References

6.19.2 Transportation infrastructures and lifelines

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

Author/s and affiliations: Gerardo Caroppi^{1,2}, Carlo Gerundo², Francesco Pugliese², Maurizio Giugni², Marialuce Stanganelli², Farrokh Nadim³, Amy Oen³

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Transportation Infrastructures and Natural and Climate Hazar Lifelines			
Description and justification	Indicators of Potential Infrastructures Vulnerable to Risks sub-criterion will assess the potential infrastructures and buildings vulnerable to risks.		
Definition	Vulnerability of transportation infrastructures like roads and railways, and vulnerability of lifelines (water distribution systems, sewerage, pipelines, energy lifelines,).		
Strengths and weaknesses			
Measurement procedure and tool	Estimation from statistical data.		
Scale of measurement	m/km ²		
Data source			
Required data	Model/Statistical Data/GIS		
Data input type	Quantitative		
Data collection frequency			
Level of expertise required	High		
Synergies with other indicators			
Connection with SDGs	9		

Opportunities for participatory data collection Additional information References

6.20 Insurance against catastrophic events

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

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Catastrophe insurance		Natural and Climate Hazards	
Description and justification	Catastrophes originating from natural and/or climate hazards are low-probability high-impact and high-cost events, and they are usually not included in the general insurance policies. Catastrophe insurances are widely used to enhance the resilience of businesses, individuals and public amenities from external pressures and aid them in restoring any financial losses.		
Definition	Share of population holding insurance against catastrophic consequences of natural and climate hazards (%)		
Strengths and weaknesses	 + Simple assessment that indicates the disaster preparedness - Requires access to policy holder databases 		
Measurement procedure and tool	The indicator is assessed as: $\frac{Population \ holding \ catastrophe \ insurance \ policies}{Total \ population} \times 100\%$		
Scale of measurement	Municipality; country		
Data source			
Required data	National records on proportion of population holding insurance policies against catastrophic events		
Data input type	Quantitative		
Data collection frequency	Annually		