

Progress continues to be made on the disaster risk reduction related deliverables in the Vienna Programme of Action roadmap. By the end of 2021, 22 LLDCs have reported to the Sendai Framework Monitor that they have national disaster risk reduction strategies in place. This is up from 19 countries in 2020.

Activities aim to build capacity on the collection of disaster data and risk analytics and strengthening multi-sectoral risk governance to promote risk informed economic and development policy. LLDCs participated in the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in November 2021 in Europe and Central Asia, Africa, and the Arab Region where Governments committed to strengthen coordination and implementation of disaster risk reduction activities and build resilience, including addressing transboundary cooperation for risk reduction.

In Central Asia, UNDRR has provided support to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in conducting a gap analysis of disaster loss data collection systems and establishing disaster data steering committees with the aim of establishing national disaster loss databases in each country by the end of 2022. The Almaty Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction has been capacitated as trainers of Sendai Framework monitoring to ensure sustainability for support to countries of the sub region. Furthermore, the Kyrgyz Republic and Turkmenistan have developed national platforms for disaster risk reduction in order to strengthen risk governance with an all-of-government approach.

Similarly, in Asia, UNDRR provides policy and technical support to Bhutan, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Nepal. Each country has been supported to develop Disaster Risk Reduction Status Reports which provide a snapshot of the country's progress under the four priorities of the Sendai Framework, along with key challenges and recommendations for strengthening the disaster data collection and risk governance. Notable progress has been made in Lao PDR where the national disaster risk reduction strategy has been reviewed to ensure alignment with the Sendai Framework and ensure coherence with climate change adaptation planning instruments. Disaster risk reduction has subsequently been integrated as a priority into the new National Socio-Economic Development Plan as a priority. Lao PDR and Nepal have also been supported to improve collection, management, analysis, and reporting of disaster loss data.

In Africa, UNDRR is working with the African Union Commission and the International Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to support LLDCs to strengthen early warning systems. For example, Ethiopia and Malawi have been supported to develop early warning systems by using the myDEWEIRA open source platforms accompanied by training on inter-institutional arrangements needed to enhance data sharing mechanisms and standard operating procedures. South Sudan has received training on disaster loss data collection and has established a national

platform for disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, a series of policy reports from Niger, Malawi, and Uganda provide key messages and priority actions for enhancing policy coherence between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in order to bridge institutional and policy