

# HOW PREPAREDNESS SUPPORTS THE SDGs

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty is both a driver and consequence of disasters. Protecting livelihoods of vulnerable communities impacted by disasters through preparedness measures is vital. Preparation for cash for work programmes, expansion of social protection schemes and planning for small enterprise training and support can sustain livelihoods swept away by disaster.

A vast number of people affected by disasters rely on agriculture for their survival. The agricultural sector absorbs 22 % of total damage and losses caused by disasters. Preparedness measures such as food stockpiling and livestock de-stocking pre-crisis allow populations to reduce the impact of disasters and prepare for their recovery.

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture

2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Disasters are often accompanied by increased health risks. Respiratory diseases are quickly shared among displaced populations thrown together post disaster. Diarrheal disease and cholera can follow on from disrupted water and sanitation practice. Many of these risks are reducible through preparedness of emergency medical facilities and supplies.

Disasters destroy schools and associated infrastructure, and schools are co-opted to house displaced people. Disruption to education is devastating where access to education is already limited; so preparing staff and equipment for temporary schools and child friendly spaces ensures continuation of education in post-disaster contexts. Schools also act as important platforms for risk awareness raising and disaster planning.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls

Natural disasters can amplify pre-crisis inequalities and impact women, girls, boys and men differently. In general, women and girls are far more likely to die in a disaster than men and boys. Integrating gender perspectives in preparedness planning lays a strong foundation for delivering a gender sensitive emergency response, and for improving gender equality.

Inadequate sanitation and lack of water make disaster-affected populations vulnerable to diseases. Disaster preparedness that includes water and sanitation and hygiene (WASH) through stockpiling purification tablets, water distribution equipment or planning for recovery of wells and water infrastructure allows people to continue living with dignity and comfort.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

Disrupted energy supplies risk lives, but also undermine livelihoods, and education in the home. When countries design and adopt policies that consider emergency energy strategies as part of preparedness measures, lives will be saved, livelihoods reestablished more quickly and humanitarian responders will be able to deliver more effective and reliable services.

Disaster preparedness safeguards individual and joint financial assets and brings significant economic benefits and cost savings to affected countries, which would otherwise be burdened with increased expenditures post-disaster. Disasters can destroy previous development gains, if livelihood, industrial and anticipatory financial preparedness efforts are ignored.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



For more information on the Global Preparedness Partnership visit - <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/gpp>



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Disasters damage critical infrastructure and disrupt services, and swift recovery requires industry and infrastructure to resume normal operations asap post-disaster. Relevant redundancies and standards for disaster resilient infrastructure guarantee that basic needs are met even when disaster strikes. Research and partnerships for novel preparedness measures and technological innovations improve national readiness.

Disasters reinforce inequalities. Preparedness planning must include inequality analysis, and effects of disaster on human mobility and migration patterns. Disadvantaged groups can contribute to building disaster resilience, and wealthy countries can assist least developed countries in their regions in establishing their national preparedness.

Reduce inequality within and among countries

**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

By 2030, almost 60 per cent of the world's population will live in urban areas. Unplanned expansion of cities, increases the exposure of people and their assets to natural hazards. Urban preparedness requires specific planning for emergency shelter provision and guidelines to 'build back better'.

Disaster response can encourage unsustainable consumption; new foods, increased plastics use, new waste management issues and perverse incentives to support the response. Thoughtful preparedness for support to damaged or destroyed means of production can create opportunities to encourage 'building back better' and more sustainable consumption and production processes.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



**13** CLIMATE ACTION



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Climate change contributes to more extreme and increased incidences of weather-induced disasters. Reducing risk through strengthened preparedness capacities will save lives, time and money. Preparedness for climate disaster is inextricably linked to climate change adaptation programs.

Preparedness must consider at-risk coastal areas to mitigate debris, waste and effluent dumping into rivers and oceans post-disaster. Planning for sustainable recovery of coastal livelihoods such as fisheries can hasten the reestablishment of livelihoods and protect against damage to marine ecosystems.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

**14** LIFE BELOW WATER



**15** LIFE ON LAND



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

Disaster displaced communities place new stresses on groundwater, vegetation supply and air quality. Sound preparation for; waste management, cooking and heating fuel, and food and water supply, mean that degradation of the surrounding ecosystem is reduced.

Disasters create instability through; population displacement, unequal response support and access disruptions. Pre-disaster planning considers conflicts in at-risk contexts and the likely legal and protection needs of populations. From voting processes to land ownership issues, peace, accountability and access can be ensured in the post-disaster environment only with careful planning in advance.

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice and build effective, accountable institutions

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The international community has no systematic approach for financing and supporting risk-prone countries to be better prepared for disasters. Partnerships such as the Global Preparedness Partnership are needed to make high risk countries ready to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters of all kinds.

