DECEMBER 23, 2025

SGG 6: COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

STRONGER TOGETHER, READY FOR TOMORROW

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SGG 6: Community Resilience and Disaster Preparedness

Chapter 1 — Executive Summary

Resilience is the quiet strength that allows communities to withstand shocks and recover with dignity. SGG 6 recognizes that disasters—whether natural hazards, health crises, economic shocks, or conflict—are not abstract possibilities but lived realities for millions. When systems fail, it is people who bear the weight. This goal seeks to ensure that every community, regardless of geography or resources, has the knowledge, structures, and social bonds to prepare, respond, and rebuild.

The essence of resilience is not only infrastructure or emergency plans; it is trust, cooperation, and foresight. Agenda 2074 frames resilience as a shared responsibility: governments must provide enabling policies and early-warning systems, institutions must embed preparedness into governance, and citizens must be empowered with skills and information. This approach aligns with global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities, but it goes further—placing social equity at the center. Vulnerable groups, often the hardest hit, must not be an afterthought; they must be the starting point.

SGG 6 envisions communities where preparedness is woven into everyday life: schools that teach risk awareness, workplaces that plan for continuity, and neighborhoods that organize mutual support networks. It is about moving from reactive crisis management to proactive resilience building—creating societies that bend but do not break. By 2074, resilience should not be a privilege; it should be a universal standard, accessible to all and adaptable everywhere.

Chapter 2 — Goal Statement and Definition

Goal Statement

To guarantee, by adoption and practice, that every community has the capacity to anticipate, withstand, and recover from disasters and disruptions by 2074. This includes integrated early-warning systems, inclusive preparedness plans, community-based response networks, and recovery strategies that prioritize equity and dignity. The goal is universally adaptable and open-access, enabling governments, private actors, and civil society to embed resilience into governance and daily life without financial barriers.

Definition

"Community resilience" refers to the collective ability of a population to absorb shocks—natural, economic, health-related, or social—while maintaining essential functions and safeguarding human rights. It is not limited to physical infrastructure; it encompasses social cohesion, institutional readiness, and individual empowerment. "Disaster preparedness" means the systematic planning and capacity-building that enable timely, coordinated, and inclusive responses to emergencies, reducing harm and accelerating recovery. Together, these concepts form a continuum: prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery—anchored in equity and participation.

SGG 6 draws on the principles of the Sendai Framework and SDG 11 but expands their scope by embedding resilience into social governance and linking it to other Social Global Goals, such as mental health, education, and protection of vulnerable populations. It is a call to action for societies to move

beyond reactive measures and embrace resilience as a permanent feature of governance and community life.

Chapter 3 — Strategic Rationale

Resilience is not a luxury; it is a necessity for survival and dignity in a world where shocks—natural disasters, pandemics, economic crises, and conflicts—are increasingly frequent and severe. The rationale for SGG 6 begins with a simple truth: communities that are prepared recover faster, suffer less harm, and protect the most vulnerable. When resilience is absent, disasters do more than destroy infrastructure—they fracture social bonds, deepen poverty, and erode trust in institutions.

Global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) emphasize preparedness and risk reduction as pillars of sustainable development. Yet, these commitments often remain technical and distant from everyday life. Agenda 2074 reframes resilience as a social equity imperative: it is not only about building stronger bridges or early-warning systems; it is about ensuring that every person—regardless of income, gender, or geography—has the knowledge, networks, and institutional support to withstand shocks.

Resilience also drives economic and social stability. Communities that plan for continuity protect jobs, maintain education, and safeguard health services during crises. Conversely, unprepared systems collapse under pressure, leaving families without income, children without schooling, and vulnerable groups without protection. By embedding resilience into governance and community practice, SGG 6 creates a foundation for all other Social Global Goals: education, health, gender equality, and mental well-being cannot thrive in environments of chronic disruption.

Finally, resilience is about foresight and solidarity. It calls for a shift from reactive crisis management to proactive risk governance—where preparedness is not an emergency measure but a permanent feature of social systems. This strategic rationale positions SGG 6 as a cornerstone of Agenda 2074's vision: societies that bend but do not break, where recovery is swift, inclusive, and anchored in dignity.

Chapter 4 — Advocacy Objectives

Advocacy for SGG 6 must make resilience a shared responsibility and a lived reality. The objectives are designed to move preparedness out of policy documents and into homes, schools, workplaces, and community spaces.

Policy Integration and Governance Reform
Governments should embed disaster preparedness into national development plans, urban policies, and social protection frameworks. This includes mandatory risk assessments, inclusive contingency planning, and legal guarantees for the protection of vulnerable groups during crises.

Community Empowerment and Education
Resilience begins with knowledge. Advocacy must ensure that schools teach risk awareness and life-saving skills, workplaces adopt continuity plans, and communities organize mutual support networks. WOSL Group will lead grassroots campaigns to normalize preparedness as part of everyday life.

Inclusive Planning and Equity Focus
Preparedness must prioritize those most at risk—women, children, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities. Advocacy should promote participatory planning processes where these voices shape local strategies, ensuring that resilience is not uniform but tailored to diverse needs.

Technology and Early-Warning Systems

DESA will advocate for open-access digital tools that deliver timely alerts, map vulnerabilities, and support rapid coordination. These systems must be ethical, accessible, and multilingual, ensuring that technology serves everyone, not just the privileged.

Measurable Advocacy Outcomes

Benchmarks include:

• Number of jurisdictions adopting resilience legislation and contingency frameworks;

• Percentage of schools and workplaces implementing preparedness programs;

• Expansion of community-based early-warning networks;

• Uptake of digital resilience tools verified for accessibility and equity;

• Participation rates of vulnerable groups in planning processes.

Advocacy Matrix

Objective	Non-Financial Action	Expected Outcome	Reference Framework
Policy Integration	Embed resilience in laws and development plans	Universal legal guarantee for preparedness	Sendai Framework; SDG 11
Community Empowerment	Risk-awareness curricula; local support networks	Increased readiness and social cohesion	Agenda 2074; Education 2030
Inclusive Planning	Participatory processes; equity audits	Tailored strategies for vulnerable groups	SDG 10; Agenda 2074
Technology Access	Open early-warning platforms; multilingual alerts	Timely, inclusive crisis communication	DESA standards; SDG 9

Advocacy under SGG 6 is not about fear—it is about confidence. It seeks to create societies where preparedness is second nature, where communities know that when disruption comes, they will not face it alone.

Chapter 5 — Implementation Pathways (Non-Financial)

Building resilience is not about waiting for the storm; it is about preparing so that when it comes, communities stand together and recover quickly. The implementation pathways for SGG 6 are practical, inclusive, and designed to work without heavy financial dependency. They rely on governance, knowledge-sharing, and social cooperation rather than costly infrastructure alone.

Integrating Resilience into Everyday Governance

Governments can embed disaster preparedness into local development plans and urban policies. This means risk assessments become routine, contingency plans are not optional, and equity audits ensure that vulnerable groups are prioritized. These steps require commitment and coordination—not large budgets.

Education as a First Line of Defense

Schools are powerful platforms for resilience. By teaching risk awareness and basic emergency skills, we prepare future generations to act calmly and effectively. Life-skills curricula, drills, and community engagement programs can be implemented with minimal cost but maximum impact.

Community Networks and Social Bonds

Resilience thrives where communities trust and support each other. Local networks—neighborhood committees, volunteer groups, and mutual aid circles—can organize evacuation plans, share resources, and provide emotional support during crises. WOSL Group will help mobilize these networks, making preparedness a shared cultural norm.

Technology for Timely Action

DESA will provide open-access digital tools for early-warning alerts, hazard mapping, and crisis coordination. These tools must be simple, multilingual, and accessible even in low-connectivity areas. Technology should empower, not exclude.

Peer Learning and Cooperative Governance

Agenda 74 Agency will convene dialogues where cities, schools, and organizations share best practices. GSCA will issue cooperative charters for resilience governance, ensuring that preparedness is embedded in institutional frameworks.

Illustrative Pathways Table

Pathway	Action	Expected Outcome
Governance Integration	Risk audits; contingency plans	Preparedness becomes standard policy
Education	Risk-awareness curricula; drills	Children and youth equipped for emergencies
Community Networks	Volunteer groups; mutual aid	Stronger social cohesion and rapid response
Technology	Early-warning apps; hazard maps	Timely alerts and coordinated action
Peer Learning	Multi-actor dialogues; charters	Shared knowledge and governance alignment

These pathways make resilience practical and inclusive. They turn preparedness from a technical concept into a lived reality—woven into schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods.

Chapter 6 — Institutional Anchoring

Resilience cannot be left to chance or charity; it needs clear custodianship and shared responsibility. Agenda 2074 provides a governance ecosystem that ensures resilience is championed at every level.

GSEA (Global Social Equity Alliance) will lead advocacy, making resilience a social equity issue, not just a technical one. It will push for policies that protect vulnerable groups and promote inclusive planning.

GSIA (Global Social Impact Alliance) will oversee compliance, conducting resilience audits and publishing transparent reports on preparedness standards.

GSCA (Global Social Cooperative Alliance) will develop cooperative governance charters for municipalities, schools, and organizations, embedding resilience into bylaws and operational frameworks.

WOSL Group will activate communities, organizing local preparedness campaigns, volunteer networks, and peer-support systems.

Agenda 74 Agency will facilitate implementation through multi-actor dialogues, policy templates, and knowledge-sharing platforms.

DESA (Digital Enablement) will ensure that technology serves resilience ethically and inclusively, providing open-access early-warning systems and digital coordination tools.

Universal Adaptability and Open Access
SGG 6 is designed for universal adoption. All toolkits, charters, and digital resources will be freely available, allowing governments, businesses, and civil society to adapt them locally without licensing or financial barriers.

Roles and Responsibilities Snapshot

Actor	Responsibility
Governments	Embed resilience in law and policy; prioritize vulnerable groups
Private Sector	Adopt continuity plans; support employee preparedness
Civil Society	Mobilize communities; monitor equity in planning
Creativa Ecosystem	Advocacy (GSEA); compliance (GSIA); governance (GSCA); grassroots (WOSL); implementation (A74); technology (DESA)

Institutional anchoring ensures resilience is not an afterthought but a permanent feature of governance and community life—accessible, inclusive, and future-ready.

Chapter 7 — Compliance and Governance Principles

Resilience cannot be left to goodwill; it needs rules, accountability, and shared responsibility. Compliance under SGG 6 is about making preparedness a permanent feature of governance and community life—not an optional extra. These principles ensure that commitments translate into action and that no one is left behind when disaster strikes.

Legal and Policy Obligations
Governments must embed resilience into law and policy. This means mandatory risk assessments, contingency planning, and equity audits that prioritize vulnerable groups. Compliance is not about punishment; it is about creating a culture where preparedness is expected and monitored.

Institutional Accountability
Schools, workplaces, and local authorities should conduct annual resilience audits. These audits track readiness indicators—such as the existence of evacuation plans, early-warning systems, and

community engagement programs—and publish results openly. Transparency builds trust and drives improvement.

Participatory Governance
Preparedness works best when everyone has a voice. Governance frameworks should require consultation with community representatives, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities. This ensures that resilience strategies reflect real needs, not assumptions.

Data Integrity and Technology Ethics
Digital tools for early-warning and crisis coordination must meet standards for accessibility, privacy, and bias testing. DESA will provide open technical guidance to ensure technology empowers rather than excludes.

Open Access Principle
All compliance templates, toolkits, and charters under SGG 6 will be freely available. This guarantees universal adoption and adaptation without financial or licensing barriers.

Compliance Snapshot

Principle	What It Means	Who Oversees
Legal Integration	Resilience embedded in law and policy	GSIA
Institutional Audits	Annual reviews of readiness	GSIA
Participatory Planning	Inclusive decision-making	GSCA
Ethical Tech	Privacy and accessibility standards	DESA
Open Access	Free toolkits and templates	Agenda 74 Agency

Compliance under SGG 6 is not about bureaucracy—it is about building confidence that when disruption comes, systems will hold and communities will stand together.

Chapter 8 — Monitoring and Advocacy Metrics

Monitoring resilience is about more than counting plans on paper; it is about measuring readiness where it matters—on the ground. SGG 6 uses clear, practical indicators to track progress and guide advocacy.

Core Indicators
• **Policy Adoption** — Number of jurisdictions with resilience laws and contingency frameworks.
• **Community Engagement** — Percentage of communities with active preparedness networks.
• **Education Integration** — Share of schools implementing risk-awareness curricula and drills.
• **Technology Access** — Uptake of early-warning systems verified for accessibility and equity.
• **Equity in Planning** — Participation rates of vulnerable groups in resilience planning processes.

Monitoring Matrix

Indicator	How It's Measured	Target by 2074
Policy Adoption	GSIA compliance audits	Universal integration of resilience in law
Community Engagement	Local network reports	100% of communities with active networks
Education Integration	School audits	Risk-awareness in all schools
Technology Access	DESA compliance checks	Universal access to ethical early-warning tools
Equity in Planning	Participation records	Full inclusion of vulnerable groups

Advocacy metrics complement these indicators by tracking the number of campaigns launched, partnerships formed, and public dialogues held. These metrics ensure that resilience is not just a technical goal but a social movement—visible, measurable, and embraced by communities everywhere.

Chapter 9 — Risk and Mitigation

Resilience sounds simple in theory, but in practice, it faces real-world obstacles. The first risk is **complacency**—the belief that disasters are rare or someone else's responsibility. This mindset leaves communities vulnerable when crises strike. Mitigation begins with awareness: embedding preparedness into education, workplace policies, and community life so that readiness becomes second nature.

The second risk is **inequality in resilience**. Vulnerable groups—such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and those in remote areas—often lack access to early-warning systems or safe evacuation routes. Mitigation requires equity audits and participatory planning, ensuring that those most at risk have a voice and priority in resilience strategies.

A third risk is **fragmented governance**. When responsibilities are unclear, coordination falters during emergencies. Mitigation involves clear institutional roles, cooperative governance charters, and transparent reporting so that every actor knows their duty before a crisis occurs.

The fourth risk is **technology gaps and exclusion**. Digital early-warning systems can save lives, but only if they are accessible, multilingual, and privacy-protective. DESA will provide open technical guidance to ensure technology empowers rather than excludes.

Finally, **resource strain during cascading crises**—such as pandemics combined with climate shocks—can overwhelm systems. Mitigation lies in continuity planning, community networks, and flexible governance models that adapt quickly under pressure.

Risk–Mitigation Snapshot

Risk	Mitigation
Complacency	Awareness campaigns; school drills; workplace continuity plans
Inequality	Equity audits; participatory planning; priority for vulnerable groups

Risk	Mitigation
Fragmented Governance	Clear institutional roles; cooperative charters; transparent reporting
Technology Gaps	Open-access tools; multilingual alerts; privacy safeguards
Resource Strain	Continuity planning; community networks; flexible governance

Resilience is not about eliminating risk—it is about reducing harm and recovering faster. These mitigation strategies make that possible.

Chapter 10 — Alignment with Other Goals

SGG 6 is a bridge goal—it strengthens and depends on many other Social Global Goals. It supports **SGG 1 (Universal Access to Essential Services)** by ensuring that health, water, and education systems remain functional during crises. It complements **SGG 2 (Eradicating Poverty)** because disasters often push families deeper into poverty; resilience protects livelihoods and reduces economic shocks.

It works hand-in-hand with **SGG 3 (Gender Equality)** by prioritizing women's safety and leadership in preparedness planning. It reinforces **SGG 4 (Educational Equity)** by embedding risk-awareness into curricula, making schools hubs of resilience. It is inseparable from **SGG 5 (Mental Health)** because psychological support during and after crises is vital for recovery.

SGG 6 also advances **SGG 7 (Inclusive Urban Development)** by promoting safe, climate-resilient infrastructure, and **SGG 8 (Social Justice and Governance)** by embedding transparency and participation in disaster planning. It links to **SGG 13 (Protection of Vulnerable Populations)** by ensuring that resilience strategies prioritize those most at risk. Finally, it intersects with **SGG 17 (Ethical Use of Technology)** through digital early-warning systems that respect privacy and accessibility.

In short, resilience is not a siloed ambition—it is the backbone of Agenda 2074. Without it, progress on other goals can unravel in the face of shocks.

Closing Summary

SGG 6 turns resilience from a technical term into a lived reality. It envisions communities where preparedness is woven into daily life—where schools teach risk awareness, workplaces plan for continuity, and neighborhoods organize mutual support. It calls for governance that is proactive, inclusive, and transparent, and for technology that serves everyone, not just the privileged.

By 2074, resilience should not be a privilege; it should be a universal standard. Through advocacy, compliance, and open-access tools, SGG 6 ensures that societies bend but do not break—recovering swiftly, protecting dignity, and safeguarding the most vulnerable. In doing so, it lays the foundation for every other Social Global Goal, because without resilience, equity and progress cannot endure.