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# ***Interfaces and Interconnections between the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals***

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## **Summary:**

There are interconnections and overlaps between climate change action (the Paris Agreement),<sup>3</sup> disaster risk reduction (the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction) and achieving sustainable development (Sustainable Development Goals). The central principle of the three instruments<sup>4</sup> is the notion of sustainable and equitable economic, social, and environmental development. Identifying strong linkages across these instruments will assist in the identification and reduction of systemic risks, and the promotion of sustainable development, whose linkages are outlined below (summarised in Table 2). While, individually “none of the frameworks engage with the full range of risk drivers within the system. Yet, a systemic view of risk brings frameworks together due to the interconnected realities of modern world”.<sup>5</sup> Indeed, interlinkages between both adaptation and loss and damage provisions of the Paris Agreement,

along with the Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals are of particular importance, and it is paramount that these instruments be taken together and systematically interpreted to develop an overarching agenda for “building resilience [...] action spanning development, humanitarian, climate and disaster risk reduction areas”.<sup>6</sup> The research for this paper was undertaken in the context of a collaboration between SCELG and Legal Response Initiative.<sup>7</sup>

## **1. Introduction**

Environmental disasters may be generated and exacerbated by various issues. Similarly, international environmental law is increasingly fragmented due to the existence of multiple agreements tackling diverse issues. Nevertheless, rather than being hindrances to the protection of the environment, these agreements can create a “significant opportunity to build coherence across different but overlapping policy areas”.<sup>8</sup> As such, “[t]he Global trend of increasingly frequent and severe emergencies and disasters is fuelled by demographic change and urbanization patterns, the impact of climate change, increasing exposure and vulnerabilities to hazards, and the increasing global interdependencies of our systems”.<sup>9</sup> It is the further interconnections between disasters, climate change and development concerns that are embraced by the implementation and mutual supportiveness of the Paris Agreement (PA), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SF) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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<sup>3</sup> UNFCCC, ‘Adoption of the Paris Agreement’ (12 December 2015), UN Doc. FCCC/CP/2015/L.9.

<sup>4</sup> For a brief comparison of the monitoring frameworks of the PA, SF and the SDGs see GIZ, ‘Climate Change Policy Brief: Synergies in monitoring the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework’ (GIZ, October 2017) <[http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/giz2017-en-cc-policy-brief-synergies-PA\\_SDG\\_SF.pdf](http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/giz2017-en-cc-policy-brief-synergies-PA_SDG_SF.pdf)> accessed 2 January 2021.

<sup>5</sup> Virginia Murray et al, ‘Coherence between the Sendai Framework, the SDGs, the Climate Agreement, New Urban Agenda and World Humanitarian Summit, and the role of science in their implementation’ (*ICFS and IRDR*, 2017) p.2., <<https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/53049>> accessed 2 January 2021.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p.1.

<sup>7</sup> See <<https://legalresponse.org/>>

<sup>8</sup> Murray, n.5., p.1.

<sup>9</sup> John Handmer et al, ‘Policy brief: Achieving Risk Reduction Across Sendai, Paris and the SDGs, (ISC, 2019) p.2., <[https://council.science/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ISC\\_Achieving-Risk-Reduction-Across-Sendai-Paris-and-the-SDGs\\_May-2019.pdf](https://council.science/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ISC_Achieving-Risk-Reduction-Across-Sendai-Paris-and-the-SDGs_May-2019.pdf)> accessed 2 January 2021.

The PA is a legally binding agreement adopted in 2015, which, upon entering into force in 2016, united 189 countries around a core goal to limit global warming to well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels.<sup>10</sup> The SF is a non-binding instrument and the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda.<sup>11</sup> It identifies targets and priorities that reduce existing disaster risks and helps assist in the prevention of impending risks. The SDGs provide non-binding targets to tackle global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.<sup>12</sup>

Considering the connectivity between the different issues at stake – climate change, disaster risks and sustainable development – studying interactions between these three instruments becomes essential, and can demonstrate how the diversity of such agreements provides complete and durable protections proffered through an integrated approach. This paper details how the PA, SF, and SDGs interact and interlink, and evaluates the links between the Katowice Climate Package of the PA with both the SF and SDGs. Finally, an analysis explores the interlinkages between the SF and SDGs and how they are mutually supportive of one another.

## 2. The Sendai Framework

The SF,<sup>13</sup> adopted by UN Member States in Sendai, Japan on 18 March 2015, is a 15-year, non-binding and voluntary global agreement which aims to achieve the following outcome:

“The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the

economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, business, communities and countries.”<sup>14</sup>

In addition, the SF established voluntary obligations, and covers four priorities for action:

1. “Understanding disaster risk” (in all forms of capacity, vulnerability, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment);<sup>15</sup>
2. “Strengthening disaster risk governance at national to manage disaster risk”;<sup>16</sup>
3. “Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience”;<sup>17</sup> and
4. “Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response to “Build Back Better” in recover, rehabilitation and reconstruction”<sup>18</sup>

## 3. The Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework

The PA directly references the SF in paragraph 4 of its Preamble, which states that the Conference of the Parties (CoP) welcomes the adoption of the SF.<sup>19</sup> This suggests that the two instruments are intended to be interpreted and understood together, and this complementarity can be seen throughout the PA.

Part III of Annex II of the SF lays out some guiding principles, one of which indicates “each State has a responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk” through multilevel cooperation.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, the PA emphasises the need for international cooperation to address the problems faced as a result of climate change.<sup>21</sup> Indeed, Article 7(7) requests parties to “strengthen regional cooperation on adaptation where appropriate”,<sup>22</sup>

<sup>10</sup> For more information on the Paris Agreement, please refer to: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

<sup>11</sup> For more information on the Sendai Framework, please refer to: <https://www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/sendai-framework-for-drr/at-a-glance>

<sup>12</sup> For more information on the SDGs, please refer to: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals>

<sup>13</sup> UNGA, ‘Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 3 June 2015’ (23 June 2015), UN Doc. A/RES/69/283.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, para.16.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, paras.23-25.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, paras.26-28.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, paras.29-31.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, paras.32-34.

<sup>19</sup> UNFCCC, n.3.

<sup>20</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.19(a),

<sup>21</sup> UNFCCC, n.3., p.2.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, Art.7(7).

which ties closely to the SF, as both facilitating and encouraging cooperation are key to its aims and guiding principles. For example, “enhanc[ing] international cooperation to develop[ing] countries through adequate and sustainable support” forms one of the seven global targets outlined in the SF.<sup>23</sup> These prominent elements are an important theme and represents a clear link between the instruments.

Indeed, special consideration for developing countries and the provision of finance and resources to developing countries accordingly is included in both instruments. Moreover, the SF states that the pursuance of its goal to prevent and reduce existing disaster risk requires the enhancement of implementation capacity and capability of developing countries,<sup>24</sup> and that:

“Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income and other countries facing specific disaster risk challenges, need adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through finance, technology transfer and capacity-building from developed countries and partners tailored to their needs and priorities”.<sup>25</sup>

The PA places similar emphasis on the need to provide assistance to developing country Parties, as it states that the CoP recognises “the urgent need to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties, in a predictable manner, to enable enhanced pre-2020 action by developing country Parties”.<sup>26</sup> The importance of not placing a heavy burden on developing country Parties is also mentioned in relation to mitigation and adaptation reporting requirements in the PA. Therefore, recognition of developing countries’ vulnerabilities represents another point of convergence between the two instruments.

The PA accepts the importance of disaster risk reduction through Article 7(1) which states “Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change”.<sup>27</sup> Indeed, Kelman asserts that by adding ‘to climate change’ as a suffix to ‘reducing vulnerability’, the PA intends to make the provisions of Article 7(1) specific to climate change, whereas reducing vulnerability is the core element of disaster risk reduction,<sup>28</sup> as understood within the SF.

Furthermore, “climate change adaptation [provision] embraces a suite of activities aimed at [both] reducing risks and exploiting benefits from extremes or changes in climate. These activities are explicitly encompassed within disaster risk reduction’s definition”.<sup>29</sup> Indeed, this is demonstrated through various related measures taken to reduce risk of “[f]lood, extreme weather, and drought risk reduction [...] enacted for wider disaster risk reduction”.<sup>30</sup> Similarly, “[e]fforts to change crops and to extend growing seasons based on the changing climate fall directly within previous efforts to use local knowledge for enhancing food security specifically for disaster risk reduction”.<sup>31</sup>

Paragraph 23, Priority 1 of the SF concerns understanding disaster risk, and states that drafting policies and following practices “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”.<sup>32</sup> This aligns with numerous provisions of PA, including climate change adaptation under Article 7, loss and damage provisions under Article 8, as well as capacity building provisions under Article 11, all at local, regional and global levels.

Priority 1 of the SF also states that knowledge relating to disaster risk can be used “for the pur-

<sup>23</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.18(f).

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., para.17.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., para.19(m).

<sup>26</sup> UNFCCC, n.3., p.2.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., Art.7(1).

<sup>28</sup> Ilan Kelman, ‘Linking disaster risk reduction, climate change, and the sustainable development goals’ (2017) 26(3) *Disaster Prevention and Management* p.255.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., p.256.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., p.257.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.23.



pose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation [as well as] for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters”.<sup>33</sup> Areas which facilitate inter- and intra-State cooperation in pre-disaster risk assessment include those which enhance understanding of the adverse impacts of climate change can facilitate and reinforce the goals of SF Priority 1. These include early warning systems; emergency preparedness; slow onset movements like rise of sea level; comprehensive risk assessment and management; risk insurance and climate risk pooling; non-economic losses; and resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

Resilience against extreme events can be enhanced by adopting comprehensive policies or taking measures to avoid, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the risks of disaster.<sup>34</sup> Article 7(7) of the PA concerns cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation and is based on the Cancun Adaptation Framework<sup>35</sup>. The Article provides certain measures which can help in achieving goals contemplated under the SF, which are:

- a) Sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned, including, as appropriate, as these relate to science, planning, policies and implementation in relation to adaptation actions. This provision can be integrated with 24(g) and 25(e) of the SF;
- b) Strengthening institutional arrangements, including those under the Convention that serve this Agreement, to support the synthesis of relevant information and knowledge, and the provision of technical support and guidance to Parties;
- c) Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision making

which is in line with paragraphs 24(h), 25(a) and 25(c) of the SF;

- d) Assisting developing country Parties in identifying effective adaptation practices, adaptation needs, priorities, support provided and received for adaptation actions and efforts, and challenges and gaps, in a manner consistent with encouraging good practices; and
- e) Improving the effectiveness and durability of adaptation actions.

In addition to the above provisions, Article 7(9)(c) to (e) of PA also contains provisions which can be integrated with the SF priorities, including:

- c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems;
- d) Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions; and
- e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.

Adaptation planning processes and implementation of actions, provisions contemplated under Article 7(9) of the PA, can also be linked with Priority 2 of the SF, such as:

- a) The implementation of adaptation actions, undertakings and/or efforts. This provision can be linked to paragraph 27(a) and (b) of the SF;
- b) The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, which are identical to paragraph 27(b) of the SF;
- c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Rosemary Lyster & Robert Verchick, 'Introduction to the Research Handbook on Climate Disaster Law' in Rosemary Lyster & Robert Verchick (eds) *Research Handbook on Climate Disaster Law: Barriers and Opportunities* (Edward Elgar 2018) p.2.

<sup>35</sup> UNFCCC, 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010' (15 March 2011), UN Doc. FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1., Decision 1/CP.16.

nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems. This provision is in line with paragraph 27(c) of the SF;

- d) Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions. This provision overlaps with paragraph 27(e) of the SF; and
- e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources. This provision can be linked with paragraph 27(a) of the SF.

The subject of loss and damage was one of the more contentious areas of the negotiations of the PA.<sup>36</sup> Article 8(1) of the PA recognises “the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage”.<sup>37</sup>

On a cooperative and facilitative basis, and where appropriate through the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM),<sup>38</sup> parties are to enhance understanding, action and support of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Moreover, Article 8(4) of the PA<sup>39</sup> identifies the areas where this could be achieved:

- a) Early warning systems;
- b) Emergency preparedness;
- c) Slow onset events;
- d) Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage;
- e) Comprehensive risk assessment and management;
- f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions;
- g) Non-economic losses; and
- h) Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

The WIM was established to address loss and damage associable to the impacts of climate change. This includes extreme events and slow onset events (as mimicked in Article 8(4) of the PA above) in developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Article 8(5) of the PA states the WIM “shall collaborate with existing bodies and expert groups under the Agreement, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Agreement”.<sup>40</sup> In terms of efficacy, “[a]t present, there is little real ‘muscle’ in the WIM. The Decision to the PA established a ‘clearing house’ for risk transfer and some additional functions but its potential remains underdeveloped.”<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Francesco Sindico, ‘A story of 2.0 Texts and the Landing of the Paris Agreement: Working Paper No. 3’ (2015) 5 <[https://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/67323/1/Sindico\\_SCELG\\_2015\\_A\\_Story\\_of\\_2\\_0\\_Texts\\_and\\_the\\_Landing.pdf](https://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/67323/1/Sindico_SCELG_2015_A_Story_of_2_0_Texts_and_the_Landing.pdf)> accessed on 25 June 2020.

<sup>37</sup> UNFCCC, n.3., Art.8(1).

<sup>38</sup> UNFCCC, ‘Report of the Conference of the Parties on its nineteenth session, held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013’ (31 January 2014), UN Doc.

UNFCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1., Decision 2/CP.19., paras.1, 5, 7, 12-13.

<sup>39</sup> UNFCCC, n.3., Art.8(4).

<sup>40</sup> UNFCCC, n.3., Art.8(5).

<sup>41</sup> LRI, ‘Interfaces between the Paris Agreement, Warsaw Mechanism and Sendai Framework’ (*LRI*, 7 March 2018) <<https://legalresponse.org/legaladvice/interfaces-between-the-paris-agreement-warsaw-mechanism-and-sendai-framework/>> accessed on 25 June 2020.

**Table 1. The Functions of the loss and damage mechanism.<sup>42</sup>**

<p><b>1.</b> Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts, by facilitating and promoting:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action to address gaps in the understanding of and expertise in approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including, <i>inter alia</i>, the areas outlined in decision 3/CP.18,<sup>43</sup> paragraph 7(a);</li> <li>• Collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information, including gender-disaggregated data;</li> <li>• Provision of overviews of best practices, challenges, experiences and lessons learned in undertaking approaches to address loss and damage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.</b> Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing leadership and coordination and, as and where appropriate, oversight under the Convention, on the assessment and implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change from extreme events and slow onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change;</li> <li>• Fostering dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among all relevant stakeholders, institutions, bodies, processes and initiatives outside the Convention, with a view to promoting cooperation and collaboration across relevant work and activities at all levels.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.</b> Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, to enable countries to undertake actions, pursuant to 3/CP.18<sup>44</sup> (para.6) including by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing technical support and guidance on approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme events and slow onset events;</li> <li>• Providing information and recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties when providing guidance relevant to reducing the risks of loss and damage and, where necessary, addressing loss and damage, including to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, as appropriate;</li> <li>• Facilitating the mobilisation and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to strengthen existing approaches and, where necessary, facilitate the development and implementation of additional approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events.</li> </ul>

<sup>42</sup> UNFCCC, 'Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM)' <<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-associated-with-climate-change-impacts-wim#eq-3>> accessed on 25 June 2020.

<sup>43</sup> UNFCCC, 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012' (28 February 2013), UN Doc. FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1., Decision 3/CP.18., para.7(a).

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, para.6.

Technology development and transfer, under Article 10 of the PA, to improve resilience can also help reducing vulnerability to disaster risks.

Capacity building provisions enshrined in Article 11 of PA, specifically from the perspective of developing country Parties, is another area which if integrated with SF which would be beneficial not only in reducing vulnerability but also achieving SDGs. Capacity building requirements under Article 11 of PA aims at taking:

“[E]ffective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.”<sup>45</sup>

In this context, developed country Parties are required to provide support for capacity building actions in developing country Parties.

Further, the mandatory funding provision under Article 9 of the PA prescribes that “[d]eveloped country Parties *shall* provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the” UNFCCC.<sup>46</sup> This mandatory climate financing from developed countries to developing countries has a major role, not only from climate change perspective but also has the potential to reduce vulnerability to disaster risks. Funding provided for adaptation purposes can improve the resilience of humans and their environment against adverse impacts of climate. In turn, improving resilience reduces vulnerability to disaster risks, and climate financing, directed towards climate adaptation and mitigation, automatically benefits the reduction of vulnerability to disaster risks.

The climate financing aspect of the PA under Article 9, technology transfer under Article 10 of

PA, capacity building under Article 11 of PA, and Priority 3 of the SF requiring investment in disaster risk reduction for resilience, are collectively mutually supportive. As mentioned above, funding provided for climate adaptation when channelled properly will have the effect of increased resilience against adverse impacts of climate change, whilst also reducing vulnerability to disaster risks.

Furthermore, Priority 4 of the SF, i.e. “[e]nhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction”,<sup>47</sup> is interwoven with different aspects of adaptation measures contemplated under Article 7 of the PA. Article 7(5) of the PA requires a:

“[G]ender-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, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.”<sup>48</sup>

This can be integrated further with the various measures provided under priority 4 of the SF. Similarly, cooperation and facilitation under Article 8(4) of PA, such as emergency preparedness, risk insurance and climate risk pooling are all in line with theme of priority 4 of the SF.

#### 4. Links between the SDGs and the Paris Agreement

Whilst there is some literature that discusses the links between these two instruments,<sup>49</sup> the PA does not refer explicitly to the SDGs,<sup>50</sup> or any other legal instrument. However, “the absence of such a reference does not mean that the SDGs,

<sup>45</sup> UNFCCC, n.3., Art.11(1).

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., Art.9(1).

<sup>47</sup> UNGA, n.13., paras.32-34.

<sup>48</sup> UNFCCC, n.3., Art.7(5).

<sup>49</sup> For an analysis of linkages between the SDGs and the PA see Francesco Sindico, ‘Paris, Climate Change, and

Sustainable Development’ (2016) 6(1-2) *Climate Law* p.130-141.

<sup>50</sup> UNGA, ‘Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ (25 September 2015), UN Doc. A/RES/70/1.



and what they embody, are not relevant in the Paris Outcome”.<sup>51</sup> Together both instruments “provide a global vision of sustainable development within planetary boundaries that” need implementation.<sup>52</sup> Indeed, they collectively “share similar architecture regarding implementation planning with a future oriented pledge process, and backward-focus of follow-up and review to allow for achievement tracking”.<sup>53</sup>

Both the PA and SDGs have sustainable development and poverty eradication at their heart.<sup>54</sup> For example, the PA Article 2(1) states that it aims to “strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.” This is furthered in Article 4 which states that the goal of the PA must be considered “in the context” of sustainable development.”

Out of the 17 SDGs, the PA is most clearly linked with SDG 13, which urges action to tackle climate change, and refers to the UNFCCC, which acts as the blueprint for climate action.<sup>55</sup> The PA was negotiated pursuant to this goal, and welcomed in its Preamble, which states that the CoP to the PA welcomes the adoption of the SDGs,<sup>56</sup> in particular goal 13, whose related targets are:

- “Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries;
- Integrate climate-change measures into national policies, strategies and planning;
- Improve education awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate

change mitigation, adaptation impact reduction and early warning

- Promoting 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.”<sup>57</sup>

Other SDGs with climate-related targets include Goals 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15. Collectively they ensure “that actions for climate adaptation and mitigation are based on social protection floors, reduce the carbon footprints of enterprises and create decent work a part of a just transition to human dignity for all by 2030”.<sup>58</sup>

The PA’s provisions on both adaptation (of which Article 7(9) makes a very clear link between adaptation and sustainable development), and loss and damage (Article 8) relate to the content of the SDGs. Article 7 of the PA also highlights that climate change adaptation benefits from natural resources being managed sustainably. For example, SDG 6 stipulates countries “[e]nsure availability and sustainable development of water and sanitation for all”.<sup>59</sup> Moreover, this highlights the need to link the implementation of the PA and SDGs, especially considering the vital role of integrated water management for climate change adaptation.

Another area of the PA where the SDGs play a positive and active role is loss and damage. As described above, Article 8 of the PA recognises the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage, which often comes as a result of disaster. There is a clear link between the SDGs and PA in this regard in SDG

<sup>51</sup> Sindico, n.49., p.131-132.

<sup>52</sup> Marianne Beisham, ‘UN Reforms for the 2030 Agenda: Are the HLPF’s working methods and practices “Fit for Purpose?”’ (2018) 9 *SWP Research Paper* p.1-33 in Hannah Janetschek et al, ‘The 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement: voluntary contributions towards thematic policy coherence’ (2020) 20(4) *Climate Policy* p.432.

<sup>53</sup> LRI, n.41.

<sup>54</sup> UNISDR, ‘Coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change’ (UNISDR, 2017)

<[https://www.unisdr.org/files/globalplatform/592361be6e1b3Issue\\_Brief\\_-\\_Global\\_Platform\\_Pleinary\\_on\\_Coherence\\_30.pdf](https://www.unisdr.org/files/globalplatform/592361be6e1b3Issue_Brief_-_Global_Platform_Pleinary_on_Coherence_30.pdf)> accessed 3 January 2021.

<sup>55</sup> UNDESA, ‘Goals: 13’ (UNDESA, 2021)

<<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal13>> accessed 3 January 2021.

<sup>56</sup> UNFCCC, n.3.

<sup>57</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 13.1-3 and 13.b.

<sup>58</sup> Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, ‘Achieving sustainable development goals through effective domestic laws and policies on environment and climate change’ (2018) 48(1) *Environmental Policy and Law* p.47.

<sup>59</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 6.

11, which asks for “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” cities, and covers the following:

“By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product (GDP) caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.”<sup>60</sup>

Considering that loss and damage occurs frequently because of disasters, the link is clear. Given the clear relationship between loss and damage and disaster risk-management, the SF is also relevant in this regard.

Similar to the PA’s link to the SF regarding cooperation, there is further emphasis on the importance of cooperation that links to the SDGs, as Goal 17 encourages parties to “[s]trengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”.<sup>61</sup> This goal envisages enhanced international support for capacity building in developing countries and encourages them to fully implement their development assistance commitments. The parts of the PA discussed above clearly strive towards achieving this goal.

Some procedural aspects of the PA are also linked to the SDGs. Indeed, the PA establishes that the composition of the implementation and compliance committee<sup>62</sup> shall be decided “while taking into account the goal of gender balance”.<sup>63</sup> This relates to SDG 5 on gender equality, and highlights an interlinking aspect that ascertains the SDGs have played some role in shaping the decision on the adoption of the PA.

## 5. Links between the Katowice Climate Package and the Sendai Framework

The Katowice Climate Package, adopted at CoP 24 in Katowice, Poland, provides further meaningful detail and guidance on the transparent and fair implementation of the PA. As such, the package establishes the essential procedures and mechanisms that make the PA operational.<sup>64</sup>

There are also several links to the SF in the Katowice Rulebook. The Rulebook, similar to the PA, shares an emphasis on increasing and improving support provided by developed countries to developing countries with the SF, as it “[u]rges developed country parties to step up their actions [...] to address gaps [...] to enable increased mitigation and adaptation ambition of developing country Parties”.<sup>65</sup> Additionally, the Rulebook “recognizes the importance of capacity building under the Paris Agreement in enhancing the ability of developing country Parties”,<sup>66</sup> thereby linking the Rulebook with emphasis on increased support for developing countries by the SF highlighted above.

The Rulebook also links with the SF by “[a]cknowledg[ing] the need to enhance understanding, action and support [...] on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change”.<sup>67</sup> This links closely with the SF’s priorities for action the first of which emphasises the need to understand disaster risk,<sup>68</sup> which interlink with the Rulebook’s acknowledgement of the importance of addressing the adverse effects of climate change.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid., Goal 11.5.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid., Goal 17.

<sup>62</sup> UNFCCC, n.3., Art.15(2).

<sup>63</sup> Ibid., para.103.

<sup>64</sup> For more information on the Katowice Climate Package, please refer to: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/katowice-climate-package>

<sup>65</sup> UNFCCC, ‘The Katowice Texts: Proposal by the President’ (UNFCCC, December 2018) para.14. <[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Katowice%20text%2C%202014%20Dec2018\\_1015AM.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Katowice%20text%2C%202014%20Dec2018_1015AM.pdf)> accessed 10 January 2021.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., para.48.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid., para.16.

<sup>68</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.20.

## 6. Links between the Katowice Climate Package and the SDGs

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The Rulebook also links with the 2030 Agenda, notably SDG 5 and SDG 10. The influence of these SDGs is evident within the Rulebook, and procedural aspects instructed through the Supervisory Body of the PA, “ensuring broad and equitable geographical representation and striving to ensure gender-balanced representation”,<sup>69</sup> clearly acknowledging and using the aforementioned SDGs as guidance. The inclusion of the requirement of equitable geographical representation avoids under-representation of developing countries, thus striving to reduce inequalities among countries (SDG 10), whilst adhering to gender-balanced representation (SDG 5).

In addition, SDG 1 also influenced aspects of the Rulebook by placing emphasis on poverty eradication, as acknowledged by the Rulebook through consideration of the use of non-market approaches in Article 6 of the PA, as well as its key considerations surrounding climate change action, response and impact.

## 7. Links between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework

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By aligning the targets of the SF and SDGs, countries can develop tailored solutions to reduce disaster risk and ensure sustainable development. This can be done in line with countries’ regulatory framework and according to their specific conditions and circumstances, like geographic location, population and vulnerable communities (etc.). According to Murray *et al.*, when taken together, the SF, SDGs and PA “make for a more complete resilience agenda, as building resilience require action spanning development, humanitarian, climate and disaster risk reduction

areas”.<sup>70</sup> As such, this section explores the inter-linkages between SF and SDGs concerning identification and reduction of systemic risks and promotion of sustainable development.

The language-use of the SDGs surrounds resilience and the “ethos of ‘leaving no one behind’”, whereas, in addition to supporting resilience, the SF’s “notion of ‘building back better’”, necessarily requires “building resilience by leaving no one behind and building back better”.<sup>71</sup> Nevertheless, the underlying principles of the two frameworks are not necessarily harmonious. Indeed, the primary focus of the SDGs is to support the poorest through equity-based “global development and resilience building”, and whilst the SF shares a similar viewpoint, it places more of a focus on efficiency, especially in terms of the measures or actions taken by States when managing risk.<sup>72</sup>

Despite the imbalances between considerations of efficiency and ‘leaving no one behind’, the most suitable approach to achieve the SDGs and fulfil the targets of the SF must not only ensure that both present high efficiency-based principles, but also high equity-based principles. As such, an ideal action ensures fully inclusive “coproduction of programming for development and humanitarian work, [especially] where local government or organised civil society take a lead or are equal partners in risk reduction and reconstruction”.<sup>73</sup> However, irrespective of the aforementioned difference, the SDGs and SF complement and mutually support each other, and these interlinkages are analysed below.

According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), “[p]rogress in implementing the SF [aids in] progress towards meeting the SDGs. In turn, progress on the SDGs can substantially build the resilience of

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<sup>69</sup> UNFCCC, n.65., p.42., para.5.

<sup>70</sup> Murray et al, n.5., p.1.

<sup>71</sup> Mark Pelling, ‘Aadel Brun Tschudi Annual Lecture 2017 – efficiency and equity in development geography, the

SDGs and the Sendai Framework’ (2020) 74(1) *Norwegian Journal of Geography* p.7.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, p.8.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*

people and governments in the face of disasters”.<sup>74</sup> Therefore, sustainable development is attained through managing and reducing risk, and hence why their anticipated effects are a consequence of intricate interlinking socio-economic processes, with commonality pervasive throughout the two instruments, as discussed in greater detail below:

### **SDG 1. End poverty**

Target 1.5 provides for 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”.<sup>75</sup> The SF demands “the design and implementation of the mechanisms that secures and strengthens resilience against the impacts of disasters”.<sup>76</sup> Reducing the risk of disasters and any development informed by risk, can help end the exposure of the poor and vulnerable to hazards and their perpetual poverty.

### **SDG 2. End hunger and achieve food security**

Target 2.4 aims at “ensur[ing] sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintains ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to [...] disasters”.<sup>77</sup> Therefore, this target helps facilitate achieving the parts of the SF relating to “food security”,<sup>78</sup> “productive assets”<sup>79</sup> and the sustainable use and integrated “management of ecosystems”,<sup>80</sup> that collectively eliminate hunger<sup>81</sup> and protect livelihoods.<sup>82</sup> Hence, the SF can contribute to achieving these aspects by integrating disaster risk and food security measurements, and

additionally installing early warning mechanisms.<sup>83</sup>

### **SDG 3. Healthy lives and well-being**

Target 3.d aims to “[s]trengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks”.<sup>84</sup> Therefore implementation of this target is directly related to early warning mechanisms under the SF.<sup>85</sup> Furthermore, its fulfilment facilitates provisions of the SF relating to risk reduction and management of health risks and health services during disasters.<sup>86</sup>

### **SDG 4. Inclusive and equitable quality education**

Target 4.a aims to “[b]uild and upgrade educational facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide a safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective environment for all”.<sup>87</sup> Additionally, the SF provides for increased public education, risk awareness, disaster-resilient educational facilities and educational services,<sup>88</sup> thus, developing mutually supportiveness when considering their various inter-related aspects.

### **SDG 5. Gender equality**

Target 5.5 provides gender equality within “effective participation [and] leadership at all levels of decision-making”.<sup>89</sup> In turn, the SF requires women take public office and promote gender-sensitive, equitable and accessible disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes, and for adequate capacity-building actions to sanc-

<sup>74</sup> UNISDR ‘Implementing the Sendai Framework to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals’ (*UNISDR*) p.1. <[http://www.unisdr.org/files/50438\\_implementingthesendaiframeworktoach.pdf](http://www.unisdr.org/files/50438_implementingthesendaiframeworktoach.pdf)> accessed 25 November 2020.

<sup>75</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 1.5.

<sup>76</sup> UNGA, n.13., paras.28(b), 30(j), 31(h) and 47(d).

<sup>77</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 2.4.

<sup>78</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.30(j).

<sup>79</sup> Ibid., paras.30(o-p) and 31(f).

<sup>80</sup> Ibid., para.30(n).

<sup>81</sup> Ibid., para.31(h).

<sup>82</sup> Ibid., paras.30(j) and (o) and (p) and 31(g).

<sup>83</sup> Ibid., paras.18(g), 25(a), 33(b), 34(c), 36(a)(iv-v) and 36(d).

<sup>84</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 3.d.

<sup>85</sup> UNGA, n.13., paras.18(g), 25(a), 33(b), 34(c), 36(a)(iv-v) and 36(d).

<sup>86</sup> Ibid., paras.18(d), 30(i), 31(e) and 33(c).

<sup>87</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 4.a.

<sup>88</sup> UNGA, n.13., paras.18(d), 33(c) and 36(a)(ii).

<sup>89</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 5.5.



tion women for risk readiness, as well as securing other occupation opportunities in post-disaster situations.<sup>90</sup>

### ***SDG 6. Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation***

Target 6.6, “protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes”.<sup>91</sup> The SF requires training of community health practitioners to build resilient health systems,<sup>92</sup> in addition to ensuring resilient critically associated infrastructure “remain[s] safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide life-saving and essential services”.<sup>93</sup>

### ***SDG 7. Affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy***

This goal suggests that access to energy should be universally accessible “where[ever] human habitats are safe [and] resilient”.<sup>94</sup> Indeed, the SF requires “sustainable use and management of ecosystems [and] integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction”.<sup>95</sup> By sharing natural resources and transboundary cooperation,<sup>96</sup> states can also aid one another in building and maintaining resilience in the face of disaster.

### ***SDG 8. Sustained and inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work***

Whilst this SDG does not specifically reference the SF or disaster risk reduction, the SF itself seeks to substantially reduce the economic loss caused by disasters, concerning global GDP.<sup>97</sup> Additionally, it stipulates that “public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural

measures [can] enhance the economic [resilience of people, which also drives] innovation, economic growth, and job creation”.<sup>98</sup> As such, these SF provisions may attach themselves to SDG 8 in various ways.

### ***SDG 9. Resilient infrastructure and inclusive and sustainable industrialization for innovation***

Target 9.1 calls for the development of “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 to all”.<sup>99</sup> As such, this is in harmony with various aspects of building back better to withstand the effects of disasters.<sup>100</sup>

Additionally, Target 9.a requires developed countries to “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”.<sup>101</sup> Indeed, the SF requires enhanced technology transfer, financial support and capacity-building from developed countries for disaster risk reduction.<sup>102</sup>

### ***SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries***

Whilst this SDG does not specifically reference the SF or disaster risk reduction, the SF aims at eliminating disaster risk drivers, including poverty and inequality, by supporting and enhancing the capacity of the developing countries to implement comprehensive and people-centred disaster risk reduction strategies.<sup>103</sup>

<sup>90</sup> UNGA, n.13., paras.19(d), 32, 33(b) and 36(a)(i).

<sup>91</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 6.6.

<sup>92</sup> UNGA, n.13., para 30(i).

<sup>93</sup> Ibid., para.33(c).

<sup>94</sup> UNGA, n.50. Goal 7.

<sup>95</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.30(n).

<sup>96</sup> Ibid., paras.28(d) and 47(d).

<sup>97</sup> Ibid., para.18(c).

<sup>98</sup> Ibid., para.29; see also 30(b).

<sup>99</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 9.1.

<sup>100</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.32; see also paras.18(d), 27(d), 30(c) and (h) and 33(c).

<sup>101</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 9.a.

<sup>102</sup> UNGA, n.13., paras.19(m), 40 and 47(a).

<sup>103</sup> Ibid.; see also paras.7, 8, 19(a), 19(m), 28(b), 31(h), 38-46, 47(a) and 48(b-d).

### **SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities**

Target 11.5 aims at “significantly reduc[ing] the number of deaths [...] and people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, [...] with focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations”.<sup>104</sup> In connection, the SF sets targets to significantly lower global mortality rate for those people affected by disasters.<sup>105</sup> Additionally, under the SF, land-use policies, “urban planning, land degradation assessments and informal housing”,<sup>106</sup> should be informed through disaster risk assessments to enhance both urban and community resilience.

Furthermore, enhancement of urban resilience against disasters and controlled financial impact of disasters also paves the way for the implementation of Target 11.b on safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.<sup>107</sup> Moreover, mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance for both public and private investment can reduce the financial impact of disasters in urban and rural area communities.<sup>108</sup>

### **SDG 12. Responsible consumption and production**

Whilst this SDG does not specifically reference the SF or disaster risk reduction, the SF requires the protection of livelihoods<sup>109</sup> and food security and production assets.<sup>110</sup> Additionally, the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and natural resources, and the integration of “disaster risk reduction measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes”,<sup>111</sup> can contribute to achieving this SDG.

### **SDG 13. Climate change action**

Target 13.1 aims at “[s]trengthen[ing] resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters”,<sup>112</sup> and Target 13.3, which seeks to “[i]mprove education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning”.<sup>113</sup> In connection, the SF recognises that climate change, as a key driver for climate-related disasters such as floods, storms, heatwaves, droughts, often causes associated health emergencies, water shortages and food insecurity.<sup>114</sup> Indeed, the SF also recognises that disaster risk reduction as an additional and fundamental aspect of climate change adaptation.<sup>115</sup>

### **SDG 14. Life below water**

Target 14.2 seeks to “sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans”.<sup>116</sup> In connection, the provisions of the SF requires the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and the implementation of integrated natural resource<sup>117</sup> and environment management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction.

### **SDG 15. Life on land**

Target 15.3 aims to “combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world”.<sup>118</sup> Additionally, the SF seeks to preserve ecosystems and a reduction of environmental losses, as well as providing for the inclusion “of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into rural development planning and the management of, inter alia, mountains, rivers,

<sup>104</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 11.5.

<sup>105</sup> UNGA, n.13., paras.18(a) and (b).

<sup>106</sup> Ibid, 30(f),

<sup>107</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 11.b

<sup>108</sup> UNGA, n.13., 29 and 30(b).

<sup>109</sup> Ibid., paras.30(j) and (o) and (p) and 31(g).

<sup>110</sup> Ibid., paras.31(f) and (j).

<sup>111</sup> Ibid., para.47(d).

<sup>112</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 13.1.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid., Goal 13.3.

<sup>114</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.42.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid., para.47(d).

<sup>116</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 14.2.

<sup>117</sup> UNGA, n.13., paras.30(n) and 47(d).

<sup>118</sup> UNGA, n.50., Goal 15.3.

coastal areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding [...] and at the same time preserving ecosystem functions that help to reduce risks”.<sup>119</sup>

**SDG 16. Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice and inclusive institutions**

This goal interlinks with the SF disaster risk reduction through the full engagement and accountability of all state institutions at national and local levels,<sup>120</sup> and additionally demands this through national disaster risk reduction platforms.<sup>121</sup>

**SDG 17. Strengthen implementation of the global partnership for sustainable development**

The SF interlinks with this goal through the support it attaches through the likes of “finance, technology transfer, and capacity building from developed countries and partners”,<sup>122</sup> as well as an enabling international partnership by “facilitating flows of skill, knowledge, ideas [and] know-how”.<sup>123</sup>

**Table 2. Tripartite interlinkages.**

SDGs (2030 Agenda). <sup>124</sup>	SF (7 Targets). <sup>125</sup>	Paris Agreement. <sup>126</sup>
<b>Goal 1</b> End poverty	<b>Target G</b> - increase the availability of multi-hazard early warning system to reduce the risk of disaster. Design and implement safety net mechanisms	<b>Art 2(1)</b> - to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty  <b>Art 4</b> - the goal of the PA must be considered in the context of sustainable development
<b>Goal 2</b> End hunger, achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture	<b>Target G</b> – increase the availability of multi-hazard early warning system to reduce the risk of disaster	<b>Art 2(1)</b> - to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty
<b>Goal 3</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all	<b>Target A</b> – substantially reduce the number of affected people globally	<b>Art 2</b> – efforts to respond to the threat of climate change and efforts to eradicate poverty would ensure healthy lives and promote well-being

<sup>119</sup> UNGA, n.13., para.30(g).

<sup>120</sup> Ibid., para.19(e).

<sup>121</sup> Ibid., para.27(g).

<sup>122</sup> Ibid., para.19(m).

<sup>123</sup> Ibid., para.40.

<sup>124</sup> UNGA, n.50.

<sup>125</sup> UNISDR, n.74.

<sup>126</sup> UNFCCC, n.3.

<p><b>Goal 5</b> Gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><b>Art 11</b> - the capacity building that is participatory and gender-responsive</p> <p><b>Art 15(2)</b> – considers the goal of gender balance</p>
<p><b>Goal 9</b> Industry innovation, build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization</p>	<p><b>Target D</b> – substantially disaster damage to critical infrastructure through proper design, construction and retrofitting</p>	<p><b>Art 7</b> – adaptation- strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, to contribute to sustainable development</p> <p><b>Art 10</b> - innovation, resilience</p>
<p><b>Goal 9</b> Industry innovation &amp; infrastructure</p> <p><b>Goal 11</b> Sustainable cities and communities</p> <p><b>Goal 12</b> Responsible consumption and production</p> <p><b>Goal 13</b> Climate change action</p> <p><b>Goal 14</b> Life below water</p> <p><b>Goal 15</b> Life on land</p>	<p><b>Target E</b> – Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<p><b>Art 2(1)(a)</b> - holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C</p> <p><b>Art 4</b> – mitigation – successive NDCs with higher ambition</p> <p><b>Art 7</b> – adaptation - strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, to contribute to sustainable development</p> <p><b>Art 8</b> -loss and damage as a result of extreme weather events</p>
<p><b>Goal 14</b> Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources</p>	<p><b>Target E</b> – Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<p><b>Art 7</b> - adaptation action to follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems</p>



<p><b>Goal 17</b> Partnership for the goals</p>	<p><b>Para 17</b> - enhancement of implementation capacity and capacity building of developing countries</p> <p><b>Para 18</b> - adequate and sustainable support</p> <p><b>Para 19(m)</b> - <i>inter alia</i> developing countries need the adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support incl. through finance, technology transfer and capacity</p> <p><b>Part III</b> - each State has a responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk through cooperation</p>	<p><b>Art 3</b> - support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of PA</p> <p><b>Art 4</b> - support for developing countries</p> <p><b>Art 7</b> - strengthen regional cooperation on adaptation where appropriate, assist developing countries</p> <p><b>Art 9</b> - developed countries shall provide financial assistance to developing countries</p> <p><b>Art. 10</b> - innovation and resilience, financing developing countries</p> <p><b>Art 11</b> – capacity-building, finance</p>
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## 8. Conclusions

The PA, SF and SDGs connect and interact with each other in several different ways, both directly in terms of reference by one instrument to the subject matter of the other, and by sharing general themes and overarching goals. There is value in ensuring that there is an integrated approach to achieve the goals set out in the three agreements.

Both the PA and SF emphasise the importance of international cooperation and share a commitment to aid developing countries so that they meet the aims of each instrument in recognition of their vulnerability. Furthermore, connections to the SF are evident in guidance supplementary to the PA, such as the Katowice Climate Package. These common compatible points ensure that the instruments may be implemented with each other to not only achieve their common goals, but also their own unique aims.

The SDGs link very closely to the PA, both in terms of subject matter and overarching themes

and goals. Both instruments place poverty eradication at their heart, thereby fostering their inter connectivity, and enabling parallel achievement of their shared and respective aims. Several connections between the SF and SDGs are evident as much of the SF can be read as mutually supporting the goals of the SDGs, especially emphasising the need to recognise the vulnerability of developing countries.

A few overarching themes, such as resilience and ecosystem protection, are evident between all three of the instruments. These take the form of common goals to be pursued alongside the primary aim of each instrument, such as ending poverty and hunger, encouraging partnership and cooperation, and achieving gender equality. These and their other links and synergies demonstrate that the main aims of the PA, SF and SDGs can be (and should be) pursued together in order to achieve the societal goals they seek to address.

As such, the tripartite interlinkages recognise the need to address all hazards and risks, especially through an integrated approach, so that any and

all overlapping efforts in one sector does not become counterbalanced by potentially increased risk in another sector. Similarly, their overlapping and integral natures place high importance on ensuring sufficient and sustainable climate

change support reaches vulnerable and developing countries so that their adaptation efforts can be further unified with sustainable development and disaster risk reduction as an imperative.



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