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UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Welcome



International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

13 October 2020



Country case studies





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DRR Governance Through Sectoral Strategies: Afghanistan's Drought Risk Management Strategy

FAO Afghanistan
13th October 2020





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AFGHANISTAN

DROUGHT RISK

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



Situation overview

- High **uncertainty/volatility** context - **longest-running conflict**
- World's 2nd worst food crisis (2019)
- Persistent high levels of poverty and eroded **governance** & institutional capacities
- Increasing **Climate Change impacts**
- Lingering impacts of the 2018 drought together with the 2019 floods **interacting** with COVID-19 impacts



Map No. 3958 Rev. 7 UNITED NATIONS
June 2011

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

Afghanistan's DRMS Contribution to SFDRR Target E

1) Disaster risk management and governance in sectors **safeguard sectoral gains from shocks**

2) DRMS contributes towards achievement of SFDRR Target E:

- **National strategy** that is multi- sectoral, scalar and temporal with multi-thematic actions;
- Bringing a **360° perspective on risk**
- **Multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements**
- Integration in **annual work-planning and budgeting** of sectoral ministries.



DRMS Formulation Learning

3) Approached as a **Strategic Engagement** rather than the Strategy as an output:

- Responsive to emerging needs
- Formulation process: participatory, iterative, and for perspective building
- Multi-pronged engagement with high-level leadership and ownership at operational levels
- Broadened narrative and agenda on drought risk: reactive to proactive



DRMS Contribution to Good Disaster Risk Governance

4) The **4 Strategic Pillars** of DRMS are well aligned to key aspects of **good disaster risk governance**:

1. Strengthening drought risk governance
2. Improving drought vulnerability and risk assessment capacities
3. Strengthening Drought Early Warning, Early Action and Monitoring Systems
4. Increasing investments in drought risk mitigation and response



5) DRMS acts as a “*strategic connector, gap filler and cross-sectoral coordinated implementation channel*” from drought risk management point of view for e.g.:

- Connects the Dryland Agriculture Policy, NRM Strategy, CC Strategy & Action Plan, Livestock Strategy, DRR Strategy, Water Resource Management Strategy, and such.
- Informed the conceptualization of the World Bank’s ENETAWF (FAM) design & priorities.

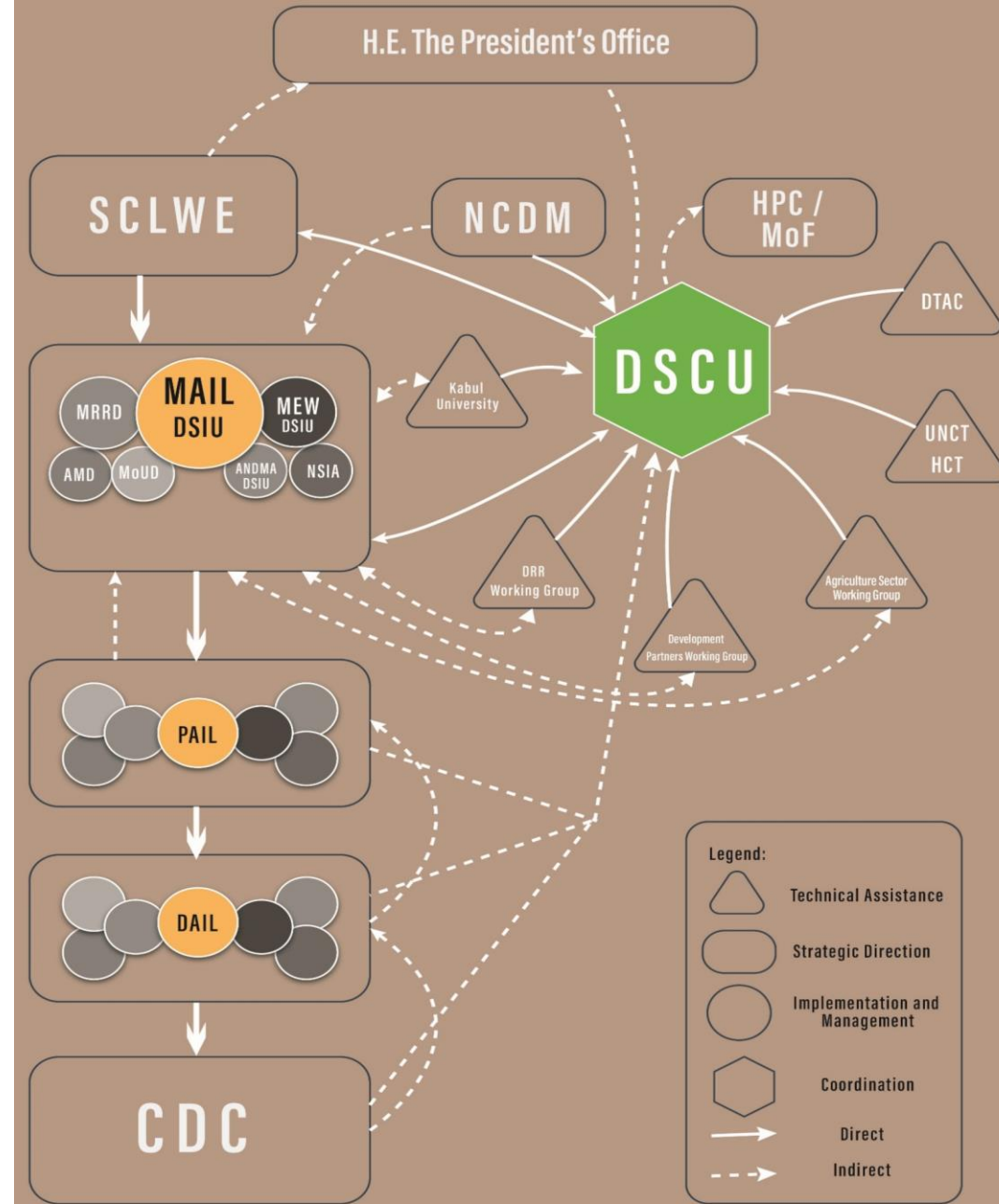


Multi-Stakeholder Implementation

6) DRMS **Institutional Arrangements** help establish:

- Multi-sectoral/ ministerial institutional arrangements
- Partnerships with development actors in implementation of key actions;
- Clear arrangements for M&E, review and updating of the DRMS;
- Operational Plan that details multi-sectoral & temporal actions at various spatial scales along with cost estimates and responsibilities.

7) Lastly, DRMS adopts a **layered-risk financing approach** targeting innovative financing mechanism linking “on & off budget” programming.



Reflections on DRMS & COVID-19

Even though DRMS, in its conceptualization, did not account for a pandemic; the multi-hazard underpinnings of DRMS make it partially fit-for-purpose to address C-19 as follows:

1. **Cascading impacts** of C-19 particularly in agriculture sector, related markets and herders' transhumance get covered in the varied **risk management actions** identified in DRMS
2. DRMS lays the ground for **multi-sectoral integrated response-recovery actions** to manage C-19 impacts
3. DRMS initiated **multi-stakeholder implementation arrangements** can be leveraged for C-19 recovery and resilience building of smallholders and the agriculture sector





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Thank you!

FAO Afghanistan

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JORDAN

Strengthening governance systems to promote a coherent approach to mainstreaming risk reduction across sectors

Ms. Sophie Baranes, CADRI Partnership Coordinator

Photo credits: © 500px/Mohammed Asfour

cadri
Partnership
Capacity for Disaster
Reduction Initiative



A diagnosis of organization, systems and skills to mainstream risk reduction across systems

Photo credits: © Getty Images/Ahmad Gharabli

Do decision makers, planners and private investors have access to actionable information on risk?

Are roles and responsibilities clear and organizational arrangements effective?

Enabling environment for resilient investment by public and private sector?

Policy coherence and integration between DRR and CCA?

A unique vulnerability profile



- ❑ High population density along Dead Sea Fault System
- ❑ Aqaba Port Industrial & Chemical complex hazard prone zone
- ❑ Southern Badia Highlands affected by prolonged droughts
- ❑ 1.3 million refugees putting additional pressure on water, land, and urban infrastructure

Risk drivers are governance challenges

Photo credits: © Karen F

- ❑ Rapid unplanned urbanization
- ❑ Unsustainable water management practices
- ❑ Uncoordinated land use planning

DRR is a building block of Jordan National Security

Photo credits: © CADRI Partnership 2017

BENEFITS of CENTRALIZATION

- ❑ Strong preparedness for response capacities
- ❑ Strong convening power – National Security Center coordinates COVID-19 response

DOWNSIDES:

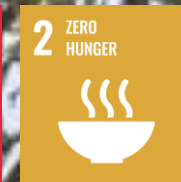
- ❑ Limited ownership of DRR by sectors
- ❑ Land use and urban planning not central to DRR
- ❑ Municipalities not empowered (except Amman & Aqaba)
- ❑ Access to open source data is limited
- ❑ DRM systems not people-centered enough

A NEW National DRR Strategy

Photo credits: © UN Jordan Facebook page

- ☐ Clarifying roles and mandates at national and municipal level
- ☐ Strengthening integration between DRR and the Water and Agriculture strategies
- ☐ Enforcing development of municipal and sector DRR plans

Mainstreaming DRR & CCA in the agriculture sector



Identify entry points to address key governance challenges:

- ☐ **Coordination within and across sectors** to implement coherent and cost effective DRR / CCA
- ☐ **Information sharing protocols within and across sectors**

Entry points through synergetic interventions?

Photo credits: ©500px/ Itai Schemer

- ☐ A joint **Drought Monitoring Unit**
Min. Water & Irrigation, MoA, MoEnv, Met Dpt.
- ☐ **One-Health Committee (MoA / MoH)**
- ☐ **Badia rangeland restoration**
MoEnv, MoA, Water Authority, Jordan Valley



More information on Diagnosis of Risk Governance capacities



Contact us: cadri.partnership@undp.org



Visit our website: www.cadri.net



Follow us at [@cadripartners](https://twitter.com/cadripartners)



Organización de las Naciones Unidas
para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

Plan of Action for DRR and CCA in the agriculture sector of PARAGUAY

Lessons learned



Context of climate and disaster risk in Paraguay

- 36% poverty, 10% in extreme poverty
- Ag. sector: 30% of GDP Paraguay's - highly vulnerable to climate and disaster risk
- 40% of population live in rural areas.
- 80 % smallholders
- Main hazards: drought, floods, and plant pests & animal diseases
- Damages and losses in the ag. sector: USD 237 million per year, up to USD 1 billion



Mainstreaming DRR&CCA in agriculture

- ▶ To reduce the vulnerability of AG sector to disaster and climate risk
- ▶ Ministry of Ag. and Livestock: DRM unit and General Directorate of Planning, with support from FAO.
- ▶ Aligned with 4 SFDRR priorities: 25 results, budget USD 2.5 million
- ▶ Inter-institutional working group to support formulation: 25 technical experts from academia, civil society, NGOs, public & private sectors

PLAN NACIONAL PARA LA GESTIÓN DEL RIESGO DE DESASTRES Y ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO EN EL SECTOR AGRÍCOLA DEL PARAGUAY



Timeframe: 2016-2022

Linking planning processes across sectors and levels

Success Factors

- ▶ Addresses crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture and forestry subsectors
- ▶ Links to national level plans/policies/strategies across sectors
- ▶ Multi-sectoral multidisciplinary technical working group - Environment, Finance, Forestry, etc.

Challenges

- ▶ Addresses CC as a driver of disaster risk but fails to fully respond to the complexity of CCA
- ▶ Connection to national/departmental/local level planning



- *Agrarian Strategic Framework*
- *National Strategy for CCA*
- *National Policy on Disaster*
- *Risk Reduction and Management*
- *National plan for the implementation of the SFDRR 2018-2022*
- *National Development Plan 2030*

Implementation of DRR-ag policy and practice

Success Factors

- ▶ Two ministerial resolutions by MAG:
 - approval of the plan (2017)
 - mandating a "DRR CCA Working Group" as implementer (*Feb. 2018*).
- ▶ Focus on tools to facilitate decision-making at all levels

Challenges

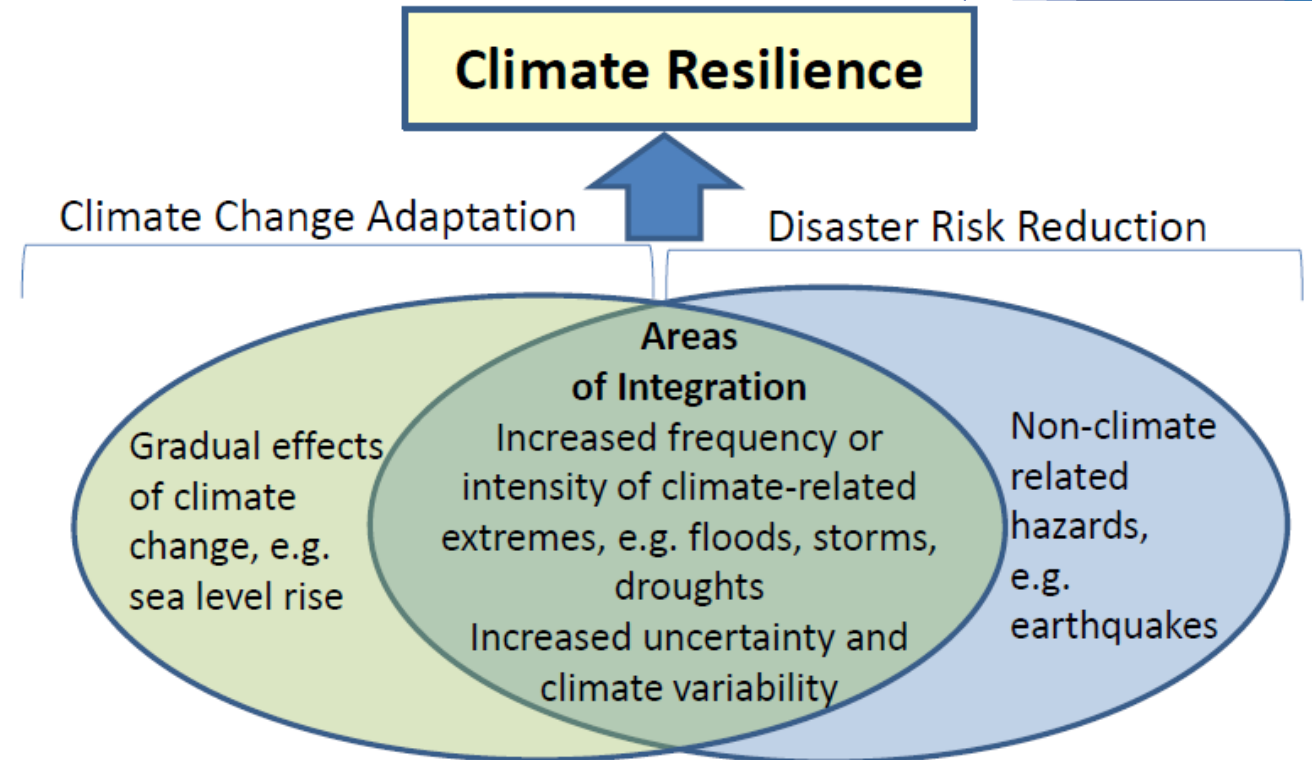
- ▶ Complexity called for a more concrete, specific, flexible and action-oriented roadmap (2019), in line with current human/technical/financial capacities



Technical capacity building for DRR & CCA

Success Factors

- ▶ Benefits of integrating the goals set by the SFDRR + Paris Agreement + SDGs.
- ▶ Targeted sessions: overlap and differences between DRR and CCA
- ▶ Mainstream of DRR & CCA for enhanced effectiveness
- ▶ Avoid parallel structures, siloed approaches for resilience



Funding for DRR in the ag sector



Success Factors

- ▶ Allowed to catalyse and align funding from donors, as well as technical & financial partners.
- ▶ Annual budgets of the MAL include resources for the capacity building component
- ▶ Min. Finance part of the “DRM-CCA Working Group”.

Challenges

- Cuts in government national budget: limited investment in preventive action
- In progress: subnational government budget line for DRR in ag
- Further involvement of the private sector



Banco Mundial

Take aways

- ▶ Inclusive process of Plan formulation
- ▶ Subnational level planning: contextualized and hazard-specific actions
- ▶ Role of local participatory agroclimatic platforms at departmental level
- ▶ Increased DRR&CCA investment at local level
- ▶ “Living” document: iterative process
- ▶ Prevent and prepare for inter-related, cascading, systemic risks... not only affecting food production but the entire food system



Organización de las Naciones Unidas
para la Alimentación y la Agricultura



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International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

#DRRDay #ItsAllAboutGovernance

Key Lessons Learned

Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for the Agriculture Sector in Timor-Leste

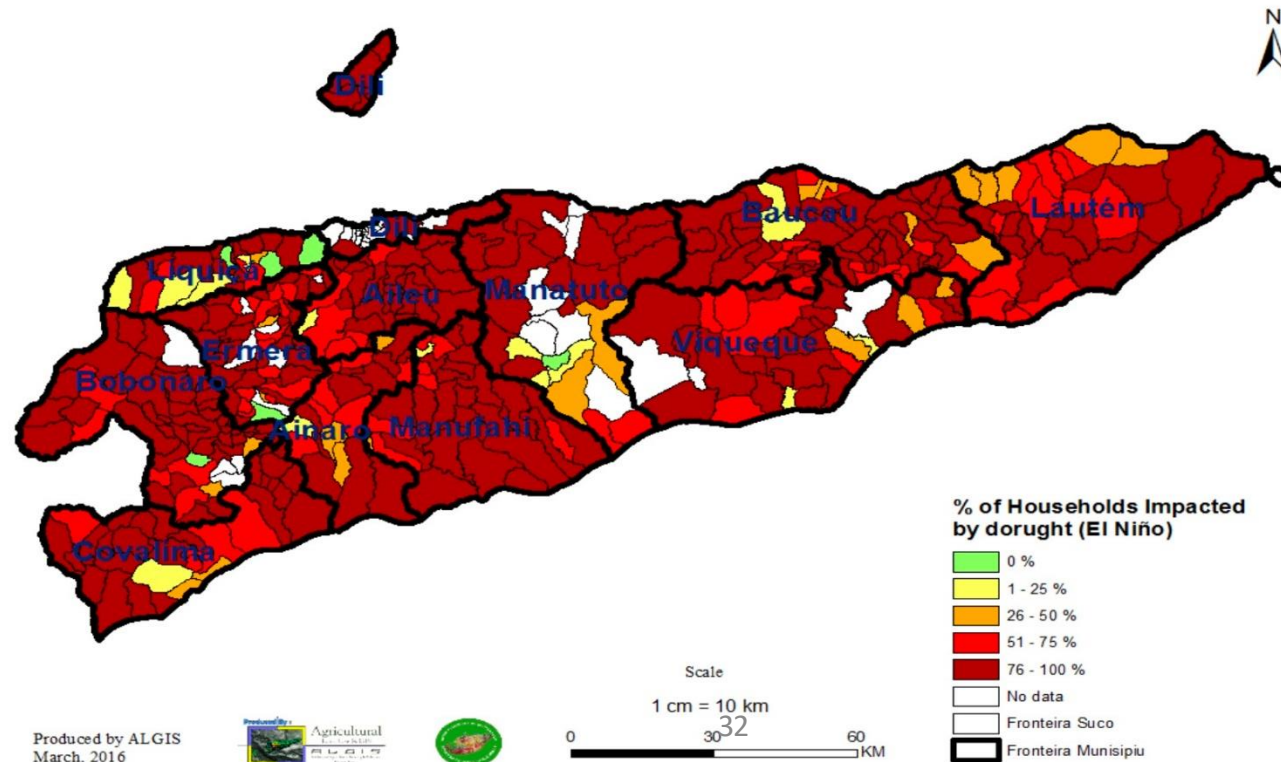
13 October 2020

Mainstreaming Agriculture DRM - PROCESS

THE TRIGGER. El Niño 2015-16

- **Maize production fell by 40 percent and rice production by 57 percent.** It is estimated that 63 thousand of 122 thousand households were affected and felt into severely food insecurity.

► **‘Pro-Resilience I’** project (GCP/TIM/008/EC) signed with the EU in June 2017 to strengthen agriculture resilience of communities affected by drought



Produced by ALGIS
March, 2016



MAF, 2016. 'Rapid Drought Impact Assessment. El Niño 2016/16'.

Mainstreaming Agriculture DRM - PROCESS

‘Pro-Resilience I’, Output 2 :

- 21 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) in 21 *Sucos* (villages). These showed that rural communities are affected by the following hazards, by order of importance:

- Droughts,
- Floods,
- Strong wind,
- Pests,
- Landslide, and
- Forest fires

- These hazards are **affecting the agriculture sector most**

- 21 Community-based DRM (CBDRM) plans implemented, most of which include **Climate-Smart Agriculture responses**

▶ **‘Communities’** requested more investment in building resilient agriculture (through CBDRM planning process)

▶ **‘National Disaster Risk Management Directorate (NDRMD)’** invited MAF to take an active role in DRM (Nov. 2018 workshop reviewing HVA results and training on CBDRM planning)

▶ **‘MAF/FAO’** initiated a consultation for the institutionalization of DRM in the agriculture sector (January 2019)

Mainstreaming Agriculture DRM - PROCESS

2 workshops on institutionalisation of DRM in the agriculture sector (January 2019)

- MAF capacity assessment workshop - 23 January 2019
- Agriculture drought management workshop - 29 January 2019

▶ Confirmed **MAF eligibility to access Ministry of Finance Contingency Funds**

▶ Recommended the creation of a '**Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Task Force**' at MAF

▶ Identified the need for a '**drought risk management plan for agriculture**' to facilitate access to these funds

MANDATE – DRM/CCA TASK FORCE

MANDATE:

- ❑ In time of shocks or in case of early warning declaration, the Task Force Members are mandated to **provide active support to the relevant directorates that are at the forefront of the early actions or the response.**
- ❑ To provide technical lead and coordination within MAF for **mainstreaming DRM/CCA** in the agriculture sector (including fishery, livestock and forestry sub-sectors).

IMMEDIATE TASK:

- ❑ Formulate a '**drought risks management plan**'
- ❑ Address immediate shocks, if any



Task Force Timeline – Intensification of Hazards

DRM/CCA Task Force

February 2019:

- MAF nominates 15 DRM/CCA focal points to **form the Task Force with mandate to develop a drought risk management plan.**

May-November 2019:

- Series of 11 intensive consultation/validation workshops between 30 May-21 Nov 2019 (MAF and partners: NDRMD, NDOC, Ministry of Finance, KONSSANTIL, CBDRM, NDCC etc.)
- Validation workshop in municipality of Manufahi (July)
- MAF Management recommends to **expand to MULTI-HAZARD DRM PLAN**

March 2020:

- Task Force mandate and TOR formally defined through Ministerial Dispatch** (Despacho de Nomeacao No. 01/GM/III/2020) (10 March)
- Task Force decided to split the Multi-Hazard DRM Plan into a) an executive **STRATEGY** for decision makers and b) a **PLAN** for implementers

May 2020:

- Launching of the DRM/CCA Task Force mandate**

Hazards

2019 -> May: flood
(tropical storm Lili)

September: African Swine
Fever (ASF)

October: fires (Ermera &
Liquica)

2020 -> January: drought

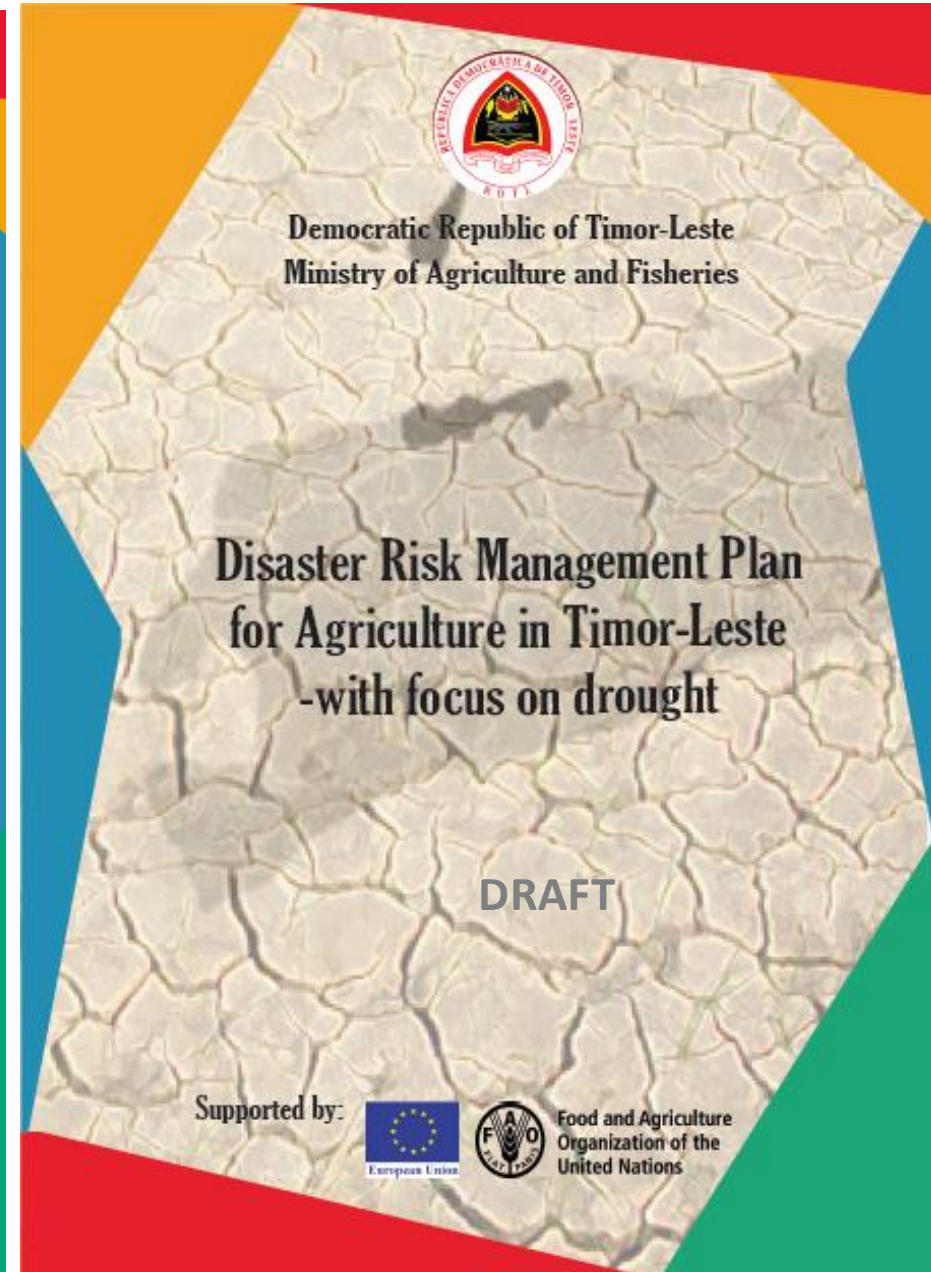
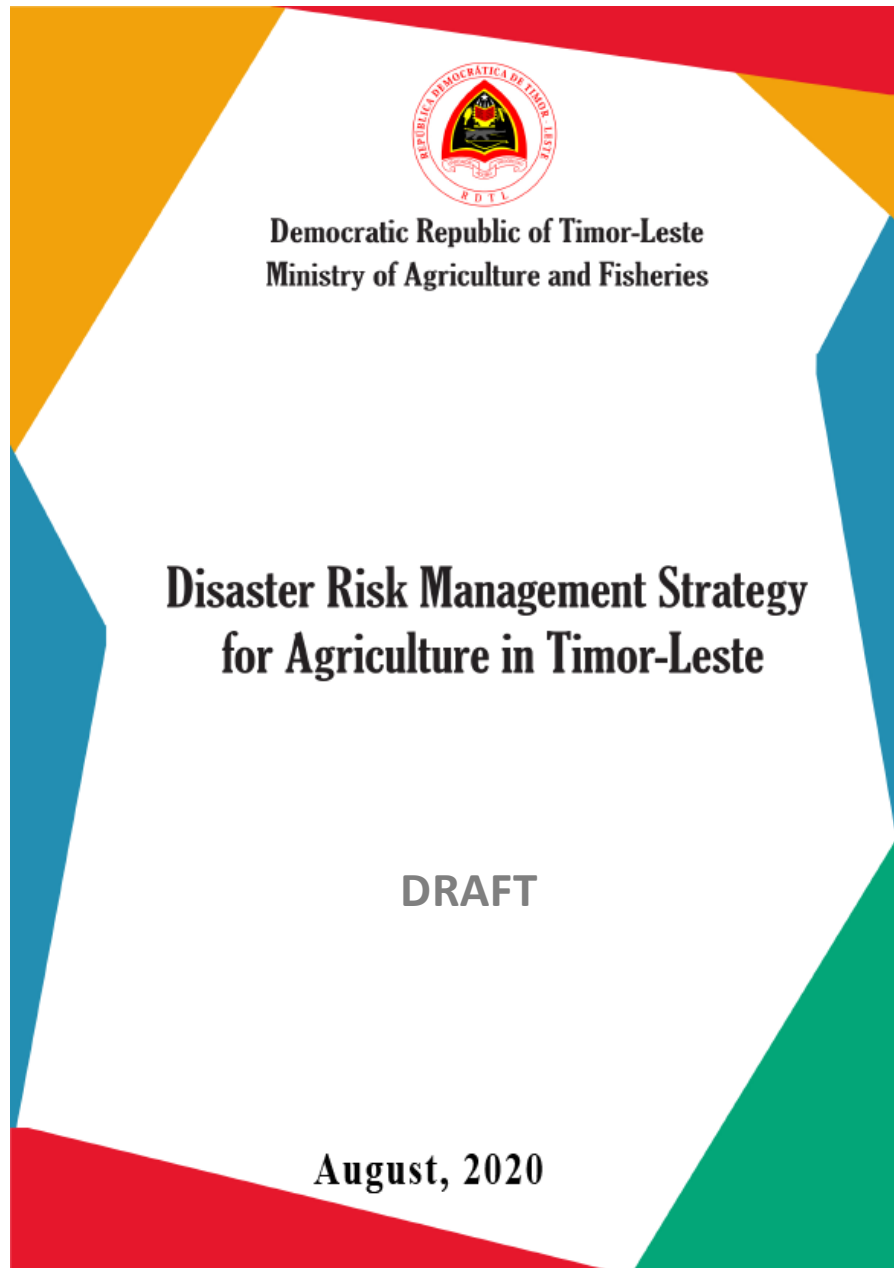
February: Fall Army Worm

March: flood (Dili) and
Covid-19

April-May: floods in Dili and
Manufahi

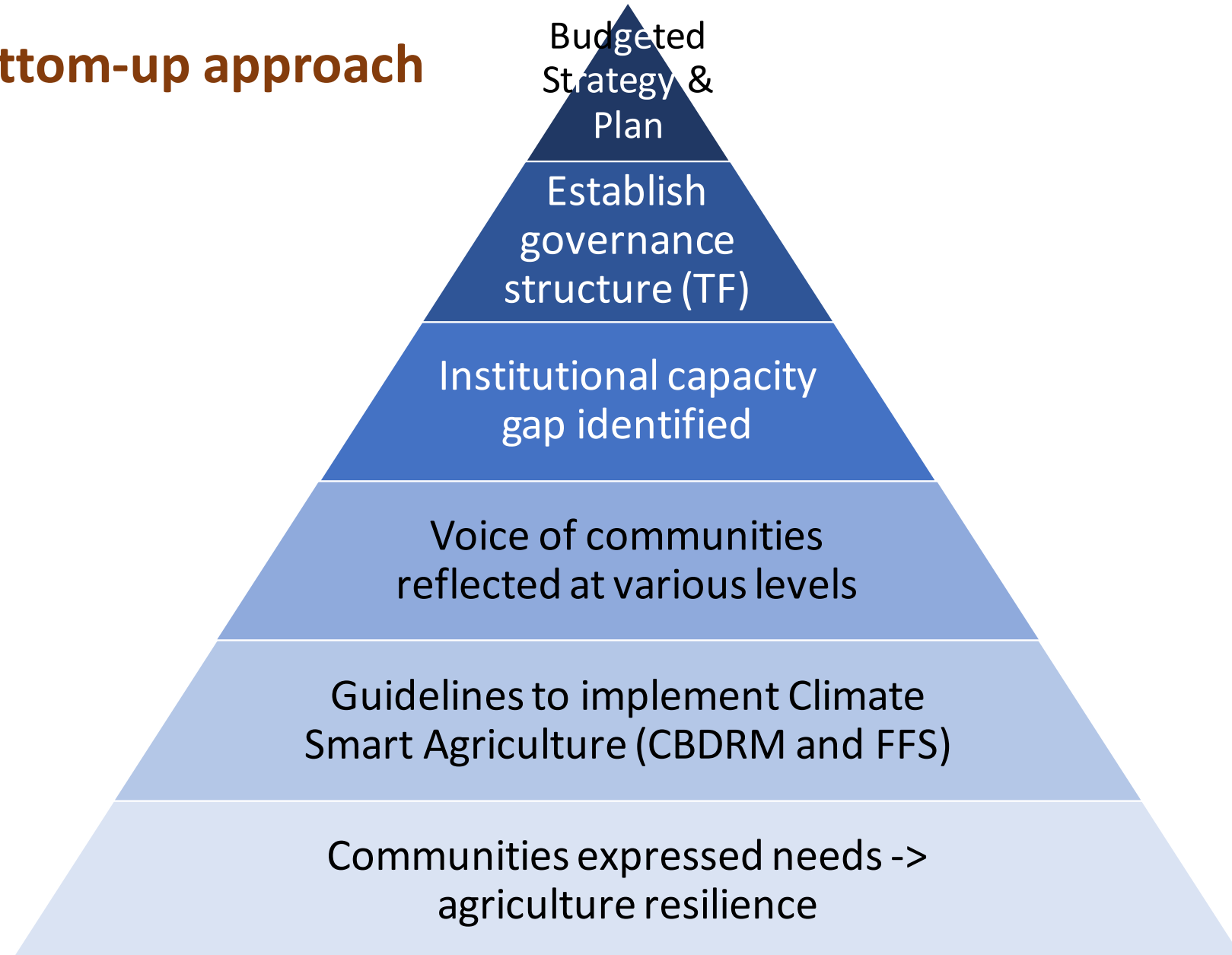
Aug: ASIS 'severe drought
classification' (2 Viqueque
Sucos); **La Niña alert**

Disaster Risk Management STRATEGY & PLAN



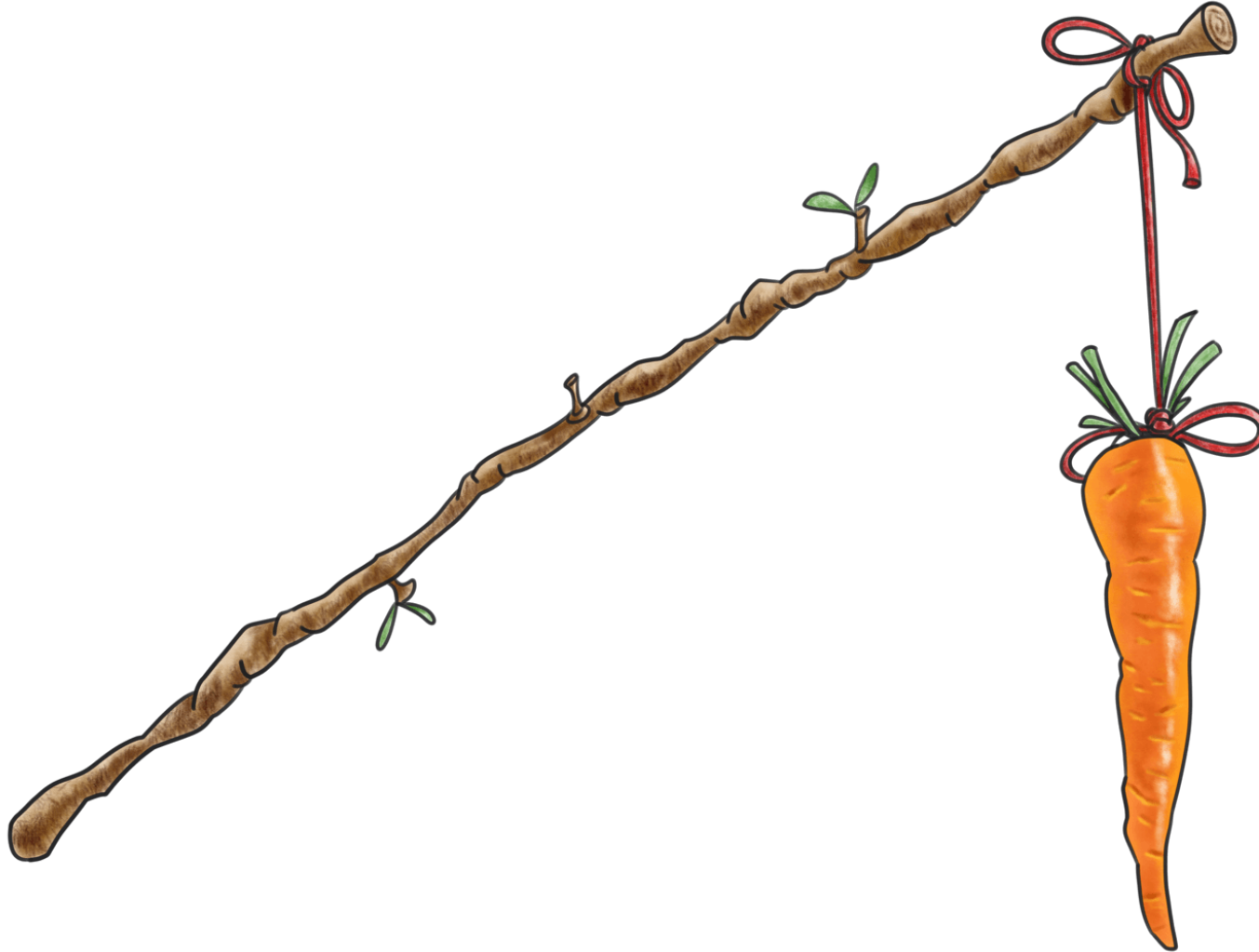
5 LESSONS LEARNED

1. Bottom-up approach



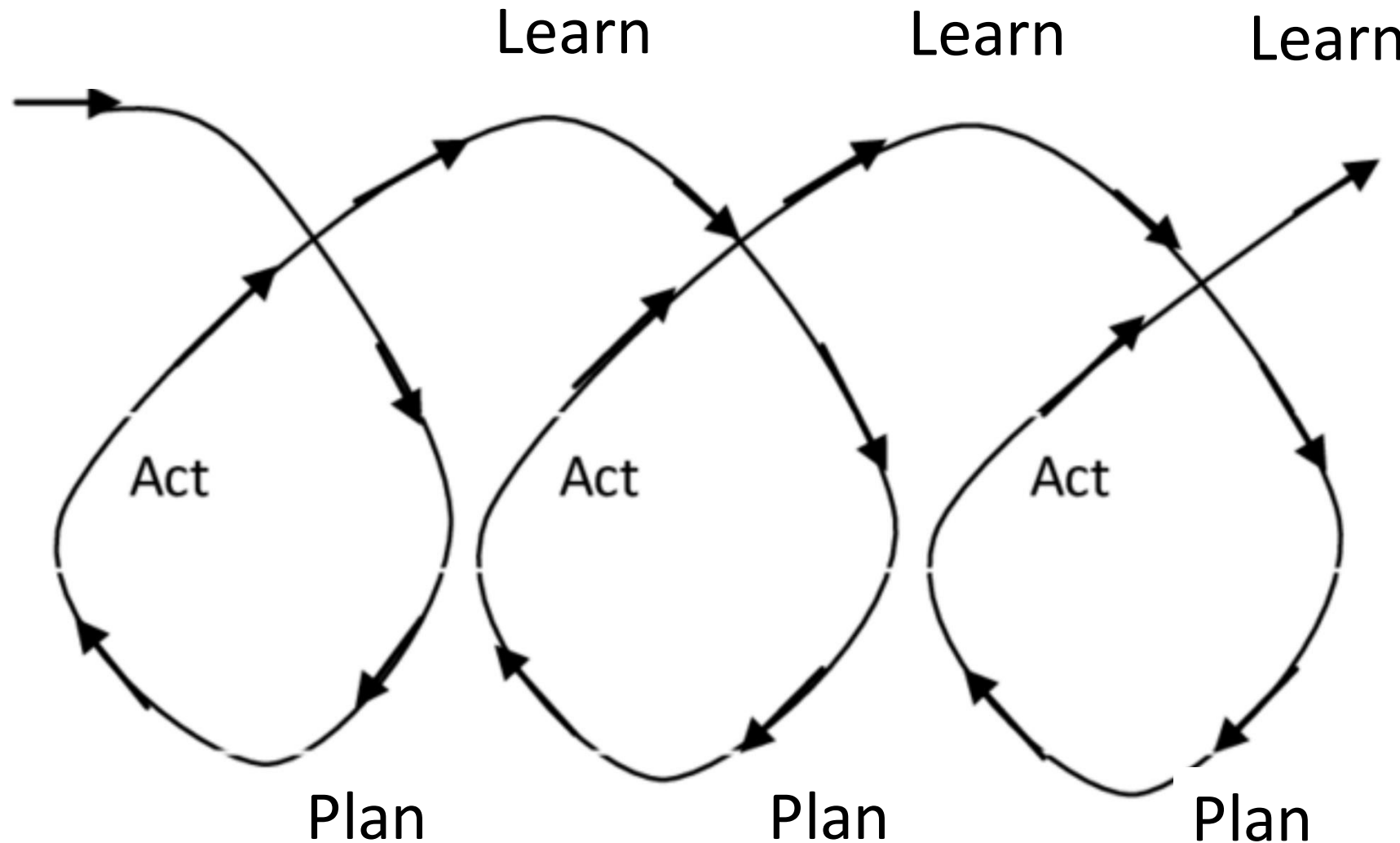
5 LESSONS LEARNED

2. Financial incentive -> Ministry of Finance confirmed the possibility to access contingency fund



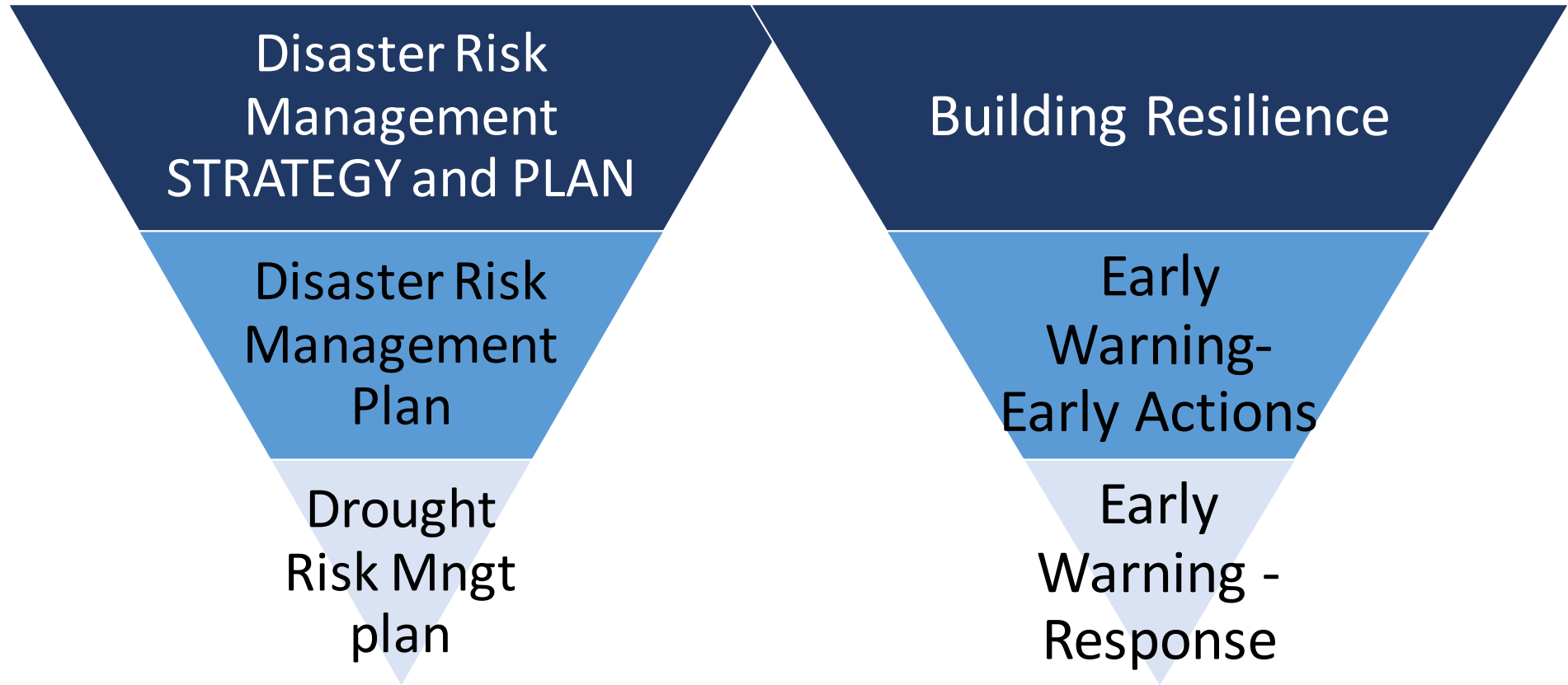
5 LESSONS LEARNED

3. Iterative learning -> Strategy development and field actions



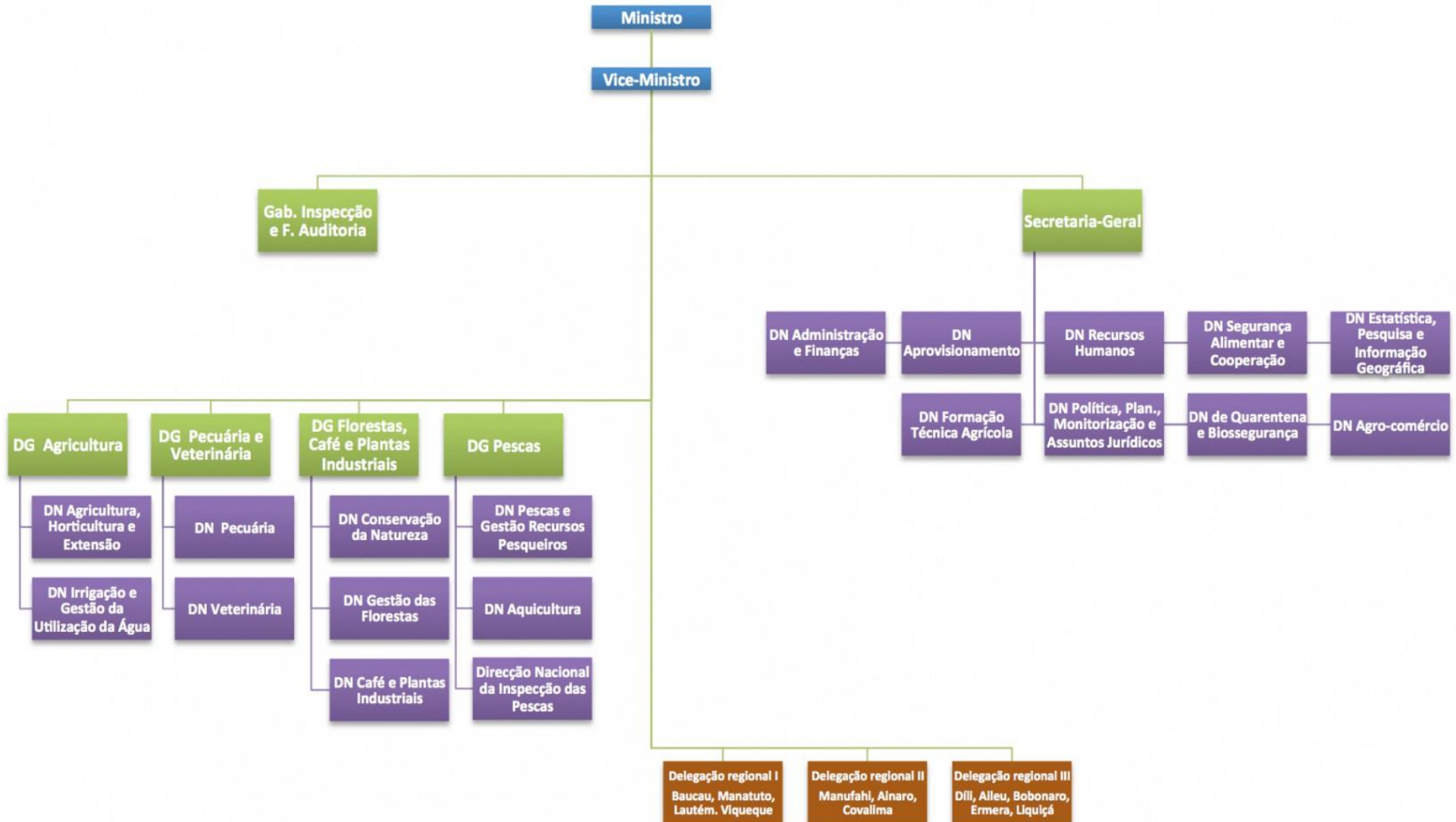
5 LESSONS LEARNED

4. From simple to complex -> adapt to gradual capacity increase



5 LESSONS LEARNED

5. Reinforce existing structures -> Directorates in the lead !



Mainstreaming Agriculture DRM – ON-GOING PROCESS





THANK YOU !



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Sand and Dust Storms

An emerging issue for multi-hazard risk management

International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020

Feras Ziadat & Sophie von Loeben

FAO Land and Water Division, FAO Office for Emergencies and
Resilience

FAO Focal Point For Sand and Dust Storms



Sand and Dust Storms (SDS)

- occur when **strong winds** lift large amounts of sand and dust from **bare, dry soils** into the atmosphere (WMO)
- Are common meteorological hazards in **arid** and **semi-arid regions**
- Every year, an estimated **2,000 million tons of dust** is emitted into the atmosphere



Source: Sardari, DG Desert Affairs Bureau, FRWO

Scope of Impact

- Increasing frequency and intensity of SDS mainly due to **land use** and **climate change**
- **Dynamic overlay of slow environmental change and extreme events** that **lead to massive transboundary impacts** on the environment, climate, health, livelihoods, agriculture and socio-economic well-being of societies
- **Economic losses** from a single SDS event cost hundreds of millions of USD

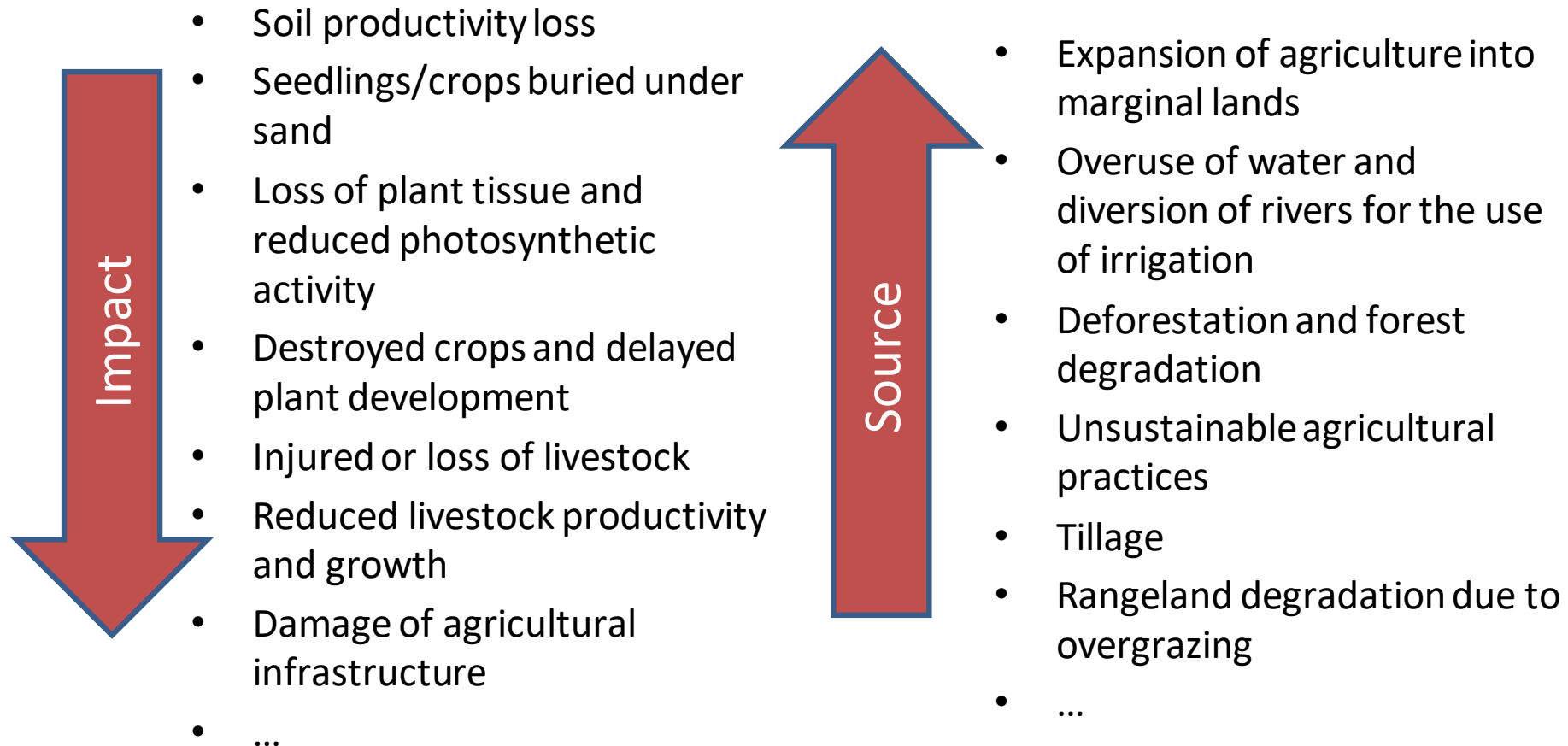
Example: Major dust storm in northwest China:

Killed almost 120,000 livestock,
Destroyed 373,000 hectares of crops, and,
Buried over 2,000 km of irrigation ditches



BUT: no standardized, systematic monitoring of the impact of SDS across countries, regions and sectors yet

Agriculture plays a key role as both driver and victim of SDS



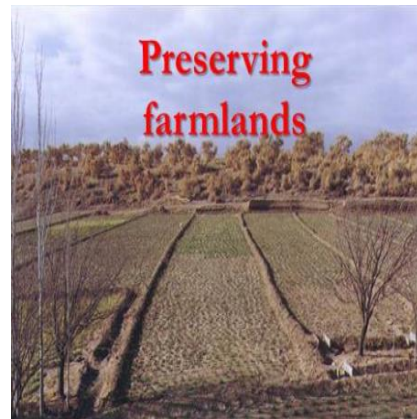
Integrating SDS into systemic multi-hazard risk governance and disaster risk reduction

- Strengthen **integrated monitoring, prediction early warning systems**
- Undertake **vulnerability and risk assessments** to inform decision making
- Consider **developing standards and triggers** to declare and handle extreme SDS events as emergencies
- **Systematically monitor** the impacts of SDS to **enhance evidence**
 - **Sendai Framework Monitor:** report the impacts of SDS on agriculture under indicator C2
- **Integrate** SDS in overarching multi-hazard disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies and plans and incorporate SDS in national and regional development programmes



Promoting source and impact mitigation

- **Structural stabilization** measurements through windbreaks, agroforestry, sand dune stabilization and afforestation
- Sustainable **land and water management**
- Integrated **landscape management**
- **Rangeland** management



FAO's new work stream on SDS

- **UN Coalition to Combat Sand and Dust Storms**
 - Promote and coordinate a collaborative UN-system response to SDS
 - 15+ UN Agencies; FAO leads for the next 2 years
- **Inter-regional FAO Project** on Catalysing investments and actions to enhance resilience against SDS in agriculture
 - Near East and North Africa & Asia and the Pacific
 - Catalytic first step to gain knowledge and create network to develop a **large-scale follow-up investment programme** on SDS and agriculture





THANK YOU

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Discussants

Zooming in: the governance challenges and solutions for risk sensitive development





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Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into sectoral development planning - Governance issues and tools for analysis

UNDRR Day -13 October 2020
Dubravka Bojic

Linking DRR and CCA, and mainstreaming them into agriculture

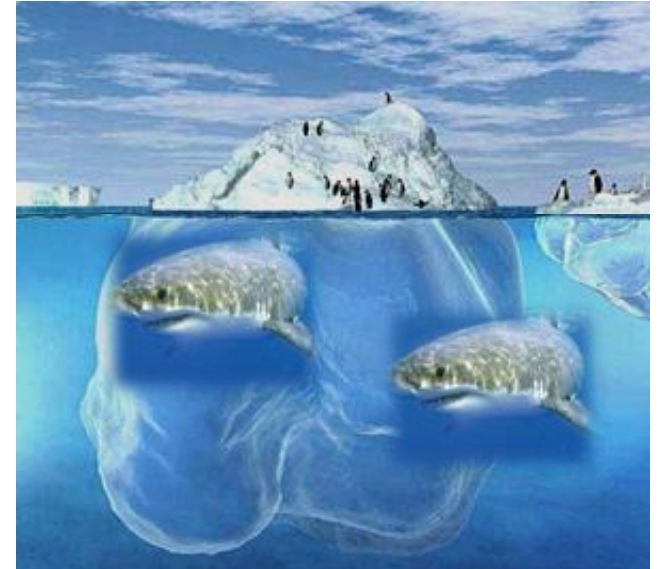
Key challenge is related to governance: overcoming sectoral boundaries and institutional parallelism



The key question is what constrains productive coordination and multi-sectoral planning and implementation?

Key constraints are most often related to political economy

- Historical legacy and strong response-oriented attitude
- Competition and rivalry between agencies and ministries
- Pressures and influence from certain interest groups or actors
- Ownership of and use of information about disasters and CC
- Absence of clear leadership and incentives for cross-sectoral coordination
- Relationships between national and sub-national authorities
- Weak capacities and participation opportunities for certain groups
- Other...



Governance challenges for DRR and CCA convergence in agriculture. Guidance for analysis



The Guide:

- I. Briefly introduces the complexity of global governance of DRR and CCA, and its relevance for country-level implementation
- II. illustrates typical governance issues for effective cross-sectoral coordination between DRR and CCA at country and sub-national levels; and
- III. provides practical guidance for an in-depth governance analysis and developing *realistic and politically feasible* strategies for action.



THANK YOU!





INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION OCTOBER 13, 2020

Addressing DRR in the context of climate and
environmental policies, NDCs and NAPs

Natalia Alekseeva

Team Leader

FAO Office of Climate change, Biodiversity and Environment





CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED HAZARDS AND RISKS

- The risk of extreme weather events depends on the **frequency and intensity of the events**, as well as **exposure and vulnerability of society and assets** (IPCC SREX, 2012)
- The **5-year period from 2016–2020 is expected to be the warmest on record** with an average global mean surface temperature of 1.1 °C above pre-industrial era (1850–1900) (WMO, 2020)
- There is **increasing evidence that some extremes have changed as a result of anthropogenic influences**, including increases in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases
- **Agriculture is feeling the effects**: with increased greenhouse gas concentrations we see not only changes in yields, length of growing season, spreading of pests and diseases or migration of fish stocks - but also changes in climate extremes like extreme temperatures, drought and flooding.
- **Climate and environment policies, as well as National Adaptation Plans and National Determined Contributions are powerful governance tools paramount for increasing the resilience of societies to climate change**

DRR IN NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS AND NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING

DRR in NAPs – adaptive capacity can be enhanced when national strategies bridge disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

“Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process” and “Guidelines on addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in national adaptation plans” address the consideration of climate-related extreme events and disasters in the national adaptation planning processes, as well the need for alignment and coordination between the DRR and CCA.

DRR in NDCs - FAO's global analysis of NDCs established that:

- 84 percent of the 134 countries refer to Disaster Risk Reduction/Management
- DRR/M is an adaptation priority in all regions, particularly in Eastern and Southern-Eastern Asia and Oceania, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southern Asia



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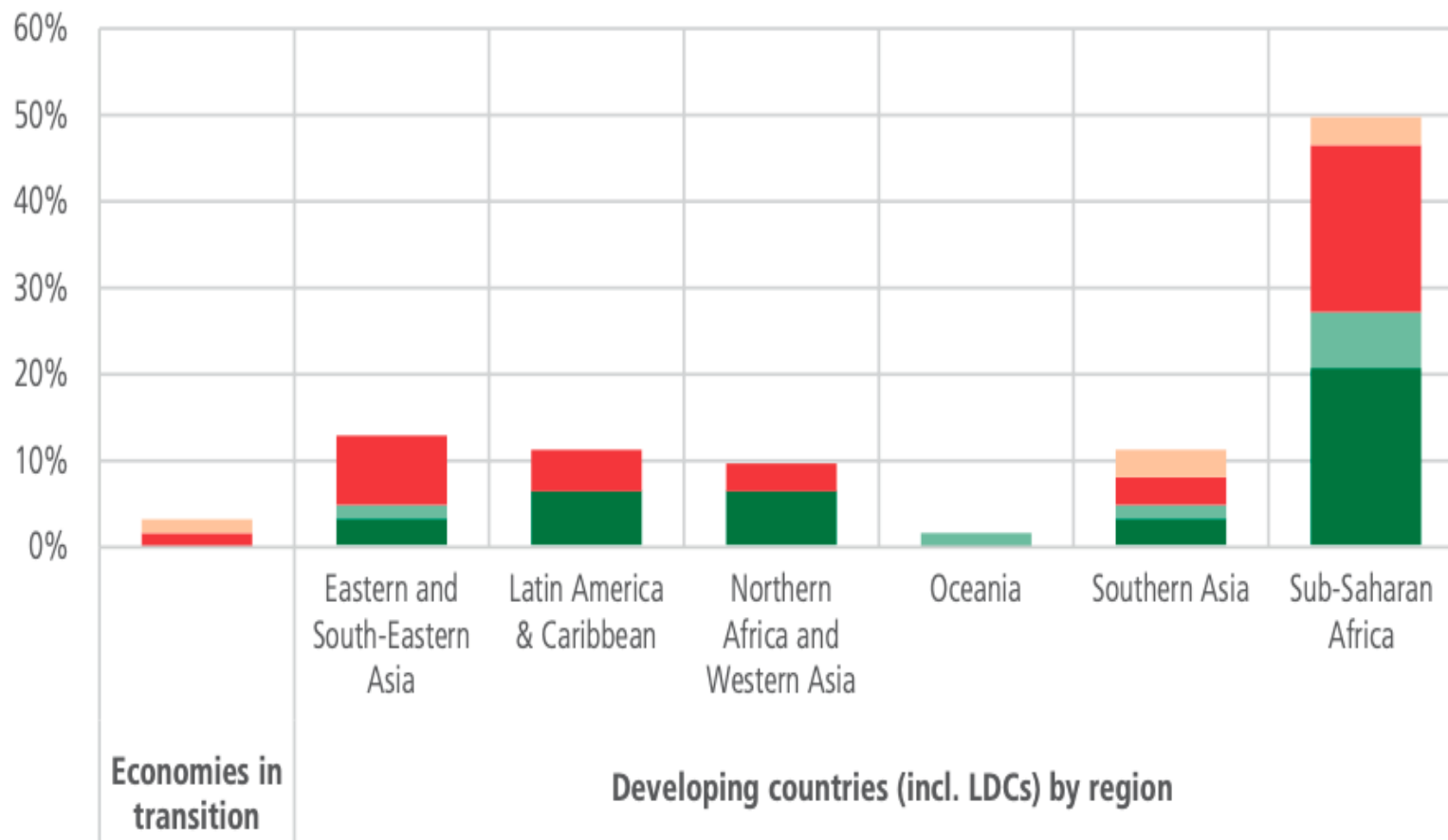
ADDRESSING AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
IN NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS
[Supplementary guidelines]

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS
Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process

LDC EXPERT GROUP, DECEMBER 2012





- Most of the countries that mention DRR/M in their NDCs are located in SSA
- Within this region, countries refer particularly often to investing in DRR/M for resilience, enhancing disaster preparedness and early warning systems
- Overall, most common DRR/M measures referred to by countries in their NDCs are monitoring crisis and disaster risk and reducing community vulnerability to crisis and disaster risk
- By contrast, disaster risk governance is rarely addressed at the sectoral level

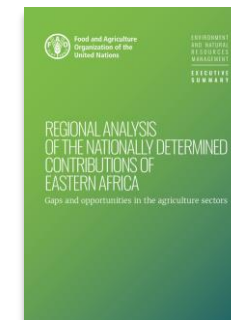
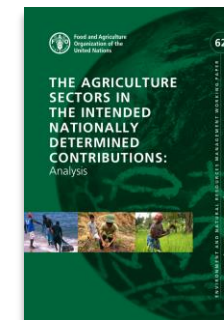
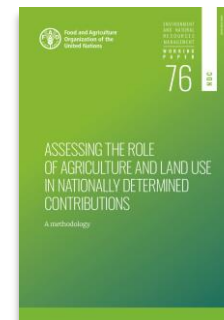
■ Prepare for and respond to crises and disasters
 ■ Strengthening disaster risk governance
 ■ Reduce community vulnerability to crises and disaster risk
 ■ Monitor crisis and disaster risk

ONGOING NDC AND NAP-RELATED INITIATIVES AND WORK STREAMS

FAO currently supports over 68 countries¹ in:

- Developing and implementing current NDCs
 - Revising and enhancing the new round of NDCs
 - Tracking progress of NDC implementation under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and reporting to the UNFCCC
 - Addressing climate change adaptation priorities, including on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- FAO is an active member of the NDC Partnership, a global coalition of countries and institutions launched at COP22 in 2016 to support climate action and sustainable development through technical assistance, financial support and knowledge enhancement
 - FAO plays a leading role in the analysis of NDC priorities in the agriculture sectors

1. based on TWG, CAEP, SCALA and CBIT countries





THANK YOU!

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Team Leader for National Climate Change Action

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Transitioning towards multi-hazard, multi-sector systemic risk management: Governance challenges for the agri- food systems

UNDRR Day -13 October 2020
Sylvie Wabbes



Governance of multi-hazard, multi-sector systemic risk management for the agriculture and food-based livelihoods

Three main categories of shocks that affect the agricultural livelihoods and food systems

Natural hazards and climate related events



Food chain threats



Conflicts and protracted crises



Agriculture and food Sectors



Farmers



Pastoralist



Fishers &
Fish
Farmers



Forest-
dependent
communities

Together with food processors, traders and consumers

The agricultural livelihood and food systems include individual farmers, communities, private-public institutions and the agro-sylvo-pastoral & natural ecosystems, and related food value chain.

Governance must evolve to integrate multi-hazard, multi-sector, multi-actor systemic risk management across sectors and for the agri-food sector especially

For Building Forward Better from the COVID-19 Pandemic we must design and implement interventions that are :

- Safe - reducing disease transmission
- Clean -low-carbon
- Green - nature friendly or nature positive
- Equitable - socially inclusive, gender-sensitive
- Local - promoting local jobs and produces
- Resource efficient - water, energy, resources (circular economy)
- Resilient - climate and disaster risk, crisis and conflict-sensitive
- Innovative and digital solutions along the entire food value chain



Examples of key interventions to reduce disaster and climate risks and impacts in agri-food systems

- Multiple disaster and climate risk governance
- Agro-climatic and disaster risk information systems (or climate services)
- Early warning systems
- Risk transfer mechanisms (social protection and insurance)
- DRR/CCA agriculture good practices/technologies at farm and community level including livelihood diversification and alternatives
- Climate risk proofing of grey infrastructure along the food value chain.
- Nature based solutions at territorial/ecosystem level
- Food loss and waste reduction
- Climate friendly and sustainable diets
- Emergency preparedness, early action and response





Interactive Session





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UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

13 October 2020

13:00 to 14:30 hours
(Rome/Geneva local time)

To participate in the event,
click the link below:

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*Good disaster risk governance can
help prevent and reduce existing
disaster risks and build resilience of
agriculture and food systems!*

#DRRday #ItsAllAboutGovernance