

Annex A: Examples of disaster impacts on efforts to meet the MDGs

MDG	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Damage to housing, service infrastructure, savings, productive assets and human losses reduce livelihood sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Negative macroeconomic impacts including severe short-term fiscal impacts and wider, longer-term impacts on growth, development and poverty reduction. ● Forced sale of productive assets by vulnerable households pushes many into long-term poverty and increases inequality.
2. Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Damage to education infrastructure. ● Population displacement interrupts schooling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased need for child labour for household work, especially for girls. ● Reduced household assets make schooling less affordable, girls probably affected most.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As men migrate to seek alternative work, women/girls bear an increased burden of care. ● Women often bear the brunt of distress 'coping' strategies e.g. by reducing food intake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergency programmes may reinforce power structures which marginalise women. ● Domestic and sexual violence may rise in the wake of a disaster.
4. Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children are often most at risk, e.g. of drowning in floods. ● Damage to health and water and sanitation infrastructure. ● Injury and illness from disaster weakens children's immune systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased numbers of orphaned, abandoned and homeless children. ● Household asset depletion makes clean water, food and medicine less affordable.
5. Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pregnant women are often at high risk from death/injury in disasters. ● Damage to health infrastructure. ● Injury and illness from disaster can weaken women's health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased responsibilities and workloads create stress for surviving mothers. ● Household asset depletion makes clean water, food and medicine less affordable.
6. Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor health and nutrition following disasters weakens immunity. ● Damage to health infrastructure. Increased respiratory diseases associated with damp, dust and air pollution linked to disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased risk from communicable and vector borne diseases, e.g. malaria and diarrhoeal diseases following floods. ● Impoverishment and displacement following disaster can increase exposure to disease, including HIV and AIDS, and disrupt health care.

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7. Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Damage to key environmental resources and exacerbation of soil erosion or deforestation. Damage to water management and other urban infrastructure. ● Slum dwellers/people in temporary settlements often heavily affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disaster-induced migration to urban areas and damage to urban infrastructure increase the number of slum dwellers without access to basic services and exacerbate poverty.
8. Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impacts on programmes for small island developing states from tropical storms, tsunamis etc. ● Impacts on commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally. 	
All MDGs		Reallocation of resources – including Official Development Assistance (ODA) – from development to relief and recovery.