

**Risk Reduction Hub Event:
Scaling up resilience and reducing**

Implementation of the Sendai Framework by LLDCs

At the midpoint of the Sendai Framework implementation period, 75 per cent of LLDCs reported having national disaster risk reduction strategies¹ and 59 per cent reported having access to multi-hazard early warning systems. From 2012 to 2021, disaster mortality rates averaged 2.54 deaths annually per 100,000 population in reporting LLDCs, significantly higher than the 0.84 per 100,000 population global average. In addition, LLDCs reported economic losses attributed to disasters of over 3 per cent of their GDP, in comparison to a global average of 1 per cent².

While LLDCs have been making efforts to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, they continue facing numerous resource and capacity challenges that limit the fulfillment of their commitment to disaster risk reduction. One of the greatest challenges relates to funding. According to Voluntary National Reports submitted as part of the midterm review of the Sendai Framework, LLDCs are only able to allocate a minute percentage of their national budget to disaster risk management activities. At the same time, between 2010 and 2019 less than 5 per cent of disaster related official development assistance was allocated to ex ante prevention and preparedness, with the vast majority allocated to emergency response and relief³.

LLDCs also have limited capacities to address disasters and the Voluntary National Reports to the Sendai Framework Midterm Review from the 11 LLDCs that submitted Voluntary National Reports underscore the common need for capacity building focused around modern risk awareness methodologies and gender inclusivity. There has been a reported challenge of ensuring that the response efforts are able to reach vulnerable groups such as women, the disabled and the elderly. There is also a noted challenge for LLDCs in collecting data about disaster damage and losses. LLDCs lack the information infrastructure to capture in-depth data about disasters to meet targets of the Sendai Framework. They also lack investments into improving their monitoring capacity which is a critical component of Early Warning Systems and response mobilization.

LLDCs need consistent engagement and support from development partners - in the North and South - to complement national and regional efforts towards building regionwide resiliency. Additional support is required for improving access to finance for resilient infrastructure projects including building of resilient ports and transport systems and improving capacity for risk management. Greater efforts are also needed to mobilize stakeholders and to create proactive plans for addressing future risks. A focus on regional collaboration is not just a means to mitigate risk but an opportunity to improve cooperation and build long-term partnerships with transit countries.

The vulnerability of LLDCs to disasters and the need to build their resilience has been discussed prominently in the LLDC ministerial meeting held in the margins of the high-level week of the General Assembly in 2022. Member States noted that over the period of implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, such disasters have brought increasing challenges to their achievement of the SDGs. It is the SDGs.12 0 62 79ant of the SDGs. It is3

It is against this background that this side event is being held.

Objective

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