

**A. Compilation of proposed post-2015 goals and targets on disaster resilience
(as of June 2013)**

| | Proposed goals | Proposed targets | Indicators | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1. UNISDR and WMO's think piece 'Disaster risk and resilience' (May 2012) | Stand alone goal: To reduce risk and build resilience to disasters for all | Target 1: Nations to halve disaster mortality by 2030 | Indicator 1.1: Crude mortality rate (disaster deaths per 1000 habitants) | |
| | | Target 2: Nations to halve economic losses from disasters in 2030 | Indicator 2.1: Direct economic losses by GDP | |
| | | Target 3: All nations to develop a national disaster risk reduction and resilience plan by 2030 | Indicator 3.1: National disaster risk reduction plans and resilience plans adopted and referenced in national development plans | |
| | Reference to DRR mainstreamed into other goals such as education, health and environment, water, cities and poverty reduction | Example target of goal on education: Primary schools certified to be in conformity with hazard resistant building standards relevant to the region. | Example indicator: Percentage of primary schools certified to be in conformity with hazard resistant building standards relevant to the region | |
| 2. High Level Panel on the post-2015 development agenda's report 'A New Global Partnership' (May 2013) | GOAL 1: End poverty | Target 1d: Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x% | Indicators to be disaggregated by income, gender, location, age, people living with disabilities, and relevant social group. Tarets will be considered achieved if they are met for all relevant income and social groups | |
| | The report proposes Cities and Climate Change as 2 of 8 cross cutting themes that all goals should address | | | |
| 3. SDSN's report 'An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development' (June 2013) | GOAL 6: Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity | Target 6b: Halt forest and wetland conversion to agriculture, protect soil resources, and ensure that farming systems are resilient to climate change and disasters | Targets are advised to be specified at country or sub-national level. Each target will require one or more indicators to be developed | |
| | GOAL 7: Empower inclusive productive and resilient cities | Target 7c: Ensure safe air and water quality for all, and integrate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, efficient land and resource use and climate an disaster resilience into investments and standards | | |
| 4. ODI's 'Disaster risk management in post-2015 development goals: potential indicators and targets' (April 2013) | Scenario 1: Stand alone goal GOAL: Reduce risk of disasters | Target 1: By 2030, reduce by 20% the economic loss from disasters | Example indicators: 1. No. of men, women, children killed by age, location, hazard type and socio economic group as proportion of population exposed (actual + modelled data) 2. Direct economic losses as % of GDP 3. % of budget allotted to DRR/preparedness 4. Proportion of people living in poverty in areas exposed to natural hazards 5/ Proportion of new health care facilities built in compliance with building codes and standards to withstand hazards | |
| | | Target 2: By 2030, halve the number of people killed by disasters | | |
| | | Target 3: By 2030, no additional people enter poverty | | |
| | | Target 4: By 2030, all new hospitals and health facilities are built to withstand local hazards | | |
| | Scenario 2: Resilience-type goal | Target 1: By 2030, halve the number of people killed by disasters | | Example indicators: 1. No. of men, women children killed by age, location, hazards type and socioeconomic group as proportion of population exposed 2. %of budget allocated to DRR/preparedness 3. Other indicators relating to non disaster target |
| | GOAL: Enhance community resilience | Target 2: Other resilience related targets for example: by 2030, halve violence against women and girls or achieve 100% access to adequate food all year round | | |

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| (Continued) | Scenario 3: DRM mainstreamed in other goals GOAL on Poverty reduction and GOAL on education | Target: Reduce by 1 billion the number of people at risk [of falling into poverty] | Example indicators: 1. Proportion of population above/below security poverty line of \$10 PPP per capita at which risk of falling back into poverty falls drastically 2. % of newly built early childhood development, primary and secondary educational facilities certified to be in conformity with locally appropriate hazard-resistant building standard, codes and norms 3. No. of children killed in school by disasters, with none killed by disasters in new schools built after 2015 (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) |
| | | Target: By 2030, halve the no. of children killed in schools by disasters with no children killed by disasters in new schools built after 2015 | |
| 5. CIDI and Korean Development Institute's 'Post-2015 Development Agenda: Goals, targets and indicators' (2012) | GOAL 10 : Sustainable management of the biosphere enabling people and the planet to thrive together (with targets for climate change, biodiversity, planetary boundaries and energy) | Target on climate change | Total CO2 emissions |
| | | | CO2 emissions per capita |
| | | | CO3 emissions per GDP (PPP) |
| | | | Greenhouse gas emissions |
| | | | Global surface temperature anomaly relative to base period 1951-1980 |
| 6. Oxfam's core recommendations for HFA2 and Oxfam's 'Post-2015 development goals: International position' | GOAL: A stand-alone goal on risk, with a central focus on tackling and radically reducing disaster risk and potentially covering other areas such as conflict. | Target: Reduce the direct human cost of disasters | Example indicator: Number of people killed, harmed, made jobless, made homeless; reduction in humanitarian needs as measured by the Consolidated Appeals Process |
| | | Target: Reduce the direct economic cost of disasters | Example indicator: Financial cost as % of GDP of all direct losses (home, schools, hospitals etc. destroyed or damaged); share of poorest quartile in national consumption does not decline in crisis year. |
| | | Target: Reduce the exposure and vulnerability of the poorest quartile | Example indicators: More people with secure land tenure in non-hazard prone zones; safe water source not at risk (flood, drought, seismic, cyclone risks); access to modern early warning systems; social protection/insurance coverage; access to safe schools and hospitals. |

To access mentioned publications, please use links as follows:

1. UNISDR and WMO Think Piece 'Disaster Risk and Resilience': http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Think%20Pieces/3_disaster_risk_resilience.pdf
2. High Level Panel on the post-2015 development agenda's report 'A New Global Partnership': <http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf>
3. SDSN's report 'An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development': <http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/06/130613-SDSN-An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-FINAL.pdf>
4. ODI's 'Disaster risk management in post-2015 development goals: potential indicators and targets': <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8354.pdf>
5. CIDI and KDI's 'Post-2015 Development Agenda: Goals, targets and indicators': http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/MDG_Post_2015v3.pdf
6. Oxfam's core recommendations for HFA2 and Oxfam's 'Post-2015 development goals: International position': <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/oxfam-post-2015-framework-policy-28jan2013.pdf>

* Please note that most publications listed emphasise that the goals and targets are illustrative and that more robust work needs to be done to develop them. Almost all of them mention the need for more work on the development of indicators, particularly.

*Please also note that this document is a living document and does not claim to be exhaustive

B. Compilation of proposed post-2015 goals and targets on climate change

| | Proposed goals | Proposed targets | Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. SDSN's report 'An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development (June 2013)' | GOAL 8: Curb human induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy | Target 8a. Decarbonize the energy system, ensure clean energy for all and improve energy | One or more indicator to be developed for each target. Targets to be specified at national and sub national levels |
| | | Target 8b.Reduce non energy related emissions of greenhouse gases through improved practices in agriculture, forestry, waste management and industry. | |
| | | Target 8c. Adopt incentives, including pricing greenhouse gas emissions, to curb climate change and promote technology transfer to developing countries | |
| 2. High Level Panel on the post-2015 development agenda's report 'A New Global Partnership' (May 2013) | GOAL 12: Ensure a global enabling environment and catalyse long-term finance | Target 12c. Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements | Indicators to be disaggregated by income, gender, location, age, people living with disabilities, and relevant social group. Tarets will be considered achieved if they are met for all relevant income and social groups |
| | In addition to the specific target mentioned above, the report proposes Climate Change as 1 of 7 cross cutting themes that all goals should address. Many proposed targets under different goals (such as those on energy efficiency and use of renewable energy; the spread of more sustainable agricultural practices; tackling deforestation and increasing reforestation in the context of improving peoples' livelihoods, and food security, taking into account the value of natural resources, and bio-diversity) have been considered as contributors to a low-carbon rajjectory. | | |
| 3. CIDI and Korean Development Institute's 'Post-2015 Development Agenda: Goals, targets and indicators' (2012) | GOAL 10 : Sustainable management of the biosphere enabling people and the planet to thrive together (with targets for climate change, biodiversity, planetary boundaries and energy) | Target on climate change | Total CO2 emissions |
| | | | CO2 emissions per capita |
| | | | CO3 emissions per GDP (PPP) |
| | | | Greenhouse gas emissions |
| | | | Global surface temperature anomaly relative to base period 1951-1980 |

To access mentioned publications, please use links as follows:

1. SDSN's report 'An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development': <http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/06/130613-SDSN-An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-FINAL.pdf>
2. High Level Panel on the post-2015 development agenda's report 'A New Global Partnership': <http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf>
3. CIDI and KDI's 'Post-2015 Development Agenda: Goals, targets and indicators': http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/MDG_Post_2015v3.pdf

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