United Kingdom

Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review - Report - United Kingdom

Generic

Do you have a national database for collecting disaster losses?

No

When do you plan to start collecting data attributed to disasters?

The UK - for many decades - has collected a significant volume and breadth of information relating to disasters occurring in the UK. This information feeds directly into UK policymaking across Government, for the purposes of improving future interventions and "building back better". This is coordinated at the national governmental level through the UK Cabinet Office's Civil Contingencies Secretariat (the UK's de facto National Platform), and through the UK's Chief Scientific Adviser - both of which directly support the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The UK has a highly sophisticated and internationally recognised National Risk Assessment which identifies all of the key risks faced by the UK, and identifies Lead Government Departments or Agencies to each of these risks. This NRA is informed by world-leading scientific and technical advice. From this NRA flows a number of National Resilience Planning Assumptions - the "common consequences" of risks occurring. We then plan around the likelihood of these consequences occurring. Therefore, detailed information relating to disaster losses are collected and analysed by the relevant Lead Government Department or Agency, and used to inform investment decisions in order to "build back better", and to inform and improve risk assessments in future years. For example, the Multi-Coloured Manual which guides users carrying out economic assessments of flood and coastal erosion risk

management schemes is informed by detailed analysis of the impacts of flood events (such as the winter 2013/14 floods: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-costs-and-impacts-of-the-winter-2013-to-2014-floods). The UK complies with the International Public Health Regulations, with Public Health England as the UK's Lead Government Department, and this system allows the sharing of data locally, nationally and internationally as required.

What resources do you need to collect data on disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Global target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030

The scope of disaster in this and subsequent targets is defined in paragraph 15 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and applies to small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risk.

Indicator A-2: Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

Do you collect number of deaths attributed to disasters ?

Yes

The scope of disaster in this and subsequent targets is defined in paragraph 15 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and applies to small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risk.

Indicator A-2: Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

Do you collect number of deaths attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of deaths attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of deaths attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of deaths attributed to disasters disaggregated by age?

Yes

Do you collect number of deaths attributed to disasters disaggregated by sex?

Yes

Do you collect number of deaths attributed to disasters disaggregated by disability?

No

Do you collect number of deaths attributed to disasters disaggregated by income?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

The scope of disaster in this and subsequent targets is defined in paragraph 15 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and applies to small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risk.

Indicator A-3: Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

Do you collect number of missing persons attributed to disasters?

No

The scope of disaster in this and subsequent targets is defined in paragraph 15 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and applies to small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risk.

Indicator A-3: Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of missing persons attributed to disasters?

Existing UK guidance and legislation relating to missing persons make collection of this kind of aggregated data highly problematic, complex and dispersed. Until UNISDR are able to provide clear technical guidance on this measure, we are unable to provide a timeline.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of missing persons attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Global target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030

Indicator B-2: Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

Do you collect number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator B-2: Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

Do you collect number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters disaggregated by age?

Yes

Do you collect number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters disaggregated by sex?

Yes

Do you collect number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters disaggregated by disability?

No

Do you collect number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters disaggregated by income?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 – 2015?

Yes

Indicator B-3: Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator B-3: Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.

UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate number of people whose dwellings have been damaged attributed to disasters. This indicator will also be necessary for Calculation of C4

Do you collect number of dwellings that were damaged attributed to disasters?

No

Indicator B-3: Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.

UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate number of people whose dwellings have been damaged attributed to disasters. This indicator will also be necessary for Calculation of C4

Does your official statistical data source provide number of people per household?

Yes

Indicator B-3: Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters disaggregated by age?

No

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters disaggregated by sex?

No

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters disaggregated by disability?

No

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters disaggregated by income?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 – 2015?

Yes

Indicator B-3: Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.

UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate number of people whose dwellings have been damaged attributed to disasters. This indicator will also be necessary for Calculation of C4

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of dwellings that were

damaged attributed to disasters?

This data type is highly dispersed, between local authorities, insurance providers and others. The UK does not routinely collect this type of data nationally, but may have examples from specific disasters during the time period.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of dwellings that were damaged attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator B-4: Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator B-4: Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate number of people whose dwellings have been destroyed attributed to disasters. This indicator will also be necessary for Calculation of C4

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator B-4: Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by age?

No

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by sex?

No

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by disability?

No

Do you collect number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by income?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator B-4: Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate number of people whose dwellings have been destroyed attributed to disasters. This indicator will also be necessary for Calculation of C4

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters at all scales?

Yes

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 – 2015?

Yes

Indicator B-5: Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters?

No

Indicator B-5: Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters. This indicator will also be necessary for Calculation of C2

Do you collect physical damage to the agricultural sector attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator B-5: Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters?

This type of information is highly complex and dispersed. It may be possible to provide some retrospective analysis on specific disasters. However, until there is clear technical guidance from UNISDR, it is not possible to say how the UK might be able to contribute this analysis.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator B-5: Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters. This indicator will also be necessary for Calculation of C2

Do you collect number of hectares on crop land damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect type of crops damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of hectares of aquacultures damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of fishing vessels damaged by disasters (Fisheries)?

Yes

Do you collect type of fishing vessels damaged by disasters (Fisheries)?

Yes

Do you collect number of hectares of forests damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect type of forests (incl. Plantations) damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of livestock lost by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect type of livestock lost by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect physical damage to the agricultural sector attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect physical damage to the agricultural sector attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect physical damaged on agricultural sector attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect physical damage to the agricultural sector attributed to disasters at all scales?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 – 2015?

Yes

Global target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP

Indicator C-2: Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.

Agriculture is understood to include the crops, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, aquaculture and forest sectors as well as associated facilities and infrastructure.

Do you collect data on direct economic agricultural loss attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator C-2: Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.

Agriculture is understood to include the crops, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, aquaculture and forest sectors as well as associated facilities and infrastructure.

UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate direct economic agricultural loss attributed to disaster.

Do you collect physical damage to the agricultural sector attributed to disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of hectares on crop land damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect type of crops damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of hectares of aquacultures damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of fishing vessels damaged by disasters (Fisheries)?

Yes

Do you collect type of fishing vessels damaged by disasters (Fisheries)?

Yes

Do you collect number of hectares of forestry damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect type of forests (incl. Plantations) damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of livestock lost by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect type of livestock lost by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect physical damage to the agricultural sector attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect physical damage to the agricultural sector attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect physical damage to the agricultural sector attributed to disasters at all scales?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 – 2015?

Yes

Indicator C-3: Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.

Productive assets would be disaggregated by economic sector, including services, according to standard international classifications. Countries would report against those economic sectors relevant to their economies. This would be described in the associated metadata.

Do you collect data on direct economic loss due to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters?

No

Indicator C-3: Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.

Productive assets would be disaggregated by economic sector, including services,

Do you collect physical impact to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters?

No

Indicator C-3: Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.

Productive assets would be disaggregated by economic sector, including services, according to standard international classifications. Countries would report against those economic sectors relevant to their economies. This would be described in the associated metadata.

When do you plan to start collecting data on direct economic loss due to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters?

Without specific UNISDR technical guidance, it is impossible to assess whether we collect this information.

What resources do you need to collect data on direct economic loss due to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology trasnfer

Indicator C-3: Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.

Productive assets would be disaggregated by economic sector, including services, according to standard international classifications. Countries would report against those

When do you plan to start collecting data on physical impact to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters?

See previous answer.

What resources do you need to collect data on physical impact to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator C-4: Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Do you collect data on direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disaster?

Yes

Indicator C-4: Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of dwellings that were damaged attributed to disasters?

No

Indicator C-4: Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator C-4: Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Does your official statistical data source provide (average value per square meter of construction, average size of dwelling, average value of dwelling)?

Yes

Indicator C-4: Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings.

Do you collect direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disaster disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disaster associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disaster disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disaster at all scales?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 – 2015?

Yes

Indicator C-4: Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters. Question might have been responded to under B-3 as a proxy for number of people whose dwellings were damaged attributed to disasters.

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of dwellings that were damaged attributed to disasters?

Without clear UNISDR technical guidance on the extent of damage, or the scale of disaster, it is not possible to say with confidence that we could provide this information.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of dwellings that were damaged attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator C-4: Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters. Question might have been responded to under B-4 as a proxy for number of people whose dwellings were destroyed attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of dwellings that were destroyed attributed to disasters at all scales?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 – 2015?

Yes

Indicator C-5: Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate a proxy for direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

Do you collect data on direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator C-5: Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate a proxy for direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

Do you collect the number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator C-5: Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

Does your official statistical data source provide (average value per square meter of construction for schools, hospitals, average size of critical infrastructures (square meters) average value per kilometer of road construction)?

Yes

Indicator C-5: Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate a proxy for direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

Do you collect direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed

critical infrastructure attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters at all scales?

Yes

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 – 2015?

Yes

Indicator C-5: Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate a proxy for direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of educational facilities destroyed or damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of health facilities destroyed or damaged by disasters?

Yes

Do you collect number of kilometres of roads destroyed or damaged by disasters?

Yes

Other what?

The UK collects relevant information relating to our 13 Critical Sectors, as defined at: https://www.cpni.gov.uk/critical-national-infrastructure-0

Do you collect number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters at all scales?

Yes

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator C-6: Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Do you collect data on direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator C-6: Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate a proxy for direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of cultural heritage mobile and non-mobile assets damaged or destroyed by disasters?

No

Indicator C-6: Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate a proxy for direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Do you collect the costs of reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of damaged and/or destroyed cultural heritage assets?

Yes

Indicator C-6: Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Do you collect direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters at all scales?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator C-6: Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicators to estimate a proxy for direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of cultural heritage mobile and non-mobile assets damaged or destroyed by disasters?

Until UNISDR can provide clear technical guidance, we are not able to confirm whether the UK collects relevant information.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of cultural heritage mobile and non-mobile assets damaged or destroyed by disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Global target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure

Indicator D-2: Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters.

Do you collect data on number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator D-2: Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters.

Note: Question may have been responded to under C-5 as proxy for damaged and destroyed critical infrastructure

Do you collect number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters at all scales?

No

___

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

___

Indicator D-3: Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters.

Do you collect data on number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters?

Yes

___

Indicator D-3: Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters.

Note: Questions may have been responded to under C-5 as proxy for damaged and detroyed critical infrastructure.

Do you collect number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

___

Do you collect number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

___

Do you collect number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters at all scales?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator D-4: Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters.

The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.

Do you collect the number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator D-4: Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters.

The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant.

Note: Questions may have been responded to under C-5 as proxy for damaged and destroyed critical infrastructure.

Do you collect number of kilometres of roads destroyed or damaged by disasters?

Yes

Other what?

See previous answer on critical sectors.

Do you collect number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters at all scales?

Yes

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator D-6: Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters.

Do you collect data on number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters?

Yes

Indicator D-6: Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters.

Do you collect number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters disaggregated by event?

Yes

Do you collect number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters associated with a hazard type?

Yes

Do you collect number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters disaggregated by location?

Yes

Do you collect number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters at all scales?

No

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator D-7: Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters.

Do you collect data on number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters?

No

Indicator D-7: Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters.

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters?

Until there is clear technical guidance from UNISDR on what is meant by 'disruption' it is not possible to provide an assessment on whether we can provide this information.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator D-8: Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters.

The decision regarding those elements of basic services to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata.

Do you collect data on number of disruptions to other basic services attributed

to disasters?

No

Indicator D-8: Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters.

The decision regarding those elements of basic services to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata.

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters?

It is not clear what "basic services" means. The UK's critical sectors (https://www.cpni.gov.uk/critical-national-infrastructure-0) cover the full range of "facilities, systems, sites, information, people, networks and processes, necessary for a country to function and upon which daily life depends". Unless UNISDR can provide further technical guidance we assume this question to solely relate to critical sectors.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Global target E: National and local DRR strategies by 2020

Indicator E-1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Do you have a national DRR strategy?

Yes

Indicator E-1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Is your national DRR strategy adopted?

Yes

Indicator E-1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Is your national DRR strategy implemented?

Yes

Indicator E-1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Note: The below elements from the Sendai Framework will provide evidence to the question if strategies are in line with the Sendai Framework.

Does the DRR strategy have a clear time frame?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy have clear targets?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy have indicators?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy integrate DRR within and across sectors?

Yes

Is the DRR strategy embedded within and across all sectors?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy promote policy coherence and compliance?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy define roles and responsibilities?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy prevent the creation of new risk?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy reduce existing risk?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience?

Yes

Is the DRR strategy based on disaster risk assessment?

Yes

Does the DRR strategy have a mechanism for follow-up?

Yes

Indicator E-2: Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

Which level of government do you consider as local? Please specify.

Sub-national - generally county council and city authorities. This differs within critical sectors (eg. health). Further technical guidance required from UNISDR on why this information is needed, and what is required.

Indicator E-2: Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Do you have local DRR strategies led by local government?

Yes

Indicator E-2: Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

What percentage of your local governments has local DRR strategies? Please specify.

All.

Indicator E-2: Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

Are your local DRR strategies adopted?

Yes

Indicator E-2: Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

Are your local DRR strategies aligned to your national DRR strategy?

Yes

Indicator E-2: Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

Are your local DRR strategies implemented?

Yes

Global target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries

Indicator F-1: Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.

Indicator F-2: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.

Indicator F-3: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.

Reporting of the provision or receipt of international cooperation for disaster risk reduction shall be done in accordance with the modalities applied in respective countries. Recipient countries are encouraged to provide information on the estimated amount of national disaster risk reduction expenditure.

Do you collect data on total official ODA support for national DRR actions?

No

Indicator F-1: Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.

Indicator F-2: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.

Indicator F-3: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.

Reporting of the provision or receipt of international cooperation for disaster risk reduction shall be done in accordance with the modalities applied in respective countries. Recipient countries are encouraged to provide information on the estimated amount of national disaster risk reduction expenditure.

Do you collect data on total other official flows in support of national DRR actions?

No

Indicator F-1: Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.

Indicator F-2: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.

Indicator F-3: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.

Reporting of the provision or receipt of international cooperation for disaster risk reduction shall be done in accordance with the modalities applied in respective countries. Recipient countries are encouraged to provide information on the estimated amount of national disaster risk reduction expenditure.

When do you plan to start collecting data on total official ODA support for national DRR actions?

As the second-largest global national donor, the UK provides significant ODA support to other countries. Resilience is one of the core requirements for all programmes of the UK's Department for International Development (DfID). However, DfID also provide significant core funding to a range of other international organisations, priority countries and NGOs, and while this funding is audited, it is not possible to say with confidence that the information required could be provided.

What resources do you need to collect data on total official ODA support for national actions?

Capacity

Financial

Technoloy tranfer

Indicator F-1: Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.

Indicator F-2: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.

Indicator F-3: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.

Reporting of the provision or receipt of international cooperation for disaster risk reduction shall be done in accordance with the modalities applied in respective countries. Recipient countries are encouraged to provide information on the estimated amount of national disaster risk reduction expenditure.

When do you plan to start collecting data on total other official flows in support of national DRR actions?

See previous answer - same argument applies.

What resources do you need to collect data on total of other official flows for national actions?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator F-4: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.

Do you collect data on total official ODA support for the transfer and exchange of DRR related technology?

No

Indicator F-4: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.

Do you collect data on total other official flows in support for the transfer and exchange of DRR related technology?

No

Indicator F-4: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator F-4: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.

When do you plan to start collecting data on total official ODA support for the transfer and exchange of DRR related technology?

See previous answer.

What resources do you need to collect data on total official ODA support for the transfer and exchange of DRR related technology?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator F-4: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.

When do you plan to start collecting data on total other offical flows in support of transfer and exchange of DRR related technology?

See previous answer.

What resources do you need to collect data on total other offical flows in support of transfer and exchange of DRR related technology?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

F-5: Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.

Do you collect data on number of programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries?

Yes

F-5: Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

F-5: Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries.

Do you collect data on number of international programmes and initiatives?

Yes

Do you collect data on number of regional programmes and initiatives?

Yes

Do you collect data on number of bilateral programmes and initiatives?

Yes

Indicator F-6: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.

Do you collect data on total official ODA support for disaster risk reduction capacity building?

No

Indicator F-6: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.

Do you collect data on total other official flows in support of disaster risk reduction capacity building?

No

Indicator F-6: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator F-6: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for

disaster risk reduction capacity-building.

When do you plan to start collecting data on total official ODA support for disaster risk reduction capacity building?

See previous answers on ODA.

What resources do you need to collect data on total official ODA support for disaster risk reduction capacity building?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator F-6: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.

When do you plan to start collecting data on total other official support in support of disaster risk reduction capacity building?

See previous answer.

What resources do you need to collect data on total other official flows in support of disaster risk reduction capacity building?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator F-7: Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries.

Do you collect data on number of programmes and initiatives for DRR related capacity building in developing countries?

Yes

Indicator F-7: Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries.

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator F-7: Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries.

Do you collect data on number of international programmes and initiatives?

Yes

Do you collect data on number of regional programmes and initiatives?

Yes

Do you collect data on number of bilateral programmes and initiatives?

Yes

Indicator F-8: Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity.

Do you collect data on initiatives to strengthen your DRR related statistical capacity?

No

Indicator F-8: Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity.

Does the collected data cover the entire period 2005 - 2015?

Yes

Indicator F-8: Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity.

When do you plan to start collecting data on initiatives to strengthen your DRR related statistical capacity?

This question does not appear to address the Indicator F-8.

What resources do you need to collect data on initiatives to strengthen your DRR related statistical capacity?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Global target G: Availability of multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information

Indicator G-2: Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.

What are the major hazards affecting your country from the list? Choose all that apply.

Geophysical

Meteorological

Hydrological

Climatological

Biological

Technological

Environmental

Man-made

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-for-civil-emergencies-2015-edition

Indicator G-2: Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.

Do you have a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems?

Yes

Indicator G-2: Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.

Which major hazards from the list are considered in your multi-hazard

monitoring and forecasting systems?

Geophysical

Meteorological

Hydrological

Climatological

Biological

Technological

Environmental

Man-made

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-for-civil-emergencies-2015-edition

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Indicator G-2: Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.

Do your monitoring and forecasting systems cover all geographical areas affected by one or more of the major hazards?

Yes

Indicator G-2: Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.

Do these monitoring and forecasting systems take into account the potential interrelated effects of multiple hazards?

Yes

Indicator G-3: Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.

Do you collect data on the number of people who have access to early warning information through local governments?

No

Indicator G-3: Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.

Do you collect data on number of people who have access to early warning information through national dissemination mechanisms?

No

Indicator G-3: Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.

When do you plan to start collecting data on the number of people with access to early warning information through local governments?

The UK's main early warning systems are public and available to all - eg. http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&y=355134.0&scale=1&layerGroups=default&ep=ma http://www.ffc-environment-agency.metoffice.gov.uk/

What resources do you need to collect data on number of people with access to early warning information through local governments?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator G-3: Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning

information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of people with access to early warning information through national dissemination mechanisms?

See previous answer.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of people with access to early warning information through national dissemination mechanisms?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator G-3: Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.

Do you collect data on national dissemination mechanisms for early warning? Please specify.

Following major disasters, it is routine in the UK for a full-scale public inquiry to be conducted. As part of this process, it is commonplace for early warning systems and communication with the public to be audited for their effectiveness. See, for example: http://www.hse.gov.uk/comah/buncefield/review.htm
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100807034701/http:/archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/pittreview
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-flood-resilience-review

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Indicator G-3: Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.

Are all people in areas prone to major hazards covered by early warning information?

Yes

Indicator G-4: Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.

Do you collect data on percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings?

Yes

Indicator G-4: Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.

Do local governments in your country have plans to act on early warnings?

Yes

Indicator G-4: Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.

Please specify which major hazards from the list are covered by the plans to act on early warning systems.

Geophysical

Meteorological

Hydrological

Climatological

Biological

Technological

Environmental

Man-made

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-for-civil-emergencies-2015-edition

Indicator G-4: Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.

Do the plans to act on early warnings take into account the potential interrelated effects of multiple hazards?

Yes

Indicator G-5: Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.

Do you have disaster risk information and assessment?

Yes

Indicator G-5: Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.

Which major hazards from the list are considered in your risk information and assessment?

Geophysical

Meteorological

Hydrological

Climatological

Biological

Technological

Environmental

Man-made

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-for-civil-emergencies-

Indicator G-5: Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.

Is risk information and assessment accessible, understandable and usable by the people?

No

Indicator G-5: Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.

When do you plan to consider all major hazards in disaster risk information and assessment?

The UK continually reviews the effectiveness of our disaster risk information, and its communication to the public, and there is always room for improvement. Further guidance is required from UNISDR on what is expected to be addressed in this question.

What resources do you need to consider all major hazards in risk information and assessment?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator G-6: Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.

Do you collect data on percentage of population exposed or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning?

No

Indicator G-6: Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicator to estimate percentage of population exposed or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

Do you collect number of people evacuated attributed to disasters?

No

Indicator G-6: Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.

When do you plan to start collecting data on percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning?

It is very difficult to assess whether people have been protected through pre-emptive actions taken. Further guidance is required to allow us to give a better assessment of our ability to answer this question.

What resources do you need to collect data on percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation

following early warning?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer

Indicator G-6: Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.

Note: UNISDR can use the following sub-indicator to estimate percentage of population exposed or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

When do you plan to start collecting data on number of people evacuated attributed to disasters?

Various sources of data are available on evacuation - eg. local authority rest centres, health facilities, etc. However, it is not possible to say with confidence that this data is routinely combined to provide an answer to this question. To facilitate more detailed assessment of our ability to answer this question, technical guidance from UNISDR is required.

What resources do you need to collect data on number of people evacuated attributed to disasters?

Capacity

Financial

Technology transfer