

# Sustainable Development Goals



## Climate Resilience for SIDS in the Age of the Sustainable Development Goals: The Case of Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

**Location:** Geneva, Switzerland

**Resolution Adopted on:** 25 September 2015

### History

Preceding its adoption in 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were conceived at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, June 2012 in preparation for the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The final 17 SDGs were distilled from the hundreds of suggestions and are supported by 169 targets with 230 indicators.

### Vision

Building on the accomplishments of the MDGs, the SDGs aim to exceed these achievements and chart a new global development path for the next 15 years. It will encourage work in areas of importance, such as gender equality, poverty and climate resilience. On 25 September, 2015, the SDGs were adopted by the General Assembly, and are expected to guide and inspire the sustainable development agenda of all member countries.

### Goals

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|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. No Poverty                 | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy            | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production |
| 2. Zero hunger                | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth        | 13. Climate Action                         |
| 3. Good health and Wellbeing  | 9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure | 14. Life Below Water                       |
| 4. Quality Education          | 10. Reduced Inequality                    | 15. Life on Land                           |
| 5. Gender equality            | 11. Sustainable Cities and communities    | 16. Peace and Justice                      |
| 6. Clean water and sanitation |   | 17. Partnership for goals                  |

### Future

Across the SDG framework, resilience as a crosscutting theme is both implicitly and explicitly acknowledged. *“By 2030, build 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”.*

In the climate context, resiliency is further reiterated in target 13.1 calling for strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, as well as, target 11.b which speaks to increasing the number of human settlements that adopt integrated plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters in line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030.

Acknowledging the need for guidance in implementing the SDG 2030 agenda, a High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development will be used to provide political leadership and spur coherent policies informed by evidence, science and country experiences. It will also address emerging issues and search for solutions at the level it arises.