

The UN resolution refers to five 'areas of critical importance'; sometimes known as the 5 'P's, these are People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships (see Table 1). However, the SDGs do have a clear goal on climate action (Goal 13), which has been strengthened subsequently by the Paris Agreement of the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Also adopted in March 2015, and with a similar timescale, was the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–30) which succeeded the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–15); the Sendai Framework was agreed by 187 countries and was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015. However, the SDGs are voluntary commitments by governments in contrast to the formal Paris Agreement which is legally binding now that it has been signed by 55% of parties and that those who have signed are responsible for more than 55% of greenhouse gas emissions. The goals were launched with the strap-line of 'Ensuring that no-one is left behind' with its implication that development and levelling up will be the keys to progress by 2030.