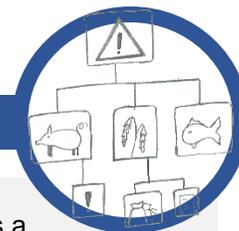


Climate and disaster risk governance



Climate and disaster risk governance is one of the 11 key interventions that contribute to building climate resilience for agriculture and food systems. Climate and disaster risk governance covers a wide area including planning and decision making processes, policies and strategies, inter-institutional alignment and coordination, financial resources allocations and investments. Governance at all levels is “defined by the processes through which public and private actors articulate their interests; frame and prioritize issues; and make, implement, monitor, and enforce decisions” (FAO, 2019). National, subnational and local disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation laws, policies, plans and strategies when in place and adopted can enable public sector authorities, private sector, communities and other relevant stakeholders to function effectively and collaboratively to reduce the adverse impacts of climate related hazards. Thereby ensuring that mechanisms exist for establishing and implementing integrated multi-hazard and multi-sector strategies that help to build resilience in particular at the local level, with the participation of communities in the DRR design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes is essential (UNISDR, 2018). In addition, the mainstreaming of climate change/disaster risk reduction into sectoral laws, policies, plans and strategies is also equally important as agriculture is among the most climate sensitive sectors and highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate extremes and variabilities. Clear roles and responsibilities of the institutions should be defined in the DRR/CCA and sectoral laws and policies so that their mandates are enforced as well as specific DRR/CCA interventions for agriculture and food systems outlined. Besides sufficient human and technical resources, adequate financial resources are also required in order to effectively and efficiently implement these identified DRR/CCA actions that will reduce the adverse impacts of multiple climate risks on agriculture and food systems.

	Global and national level indicators	Name of framework /initiative /study	Subnational and local level indicators	Name of framework /initiative /study
Disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation plans, policies, strategies	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 [global level, can be disaggregated to the national level]	SFDRR E1 (2015)	Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)	SFDRR E2 (2015)
			Percentage of municipalities with local regulations considering adaptation and vulnerability assessment results (%)	GIZ (2014)
			Degree to which villages have integrated CCA/DRM into community action plans and are implementing appropriate investments	World Bank (2017)
Mainstream of climate change/disaster risk reduction into sectoral plans, policies, strategies	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	SDG 13.2.1	[global indicator, but can be disaggregated at the national level]	

	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	SDG 14.c.1	[global indicator, but can be disaggregated at the national level]	
Volume of financing, funds, investments are risk informed	Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions.	SFDRR F1 (2015)	Funds available at community level to support disaster risk reduction, response and recovery	CARE (2011)
	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies.	SFDRR F2 (2015)	Percentage of local government budgets allocated for adaptation activities (%)	CARE (2011)
	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally.	SFDRR F3 (2015)		
	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.	SFDRR F4 (2015)		
	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building	SFDRR F6 (2015)		