR follows a mixed legacy from its predecessor, the 2005-2015 Hyogo Framework for DRR. Hyogo initiated considerable progress in promoting a holistic approach to DRR and enhancing national systems for doing so. However, SFDRR acknowledges that vulnerability was not reduced in proportion to growing hazard exposure from 2005-2015 (p.10). Globally, spending on disaster relief and reconstruction still exceeds spending on DRR.[18] An Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on DRR Indicators and Terminology is tasked with producing global indicators for SFDRR's seven targets by December 2016.[19] Significantly, SDGs related to DRR will be refined through the SFDRR process, including Targets 1.5, 11.5, and 11.b. The expert group has released a series of technical reports on indicator development, which include proposed indicators for each of the seven targets exploring definitions and rationale, issues of computation, data sources and collection, disaggregation, limitations, and linkages with SDGs. The working group will also recommend a set of indicators for national-level monitoring that are inappropriate or infeasible for global comparison.[20] UNIDSR is charged with overseeing follow-up and review of the framework at a global level, preparing periodic progress reports.

Ambiguity in SFDRR appears to weaken it as an advocacy platform, but may also create opportunities. As noted above, SFDRR's monitoring framework corresponds to the seven targets only, such that many of the commitments contained in the agreement will not be explicitly tracked. Critics assert that in SFDRR, the absence of measureable and quantifiable targets may undermine the ambition of the framework, although this leaves open room for debate around the meaning of "substantial" reductions in mortality, affected persons, etc. [21]

AAAA: While the AAAA agreement applauds a number of positive trends in global economic development and domestic resource mobilization since the Monterrey Consensus in 2002, it also acknowledges critical gaps in implementation of previous agreements. This includes (somewhat notoriously) the failure of most developed countries to provide 0.7% of GDP as official development assistance, as well an an overall drop in aid to Least Developed Countries over the period (52/p. 27). Follow-up on AAAA will be tracked by an Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development, which will report annually through an ECOSOC Forum and directly inform the HLPF responsible for monitoring the SDGs. The Task Force's inaugural report provides a breakdown of commitments outlined in the agreement and proposes sources of data by which it will track and report on progress. This includes recommendations for areas in which SDGs indicators can be used to directly monitor AAAA.[22]

Civil society critics have panned AAAA, charging that (among other failings), "it is almost entirely devoid of actionable deliverables."[23] Even the Inter-Agency Task Force charged with monitoring AAAA acknowledges the challenge of tracking such a broad set of

15 *CGD Podcast (22 March 2016) "How will we Measure the SDGs?" Podcast with Casey Dunning. http://www.cgdev.org/blog/how-will-we-measure-sdgs-podcast-casey-dunning*
16 *Agenda 2030 and the SIDS: Strengthening Statistical Capacity and Readiness (Presentation). May 2016. http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/1%20-%20UNSD_SDGs.pdf*
17 *Dunning, C. (2016) 230 Indicators Approved for SDG Agenda. Center for Global Development; http://www.cgdev.org/blog/230-indicators-approved-sdg-agenda*
18 *Kellett, J. and Caravani, A. Financing disaster risk reduction: a 20-year story of international aid, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the World Bank; and the Overseas Development Institute, London, UK and Washington, USA 2013. As cited in Mysiak, J. Surminski, S. Thieken, A. Mechler, R. and Aerts, J. (2015). Brief Communication: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - success or warning sign for Paris? Nat. Hazards Earth Systems Sciences, 3, 3955-3966. http://www.nat-hazards-earth-syst-sci-discuss.net/3/3955/2015/nhessd-3-3955-2015.pdf*
19 *See Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, 8-11 March 2016*
20 *At the time of writing, the most recent discussion on SFDRR indicators was contained in UNISDR: "Technical Collection of Issue Papers on Concept Notes for Indicators for the Seven Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction" 10 June 2016.*
21 *Mysiak et al (2015)*
22 *Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (2016) Addis Ababa Action Agenda Monitoring commitments and actions*
23 *Civil Society Response to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, 16 July 2015. Addis Ababa https://csoforffd.files.wordpress.com/2015/07/cso-response-to-ffd-addis-ababa-action-agenda-16-july-2015.pdf. UNICEF has also critiqued the agreement for its "vague language" in Kjorven, O., Nippita N., and Wietzk F.B. (2015). The Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Strengths, Weaknesses, and the way ahead. UNICEF https://blogs.unicef.org/blog/the-addis-ababa-action-agenda-strengths-weaknesses-and-the-way-ahead/.*

commitments.[24] Representatives of UNICEF have expressed the need for countries to develop investment plans and spending targets for essential services for children that exceed AAAA's general pledges.[25]

The NUA: Habitat II was considered a major breakthrough in its framing of urban development challenges as rights issues (particularly the right to housing). However, the agreement lacked specific reporting mechanisms, and the failures of many governments to deliver on pledges have not carried significant consequence. The Habitat II period also witnessed the reduction in urban budgets and investment in cities by international aid organizations and bilateral aid agencies. Importantly, there have been no systematic reviews of the degree to which Habitat II commitments were honored.[26]

The most recent zero-draft provides only a rough outline of reporting mechanisms under NUA. It invites the General Assembly to request the SG to "report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years, with the first report to be submitted during the 72nd session. The report will provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the progress made in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and internationally-agreed goals and targets relevant to sustainable urbanization and human settlements" (155-156/p.20). UN Habitat is charged with responsibility for coordinating the report. It is worth noting that the current draft contains no quantitative targets. With regard to implementation, observers note that the agreement still fails to deliver a clear approach to fulfilling Urban SDG 11. While the NUA hinges on the direct implementation by local and municipal governments, their lack of involvement in shaping it (or indeed, other agreements in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) has invited criticism and skepticism.[27]

Outcomes, follow-up, and monitoring for WHS will become clearer in the forthcoming SG report. The dispersed nature of commitments by a diverse group of stakeholders could be both a weakness and asset in terms of accountability, although meaningful implementation of many priorities outlined in the Agenda for Humanity will require governmental action. The Agenda for Humanity itself does contain a small number of specific pledges and quantifiable targets, although monitoring plans remain vague.[28] Section 4c of the Agenda for Humanity lists eight specific outcomes that appear targeted to a broad variety of stakeholders, but particularly international humanitarian actors; it includes the development of a "common problem statement" and ensures implementation and monitoring of progress. It proposes coordination by the UN Resident/humanitarian coordinator.

The Paris Agreement is unique among the documents comprising the Agenda for 2030 as the only agreement considered to be legally binding. It follows a nearly decade-long and often contentious set of negotiations following the conclusion of the Kyoto Climate Change Treaty in 2009. The agreement will enter into force 30 days after 55% of parties (accounting for at least 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions) have signed the agreement and deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. While the achievement of mitigation pledges outlined in each country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is not legally binding, parties are obligated to report on their progress to a public registry.

Progress on national mitigation plans will be a primary focus for monitoring efforts. A newly created Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement is responsible for developing guidance, rules, and procedures for accounting and reporting, by 2018. Parties are also responsible for updating NDCs or submitting new ones by 2020, and every five years after that. With regard to adaptation, countries will also submit and periodically update information about their adaptation priorities, implementation, and support needs, although the format for these reports is not specifically prescribed (they may or may not be included as part of NDCs, on a country-by-country basis). Developed countries are responsible for communicating projected public finance levels to support developing countries, and the agreement encourages developing countries to provide this information voluntarily. All reporting will be recorded in a public registry and every five years will be reviewed in a "global stocktake" of implementation.

24 *Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (2016)*
25 *Kjorven et al (2015)*
26 *Schechla, J. (2015) Fractured continuity: Moving from Habitat II to Habitat III. Citiscope http://citiscope.org/habitatIII/commentary/2015/08/fractured-continuity-moving-habitat-ii-habitat-iii*
27 *Graute, U. "The UN risks stifling its own progress on sustainable urbanization." Citiscope, 25 July 2016. http://citiscope.org/habitatIII/commentary/2016/07/united-nations-risks-stifling-its-own-progress-sustainable; pers. comm. Aline Rahbany (World Vision);*
28 *At the time of writing, it is not yet clear whether and which parties have committed to enumerated actions in the Agenda for Humanity or High-Level Leaders Roundtables.*

2 THE ROLE OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND CAPACITIES IN DRR AND CCA

- How do agreements in the 2030 Agenda support the rights and capacities of children in the context of DRR and CCA?
- 1. Recognizing children's particular needs and vulnerabilities, capacities, and rights
- 2. Safe schools and education
- 3. Child protection
- 4. Right to Participate, Access to Information, Redress, and Remedy (Access Rights)
- 5. Safe infrastructure and risk reduction
- 6. Reaching the most vulnerable
- 7. Targets

HOW DO AGREEMENTS IN THE 2030 AGENDA SUPPORT THE RIGHTS AND CAPACITIES OF CHILDREN IN THE CONTEXT OF DRR AND CCA?

To assess the relevance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for child-centered DRR and CCA, this paper draws on three core frameworks: The Children's Charter for DRR (2011), Realising Children's Rights in a Changing Climate (2013), and A Post 2015 Framework for DRR (2014).[29] Developed through consultations with children, these frameworks draw attention to investment and action priorities, approaches and tools, and targets relevant for supporting children to prepare for, respond, and adapt to natural disasters and climate change. Together, the frameworks recognize children's differential vulnerability to disaster and climate change, and thus their rights to protection and adaptation, while also affirming children's rights and capacities to shape development futures in a changing climate. A consolidated framework is presented below.

1	**NEEDS & CAPACITIES**	• **Recognize the unique needs, vulnerabilities, rights, and capacities of children**
2	**SAFE SCHOOLS & EDUCATION**	• **Safe learning facilities** • **School disaster management systems, with school participation in local disaster risk assessment** • **Build a DRR, climate change and adaptation literate generation**
3	**CHILD PROTECTION IN CRISES**	• **Inclusion of child protection risks in DRR assessments and interventions** • **Strengthening existing child protection systems to prepare for and respond to disasters** • **Provision of life-saving knowledge and skills** • **Provision and safe keeping of birth registration and/or other forms of identification** • **Adequate laws and resources to safeguard care and protection during emergencies**
4	**CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO PARTICIPATION, INFORMATION, REDRESS & REMEDY ("Access Rights")**	• **Children's groups, schools clubs, and children's parliaments are involved in risk assessments, CCA and DRR planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation at all levels** • **Children have access to disaster risk management data in child-friendly formats** • **Children are involved in DRR awareness raising through child-led media** • **Children are leading campaigns and undertaking environmental protection actions** • **Children have a voice in High-Level debates and conferences, including at the global level** • **Community-based adaptation is prioritized**
5	**SAFE INFRA-STRUCTURE & ADAPTED SERVICES, BASED ON CHILD-CENTERED HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT**	• **Enhanced capacity to conduct and use child-centered hazard risk assessments for planning & policy** • **Safe schools, health facilities and application of building codes, functional in aftermath of disasters** • **Safe WASH services** • **Health and nutrition services are adapted to and continue to function during and after disasters** • **Safe roads and bridges and contingency plans for access and transport** • **Communications infrastructure supported to function in aftermath of disasters** • **Soft and green infrastructure prioritized, including safe public spaces** • **Building back better, safer and fairer**
6	**REACHING THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN**	• **Include girls & boys with disabilities in DRR interventions, assuring their participation and needs are met** • **Include out-of-school children, migrant children, displaced children, child laborers, ethnic and religious minorities, children living in slum areas prone to disaster, and adolescent girls in DRR interventions** • **Safeguard infants from disasters – early child care and development DRR interventions, contingency plans prioritize needs of pregnant women – as well as migrants**
7	**CHILD-CENTERED TARGETS**	• **All targets achieved for children and disaggregated by age, gender, and ability[30]** • **Increased access by risk-prone households to quality basic social services** • **No child dies due to disasters in a school built after 2017 or modified after 2030** • **The number of school days missed is reduced by 50%** • **The number of children living outside family as result of shocks and stresses reduced by 50%**

29 *UNICEF, Plan-International, Save the Children, and World Vision (2011) Children's Charter: An action plan for disaster risk reduction for children by children; Bild, E. and Ibrahim, M. (2013); Towards the resilient future children want: A review of progress in achieving the Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction. Children in a Changing Climate; CCC (2014) Children in a Post 2015 DRR Framework*

30 *Under Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UN), data should be disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics. See http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspxhttp://www.unisdr.org/files/46052_disasterriskreductioninthe2030agend.pdf*

This section evaluates the extent to which these priorities are supported by the six development agreements, how they are supported, and key gaps. While this review focuses on children rather than youth, it highlights commitments in which youth-related commitments may have implications for children as well.

1. RECOGNIZING CHILDREN'S PARTICULAR NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES, CAPACITIES AND RIGHTS

SUMMARY: Children are clearly recognized as a vulnerable group across the six agreements, although less is said about what makes them vulnerable. The rights of children and their capacities as active agents are explicitly highlighted in nearly all of the agreements. While general allusions to human rights conventions appear in all agreements, in some important instances language on rights or climate justice has been omitted or deliberately weakened.

Children as a vulnerable group and targets of development:
Throughout the six agreements, children are highlighted as a vulnerable group along with women, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, migrants, and older people (among others), and as an important target of development action. There are various appeals to specifically consider their needs, for instance with regard to disaster risk (SFDRR 4/p.10), violence and exploitation (SDG 8/p.4, draft NUA 37/p.6), and urban discrimination (draft NUA 18/p.4). The SDGs and SFDRR both recognize children as being among the most vulnerable in disaster contexts.

Targets 2.2 on nutrition and 8.7 on ending forced labor, slavery, and trafficking all specifically target children or youth, and SDG Target 13.b requires climate change related plans to give special consideration to youth (though not explicitly to children[31]), women, and marginalized communities. What drives children's vulnerability in these contexts - e.g. unique exposure, sensitivities, or lack of capacities -- is not elaborated in any agreement.

Empowerment, rights and capacities of children are affirmed:
The SDGs strongly affirm the capacities of children and the need for their active role in achieving the goals (51/p.12 and 25/p.7). Echoing this, SFDRR highlights the importance of giving children and youth "the space and modalities to contribute to disaster risk reduction" (36a(ii)/p.23). The Agenda for Humanity likewise provides strong language on the role of youth and children in humanitarian contexts, urging the "participation and leadership of young people in...humanitarian development programmes and processes" (3f/p. 8). AAAA acknowledges the need to protect the rights of children and youth, and recognizes them as "agents of change" (7/p. 3).The draft NUA states that " 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" (59/p.8). The Paris Agreement also affirms the rights of children (among others), but otherwise provides no mention of children in the text.[32]

Human rights affirmed, but in weakened forms, and with particular shortcomings around justice:
All agreements reaffirm commitments to uphold human rights. SDGs (67/p.29) and AAAA (37/p.18) both cite the Convention on the Rights of the Child in reference to protecting labor rights, and NUA in reference to safe school journeys.

Nevertheless, a number of specific pledges to recognize rights or moral principles were rejected over the course of negotiations. Human rights language appears only in the Preamble of the Paris Agreements rather than the operative agreement text[33] and was "significantly weakened over the course of the negotiations."[34] Similarly,in spite of advocate demands references to "intergenerational

31 *None of the agreements explicitly define either "youth" or "children" in terms of age brackets*
32 *Additional references to the rights of children are included in Annex*
33 *Oxfam (2015)*
34 *Plan International (2015) Internal Briefing: Paris Agreement on Climate Change*

equity" appear only in the Preamble, limiting the avenues for holding governments or other actors accountable to youth groups. In contrast, while the Paris Agreement reaffirms the principle of "common but differentiated responsibility," this principle was eventually stripped from SFDRR despite heated discussion, to avoid acceptance by developed countries of liability or moral responsibility.[35] The NUA alludes to the "Right to the City" as being recognized by certain countries, but not as a universal right.[36]

2. SAFE SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

SUMMARY: Agreements provide firm commitments to ensuring the safety of schools, though largely through hard infrastructure rather than school disaster mitigation planning and management. The need for environmental, climate and DRR education is clearly defined across a number of agreements, with explicit (if murky) mechanisms for monitoring.

Education prioritized, and school safety underlined:
SDG Goal 4 works to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all." The need for "safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments" in conflict and post-conflict situations is recognized by AAAA (78/p.36) and in detail by the Agenda for Humanity (3e/p.8). The latter also underlines the education rights of children who are refugees or have been displaced. Support for "safe schools and cohesive communities and families" appears in the Preamble to the SDGs (7).The draft NUA is unique in promoting "a safe and healthy journey to school of every child as a priority in line with the line with the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child," although without specific mention of disaster risk (108/p.14).

Hard infrastructure prioritized:
The SDGs and AAAA commit to school safety and upgrades (SDG Target 4.a, AAAA 78/36), with SDG Target 4.a tracking the proportion of schools with appropriate infrastructure. SFDRR Target D complements this by committing to reduce damage and disruption from hazards to key infrastructure. Proposed global indicators for Goal D would monitor the number of educational facilities damaged/destroyed, whereas recommended national-level indicator D-13 would also consider the amount of time required to restore service. No global targets would monitor school continuity following disasters, and this issue has a lower profile generally in the agreements than school infrastructure.

School disaster management approaches neglected:
The need for school disaster planning – encompassing, for instance, school participation in risk assessments and coordination with local and national disaster management authorities, school continuity planning, DRR clubs, drill, etc.[37] – is not explicitly stated in any agreement. However, broader commitments to DRR and CCA education and disaster preparedness by "communities," local governments, and other actors (as described below) could be used to promote these types of activities.

Unambiguous support for CCA and DRR education:
The SDGs, SFDRR, and Paris Agreement all provide a clear basis for promotion of DRR and climate change education. Article 12 of the Paris Agreement makes a strong commitment ("shall") to enhancing climate education and awareness (p.27). SDG Targets 4.7, 12.8, and 13.8 all explicitly require the integration of climate change adaptation and DRR into curricula, and SFDRR likewise calls for enhancing DRR knowledge through various levels and forms of education (24L/p.15). However, critics have highlighted the challenges of defining and monitoring the SDG targets on curriculum integration, which rely on subjective indicators with no existing data or standard methodology for data collection.[38]

35 *Myaski et al (2015).*
36 *See 8/p. 1 in The NUA Draft released 18 July 2016. A summary of negotiations around rights and other controversial topics among members states is available at http://citiscope.org/habitatIII/news/2016/06/12-takeaways-government-suggested-edits-draft-new-urban-agenda*
37 *Bild and Ibrahaim (2013), see page 12*
38 *CGD (2016)*

South Sudan refugee children play at a child-friendly space at Tierkidi camp in Gambela region of Ethiopia, June 2016.

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3. CHILD PROTECTION

SUMMARY: Explicit commitments to child protection in disaster, conflict, and post-conflict contexts do not appear in the 2030 Agenda. Agreements make a number of commitments to social protection, focusing primarily on safety nets and (separately) labor rights, with some references to safety nets in times of crisis. The agreements do make important commitments to ending various forms of abuse of children and other vulnerable individuals. However, the agreements omit a number of key provisions, such as commitments to include child protection risks in DRR assessments and interventions; strengthen existing child protection systems to prepare for and respond to disasters; promote safeguarding of birth registration and other forms of identification; and enact adequate laws and resources to safeguard care and protection during emergencies.

Social protection is supported but not comprehensively defined:
The SDGs call for enhanced social protection systems (SDG Target 1.3), and AAAA asserts the need for a "new social compact" (12/p.6). Firm commitments focus primarily on safety nets and social protection floors, while AAAA (somewhat feebly) "encourages countries to consider setting nationally appropriate spending targets for quality investments in essential public services" (12/p.6). Separately, the agreements offer a number of targets and commitments to upholding labor rights (SDG Target 8.8, AAAA 37/p.18). SDG Target 16.9 demands the provision of identification and birth certifications for all, but without reference to safeguarding these during crises. The draft NUA promotes extension of social protection to informal workers.

Several agreements touch upon protection in times of crisis, but only vaguely, with no clear commitments or targets:
Only SFDRR recommends support for "safety nets" specifically in disaster contexts (31g/p.20). The Agenda for Humanity urges enhancement of "emergency response and…life-saving assistance and protection" (4c/p.10) and calls for policies to protect displaced people (3A/p.7). The draft NUA pledges provision of "adequate services, accommodation, and opportunities for decent and productive work for crisis-affected persons in urban settings" (27/p.5)

Protection against exploitation strongly supported:
Other SDG Targets (5.2, 5.3, and 16.2) and AAAA (112/p. 50) focus on ending abuse, violence, trafficking, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, and other forms of exploitation, including against children – although notably Target 5.2 on ending sexual violence includes girls and women but not boys. Indicator 16.3.1 (the crime reporting rate) is a proxy for government responsiveness generally, but is relevant particularly for assessing protection mechanisms for child and women. Proposed commitments from the WHS "High-Level Leaders Roundtable on Upholding the Norms that Safeguard Humanity" include a pledge to enact of legislation against child soldiers (p.1).

Protection in disaster and crisis contexts:
SFDRR advocates the strengthening of local authorities to support evacuation in disaster-prone areas, establish case registries, and provide psychosocial support and mental health services as part of recovery schemes (33 m, n, o/p.22). These commitments are not, however, among the monitored targets.

There are no specific references to protection mechanisms specifically designed for children in disasters or humanitarian crises, in DRR assessments or interventions, and/or legal commitments to safeguard care and protection during emergencies. The phrase "child protection" does not appear.

4. RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE, ACCESS TO INFORMATION, REDRESS AND REMEDY (ACCESS RIGHTS)

SUMMARY: The agreements are replete with appeals for participatory planning, decision-making, and transparency, and information accessibility. They provide ample space for promoting the rights of children to participate, though the nature and quality of this participation remains relatively vague. The Agenda for Humanity and NUA urge support for youth leadership, but no agreement extends this to children. The SDGs and SFDRR in particular support the principle of access to information related to climate change and disaster - though again, not specifically for children. Although the agreements do not mention child-friendly formats or child access to information in DRR and CCA, Target G of SFDRR provides a strong platform for advocates to demand this. On the other hand, the agreements offer very little support around access to justice, redress, and remedy for either children or adults in the case that participation and access to information is denied, and no clear guidance or proposed mechanisms for assuring participation or access to information of a certain quality. Community-based DRR and CCA are strongly promoted but loosely defined.

"Access Rights" are a cornerstone of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (also referred to as the Rio Summit), articulated in Principle 10 and then reaffirmed in Rio+20 in 2012. Both summits established the importance of three access rights - to information, to participation and to redress and remedy in addressing environmental concerns, including disasters. These three access rights are inseparable and mutually reinforcing, ensuring that information is accessible, meaningful and timely is related to the quality of participation, with access to justice (redress and remedy) acting as a mechanism to hold the state (and polluters) to account.[39]

Access rights have particular importance for children in the face of climate change and disasters, both in terms of addressing how children are disproportionately impacted, and in how children might shape their development future.

Participation is a central theme across agreements in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with consideration of DRR and CCA, urban, and crisis/post-crisis contexts:
The SDGs and AAAA contain numerous general pledges related to participatory governance. SDG Target 16.7 commits to promote "responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels." With regard to disasters and climate change, Articles 10 and 12 of the Paris Agreement urge public participation and access to information and a "participatory and fully transparent approach" to adaptation. The commitment in Article 12 ("shall") is arguably one of the strongest leverage points within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for advocacy around access rights, given its legally binding nature. SFDRR goes into greater detail here, underscoring the importance of conducting risk assessments, planning, and monitoring (27/p.17), as well as the development of early warning systems (33b/p. 21), through participation, public dialogue, public scrutiny and institutional debate (27e/p.17).

The SDG "Urban Goal" 11 is particularly strong in its demand for both participation and disaster/adaptation planning. Target 11.3 promotes participatory urban planning and management, while Target 11.b calls for adoption and implementation of local policies and plans for mitigation, adaptation, resilience to disasters, and holistic DRR management. Collectively, these two targets provide a strong platform to advocate for participatory urban risk management. The draft NUA echoes this with numerous calls for participatory planning and budgeting (89/p.12), and for building the capacity of women and girls, children and youth (among others) "for shaping governance processes" (149/p.19) and for national, state, and local governments to engage these groups in decision-making (144/p.18).

Limited guidance and monitoring on quality of participation:
There is little guidance for assessing the quality of participation, to assure that it is meaningful rather than nominal, and few references to the well-established toolkit for promoting it. Relevant SDG indicators focus on representativeness of public institutions with regard to gender, age, ability, and population groups (16.7.1), perceptions that decision-making is inclusive and

39 *Principle 10 states: "Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national-level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided."*

A girl gathers palm nut chaff (used for starting fires) that was laid out to dry in the village of Mano Njaigbla, Kenema district, Sierra Leone during September, 2013.

responsive (16.7.2), and the proportion of cities with "a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically" (11.3.2). With specific directives on disaggregation, 16.7.2 does leave space for monitoring child perceptions of governance and their ability to participate. 16.7.1, however, says more about representation (in government bodies) than about participation of regular citizens. 11.3.2 is so vague as to be easily co-opted, unless methodologies are carefully constructed.

An earlier draft of the NUA included explicit calls for "transparent and participatory data collection and management, as well as open access to data, which is critical for informed decision-making," and specific appeals for citizen-based monitoring, self-enumeration, and co-planning. These calls have all been removed from more recent versions of the agreement, replaced with somewhat watered-down calls for "open, user-friendly, and participatory data platforms" (154/p.19, "community-based monitoring processes" (153/p. 19) and "citizen-centric digital governance tools" (150/p.19). It contains no references to access to environmental or disaster risk information. In this way, the draft's consistent calls for transparent urban governance are not matched by specific commitments for how such transparency might be achieved.

Child leadership given low profile:
Agreements feature only a few specific pledges on promoting child leadership in policy and decision-making, or to providing children access to national or global policy stages. While the Agenda for Humanity calls for the participation of Youth Parliaments in conflict resolution and prevention processes (1d/p.3) and youth involvement in national parliaments, this is not inclusive of children. In contrast, the draft NUA does urge child participation in multiple places, though it does not propose institutions through which this participation will be achieved (e.g. children's parliaments, community-based organizations, school, etc.), making the pledge relatively less actionable. Again, there is one reference to "youth organizations" (46/p.7).

Pledges to provide or enhance access to information appear in all agreements, with traceable indicators from SFDRR.
General commitments to access to information are strongest in the SDGs, which include Target 9 on increasing access to information and communications (including internet) and Target 16.10 on ensuring public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms. The latter will be monitored by the "number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory, and/or policy guarantees for public access to information" (Indicator 16.10.2), providing a strong platform to fight for new legal provisions. AAAA acknowledges the need for greater transparency through timely publication of information on "development activities" (157/p. 59).

With regard to disasters, SFDRR highlights a number of priorities for making information publicly available and accessible. Section 24 in particular provides detailed recommendations for collection and dissemination of key information, including risk maps, disaster loss information, and "non-sensitive hazard-exposure, vulnerability, risk, disaster and loss-disaggregated information" (24c, 24d, 24e /p.15). While no agreement refers specifically to child access or child-friendly formats, recommended indicators G-5 and G-6 for SFDRR ("Number of [countries/local governments] that have multi-hazard risk assessment /information, with results in an accessible, understandable and usable format for stakeholders and people") provide a strong platform for promoting these objectives. SFDRR repeats this by calling on media to "disseminate accurate and non-sensitive disaster risk, hazard and disaster information…in a simple, transparent, easy-to-understand and accessible manner" (36d/p.14).

While the caveat around sharing of "non-sensitive" information is not unusual and generally associated with national security issues, the absence of any clear definition leaves "non-sensitive" open to broader interpretation. In many countries, information that might trigger public opposition or protest (such as development plans likely to result in displacement) is frequently considered "sensitive."

Few commitments to principles of justice, redress, and remedy which underpin meaningful participation in decision-making and the right to access information:
The commitment to access to justice is most clearly articulated in the SDGs, appearing in the text of Goal 16 itself ("provide access to justice for all"). Yet the targets under Goal 16 are broad, referring to international justice, corruption and broader participation, and indicators have no direct relationship to assuring effective legal national systems and access to judicial processes. The specific needs and interests of children moreover appear only in reference to issues of abuse, trafficking and violence. Access to justice or judicial process does not appear at all in the NUA, SFDRR, or Paris Agreement. AAAA contains one reference to "access to fair justice systems" (18/p.10).

Without clear commitments around access to justice or judicial processes, it is unclear how the state will be held accountable for fulfilling the first two critical access rights. Given the way in which children are generally excluded from accessing information or meaningful participation, and the ways in which they struggle to make legal systems work for their interests, current agreements leave significant gaps in how children might exercise their rights.

Community-based DRR and adaptation strongly encouraged, though with great ambiguity.
The need for engaging communities as end-users of information, participants in decision-making processes, or implementers of DRR and CCA activities appears regularly in SFDRR and the draft NUA, in particular. Specific targets are more limited, with only one SDG target focusing on "community-driven" activity (Target 6.1) None of the agreements define, however, what constitutes a "community," the role of children within a community, or, moreover, how community-based action would differ in an urban, conflict, post-conflict, or humanitarian context. The risks of such ambiguity are discussed further below.

5. SAFE INFRASTRUCTURE AND RISK REDUCTION

SUMMARY: Hazard assessments are prioritized with guidance from SFDRR, but contain with no specific mention of children. Commitments contain ample references to "resilient infrastructure," which encompasses variously WASH services, health facilities, transportation, and higher-level communications infrastructure - and to a lesser degree human settlement. Some of these (school and health facilities, transport, communications, housing) are likely to be traceable under SFDRR indicators. Others, such as nutrition services, are highlighted but not considered for disaster contexts specifically. The draft NUA, and to a lesser extent SFDRR, acknowledge and seek to address the risks generated by poorly conceived infrastructure projects. SFDRR and the draft NUA acknowledge the need to "build back better" in the aftermath of disasters.

Capacity for child-centered hazard risk assessment:
SFDRR Target G aims to "Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030." As described above, recommended indicators G-5 and G-6 would measure not only the number of countries and local governments with multi-hazard risk assessments /information, but will assess that this information is "accessible, understandable, and usable." Recommended indicator G-3 would assess the "number of people who are covered and have access to multi-hazard early warning systems per 100,000."

Likewise, Priority 1 of SFDRR centers on "Understanding disaster risk." Sections 24 and 25 provide guidance for national and local actors to promote and strengthen capacity for data collection, analysis, and dissemination, including development of disaster risk assessments, risk maps, and disaster loss data, among other forms of assessments. For the urban context, the draft NUA urges "integrated, age and gender-responsive policies and plans in line with [SFDRR]," disaster risk reduction and management at all levels (75/p.10), "vulnerability and impact assessments to inform adaptation plans, policies, programmes" (78/p.10), and implementation of "risk assessments on the location of current and future public facilities" (98/p.13).

General commitments to resilient infrastructure, including safety of schools and hospitals:
Commitments for improving or delivering infrastructure - especially "resilient infrastructure" - are abundant in all agreements.

SDG Goal 9, Targets 9.1 and 9.a refer to building, developing, and facilitating "resilient infrastructure." AAAA declares support for "resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, water and sanitation, and sustainable and resilient buildings" (34/p.16). AAAA provides the most detail on how infrastructure pledges could be financed, ranging from bolstering revenue collection and enhancing tax systems, to catalysing funding with ODA, to private public partnerships. Among its recommendations, AAAA calls for the establishment of a global infrastructure forum led by multilateral development banks.

SFDRR Target D and SDG Targets 4.a and 11.5 are the key commitments that will monitor climate and disaster proofing of infrastructure. Proposed global indicators for Target D (used also to monitor SDG 11.5) would consider the number of health facilities, educational facilities, transportation units and infrastructures, security service structures, and electricity plants and transmission towers destroyed or damaged by hazardous events. In addition, indicators D-4 and D-5 recommended for national-level monitoring would consider the length of time during which infrastructure or services are disrupted for airports, ports, telecommunications, power, water supply and sanitation services (D-4), and "basic services" (D-5), which includes educational facilities, emergency response, and healthcare facilities, among others. Indicators for SDG 4.a (as discussed above) will focus on proactive upgrading of school infrastructure.

SFDRR reiterates the need for critical infrastructure "including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities" to "remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters (31e/p. 20). It highlights the need to enact, update, and enforce building codes (e.g. 30h/p.19). The draft NUA stresses the importance of physical and social infrastructure that is " responsive to the rights and needs of children and youth" (32/p.5). It highlights the need for such "basic and social services" in "communities that are most vulnerable to disasters affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises" (27; p.5). It also calls for "governments and civil society to further support resilient urban services during armed conflicts" (28/p.5).

Acknowledgement of urban development risks and the need for soft infrastructure:
The draft NUA arguably goes a step further than other documents in (implicitly) acknowledging the ways in which infrastructure itself can create or exacerbate or redistribute disaster risk, particularly in urban areas. Minimizing new development and conserving ecosystems are more likely to enhance resilience than introducing new protective infrastructure. The draft NUA commits to "preserve the ecological and social function of land" such that "the ecosystem's regenerative capacity is not exceeded"(67/p.98), and to "give particular consideration to urban deltas, coastal areas, and other environmentally sensitive areas" (66/p.9). The need for public spaces (a form of green infrastructure) is taken up by both the draft NUA and the SDGs (Target 11.7).

The NUA process has backtracked on this issue, however, removing an important reference to prioritizing "low-risk zones for urban development" from an earlier draft. The word "tsunami" has been altogether excluded from the new document. These changes signal perhaps the political challenges of limiting development in coastal and riverine areas.

WASH resilience prioritized but not well monitored:
SDG 6 focuses on availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation, including universal and equitable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (6.1, 6.2, 6.3). Targets 6.3 – 6.6 address sustainable management of water resources. However, SDG 6 targets do not refer specifically to building resilience in disaster contexts, and SFDRR indicators related to basic services and water and sanitation (D-5 on "basic services") have been recommended for national-level monitoring only.

Many of the commitments referenced above in the SDGs, AAAA, SFDRR, and the NUA also highlight the need for resilient WASH services and infrastructure, either explicitly or implicitly under the umbrella of "basic services," "adequate housing," or reducing the proportion of urban populations living in slums (SDG Target 11.1).

Safe housing (including temporary housing) and secure tenure:
SDG Target 11.1 goes a step farther in the urban context to consider the safety of housing, basic services, and slum upgrades, although not with regard to disasters. SFDRR recommended Indicator C6 would track direct economic losses from damage to

housing. However, as it relies on national housing data and data from Global Compass, it seems unlikely that this figure will encompass loss to informal housing, on which the urban poor depend. Housing is an important theme for the draft NUA, which raises the right to adequate housing in a number of places (although in the most recent draft, this has been qualified as "the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing," e.g.29/p. 5, 101/p. 3 as well as prevention of forced evictions and secure tenure (29/p. 5), and support for "incremental housing and self-build schemes" (103/p.13). It also urges promotion of "resilient building codes " (106/p.14).

Health and Nutrition services:
As described above, SFDRR targets will monitor damage and destruction of health facilities. The SFDRR text places considerable emphasis on "health resilience', with provisions around enhancing disaster risk management in health systems (e.g. 30i/p.19; 31e/p.20) and service delivery in the "post-disaster phase" (30j/p.19). The SDGs and AAAA include a number of targets and commitments related to combatting malnutrition generally, though without specific reference to crisis contexts.

Transport infrastructure:
Indicators for SFDRR D (see above) and other pledges provide a platform for promoting safe roads, bridges, and contingency plans for access and transport. SDG Target 9.1 considers resilient regional and transborder infrastructure, while Target 11.2 focuses on "safe" transport (with attention to vulnerable populations, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons). SFDRR 32c pledges the ongoing functionality of water, transportation, telecommunications, educational and health facilities, "to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide life-saving and essential services" (p.21). The draft NUA also contains numerous pledges related to provision of transportation, though not to continuity in times of crisis.

Pledges toward building back better:
SFDRR refers to the need to "build back better….through proper design and construction….taking into account economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments" (30c/p.19). The draft NUA also urges "the integration of the ''Build Back Better'' principles in the post-disaster recovery process" (76/p.10).

6. REACHING THE MOST VULNERABLE

SUMMARY: Agreements provide strong support for meeting the needs of vulnerable populations, as well as those who are "furthest behind." Special attention is given to girls, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, refugees and internally displaced people, and migrants (particularly women/girl migrants). AAAA in particular recognizes differential vulnerabilities among children.

Differential vulnerability across groups and nations:
The SDGs Preamble emphasizes that the goals focus "in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable" and endeavor to "reach the furthest behind first" (3). This extends both to individuals within countries and between countries. The SDGs (p.1), AAAA (8/p.4), and SFDRR, (8/p.10) emphasizes the need to reach African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States – although with a nod also towards "middle income countries facing specific challenges." The Paris Agreement likewise recognizes "common but differentiated responsibility" among parties and "the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change" (2/Article 7).

Recognition of differentiated vulnerabilities, between and within groups:
As described above, children are highlighted as being among the most vulnerable groups, along with women and girls, persons with disabilities, people with HIV/AIDs, older persons, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, refugees and internally displaced persons

and migrants across the agreements. AAAA also recognizes differential vulnerability among children: “children living in extreme poverty, children with disabilities, migrant and refugee children, and those in conflict and post-conflict situations” (78/p.26).

The rights of migrants, and particularly women migrants, are also emphasized in several agreements (SDG Target 8.8, AAA 111/p.50, Agenda for Humanity B). The Agenda for Humanity also emphasizes the responsibility to integrate and provide services for those displaced by crises, and the NUA also expresses the need to integrate and support informal workers (64, p.10).

Although the particular rights and needs of women and girls are recognized throughout the agreements (e.g. SDG p.6, Agenda for Humanity 3d/p.8, NUA 11c/p.2), unique attention to adolescent girls in disasters does not appear. Another gap in several agreements is the tendency to incorporate gender issues as protecting and fulfilling the needs of “women and girls,” at the exclusion of boys, for whom gender can also be source of vulnerability.[40] Notably Target 5.2 on ending sexual violence includes girls and women but *not* boys.

7. TARGETS

In 2014, CCC put forward the following proposals for targets in the post-2015 DRR Framework (later known as SFDRR): All targets be achieved for children and disaggregated by gender, age and ability; Increase access by risk-prone household to quality basic social services; No child dies due to disasters in a school built after 2017 or modified after 2030; The number of school days missed is reduced by 50%; and The number of children living outside family as a result of shocks and stresses is reduced by 50%. This section considers the extent to which CCC’s proposals were integrated into all agreements in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

No disaster-related target in the Agenda requires achievement specifically for children.[41] However, data for SDGs and SFDRR are to be disaggregated “where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics,” in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The existing gaps in data collection capacities are acknowledged, and indeed SDG Target 17.8 under Means of Implementation supports availability of timely, reliable and disaggregated data.

As noted above, there are a variety of commitments on to provision of health, education, urban housing, WASH, and transport services. None of the targets distinguish between risk-prone households and other households, as proposed by CCC. Likewise, although Goal A of SFDRR and SDG Target 11.5 consider death and injury, and a variety of commitments focus on school safety, none refer to mortality of children in school buildings. SFDRR indicators recommended for national-level monitoring would consider disruption to basic services, including schools, but provide no quantifiable target such as number of school days missed.

Separation from caregivers does not appear in any targets or agreements reviewed, although the Agenda for Humanity does commit to facilitating quick family reunification for (recognized and unrecognized) refugees (3b/p.7).

40 *Pers. comm. Aline Rahbany, World Vision*
41 *SDG Targets that do specifically consider children include those on multi-dimensional poverty (1.2), health and malnutrition (2.2), education (4) transportation and public spaces in cities (11.2 and 11.7), human trafficking, forced labor and child labor and torture (16.2).*

3 THE OPPORTUNITIES, RISKS, AND GAPS

- Key opportunities: “Low hanging fruit” for children’s rights advocates
- Promoting Access Rights to support DRR and CCA
- Resilience: Universally adopted but poorly defined
- “Resilient infrastructure” and the need for soft infrastructure
- Piecing together child protection
- Ambiguity, opportunity and risks of “community”

Agreements that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development support many of CCC's strategic objectives. Important gaps in the Child-centered DRR and CCA agenda remain, however. Combining aspects of the agreements can fill some of these gaps, whereas in other areas, CCC partners may need to seek additional, external sources of leverage, or refer to older agreements.

This section considers key opportunities, gaps, and discrepancies in the agreements with regard to child-centered DRR and CCA.

KEY OPPORTUNITIES: "LOW HANGING FRUIT" FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ADVOCATES

Based on commitments and targets, the following issues present clear and traceable policy items for CCC and partners:

- **School safety and education:**
  Through SDG and SFDRR targets, advocates will be well positioned to promote progress on disaster-proofing schools, and for integrating DRR and CCA into school curriculums. The latter will require additional effort in refining and developing methodologies for curriculum integration indicators, which are among the "Tier III" (having no existing standard methodologies for data collection) of SDG indicators. This may also open opportunities for CCC partners to engage with national governments on school curriculums.

- CCC partners can also advocate for national governments to adopt indicator D-13 related to basic service disruption (including schools), as recommended by SFDRR. This helps mobilize action around educational continuity in the aftermath of disasters, focusing not only on schools but the other services and infrastructure needed to support them. While the agreements do not directly support school disaster planning and activities, advocates may draw on pledges around community-based adaptation and participation to promote these softer risk reduction activities.

- **Hard and soft infrastructure pledges:**
  Commitments to resilient infrastructure (specifically health facilities, educational facilities, transportation facilities, and power generation facilities) will be globally traceable through SFDRR Target D. Advocates can hold governments accountable to reducing incidents of damage or destruction to critical infrastructure.

- **Risk assessment capacity and access:**
  SFDRR Target G and proposed indicators G5 and G6 provide a robust platform for promoting multi-hazard risk assessments that are "accessible, understandable, and usable…for stakeholders and people." Child-centered DRR and CCA advocates can capitalize on these indicators to argue that risk assessments and information must be accessible not only to adults, but to children as well. This is a key aspect of achieving children's "access rights." While the agreements do not specify the need for child-centered assessment methodologies, their acknowledgement of children as a vulnerable group provides ample space for advocates to press this perspective.

- **Child mortality and impacts from disasters:**
  Although SDG and SFDRR targets do not specifically address reduction of child vulnerability to natural disasters, child-centered DRR and CCA advocates could capitalize on data disaggregation by developing campaigns around how SFDRR Targets A and B (mortality and people affected as a result of disasters) are achieved for children, girls, boys, children with disabilities, children of different ethnicities, etc. CCC and partners could promote measurable targets for adoption by national governments.

PROMOTING ACCESS RIGHTS TO SUPPORT DRR AND CCA

Agreements are replete with calls for participation, offering a number of opportunities for promoting access to information, including hazard risk information for children.

Yet in other ways, the agreements appear to backtrack on clearly defined rights outlined in Principle 10 and affirmed in later commitments. Indeed the separation of the three access rights undermines the principles that states have duties and responsibilities to fulfill, and that citizens have means to exercise their rights. Significantly targets, guidance, and language around access to justice are extremely limited, with indicators in SDG Goal 16 having virtually no bearing on how citizens in practice would pursue legal remedy when rights are violated by the state or other actors – much less how children and other marginalized actors might address such violations. Commitments to participation are not met with guidance on specific mechanisms or criteria for what might constitute meaningful engagement, and references to democratization of information, self-enumeration, and citizen-based monitoring have been removed from recent drafts of the NUA. Detailed and well-founded commitments in SFDRR to provide risk information could be threatened by broad interpretations of the phrase "non-sensitive."

Experience from reviews of Access Rights clearly points to the importance of legal mechanisms – of commitments at the constitutional level being translated into specific legislation defining and detailing the responsibilities of states, and of the importance of institutional mechanisms that allow citizens to hold the state accountable, such as through legal aid designed for vulnerable groups (eg, women, ethnic minorities, non-native language speakers, illiterate) and environmental courts.[42] Given the structural challenges that children face in accessing information and participation and the significant consequences of their exclusion, there is a the need for specific mechanisms for redress and remedy designed for their circumstances and needs.

It is disappointing that these critical rights have been weakened in the new Agenda, which in many ways tends to regard climate and disaster as technical rather than political challenges. This review proposes several approaches for supporting children's access rights related to CCA and DRR:

- **Lean on commitments to access to information outlined in SDG 16 and Paris Agreement. Lean also on commitments to awareness raising and education to insist that children be granted access to information relevant to disaster and climate risk, for instance through school projects.**
- **Draw on commitments in the NUA for enhancing capacity of women, girls, children and youth and others to participate in decision-making. CCC partners may seek opportunities to engage in refining definitions and methodological issues around measuring participation in SDG indicators 16.7.2 and 11.3.2.**
- **Continue to advocate for explicit acknowledgement of child-inclusive participatory tools such as self-enumeration, participatory budgeting, and citizen-generated monitoring in the NUA.**
- **Use the legally binding nature of the Paris Agreement as a tool in itself for redress and remedy, for instance around intergenerational equity.**
- **Continue to advocate for access rights using older Agreements that remain in force (including the Rio Declaration) and specific legislation at national-levels that are their legacy.**
- **At the national-level, advocate for regular assessment and monitoring mechanisms for SDGs and SFDRR that are accessible and subject to public scrutiny, defining specific roles for children in such processes.**

42 *Nicro, S. Friend, R. and Pradubsuk, S. Eds. (2011) Environmental Governance in Asia: Independent Assessments of National Implementation of Rio Declaration's Principle 10 Thailand Environment Institute: Nonhtaburi 290 pageshttp://www.unisdr.org/files/46052_disasterriskreductioninthe2030agend.pdf*

RESILIENCE: UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BUT POORLY DEFINED

"Resilience" is a major theme throughout the agreements. The term is defined only in SFDRR.[43] A different definition of urban resilience as "responding to, adapting, and transforming" has been removed from the draft NUA. Nevertheless, the agreements voice support for:

- **resilient infrastructure (see above)**
- **resilient agricultural practices (SDG Target 2.4)**
- **resilience of ecosystems (SDG Target 4.2, AAAA 17/p. 9)**
- **resilience of health systems (SFDRR 30(i)./p. 20)**
- **business resilience (SFDRR 30(o)/p.20)**
- **environmental resilience (SFDRR 27b/p.17)**

This suggests that commitments around resilience are broad enough to support a wide range of CCC's initiatives and messages. It also raises concerns. The international development community has spawned a diverse set of definitions and frameworks to guide resilience programming and measurement across a wide variety of sectors.[44] In practice, moreover, it is often its everyday meaning in English—of standing strong in the face of adversity, of self-reliance and toughness – that is adopted by organizations, politicians, and the media.[45] As described by Tierney (2015), the diversity of concepts and interpretations means that resilience discourse accommodates "the activities of groups with widely divergent interests." In particular, resilience discourse has not infrequently accompanied efforts to roll back state responsibilities and programs while transferring these increasingly to private actors.[46] Critics have highlighted this as a tendency within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the SDGs and AAAA.[47]

Therefore, in the absence of a common definition and conceptual framework across the agreements, stakeholders must pay careful attention to how governments and other stakeholders interpret this term. Examples related to "resilient infrastructure" and "community resilience" are elaborated below.

"RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE" AND THE NEED FOR SOFT INFRASTRUCTURE

References to "resilient infrastructure" appear regularly throughout the all agreements. At many points these refer to basic social services – hospitals, schools, WASH – and at other points regional transport and communications infrastructure aimed partly at attracting foreign investment (e.g. AAAA 47/p.24).

The term leaves some questions: does "resilient infrastructure" mean construction that has been physically climate-proofed – e.g. roads that have been raised above likely flood levels – or infrastructure that does not itself exacerbate or redistribute hazard risk? The Agenda appears to privilege the former, since the strongest monitoring mechanisms (indicators for SFDRR Target D) assess the destruction or damage to infrastructure itself. This is a significant weakness in the Agenda, given that infrastructure projects (including those aimed at reducing hazard risk) are frequently among the underlying causes of disaster. In addition, with much new infrastructure being constructed primarily to protect assets rather than populations,[48] there is a need to ensure that resilient infrastructure is being constructed to protect the most vulnerable.

For this reason, advocates should also draw on the Agenda's commitments to soft infrastructure and conservation of critical ecosystems for reducing disaster risk. These are particularly strong in the draft NUA, especially in its latter's appeal for the social and ecological value of land (11a/p.2), but can be tracked through SDG Target 11.7 on public space and Goal 15 on ecosystems conservation. CCC can articulate these targets as being part and parcel of CCA, DRR, and resilience.

PIECING TOGETHER CHILD PROTECTION

There are few explicit commitments to child protection in disaster and humanitarian contexts, although follow-up to the WHS may see greater clarity on these issues. Advocates can leverage targets and more general commitments related to social protection; ending exploitation of children and other vulnerable groups; upholding labor rights; and protecting the rights of migrants. Non-monitored pledges from SFDRR and the Agenda for Humanity also provide platforms for enhancing protection in crisis contexts (though not specifically for children).

AMBIGUITY, OPPORTUNITY AND RISKS OF "COMMUNITY"

Calls for community-based adaptation are found throughout SFDRR, the Agenda for Humanity, and to a lesser extent AAAA and the draft NUA. Yet nowhere is "community" defined, despite the significant responsibilities assigned to it. This is particularly concerning given the complex (and often contested) nature of communities in urban and post-crisis contexts.

Organized communities can indeed make a critical contribution to adaptation and DRR, as evinced by the work of groups like Asian Coalition for Housing Rights and Shack and Slum Dwellers International. But care is needed to ensure that responsibilities assigned to the state are not turned over to an unidentifiable entity or an entity that is undemocratic or even exploitative. This can be particularly problematic in calls for "community resilience," with connotations of self-reliance and links to austerity agendas.[49]

Similarly, ambiguity emerges where SDGs and SFDRR discuss "resilience of communities hosting refugees" (SDGs p.29) and resilience of "host communities" (SFDRR 30i), suggesting that the emergence of refugees is indeed a shock or a stress in itself. But whether resilience in this context means greater funding for social services, greater efforts at integration -- or indeed, more regressive policies establishing on limits on refugee migration – is left open.[50]

43 *UNISDR defines resilience as "The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions." It is not clear whether SFDRR will provide a new definition pending the conclusion of the Open Working Group on Indicators and Terminology, in which case the new definition would cover both SFDRR and SDGs, but not necessarily the other agreements.*
44 *Bahadur, A. Wilkinson, E. Tanner, T. (2015 under review) Measuring Resilience- An Analytical Review. Climate and Development*
45 *Tierney (2015) Resilience and the Neoliberal Project: Discourse, Critiques, Practices. American Behavioral Scientist 2015, Vol. 59(10) 1327–1342*
46 *Ibid*
47 *For example: Volt (2015) Opinion: Why does United Nations Secretary-General insist on placing Public-Private Partnerships in the heart of the Post 2015 Development Agenda? http://sdg.earthsystemgovernance.org/sdg/news/2015-03-19/opinion-why-does-united-nations-secretary-general-insist-placing-public-private-part*
48 *Georgeson, L., Maslin, M. Poessinouw, M., and Howard, S. (2016) Adaptation responses to climate change differ between global megacities. Nature Climate Change. DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE2944*
49 *MacKinnon, D., and K. Derickson. 2013. "From Resilience to Resourcefulness: A Critique of Resilience Policy and Activism." Progress in Human Geography 37 (2): 253–70*
50 *In contrast, the Agenda for Humanity specifically describes the need to support "housing, employment, education, health-care and other vital public services" but does not use the term resilience" in host communities and countries. The draft NUA likewise urges: "We further stress the need to provide adequate services, accommodation, and opportunities for decent and productive work for crisis-affected persons in urban settings."*

July 2015: a group of children in a classroom in Guinea with their new education kits. Children missed their schoolmates and friends when the school was closed.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a platform for promoting many components of child-centered DRR and CCA as defined by CCC. Nevertheless, some components find stronger support than others, and significant gaps remain. Advocates for child-centered DRR and CCA will need to be creative and resourceful in how they leverage these new global agreements for meaningfully supporting the rights and capacities of children in a changing climate. This section summarizes key findings from the review of agreements, providing recommendations for CCC and partners.

CONCLUSIONS

Negotiations on the six global agreements encompassing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable are nearly complete. Some opportunity remains to influence the outcomes and monitoring processes of the NUA and the WHS, as discussed further below. Of the six agreements, the SDGs and seven targets of SFDRR have the strongest mechanisms for monitoring. Indicators for SDGs have been selected, but development of methodologies at the global level is currently ongoing, and both agreements recognize the need for building data collection capacity at the national-level. Requirements to disaggregate data by gender, age, and ability (among other characteristics) allow advocates to highlight needs or develop targets for specific groups, including children. SFDRR indicators will be finalized in December 2016.

The Paris Agreement is also a robust platform for advocates, given its unique status as a legally binding document that will require regular reporting on adaptation by signatories. However, with the exception of a few key statements (including on intergenerational equity, participation and access to information), its limited text provides relatively fewer pledges relevant to children. In contrast, AAAA, the NUA, and agreements emerging from WHS offer many highly relevant provisions. None are legally binding or have clearly articulated monitoring plans, and indeed governments have failed to meet commitments enshrined in their predecessor agreements. The WHS is unique in that it comprises commitments from a diverse set of stakeholders, which have yet to be assembled in a single document.

This review of child-centered DRR and CCA in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should be updated following the release of the SG report on WHS commitments (expected in September 2016), the final text of the NUA (expected in October 2016), and the finalized SFDRR indicators and terminology (December 2016).

In relation to how the Agenda addresses seven pillars of child-centered DRR and CCA introduced in Part 2, this review finds the following:

1 **Needs and capacities of children:**
Children are acknowledged clearly as a vulnerable group, with their rights and capacities as active agents highlighted. General allusions to human rights conventions appear in all agreements, yet in some important instances language on rights or climate justice has been omitted or deliberately weakened.

2 **Safe schools and education:**
Agreements provide firm commitments and targets on ensuring the safety of schools, though largely through hard infrastructure rather than school disaster mitigation planning and management. The agreements place a greater emphasis on upgrading school infrastructure to prevent damage and destruction than on ensuring educational continuity in the aftermath of disasters. The need for environmental, climate and DRR education is clearly defined across a number of agreements, with explicit (if methodologically murky) mechanisms for monitoring.

3 **Child protection in crises:**
Explicit commitments to child protection in disaster, conflict, and post-conflict contexts are not well represented in the

2030 Agenda, despite pledges on social protection and safety networks, and labor rights. The agreements do make important commitments to ending various forms of abuse of children and other vulnerable individuals. Missing from the agreements are inclusion of child protection risks in DRR assessments and interventions; strengthening existing child protection systems to prepare for and respond to disasters; safe keeping of birth registration and other forms of identification; and adequate laws and resources to safeguard care and protection during emergencies.

4 **Children's access to participation, information, redress and remedy ("Access Rights"):**
Agreements provide ample space for promoting the rights of children to participate, though the nature and quality of this participation remains relatively vague. Though there is some support for youth leadership, agreements do not extends this to children. There is relatively robust support and traceable commitments to access to information, including climate change and disaster risk information; Target G of SFDRR in particular can provide a platform for advocates to demand child-friendly access and formats. However, agreements offer no strong avenues for promoting access to justice, redress and remedy in instances where children's rights to participation and access to information are violated. Community-based DRR and CCA are strongly promoted but loosely defined, opening up risks that terms such as "community" and "community resilience" support efforts to roll back state programming and privatize key services.

5 **Safe infrastructure and adapted services, based on child-centered hazard risk assessment:**
The Agenda strongly supports development and application of hazard assessments, though without specific mention of child-sensitive methodologies. Calls for "resilient infrastructure" encompass WASH services, health facilities, transportation, and higher-level communications infrastructure. SFDRR Target D will draw attention to preventing damage and destruction to these facilities, but only SDG 4.a on school upgrades promotes a more proactive approach. While the these appeals do not sufficiently acknowledge how infrastructure often exacerbates or redistributes rather than reduces hazard risk, there is room for promoting softer risk reduction methods (e.g. conservation of land and ecosystems) in several of the agreements and targets.

6 **Reaching the most vulnerable:**
Agreements provide strong support for meeting the needs of vulnerable populations, as well as those who are "furthest behind." Special attention is given to girls, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, refugees and internally displaced people, and migrants (particularly women/girl migrants). AAAA in particular recognizes the differential vulnerability among children.

7 **Child-centered targets:**
The proposals for child-centered targets put forward by CCC for SFDRR have not been adopted by any of the agreements. Disaggregated data would, however, allow advocates to develop their own child-focused targets, or promote these as targets for adoption by national governments.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1 **Advance child-centered and through targets and pledges:**
Key opportunities include:
►**Promote integration of CCA and DRR into school curricula**, as supported unambiguously by SDG Targets 4.7, 12.8, and 13.8 and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement. Methodologies for assessment are currently being developed and governments will require support for data collection, which provides an opening for CCC partners to engage on this topic.

►Promote upgrading and enhanced performance of schools, transportation, and health facilities. Advocates can track reduction in damage to and destruction of key infrastructure resulting from disasters through SFDRR Target D and SDG 11.5, and (more proactively) upgrades to educational facilities through SDG Target 4.a. At the national-level, CCC partners can advocate for governments to adopt indicator D-13 related to basic service disruption (including schools), as recommended by SFDRR (pending finalization of SFDRR indicators). There is a need also for advocacy to increase financing for disaster and climate-proof infrastructure.

►Develop and track quantifiable target related to child-centered DRR and CCA: Disaggregated data for SDG Target 1.5 and SFDRR Target A allow advocates globally or at a national-level to develop specific targets for quantifiable reductions in child death and children affected by disasters. This could be a useful centerpiece for campaigns for child-centered DRR efforts, as well as providing governments with tangible, center-centered goals around which to assess their progress. Disaggregated monitoring of SDG indicator 16.7.2 (perception that decision-making is inclusive and responsive) could support campaigns to enhance accountability to children.

►Support risk assessment capacity development and access for children: SFDRR Target G and recommended indicators G5 and G6 provide robust platforms for promoting multi-hazard risk assessments that are "accessible, understandable, and usable…for stakeholders and people." Child-centered DRR and CCA advocates can capitalize on these indicators to argue that risk assessments and information must be accessible not only to adults, but to children as well. (Pending finalization of SFDRR indicators)

► Promote green infrastructure and ecosystem conservation to reduce disaster risk and mitigate climate impacts through commitments to:

- Child-friendly public spaces in SDG Target 11.7 and the draft NUA.
- Sustainable ecosystem and natural resource management in SDG 15
- Protection of the social and ecological functions of land in the draft NUA

► Facilitate meaningful participation by children in planning and decision-making by leveraging commitments from SDG Targets 16.7 and 11.3 on participatory planning and 11.b on resilience planning; Articles 10 and 12 of the Paris Agreement and SFDRR (27/p.17 and 33b p.21) which concern participation for DRR and CCA planning specifically; and commitments in the draft NUA on building capacity among marginalized groups and government to engage with each other around decision-making. Seek opportunities to engage in refining definitions and methodological issues around measuring participation in SDG indicator 11.3.2.

► Promote enhanced access to information for children on climate and disaster (and urban plans that might affect climate and disaster risk) by leveraging on SDG Indicator 16.10.2 to demand expansion in public information laws and conduits; Article 12 in the Paris Agreements which refers to access to information; and Target G in SFDRR, which calls for accessibility of risk information "for the people." Prepare strategies to counter withholding of important risk information labeled as "sensitive" for political reasons.

► Promote access to redress and remedy that are accessible to children, drawing on SDG 16 and pledges in AAAA. The weaknesses in these agreements around access to justice, however, will oblige advocates to draw on existing national legislation and other existing conventions established prior to the 2030 Agenda, most significantly Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration.

► Support child protection mechanisms, despite gaps in the agreements: In the absence of a specific provision for

child protection in disaster response, advocates may draw on related commitments to eliminating forms of exploitation (SDG Targets 5.2, 5.3, 16.2), providing birth certificates for all (SDG Target 16.), extending social protection and social safety nets (SDG Target 1.3), protecting and promoting labor rights (SDG Target 8.8), and triggering support for specific protection mechanisms in times of crisis (safety nets, emergency response, and life-saving assistance and protection - Agenda for Humanity 4c and SFDRR 31g). Forthcoming WHS outcomes may support this objective further.

2 Strengthen national review processes and push for child participation in monitoring:
Advocates can support national-level capacity development for data collection and analysis, particularly for indicators that lack established methodologies or data collection mechanisms. They can also push for regular assessment and monitoring mechanisms for SDGs and SFDRR that are accessible and subject to public scrutiny. Children can engage in development of qualitative data, either in partnership with government to fill recognized gaps in the qualitative data, or as means of providing external pressure where indicators do not adequately measure their target (E.g.SDG Targets 11.3 and 16.7 on participation, SDG Goal 16 related to access to justice).

3 Push for child-centered thematic reviews:
For agreements in which monitoring processes are more ambiguous or may not take place at all, advocates may be able to press for thematic reviews on topics of interest. The Task Force for monitoring DFD commitments under AAAA notes that Member States may have the option to make such a request, although it is not clear whether civil society can also propose topics.

4 Maintain critical perspective and cautious approach with regard to ambiguous terminology:
Terminology in these agreements can be very slippery. This is particularly the case around “community” and “resilience.” “Community resilience” is an appealing but risky term that can mean any number of things, and governments have indeed used both words as a justification for rolling back core social entitlements. Allusions to the “inherent resilience of children,” though not present in the agreements, has similar dangers. It is therefore important that negotiations with governments and other stakeholders clearly define these terms. This includes qualifications such as “non-sensitive,” which could prevent blanket withholding of important hazard information. CCC and partners should stay informed of UNISDR’s updates to its terminology, which will be released along with SFDRR indicators in by the end of 2016.

On the other hand, ambiguity around definitions of “children” and “youth” in the agreements may actually work in advocates’ favor. A number of provisions calling for youth leadership and engagement could be strategically leveraged to support children as well, for instance.

5 Stay engaged in upcoming processes:
The NUA will be finalized only in October, meaning that there is still time to advocate for stronger commitment to engaging children and youth. CCC should continue to advocate for explicit acknowledgement of child-inclusive participatory tools such as self-enumeration and citizen-generated monitoring and access to development plans and risk assessments in the NUA, for instance through planned World Vision-sponsored side events. Likewise, partners should continue to follow discussions emerging from WHS, where High-Level Policy Roundtables produced a set of proposed commitments for member states that are relevant for child-centered DRR and CCA (for instance, to provide quality education for all displaced and refugee children within three months of displacement).

6 Attend to how the 2030 Agenda is influencing other policy-makers, donors, and policy:
The agenda outlined in the six agreements is beginning to influence DRR strategies and planning of governments, intergovernmental and regional bodies, and non-governmental actors. For instance, the European Commission has recently released a working Action Plan on SFDRR, to recommend a series of actions to strengthen DRR in the EU.[51]

51 *European Commission (17.6.2016): Commission staff working document: Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 A disaster risk-informed approach for all EU policies. Brussels: European Commission*

October 2016: 1-year-old baby Siyou and his mother, Augustin Berline were relocated by government officials the day of the storm in a school in Arcahaie, that now serves as temporary shelter for those families who were relocated by local authorities for their safety.

The plan recognizes youth and children as a vulnerable group (p.19), but otherwise makes no reference to their rights or capacities -- for instance to participate in planning or decision-making. This will require advocates to remain engaged in regional and global networks with policy makers.

7 Child rights and intergenerational equity :
While the recognition of intergenerational equity may not technically constitute a basis for legal action at national-levels (although there are examples in which youth groups have pursued this avenue based on other grounds[52]), it nevertheless creates an important precedent and leverage point. Possible follow-ups could specific legal measures at national and regional levels that would support the realization of intergenerational equity through climate mitigation action, adaptation support, and forms of compensation.

52 *See Children’s Trust lawsuit against the United States Federal Government, which argues that “ in causing climate change, the federal government has violated the youngest generation’s constitutional rights to life, liberty, property, as well as failed to protect essential public trust resources.” http://www.ourchildrenstrust.org/us/federal-lawsuit/*

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ANNEX

Paragraphs relevant to child-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).

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).

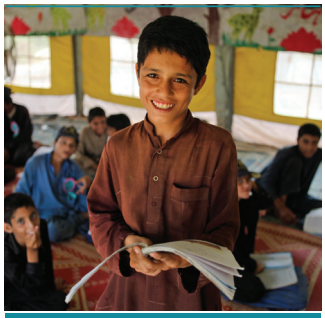
New Urban Agenda (Draft): "We reaffirm our pledge that no one will be left behind, and commit to promote equally-shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer, and enable all inhabitants, whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified, and rewarding lives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

May 2015: a girl pushes two younger children in a wheelbarrow that also bears several jerrycans in Sana'a, the capital of Yemen

A VIEW FROM 2016

Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

children in a changing climate



SARAH ORLEANS REED & RICHARD FRIEND | October 2016