Sustainable cities and communities

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

Key to RAG ratings

GREEN: Global or proposed UK target has been met, exceed or close to being met

AMBER: Some progress or aspect of the targets met

RED: Off target, poor progress, not addressed in existing policies

Prepared by

*sysdoc
**UKSSD — Measuring up Annex: Sustainable Development Goal 11**

**Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums**

**Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
<th>Comment: Also, National Planning Policy Framework and local plans?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLICY - Addressing complex needs: improving services for vulnerable homeless people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY - Social landlords reduction of service charges: mandatory and discretionary directions 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY - Government policy paper: Rented Housing Sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGISLATION - Housing (Wales) Act (2014)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGISLATION - Localism Bill - Housing (2012)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**

On the assumption that all “inadequate housing” is not “decent housing”:

From Gov.UK:

To be considered ‘decent’ a dwelling must satisfy four criteria: it must meet the statutory minimum standard for housing; be in a reasonable state of repair; have reasonably modern facilities and services; and have a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. In 2008 a third (33 per cent) of all dwellings in England (7.4 million) were considered to be non-decent.


20% of homes in England ‘non-decent; |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline status / performance</th>
<th>Comment: adequacy for a wider SDG agenda should really also mean low carbon (build and lifetime) and low energy to heat - zero carbon requirements for new build were dropped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“In 2014, a fifth of dwellings (20% or 4.6 million homes) failed to meet the Decent Homes standard, a reduction of 3.1 million homes since 2006, when 35% of homes failed to meet the standard.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“The private rented sector had the highest proportion of non-decent homes (29%) while the social rented sector had the lowest (14%). Among owner occupied homes, 19% failed to meet the Decent Homes standard in 2014.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.5 of the report (page 32) shows the trend over time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent research by the Audit Commission suggests around 100,000 social homes in England could be unlawfully occupied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With approximately 1.7 million households on the waiting list for social housing and around another 250,000 social households officially classed as overcrowded, social housing fraud needs to be stopped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other relevant UK indicator/s</th>
<th>Comment: Whilst Decent Housing is probably the best measure out there, we should probably also highlight that it is far from perfect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment: As well as decent homes, there are other important indicators here. Affordable housing, for example, is one of the targets. For this, you could use the ‘Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings’ produced by ONS. In 2016, house prices were over 7 times the average income. It might also be useful to measure homelessness, which measures how many people have access to a home at all, let alone a decent or affordable one. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment: ONS NRP reports on percentage of dwellings failing the minimum standard of decent homes criteria, in England, using DCLG Dwelling conditions and safety data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: ONS NRP reports that in 2014, a quarter (25.5%) of dwellings in England failed to meet the minimum standard of decent homes criteria.

Comment: ONS NRP shows in 2015 there were 23% in England that failed to meet the minimum standard of decent homes criteria.
## Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating:** AMBER  
Some progress or aspects of the target met.

## Notes/ Disaggregation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of urban dwellings failing decent homes criteria (2015) %: 23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Comment:** consider including an indicator of sustainability of housing e.g. proportion of energy rated C or above?

## Coherence issues & synergies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies outside of the lead government dept. (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government) where value from stronger co-ordinated policy development could arise:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dept for health and social care?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFRA - Environmental impacts on newbuilds required will have to go through DEFRA one would assume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for Education - Works with Construction Industry Training Board/Institute for Apprenticeships (more houses require more builders).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM Land Registry (Non-governmental dept.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Ombudsman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland Housing Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulator of Social Housing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** Should also reference BEIS in terms of fuel poverty/thermal comfort  
**Comment:** Also, there is a different standard in Scotland (Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS)), so need to recognise the differences in housing policy across the UK and/or at different layers of government  
**Comment:** The lack of a national plan for retrofitting UK homes to make them energy efficient undermines efforts to improve our housing stock

## Local to International Dimensions

According to the UN, at least one third of the global urban population suffers from inadequate living conditions. Lack of access to basic services (drinking water and/or sanitation, not to mention energy, waste recollection, and transportation)


**Local/City/Regional/Devolved/International dimensions:**

- UK devolution makes consistency across policies through each country difficult.
- This is a factor that needs to be considered on a county by county scale too - how aligned are policies on housing?
- Brexit - In terms of impact on the building/construction sector, for supply of skilled labour and also raw materials. International trade implications also need to be defined (Brexit can also be considered a Trend).

**Comment:** Is this really an issue? I understand that there be an issue with skills, but was not aware that materials were likely to be problem.

## Trends

- Brexit.  
- UK social welfare.

**Comment:** ONS NRP shows that the percentage of dwellings in England that failed to meet the minimum standard of decent homes criteria steadily declined between 2008 and 2015, from 38.7% to 23%.
Actions needed

- A plan must be drawn up for a co-ordinated approach across UK nations if the target is to be met.
- A greater focus on the supply of affordable housing, especially in city centres and built-up areas, where many newbuilds are immediately bought up by overseas holdings. This is contributing to a deficit of housing available to live-in for many UK citizens.
- A strategy must be drawn up that aligns with the UK exit from the European Union, to ensure the workforce and materials provided to contribute to the construction industry remain to be covered.

Comment: Add something about tackling homelessness in the UK too

Comment: What about legislation to improve standards in the private rents sector: this is happening with energy, but what about rent controls, improved security of tenure etc, more powers for councils and housing associations to build new homes, moves to address land banking etc? I’m not sure ‘political’ you might wish to be but there is lots of innovative thinking going on about how we might address housing problems and sustainable/low energy/low cost to heat

Comment: There may be a north / south divide issue here. I understand that London in particular has a problem with external speculators but is this true elsewhere? More broadly I wonder if there is a cross cutting issue here about rebalancing of the economy. Housing is more available and more affordable in several parts of the country, rather than building more houses in already crowded areas is there a case for arguing for trying to enable people to stay or relocate to more affordable parts of the country?

Target 11.2 - By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Applicable UK policy / legislation

POLICY - 2010 to 2015 government policy: accessible transport
POLICY - Rail Vehicle Accessibility Regulations exemption orders: annual report 2016
POLICY - Road safety statement: building a safer road system
POLICY - 2010 to 2015 government policy: road safety
POLICY - Cycling and walking investment strategy 2017
POLICY - DVSA strategy, 2017 to 2022
POLICY - Clarification on eligibility for concessionary bus travel
POLICY - Accessible rail transport
POLICY - Accessibility and equality action plans: 2014 progress report
POLICY - Cycling: government’s ambition and funding
POLICY - Northern transport strategy
POLICY - Taxis and private hire vehicles carrying disabled passengers
POLICY - Creating growth, cutting carbon: making sustainable local transport happen
LEGISLATION - High Speed Rail (London to West Midlands) Act 2017: class approval
LEGISLATION - Transport Act (2000)
LEGISLATION - Transport (Wales) Act (2006)

Comment: all LA’s local transport plans and English combined authorities too

National SDG target
UK commensurable indicator


Department for Transport (2011) states that it is the short-distance local trip where the biggest opportunity exists for people to make sustainable travel choices. Around two out of every three trips we make are less than 5 miles in length, many of which could be easily cycled, walked or undertaken by public transport. And encouraging sustainable travel choices does not just help create economic growth and cut carbon, but also contributes to improvements in road safety and in public health.

Baseline status / performance

"The average minimum travel time to the nearest service by public transport / walking was lowest for primary schools and food stores (7 minutes) and highest for hospitals (25 minutes)."

Other relevant UK indicator/s


Those with mobility difficulty, by age:

- All adults: 9%
- 16-49: 3%
- 50-59: 7%
- 60-69: 13%
- 70+: 32%

75% of households in Britain own one car. There is no national scheme for providing subsidies to people on low incomes to make their urban transport more affordable.

Bus pass schemes are limited to students and retired people - [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08ca640f0b52dd001470/C21-TP3_affordability_final.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08ca640f0b52dd001470/C21-TP3_affordability_final.pdf)

Assessment of current state

RAG rating: AMBER

Currently access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for everyone in the UK is not available. The Public transport system is a lot worse outside of London. Since 2010 there has been huge cuts funding for public transport outside of London and as a result, large areas of the UK are vulnerable to increasing fuel prices and these areas experience high levels of 'car-related economic stress.'

Age UK (undated) found that a high percentage of pensioners living in rural areas have no access to a car

There is a lot of information around the improvement of London public transport but not around the areas outside of London.

Outside of London the percentage of people who travel by car rather than public transport increases dramatically.

Notes/ Disaggregation

Clear rural/urban difference: "Average minimum access times were higher for users in rural areas compared with urban areas (see chart 2). In 2013 the average travel times to the range of 7 key services by public transport were 10 minutes for urban areas and 19 minutes across all rural areas."

Coherence issues & synergies

Tourism Action Plan - August 2016

Comment: Links between transport and air quality should be made

Comment: Yes, and with low carbon - which is also an international link via climate change
Local to International Dimensions

According to Eurostat passenger cars accounted for 83.4% of inland passenger transport in the EU-28 in 2014, with motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (9.1%) and trains (7.6%) both accounting for less than a tenth of all traffic (as measured by the number of inland passenger-kilometres (pkm) travelled by each mode).

Trends

**Actions needed**
- More focus needs to be on improving public transport, cycle paths and pavements for pedestrians
- The Local Sustainable Transport Fund needs to be looked at again to fund the improvement of public transport, cycle paths and pavements
- Better provisions for cyclists: More cycle tracks, cycle lanes and parking facilities

**Comment:** Funding for communication and engagement of local communities with sustainable transport planning (this is fairly poor at the moment)

Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

**Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate**

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**
- 25 year Environmental Plan: States that the government remains committed to maintaining the 12% of land designated as Green Belt land
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012): “The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open...Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan.” (pp19-20)
- Government created new agency, Homes England in January 2018 to encourage homebuilding

**Comment:** Also all local and regional spatial plans & NPPF

**Comment:** This harks back to previous points (in 11.1) about the merits of addressing regional economic imbalances. Be useful to cross reference.

**UK commensurable indicator**

Precise ratio not found in initial search

**Comment:** Not completely relevant, but ONS and Env Agency are working on ways to measure green cover via aerial photography?

**Baseline status / performance**

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**


**Comment:** Could also add access to nature as a measure for those in cities. Note that London is planning to introduce a greenness index which will show the relative amounts of greenery in neighbourhoods across London

**Assessment of current state**

**RAG Rating:** GREEN

While land use is expanding at a slightly higher rate than population, these are at present roughly equal. The government will need to be careful to ensure that the push to build new homes is kept in proportion to population growth, especially in cities.

**Comment:** Again the issue is not just one re the UK in the round. My understanding is that there are major pressures to build new housing in London and the SE and that such pressures lead to conflict with green belt and other environmental / social objectives, e.g. it increases congestion.

**Comment:** I am surprised this is not rated orange, the pressure on open land from housebuilding is very high, but I don’t have the facts to back up that hunch.
## Notes/ Disaggregation

### Coherence issues & synergies

### Local to International Dimensions

**Trends**
The UK housing shortage has encouraged successive governments to push for more housebuilding. Care needs to be taken to ensure that this does not result in urban sprawl.

**Comment:** And that where urban living is becoming more dense that this is done in as sustainable a manner as possible

**Actions needed**
As the UK government pushes for more homebuilding, they need to consider the potential effects on sprawl. Policies that encourage high density, high quality housing could address both needs.

**Comment:** Yes but would need to be in tandem with the creation of liveable external space.

### Indicator
**11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically**

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**
- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004): Local authorities must produce “statements of community involvement” to explain “explain how they will engage local communities and other interested parties in producing their Local Plan and determining planning applications”
- Legislation: Localism Act of 2011, outlining neighbourhood planning policy. Neighbourhood planning applies to communities in England and is a right, not a legal requirement, that provides a mechanism for neighbourhoods to have input to their Local Plan.
- Local Government Act (2015) in Northern Ireland:
- The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015: Local planning authorities are required to undertake a formal period of public consultation, prior to deciding a planning application

**Comment:** Not sure what the legislative source is, but CIL levies on building are relevant here. Consultation happens but it’s not always very inclusive.

### National SDG target
**UK commensurable indicator**
Terms unclear; hard to find data

### Baseline status / performance

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**
Gavin Parker & Kat Salter (2017) Taking Stock of Neighbourhood Planning in England 2011–2016, Planning Practice & Research, 32:4, 478-490: includes data on how many neighbourhoods have taken up neighbourhood planning, including those that have seen the process through to completion. This includes data from government issued Neighbourhood Planning Notes ([https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/notes-on-neighbourhood-planning](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/notes-on-neighbourhood-planning)), as well as data collected by the authors.

### Assessment of current state
**RAG Rating: AMBER**
Whilst successive governments have shown a commitment to a more local and participatory approach to planning, research suggests that these provisions for more open participation are implemented more in non-urban and better off neighbourhoods. (Paker and Salter 2017). In order to ensure that a high proportion of cities have a direct participation of civil society in urban planning, government will need to provide clearer mechanisms for participation and routes to participation in those areas.

**Comment:** I would say red, consultation are run but response rates are derisory and the material are not usually very engaging.

**Comment:** And to add, in Bristol we’ve had no specific support to help do this, but could easily done

**Comment:** I wonder if somewhere you should reference the value of ensuring that new housing developments are mixed (in a socio-economic sense). My understanding is that mixed developments are often associated with multiple benefits (in comparison to more segregated comparators).
Notes/ Disaggregation
Research on neighbourhood planning suggests that it occurs disproportionately in rural and better off neighbourhoods that possess the necessary resources to participate effectively in neighbourhood planning. Therefore, this will need to be carefully monitored to ensure that neighbourhood planning is serving the goal of inclusivity and participation in planning.

Coherence issues & synergies
Local to International Dimensions
Planning is a devolved power, so while neighbourhood planning provides an explicit (if possibly underused) mechanism for community involvement in planning in England, it is not a policy that is applicable to all constituent nations. The Local Government Act (2015) in NI requires councils to produce and implement community planning. However, neither Scotland or Wales requires community planning at this juncture.

Trends
Actions needed
UK needs to do more to ensure that community input into planning processes is facilitated in more urban and less well-off neighbourhoods.

Target 11.4 - Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

Indicator
11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

Applicable UK policy / legislation
English Heritage Annual Report and Accounts 2014/15

- Comment: World Heritage sites are some of the most precious places in the world. These are often considered to be iconic symbols of conservation. Regardless of where they are located, “World Heritage sites belong to all the peoples of the world,” according to UNESCO. They represent the shared heritage of present and future generations.
- Comment: May also want to look at ONS ecosystem services accounts and other national work on natural capital accounting
- Comment: Defra’s new 25 year plan should be referenced here. Lots about Natural Capital in there
- Comment: Defra’s Food, farming and environment command paper (Health and harmony) also contains more detail on proposals to target land management spending to deliver ‘public goods’ which will include cultural and natural heritage.
UK commensurable indicator


Review of 2015-2016 DCMS spending seems to have the most recent figures of government spending:

- Heritage: £176 million
- Museums and Galleries: £376 million
- Arts, Libraries and Culture: £515 million

(total: £1.07 billion)


• Comment: ONS NRP reports on total expenditure per capita of environmental protection or recreation, culture and religion in the UK, using population estimates and annual expenditures of local and central governments.

Baseline status / performance

Funding for English heritage, 2014-2015: £80 million in capital. English Heritage has been split into two groups in recent years: English Heritage and Historic England. One covers the maintenance of sites, and the other the day-to-day operation of them to the public.

Estimated UNESCO World Heritage status generated £66 million in tourism revenue for the UK from April 2014 to March 2015.

- Comment: In March 2016 the UK Government announced funding of the hydro-electric network of the Virunga Park, signalling the future for alternative development. WWF had been suggesting that UK development support be directed at projects such as this hydro-electric scheme which the Dalberg report suggested as part of a viable long term development plan for Virunga, a plan which provides local employment but keeps revenues in the local area.


- Prior to that, the Government upheld UNESCO’s position (that mineral, oil and gas exploration or exploitation is incompatible with the World Heritage status, and that such activities should not be undertaken within World Heritage properties) for Virunga National Park, when British oil company, Soco, wanted to explore for oil inside the park.


- Comment: ONS NRP reports that the total expenditure as GDP per capita on environmental protection and culture, recreation and religion in the UK in 2015 was £425, an overall increase from £318 in 2000.
### Other relevant UK indicator/s

**Wider Value of UNESCO to the UK**

Taking Part 2014/15 Quarter 3 Statistical Release March 2015, Department for Culture Media and Sport - In December 2014, almost three quarters (around 40.1 million) of adults in England had visited a heritage site at least once in the previous 12 months.


Heritage Counts 2014, England - In 2011, built heritage tourism in the UK provided 134,000 jobs and £5.1 billion in economic output.

This culture whitepaper notes:

- **£2.5 billion annual spend through a ‘pupil premium’, promoting cultural engagement in schools.**
- Closely working with local partnerships, including local government, cultural organisations, and universities.
- An emphasis on ‘diversifying funding streams’ and encouraging ‘philanthropic donations’

**Assessment of current state**

**RAG Rating: AMBER**

The UK contributes to protecting and safeguarding the world’s cultural and natural heritage by job opportunities and economic output in the UK around the natural and cultural heritage sites. The promotion of cultural engagements in schools is contributing to the efforts and being ranked 5th out of 50 countries shows how we are contributing to the protection and safeguarding of the world’s cultural and natural heritage in the UK.

**Notes/ Disaggregation**

**Coherence issues & synergies**

- Comment: Of all natural World Heritage sites located in the UK, 33% of these have an overlap of an extractive concession. Shell, Tullow and Soco (all UK oil companies) have global no-go policies for World Heritage sites. 5 mining companies that are based in the UK or listed in the London Stock Exchange adhere to International Council on Mining and Metals’s global no-go policy on World Heritage sites.
- Comment: Shell no go policy: [https://www.shell.com/sustainability/environment/biodiversity/environmentally-sensitive-areas.html](https://www.shell.com/sustainability/environment/biodiversity/environmentally-sensitive-areas.html)
- Tullow no go policy: [https://www.tullowoil.com/sustainability/responsible-operations/world-heritage-sites](https://www.tullowoil.com/sustainability/responsible-operations/world-heritage-sites)

**Local to International Dimensions**

Wider value of UNESCO to the UK - All UK World Heritage Sites interviewed have links to local schools, colleges and universities helping to provide a global dimension to the student’s local heritage, supporting them to become responsible global citizens.

**Trends**

- Comment: ONS NRP reports: Total expenditure as GDP per capita on environmental protection, recreation, culture and religion in the UK peaked in 2010 at £499. It subsequently steadily decreased until 2013 and then increased between 2013 and 2015, when it had reached £425.

**Actions needed**

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) - is developing a new internationally-comparable indicator that reflects the total amount per capita each country spends to protect their cultural and natural heritage. It will include public and private sources of expenditure, including investments made at the local, national and international levels, alone or in partnership with civil society organizations - this indicator will give us greater knowledge on the total expenditure.

- Comment: Globally and in the UK, the UK government should continue to uphold UNESCO’s position. UK efforts to protect natural heritage would benefit from a consistent position from the UK government that extractive activity is incompatible with World Heritage site status. This would further contribute to the UK government’s agreed targets on climate change.
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

National SDG target

UK commensurable indicator

Baseline status / performance

Other relevant UK indicator/s

Assessment of current state

Notes/ Disaggregation

Coherence issues & synergies

Local to International Dimensions

Trends

Actions needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td>LEGISLATION: Flood and Water Management Act of 2010&lt;br&gt;POLICY: National Flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England (2011)&lt;br&gt;Pitt Review: Lessons learned from the 2007 floods; commissioned by DEFRA; a final progress report to accompany this was published by DEFRA in 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National SDG target

UK commensurable indicator

Baseline status / performance

Other relevant UK indicator/s

Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: AMBER

Current government is taking recent incidents of flooding seriously and are strategising around ways to prevent further flooding. However, a lack of coherence around how to resolve potential conflicts over land management with farmers and other land users in order to mitigate flooding could make this difficult to achieve.

Notes/ Disaggregation
### Coherence issues & synergies

Natural flood management (NFM) works through using natural processes to reduce the risk of flooding. This can involve increasing biodiversity and restoring ecosystems (SDG 15). The Environment Agency has conducted reviews of NFM in a number of contexts and found it to be effective; £15 million was recently allocated to increase the use of this approach. However, coherence issues exist: agricultural policy encourages farmers to manage their land in a way that is not consistent with the recommendations of NFM.

Flood management also needs to consider appropriate land use and planning approaches (SDG 11.3).

Comment: Yes, but the need to revise the UK’s approach to agricultural support is creating new opportunities here. Eg new agri-environment schemes targeted at delivering flood protection. This again plays into the natural capital account advocated in the 25 Year Plan and by the Natural Capital Committee. There is a lot of thinking going on in this space. CAG

### Local to International Dimensions

#### Trends

The effects of climate change are expected to worsen incidents of flooding over the coming years, as rainfall increases.

#### Actions needed

A focus on Natural Flood Management could both reduce the risks of flooding and help preserve healthy ecosystems (SDG 15).

Adaptation to climate change needs become a systematic part of flood risk management strategies, and building or planning applications.

Comment: Suggest include an action relating to the development of reformed agri-environment policy whereby farmers are paid to deliver ecosystem services including flood mitigation.

### Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

#### Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Applicable UK policy / legislation

| POLICY - 2010 to 2015 government policy: waste and recycling |
| POLICY - Litter Strategy for England |
| POLICY - National planning policy for waste |
| POLICY - Waste management plan for England |
| POLICY - Waste prevention programme for England |
| POLICY - The economics of waste and waste policy |
| POLICY - 25 Year Environment Plan |
| LEGISLATION - EU Waste Framework Directive |
| LEGISLATION - Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 |
| LEGISLATION - Environment Act 1995 |
| LEGISLATION - Environmental Protection Act 1990 |

See also Target 12.4

Comment: Current policy to meet compliance under EU air quality directives in several cities

### National SDG target

UK commensurable indicator

Baseline status / performance

“Total waste generated by households over the 12 months to June 2015 was 22.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.6 per cent compared to the previous 12 months to June 2014.

Figures from DEFRA put total city waste collected between 2016-17 at 5,610,075 tonnes.

Other relevant UK indicator/s

Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: AMBER

Devolution in the UK has resulted in different approaches to waste management across the country, with Wales and Scotland committing to more stringent criteria. With waste management a key issue, perhaps England and Northern Ireland need to commit to similar criteria to ensure success here. Greater co-operation between devolved powers on this issue would have a positive effect. Having said this, the UK as a whole appears to be in-line with overarching EU legislation, and so the current state remains Amber.

Notes/ Disaggregation

The London area has the lowest household waste recycling rate, at 33.0% in 2016/17 while Eastern region is the highest at 49.4%.

Coherence issues & synergies

Policies outside of the lead government dept. (DEFRA) where value from stronger co-ordinated policy development could arise:

- National Environment Research Council
- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
- Low Level Waste Repository

Comment: Local and combined authority regional governments?

Local to International Dimensions

UK:

The UK Government has signalled it will safeguard EU proposals into UK law once it leaves the European Union. It has noted that it is keen to ensure that businesses have 'maximum certainty' over the status of environmental laws ahead of Brexit, and to enshrine standards that affect the trade in products 'across different markets'. It has also said it is “committed to ensuring that we become the first generation to leave the environment in a better state than we found it.” Despite this, in Wales and Scotland, Brexit would be unlikely to make a big difference because the countries have already set themselves even more challenging targets than those set by the EU. In England, leaving the EU could give ministers leeway to set more lenient targets. According to the House of Commons library: "The benefits of effective waste management to both the environment and the economy may mean that UK withdrawal would not lead to a substantial change in approach, but it would reduce the impetus to meet legislative targets within clear timeframes and remove the threat of legal challenge for any failure."

EUROPEAN UNION:

The Waste Framework Directive and Landfill Directive from the European Commission sets the overarching legislative framework for EU waste policy - the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, and recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The directive sets binding targets to be achieved by 2020. This commits the UK to targets such as recycling 50% of household waste by 2020 and reducing the amount of waste sent to the landfill by 65% (from 1995 levels). The UK is close to meeting all its targets.
## Trends

### Actions needed

- An encouragement of recycling across all local authorities is required to ensure the UK progresses to the tough targets set on waste management.
- Cross-nation support is required if England and Northern Ireland are to align with more stringent targets set by Wales and Scotland.
- Greater awareness in inner-city areas are required if the UK is to meet its 2020 50% recycled waste target. For example, London currently stands at 33%, so a large effort is required in a two-year period, whereas the Eastern region requires a .6% increase in the same time.

Comment: Support for the development of the circular economy should perhaps feature here.

## Indicator

### Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLICY - Transport emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY - Greenhouse gas emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY - Aviation and airports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY - Accessible transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY - Freight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: See comment above

### National SDG target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UK commensurable indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The broader section of reports and publications on the subject can be found here <a href="https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/library/aqeg/publications">https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/library/aqeg/publications</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: ONS NRP [https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/11-6-2/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/11-6-2/) Reports annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in towns and cities in UK using Global Health Observatory data repository from WHO

### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29000 deaths from PM 2.5 (over 25s), but UK generally meets international standards, except for parts of London. PM2.5 Particulate Matter: all zones met the target value for annual mean concentration of PM2.5 particulate matter (25 µg m-3 to be achieved by 1st Jan 2010), the Stage 1 limit value (25 µg m-3 to be achieved by 1st Jan 2015), which came into force on 1st January 2015, and the Stage 2 limit value (20 µg m-3 to be achieved by 1st Jan 2020). All three apply to the calendar year mean. UK Annual Report on Air Pollution, 2017 (DEFRA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM10 Particulate Matter: all zones and agglomerations were compliant with the annual mean limit value of 40 µg m-3 for PM10. All zones and agglomerations were compliant with the daily mean limit value. The results of the air quality assessment for PM10 for each zone, with respect to the daily mean and annual mean limit values, are summarised in Table 4-3. UK Annual Report on Air Pollution, 2017 (DEFRA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: ONS NRP reports that between 2008 and 2011, annual mean levels of fine PM10 had decreased. Annual mean levels of PM2.5 had slightly increased by 0.9ug/m3

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

| DEFRA holds the majority of data on particulate matter within UK airspace. |
### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: GREEN**

The UK is making good progress on its targets in the area of air pollution concerning particulate matter. Levels within these different categories satisfy UK regulations set by DEFRA, and city populations were on the majority successfully within safe parameters.

It is important to note that there is scrutiny from the EU on some areas of air pollution, with city areas under toughest scrutiny. However, overall progress has been good. The UK must continue to drive forward with their progress where particulate matter is concerned.

Comment: I am uncomfortable with this rating, and would argue it should be downgraded. Although PM emissions have decreased over time, evidence shows that current levels of particulate air pollution still have a considerable impact on public health (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/332854/PHE_CRCE_010.pdf).

It is recognised that public health effects occur below limit values, with Defra and Public Health England advising local authorities to take action even where standards are not exceeded (http://www.adph.org.uk/2017/03/air-quality-a-briefing-for-directors-of-public-health/).

As Defra’s Air Quality Expert Group noted in their 2012 report, the EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC) recognises “the lack of evidence to indicate that there is a concentration of particulate matter below which health effects do not occur.”

There is a great deal more work to be done to reduce the adverse impact of particulate pollution in UK cities, and this rating should reflect this.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

Government is taking emissions reduction approach – targets need to be identified.

Disaggregation: some evidence shows that socially deprived groups most affected in UK cities (Namdeo, Stringer, 2008)

Average levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in towns and cities (Micrograms per cubic metre of air) (2011): 20.8

http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.AMBIENTCITY2016?lang=en

### Coherence issues & synergies

Policies outside of the lead government dept. (DEFRA) where value from stronger co-ordinated policy development could arise:

- Office for Low Emission Vehicles
- Vehicle Certification Agency
- Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency
- Department for Transport
- Renewable Transport Fuels Obligation Expert Advisory Group
- Committee on Climate Change
- Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Airports Commission
- Dangerous Goods Team

Comment: Combined authorities have powers around air quality.
Local to International Dimensions

UK:

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland has been produced as part of the Environment Act 1995. As well as incorporating the limit/target values from the 2008 EU Ambient Air Quality Directive, this strategy includes objectives from national initiatives – such as controlling some pollutants which are not included in the EU directive, and some more stringent national objectives compared to what the EU enforces. Responsibility for meeting air quality limit values is devolved to the national administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has responsibility for meeting limit values in England. The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) co-ordinates assessment and air quality plans for the UK as a whole. The Air Quality Strategy recognises that action at national, regional and local level may be needed, depending on the scale and nature of the air quality problem. Local authorities are required to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary. If an area is designated, local authorities are also required to work towards the strategy’s objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. An air quality action plan describing the pollution reduction measures must then be put in place. These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.

EUROPEAN UNION:

Air quality is governed across the EU by the legally binding 2008 EU Ambient Air Quality Directive, which sets out the acceptable limit/target values of individual pollutants. Since these are EU legal requirements, there is uncertainty surrounding what will happen post Brexit. The Government remains committed; however, it is unclear how it will be reviewed and regulated once Britain leaves the EU. If the UK was to achieve these targets set by the EU then it would put enormous pressure on France, Spain, Italy and Germany, as they have also been cautioned by the EU for a failure to meet targets. These nations (including Britain) are expected to present a plan to the EU to demonstrate how they intend to meet their targets.

WIDER:

There are stricter WHO air quality guidelines outlined in the WHO ambient air quality and health fact sheet, although these are not legally binding and it is the decision of individual countries as to whether they will adopt these recommendations.

Trends

Generally, there is a downward trend in particulate matter since records were collected initially in the 1960s. This is across all regions in the UK.

Actions needed

- A continuation of the progress made so far should suffice; with a downward trend in particulate matter evident for the past six decades of UK records.
- The UK remains to co-operate with other EU countries on a target for particulate matter emissions, through the time which we may exit the European Union.

Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
<th>25 year Environmental Plan: Chapter 3 discusses urban greenspace, and particularly the need to increase access; p77 has a list of proposed actions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-13 budget: changed formula grant to local councils, reducing council budgets significantly. Many urban have responded by significantly reducing the size of the budget for parks maintenance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National SDG target
The Ordnance Survey released a dataset in July 2017 that mapped “accessible green space” all over England, Scotland and Wales. There has been some debate about whether the space characterised as “accessible” really is—this includes allotments, play areas at schools, and private sports facilities, all of which may not be available to the public. However, it still offers the best measure to date of accessible green space in cities. There is at present no readily available calculation of the total percentage of urban space in the UK that is accessible green and public space, but with the right tools it should be possible to calculate this. According to media reports of the launch of the database, the proportion of accessible green space in cities ranges from 15.58% (Birmingham) to 5.39% (Plymouth); however, we have been unable to track down how/where these numbers were calculated, so analysis should not proceed until these are confirmed.

According to Greenspace Information for Greater London, 17.88% of Greater London is Public Open Space (defined more restrictively than the Ordnance Survey definition above).

Comment: Is it worth referencing Birmingham’s Biophilic City status? This is something that I think should be encouraged and moves the debate beyond existing greenspace and into considering how to green the public realm in general.

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**

Difficult to find data on this – partly because of definition of open space for public use, but especially on the breakdown by certain groups. Forum for the Future is a charity in the UK that between 2007 and 2010 collated a ‘sustainable cities index’, which ranked the 20 largest cities on environmental impact, quality of life, and sustainable futures. More detail here: [https://www.forumforthefuture.org/project/sustainable-cities-index/overview](https://www.forumforthefuture.org/project/sustainable-cities-index/overview) — obviously this doesn’t give comparison with other countries, or a ‘score’ from which to rank the UK though Most sustainable cities, according to Forum for the Future: 2007: Brighton 2008: Bristol 2009: Newcastle 2010: Newcastle

Heritage Lottery Fund produced thorough State of UK Public Parks report for 2014 & 2016 that includes a number of statistics about access to green and open space in the UK.

Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey, conducted annually by Natural England since 2009, explores respondents’ access to and use of greenspace.

**Assessment of current state**

**RAG Rating: AMBER**

The government’s commitment to green infrastructure and access to greenspace as part of the 25 year Environmental Plan is encouraging. However, severe cuts to local councils over the last five years, particularly those in northern, less well-off cities, have led to an almost total elimination of parks budgets. The Heritage Lottery Fund’s 2016 State of the Parks report found that 92% of park managers had seen a decline in their budget over the previous three years; approximately a third of parks had seen cuts of over 20%. The report notes that these cuts have disproportionately hit services in the North and Midlands, affecting equality of access. They found that over the next three years, 59% of councils will likely lose parks and green spaces or transfer their management to others.

Comment: Housebuilding target 11.17

**Notes/ Disaggregation**

**Coherence issues & synergies**

Whilst national strategy as expressed in the Environmental Plan expresses support for access to green space, general funding cuts to local councils have led to a decline in funding for parks and open space.

**Local to International Dimensions**

Comment: Housebuilding target 11.17

**Trends**
## Actions needed

Accessible open and green spaces are currently threatened by significant funding cuts at the local level. In order to ensure that access to open and green spaces in cities does not fall over the next ten years, further financial support will need to be made available to councils, particularly those that are home to less well-off citizens.

As more management responsibility for parks and open spaces is transferred to community organisations, park trusts and the voluntary sector, steps need to be taken to ensure that these organisations have the capacity and ability to take on this task effectively.

Comment: Yes, agreed. There are many models, fundraising trusts and transferral to community orgs.

### Indicator

**11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months**

### Applicable UK policy / legislation

Sexual Offenses Act of 2003: Makes public indecency an offense if the person took off their clothes to cause “distress, alarm or outrage”

### National SDG target

**UK commensurable indicator**

The ONS has stated that “Percentage of persons who have experienced indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching in the previous 12 months” is being “used as an approximation of the UN SDG Indicator”

An interactive table of this data is available here:

https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/11-7-2/

### Baseline status / performance

From the 2016 report: “The increase in “violence without injury” is partially due to a 90% rise in harassment offences in the latest year compared with the previous year (up to 155,809 from 81,796). The rise in harassment is almost entirely the result of the expansion of this category in April 2015 to include 2 additional notifiable offences that were previously not included in the police recorded crime series. These are “Disclosure of private sexual photographs and films with the intent to cause distress or anxiety” and “Sending letters with intent to cause distress or anxiety”; the latter thought to account for around 95% of these newly added offences. Overall, the expansion of the harassment category is thought to account for around half of the increase in “violence without injury”.”

Comment: ONS reporting platform shows in 2015, 1.72% of people experienced indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching. This breaks down to 0.59% of males and 2.82% of females.

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

**Assessment of current state**

RAG Rating: AMBER

### Notes/ Disaggregation

**Coherence issues & synergies**

5.2.1 concerns harassment of women by a partner, so slightly different focus. Percentage of persons who have experienced indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching in the last 12 months (2015): 1.72 Female: 2.82 Male: 0.59 By partner or spouse: 0.24 Other: 1.48

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/appendixtablesfocusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences

### Local to International Dimensions

**Trends**

Nottingham started recording episodes of harassment of women as misogynistic hate crimes or hate incidents. This allowed them to track when, where and how often such harassment was occurring, in addition to giving them the tools to possibly prosecute such harassment. Other cities might consider such action to move them closer to achieving 11.7.

Comment: Percentage of persons who have experienced indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching in the previous 12 months in E&W was at its lowest in 2013 (1.25%), then began to increase until it reached 1.72% in 2015.
### Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

#### Indicator 11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
<th>POLICY - National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 to 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National SDG target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK commensurable indicator</td>
<td>According to a government-commissioned report, 54% of the UK's population live in a city (&quot;defined on the basis of best-fit local government areas to their Primary Urban Areas&quot;) – extent of integrated development planning needs further assessment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Baseline status / performance

#### Other relevant UK indicator/s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment of current state</th>
<th>RAG Rating: AMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With the changing emphasis on regional devolution (see the 'Northern powerhouse' ideas) and changing population projections (figure already given of 54% is taken from this report) it can be expected that the current make-up of UK cities will change - this report tracks all the major concerns of the goal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comments

Comment: This target only covers one element of the Goal. The West of England Joint Spatial Plan is an attempt to make these links, nearly its final stage with planning inspector this year.

Future of cities: an overview of the evidence - [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

This document provides an overview of the findings from a recent (2016) large scale review project on the future of cities in the UK. It refers to many in depth academic papers that were conducted as part of this review process and as such has fairly in depth data that covers these points. Note that the UK considers those living in ‘Primary Urban Areas’ (PUAs) as city dwellers - (now defined as a population of over 135,000). The report focuses on 6 areas: ‘Living in Cities’ - including services and demographics; ‘urban economies’ - discusses the aggregate economic performance of the national system of cities; ‘urban metabolism’ - focusing on resource flows and climate change; ‘urban form’ - which considers the physical characteristics of built up areas; ‘urban infrastructure’ - e.g. water, electricity, transport provision; and ‘urban governance’ - covering issues of local governance.

#### Notes/ Disaggregation

This document provides an overview of the findings from a recent (2016) large scale review project on the future of cities in the UK. It refers to many in depth academic papers that were conducted as part of this review process and as such has fairly in depth data that covers these points. Note that the UK considers those living in ‘Primary Urban Areas’ (PUAs) as city dwellers - (now defined as a population of over 135,000). The report focuses on 6 areas: ‘Living in Cities’ - including services and demographics; ‘urban economies’ - discusses the aggregate economic performance of the national system of cities; ‘urban metabolism’ - focusing on resource flows and climate change; ‘urban form’ - which considers the physical characteristics of built up areas; ‘urban infrastructure’ - e.g. water, electricity, transport provision; and ‘urban governance’ - covering issues of local governance.

### Coherence issues & synergies

#### Local to International Dimensions

#### Trends

### Actions needed

A plan needs to be put in place to change the make-up of the cities in the UK in regard to resource needs and population projections.

### Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

#### Indicator 11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
<th>POLICY - National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 to 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National SDG target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK commensurable indicator</td>
<td>The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 means that local authorities have statutory duties to maintain services and deliver emergency responses to situations. Focus in particular appears to be on the environment, weather and terrorism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comments

Comment: Mention combined authorities in England?

Comment: Could be cross referenced to previous comments about housing.
### Baseline status / performance

There is not information readily available on whether local authorities adopt the DRR framework, but a national government website redirects people to their local authority emergency resilience plan, depending on their postcode – see [https://www.gov.uk/local-planning-emergency-major-incident](https://www.gov.uk/local-planning-emergency-major-incident).

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

**Assessment of current state**  
**RAG Rating:** GREEN  

- The UK has a detailed and coherent response on a national level, and also at a regional and local level to support a swift and effective emergency plan in response to a variety of situations.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

- Noting existing activities for the UK include:
  - Establishing a UK wide horizon scanning capability
  - Establishing national risk assessment processes
  - Delivering improved performance and outputs across the civil protection area through the Capabilities Programme

As already noted the civil contingencies act means that local authorities are obliged to have a response plan in place.

### Coherence issues & synergies

**Local to International Dimensions**

### Trends

**Actions needed**

The UK must continue to adhere to the Sendai Framework when preparing their Emergency Plans; and so global co-operation will be key to achieving this.

### Indicator

**11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies**

### Applicable UK policy / legislation

- POLICY - National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 to 2021
- POLICY - Sector Security and Resilience Plans 2017: summary
- POLICY - Fire and rescue national framework for England

### National SDG target

**UK commensurable indicator**

This is considered to be a “yes” for the UK. The UK government’s detail on emergency planning is here [https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/emergency-planning](https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/emergency-planning).

### Baseline status / performance

The UK covers disaster relief and emergency planning in a series of classified sector appropriate documents, with the 13 critical sectors defined as: Chemicals, Civil Nuclear, Communications, Defence, Emergency Services, Energy, Finance, Food, Government, Health, Space, Transport and Water.

Each year, an unclassified summary report is published to the public.
**Assessment of current state**  
**RAG Rating: GREEN**  
The UK has a detailed and coherent response on a national level, and also at a regional and local level to support a swift and effective emergency plan in response to a variety of situations.

**Comment:** I bet we don’t have the data, but this really should be being monitored at local authority level then aggregated up to national?

### Notes/ Disaggregation

The nuance more interesting depending on the definitions of what is a ‘good’ risk reduction strategy.

11.c.1 Net total overseas development assistance to construction policy and administrative management, and urban development and management (2015) £000s: 111000  

### Coherence issues & synergies

Emergency planning requires cross-sector co-ordination across the 13 sectors listed above.  
See Targets in Goal 13 also.

### Local to International Dimensions

### Trends

### Actions needed

The UK must continue to adhere to the Sendai Framework when preparing their Emergency Plans; and so global co-operation will be key to achieving this.

### 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Not in the scope of the research