Agro-climatic and Disaster Risk Information systems

Agro-climatic and disaster risk information systems is one of the 11 key type of interventions that contribute to building climate resilience for agriculture and food systems. Information management is the collection, analysis, organization, storage and dissemination of data and information for a specific purpose (UNISDR, 2013). In the context of increasing the resilience of agriculture and food systems, this includes various components, e.g. agro-climatic monitoring, disaster risk and vulnerability assessments, or agricultural damage and loss data. In order to enhance resilience to climate related shocks and stresses, understanding risks is essential. Agro-climatic and diasater risk information systems help predict the likelihood that hazards may occur and how they impact livelihoods, food security and nutrition (FAO, 2018).

	Global and /or National level indicators	Name of framework /initiative /study	Subnational and local level indicators	Name of framework /initiative /study
Weather & climate risk data	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems	SFDRR G2 (2015)	Number of functional weather stations in the county for which data has been collected	KCCAP KEN (2012)
			National/sub-national/local/sector-level climate/disaster risk data dashboard/platform/ information system available	World Bank (2017)
Agro-climate information/advisories	Percentage of farmers with access to climate change information and warnings	NAP-AG UGA (2017)	Number of farmers/pastoralists/agricultural households receiving daily weather forecast	World Bank (2017)
			Climate information is available in accessible formats for local level users (language, communication methods etc.)	CARE (2011)
	Functional national disease and vector surveillance and monitoring system for livestock	NAP-AG UGA (2017)		
Agricultural & food system damage and losses data	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	**SDG 1.5.2/SFDRR C1**	[global indicator, but can be disaggregated at national	
	Direct agricultural damage and loss attributed to disasters	SFDRR C2 (2015)	[global indicator, but can be disaggregated at national, local level]	
	Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity	SFDRR F8 (2015)	[global indicator, but can be disaggregated at national, lcoal level]	
Vulnerability, risk and livelihood systems data	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	SFDRR G5 (2015)	Mechanisms exist for disseminating disaster risk information from national to local level	CARE (2011)
			National/sub-national/local/sector-level climate/disaster risk data dashboard/platform/information system available	World Bank (2017)