

Committee: Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)

Issue: Reducing Civilian Risk due to Climate-Related Extreme Events in LEDCs

Student Officer: Spyros Chronis

Position: Co-Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is Spyros Chronis and I will have the honor to serve as one of the chairs of this year's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3) in the 6th annual DSTMUN conference. To begin with, I would like to congratulate you on your participation at DSTMUN. DSTMUN is a conference which will provide you the opportunity to not only expand your knowledge of international affairs and relations, but also address worldwide issues through proposing solutions and debating upon them. Seeing as this is the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee, you will specifically have the chance to examine issues related to humanitarian matters and work out solutions towards it. The purpose of this study guide is to give you a first impression on the issue of "Reducing Civilian Risk due to Climate-Related Extreme Events in LEDCs". Even though this study guide will offer you an outline of the topic, I personally advise you to further research the topic, so that you are sufficiently prepared. To that end, you shouldn't only familiarize yourself with your country's policy on the topics at hand, but with all major issues concerning it. Finally, in order to be fully prepared for the upcoming conference, you may find the Rules of Procedure on the official website of the conference. I hope you all gain an in-depth understanding of a real delegate's response to each challenge rising in our committee. Ultimately, if you are thoroughly prepared and actively participate on all days of the conference, I can guarantee that the DSTMUN conference will be an unforgettable experience for all. Providing that any question arises concerning either topic, the rules of procedure or general anything having to do with the committee, do not hesitate to contact me through my email at spyroschronis0@gmail.com.

I look forward to meeting you all!

Yours truly,

Spyros Chronis

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Extreme weather events linked to climate change have been more frequent and intense recently, causing serious problems for people around the world. It is important to emphasize the disproportionate responsibility borne by less economically developed countries (LEDCs) in managing the dangers posed by such events, even as developed nations work to create effective solutions and adapt to these occurrences. Particularly, the effect on civilian life in these areas necessitates immediate attention and focused initiatives to reduce the potential socio-economic and human losses resulting from climate-related disasters.

Extreme events like hurricanes, floods, droughts, and heatwaves are occurring more frequently and at greater intensity, as a result of climate change. Unfortunately, LEDCs frequently suffer the most from these catastrophes because they have poor infrastructure, few resources and limited access to new technologies. The preparation, response and recovery from climate-related calamities are extremely difficult for vulnerable people in these countries, with disastrous results for civilian populations.

In less economically developed nations, there is an urgent need to reduce civilian risk due to climate-related catastrophic events. The UN needs to investigate possible methods, policy frameworks and international collaboration mechanisms to reduce the negative impacts experienced by these communities by using a thorough and holistic approach.

A variety of mitigation and adaptation strategies should be used to lessen the risk to civilians, including improved early warning systems, the development of resilient infrastructure, access to safe havens in times of crisis, the provision of medical care and humanitarian aid, sustainable agricultural practices and capacity-building initiatives. Additionally, given their increased vulnerability during climate-related disasters, additional attention must be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups in society, including women, children, the elderly and individuals with disabilities.

In order to effectively tackle the issue, a thorough understanding of the unique difficulties faced by LEDCs is necessary so as to proceed with creative solutions, advocate for inclusive policies and forge partnerships to protect civilian lives and livelihoods in the face of climate-related extreme events. Efforts to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and to create a more resilient and equitable future for all by taking meaningful action is more than suggested.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Extreme climate-related events

Refers to the increase in frequency and severity of weather events that are caused by climate change, such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, heat waves and wildfires.¹

Communities at risk

Refers to populations who, because of their location, socioeconomic status, resource shortages and lack of access to modern infrastructure and technology, are disproportionately affected by climate-related catastrophic events.²

Reduction strategies

Strategies and measures aimed at mitigating or preventing the root causes of extreme weather events related to climate change. To lessen the effects of future disasters, this includes initiatives to minimize greenhouse gas emissions, support renewable energy sources and adopt sustainable habits.³

Adjustment strategies

Policies and programs designed to improve community resilience to climate-related extreme events. To guarantee efficient response and recovery, these actions include creating early warning systems, enhancing infrastructure, putting disaster risk reduction policies into practice and supporting capacity-building initiatives.⁴

Early warning techniques

Tools and systems that send out timely alerts and information on imminent extreme weather events related to climate change, allowing people to take the appropriate precautions and evacuate as needed.⁵

¹"The Influence of Climate Change on Extreme Environmental Events." *Education | National Geographic Society*, education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/influence-climate-change-extreme-environmental-events/.

²SAMHSA - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/dtac/srb-low-ses_2.pdf.

³NASA's Global Climate Change website. "Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation." *Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet*, 2 2022, climate.nasa.gov/solutions/adaptation-mitigation/.

⁴"Crises and Disaster Management Systems and Plans — English." *Home — Climate-ADAPT*, 4 Dec. 2015, climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/metadata/adaptation-options/crises-and-disaster-management-systems-and-plans.

⁵"Establishment of Early Warning Systems — English." *Home — Climate-ADAPT*, 8 May 2015, climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/metadata/adaptation-options/establishment-of-early-warning-systems.

Development of resilient infrastructure

Refers to the building and upkeep of infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, and buildings) that can resist the effects of climate-related extreme events in order to protect populated areas and maintain important services both during and after disasters.⁶

Refugee camps

Relates to specified locations or institutions where communities can seek safety during extreme weather events caused by climate change. These safe havens must be accessible to vulnerable people, well-equipped with the tools they need and strategically placed.⁷

Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Methods and procedures that seek to lessen the effects of agricultural production on the environment while maintaining food security. This includes using climate-smart agriculture technologies, managing water resources, diversifying crops and conserving soil.⁸

Initiatives to Develop Capacity

Initiatives aimed at improving people's knowledge, skills, and resources so they can better prepare for, respond to and recover from climate-related extreme events.⁹

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

A group of 17 international objectives established by the UN to direct nations toward sustainable development. Goal 13 expressly targets climate action and emphasizes the value of limiting climate change's effects and increasing resiliency to them.¹⁰

⁶OECD, www.oecd.org/environment/cc/policy-perspectives-climate-resilient-infrastructure.pdf.

⁷"Establishment of Early Warning Systems — English." *Home — Climate-ADAPT*, 8 May 2015, climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/metadata/adaptation-options/establishment-of-early-warning-systems.

⁸"B1 - 2 Climate-smart Crop Production Practices and Technologies | Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations." www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture-sourcebook/production-resources/module-b1-crops/chapter-b1-2/en/.

⁹UNESCO-UNEVOC, unevoc.unesco.org/pub/skills_development_and_climate_change_action_plans.pdf.

¹⁰"Climate Change." *United Nations Sustainable Development*, 4 Nov. 2022, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/.

Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)

Some countries have less developed economies than others. These are referred to as less economically developed countries (LEDCs) or developing countries.¹¹

Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security Coalition (SAFSC)

SAFSC works in partnership with governments, global organizations and farming communities to guarantee food availability and improve the resilience of food systems in the face of extreme weather disasters.¹²

Clean Energy for LEDCs Initiative (CELI)

An international initiative called the Clean Energy for LEDCs Initiative (CELI) aims to encourage the use of clean and renewable energy sources in Least Developed Countries (LEDCs). The alliance promotes laws and programmes that make it easier to switch to renewable energy sources including solar, wind, hydropower and geothermal energy. The objectives of CELI are to lower greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security and increase community access to clean and sustainable energy in LEDCs. The alliance works in partnership with governments, international organizations and businesses to support clean energy initiatives and pave the road for a resilient and low-carbon energy future in LEDCs.¹³

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Impact of Extreme Climate Events on Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)

The world's LEDCs are facing enormous difficulties as a result of the rising frequency and severity of extreme weather events linked to climate change. These occurrences cover a variety of catastrophic phenomena, such as floods, droughts, hurricanes and cyclones. For instance, in 2017, Hurricane Maria devastated Dominica, a Caribbean LEDC. Due to their inability to adequately manage and respond to major climatic events, LEDCs are overburdened when it comes to dealing

¹¹"Less Economically Developed Countries." *Britannica Kids*, kids.britannica.com/kids/article/less-economically-developed-countries/476290.

¹²*Resilient Food Systems*, www.resilientfoodsystems.co/.

¹³"Least Developed Countries Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative for Sustainable Development (LDC REEEI) | LDC Portal - International Support Measures for Least Developed Countries." *Welcome to the United Nations*, www.un.org/ldcportal/content/least-developed-countries-renewable-energy-and-energy-efficiency-initiative-sustainable.

with them. The lack of resources, the poor infrastructure and the dense population all add to this load.

Lack of knowledge and awareness, poor institutional and governance frameworks and insufficient adaptation efforts are some of the challenges faced by LEDCs in addressing the risks connected with extreme climatic occurrences. Risky communities and vulnerable populations inside LEDCs suffer particular difficulties when extreme weather events occur, since these occurrences are made worse by things like poverty, substandard housing and restricted access to healthcare. Women, children, the elderly and those with disabilities all face unique challenges since catastrophe preparation and response initiatives frequently fail to take into account their unique requirements.

Extreme weather-related events have wide-ranging social and economic effects in LEDCs, leading to eviction, loss of livelihoods and disruption of social cohesion. In addition, LEDCs experience significant economic hardships as they work to recover and rebuild following natural catastrophes.

Ways to Reduce the Impact of Extreme Weather Events in LEDCs

A comprehensive strategy encompassing both mitigation and adaptation measures is necessary to address the problems caused by severe climatic events. While mitigation efforts seek to lessen the underlying causes of catastrophic climate-related events, adaptation strategies aid in resilience and preparation building. In order to lessen the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, it is essential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable practices. To strengthen their preparation and resilience, LEDCs must give priority to adaptation techniques such as enhanced early warning systems, robust infrastructure and sustainable agriculture.

Enhancing communication and early warning systems, creating resilient infrastructure, providing safe havens in times of crisis, providing access to humanitarian aid and healthcare, ensuring food security through sustainable agricultural practices and implementing community resilience programmes are important initiatives and strategies to reduce civilian risk in LEDCs.

By encouraging information exchange, resource allocation, and assistance for LEDCs confronting climate-related hazards, global partnerships and policy frameworks play a crucial role in reducing civilian danger in LEDCs. LEDCs receive critical assistance and direction from UN programmes and agencies in managing disasters and building climate resilience.

Through initiatives to create capacity, share information and provide financial and technical support, More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) may significantly help and support LEDCs. LEDCs may improve their readiness and response to disasters, increasing resilience and protecting their vulnerable populations from the negative effects of climate change by studying prior success stories and finding the most effective practices.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Germany

Germany demonstrates a robust commitment to addressing climate change and supporting less economically developed countries (LEDCs) through various programs. The country's development organization, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), actively engages with LEDCs in capacity-building and climate adaptation initiatives. GIZ's collaborative efforts encompass sharing expertise, funding projects and promoting sustainable practices to enhance LEDCs' resilience against climate impacts. Nonetheless, the effect of these initiatives relies on sustained investment, effective knowledge transfer and adaptability to the specific challenges each LEDC faces. Collaborative partnerships and continuous commitment remain vital to ensuring Germany's contributions lead to meaningful and lasting positive change in the targeted LEDCs.

Japan

As a significant donor nation, Japan plays a prominent role in enhancing disaster risk reduction and climate resilience efforts in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). Leveraging its expertise and resources, Japan actively supports these nations through initiatives facilitated by organizations like the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). These efforts encompass financial aid, technical assistance, and infrastructure development projects to fortify disaster preparedness and response capabilities. By sharing its experience in managing natural disasters and mitigating climate impacts, Japan contributes to building resilient communities in LEDCs. However, the effect of these endeavors depends on sustained funding, effective knowledge transfer and the ability to tailor solutions to the unique challenges faced by each LEDC. Collaborative partnerships and continued support are essential to ensuring the lasting success of Japan's efforts in bolstering disaster resilience and climate adaptation in LEDCs.

United Kingdom (UK)

The United Kingdom (UK) substantially supports less economically developed countries (LEDCs) by focusing on climate resilience and catastrophe risk reduction. The Department for International Development (DFID) plays a pivotal role in these efforts, engaging in initiatives that aim to enhance LEDCs' ability to withstand the impacts of extreme climatic events. Additionally, the UK collaborates with international organizations to address the challenges posed by these events on a global scale. While these endeavors showcase the UK's commitment to LEDCs' welfare, the effectiveness of these initiatives hinges on continued investment, cross-border cooperation and adaptive strategies that account for the diverse needs and circumstances of individual LEDCs.

United States (US)

The United States is pivotal in supporting less economically developed countries (LEDCs) through financial assistance and technical expertise. With agencies like the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and collaborative initiatives, the US contributes significantly to disaster relief, early warning systems and infrastructure development in LEDCs. These efforts showcase a commitment to fostering resilience, disaster preparedness and sustainable development. By collaborating on climate change mitigation and disaster management capacities, the US strengthens global partnerships to address pressing challenges and facilitate equitable progress in LEDCs. However, the effectiveness of these endeavors depends on consistent funding, ongoing collaboration and adaptability to changing circumstances.

Climate Resilience Alliance (CRA)

Increasing the ability of communities and countries to adapt to the effects of climate change is the goal of the Climate Resilience Alliance (CRA), a cooperative coalition of governments, organizations and stakeholders. In order to increase resilience and lessen susceptibility to extreme climate events including storms, droughts, floods and heatwaves, CRA focuses on developing and putting into practice strategies, policies and initiatives. In vulnerable areas, especially in Least Developed Countries (LEDCs), the alliance places a strong emphasis on bolstering disaster preparedness, early warning systems, sustainable infrastructure and capacity-building programmes.¹⁴

Empowering Women in Climate Resilience Alliance (EWiCRA)

¹⁴OECD, www.oecd.org/environment/cc/policy-perspectives-climate-resilient-infrastructure.pdf.

A group of people has formed the Empowering Women in Climate Resilience Alliance (EWiCRA) to address gender-specific risks and advance women's empowerment in climate resilience initiatives. The alliance promotes gender-sensitive laws and initiatives that acknowledge and deal with the particular difficulties experienced by women in times of catastrophic climatic disasters. Increased female participation in disaster planning, response and recovery decision-making is a key goal of EWiCRA. The coalition backs programmes that enhance women's contributions to community climate resilience, especially in LDCs.¹⁵

European Union

The European Union (EU), composed of several industrialized nations, plays an active role in aiding less economically developed countries (LEDCs) through financial support and capacity-building endeavors. The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) is a crucial arm of the EU that provides disaster relief and humanitarian assistance. ECHO's interventions encompass responses to extreme weather events and other emergencies in LEDCs, aiding communities in crisis. By offering both financial services and expertise in disaster management, the EU demonstrates its commitment to fostering global resilience and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. However, the effectiveness of these efforts' hinges on sustained funding, efficient coordination and adaptability to the evolving challenges LEDCs face.

Global Climate Risk Insurance Alliance (GCRIA)

Through climate risk insurance systems, the Global Climate Risk Insurance Alliance (GCRIA) seeks to improve financial protection and lessen the socio-economic effects of catastrophic climatic events. The GCRIA promotes the creation of accessible and inexpensive insurance solutions that cover vulnerable groups in the case of climate-related catastrophes. The alliance works in partnership with insurance providers, governments and international organizations to provide creative insurance options that support communities' recovery and reconstruction following climate-related disasters, especially in Less Developed Countries (LEDCs).¹⁶

Sustainable Infrastructure Coalition (SIC)

¹⁵Home,

wrd.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/EN%20Women%20in%20Climate%20Resilient%20Agriculture%20in%20WCA_0.pdf.

¹⁶"The Global Shield Against Climate Risks: From Ambition to Reality."

www.zurich.com/en/knowledge/topics/climate-change/the-global-shield-against-climate-risks-from-ambition-to-reality.

An organisation called the Sustainable Infrastructure Coalition (SIC) promotes the creation and execution of sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure projects on a worldwide scale. SIC advocates for green and low-carbon infrastructure options such as water management systems, resilient transportation networks, and renewable energy systems. The coalition works in partnership with national governments, international organizations and development banks to finance and promote sustainable infrastructure projects that lower greenhouse gas emissions and improve resiliency to extreme weather events linked to climate change.¹⁷

United Nations' Agencies

The United Nations (UN) is pivotal in reducing civilian vulnerability in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). Through specialized agencies like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the UN focuses on bolstering capacity, disaster risk reduction and climate resilience in LEDCs. Moreover, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) facilitates international cooperation among nations to address climate change collectively impacts through mitigation and adaptation strategies. While the UN's efforts are integral to LEDCs' well-being, their effectiveness relies on sustained collaboration, resource allocation and the adaptability of systems to match the specific circumstances of different LEDCs.

World Bank

The World Bank significantly aids less economically developed countries (LEDCs) by providing funding, promoting infrastructure development and supporting climate resilience endeavors. Through its initiatives, the World Bank facilitates nations' transition towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development trajectories, aiming to mitigate the adverse impacts of extreme weather events. By addressing critical challenges LEDCs face, such as inadequate infrastructure and vulnerability to climate change, the World Bank's contributions seek to enhance economic stability and societal well-being. However, the effectiveness of these efforts depends on the efficient allocation of resources, local context sensitivity and continued collaboration between the World Bank and LEDCs for sustained positive outcomes.

BLOCS EXPECTED

Bloc 1

¹⁷OECD, www.oecd.org/environment/cc/policy-perspectives-climate-resilient-infrastructure.pdf.

The first bloc would be consisted by mainly LEDCs that have had problems with disaster control after extreme weather events and LEDCs that have taken measures towards the improvement of the situation either in national level or as a part of a regional organization.

Bloc 2

The second bloc would be consisted by mainly MEDCs and member states that may not lack disaster control but are willing, either as a national initiative or via an organization, to provide funds and technology in order to improve the situation in LEDCs in need.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event
1992	The UNFCCC is the body that oversees the global climate change negotiations. During the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the UNFCCC is ratified. It offers a global framework for dealing with climate change, particularly the damaging effects of extreme weather on communities in LEDCs who are most at risk. According to the treaty, affluent nations must assist least developed countries (LDCs) in lowering greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.
2005	The HFA is adopted in the Kobe, Japan, World Conference on Disaster Reduction in response to the rising frequency of natural catastrophes. The framework focuses on increasing community resilience to climate-related severe events in LEDCs and reducing catastrophe risk. It establishes goals and concepts that will guide efforts at risk reduction and catastrophe management.
2010	The Cancun Adaptation Framework was formed during the 16th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 16) in Cancun, Mexico. By providing finance and assistance for adaptation initiatives,

	it seeks to increase climate resilience in LEDCs. The framework places a strong emphasis on the necessity of attending to the needs of communities and populations who are at risk in LEDCs.
2015	The Paris Agreement is ratified at COP 21 in Paris, France. The agreement intends to curb the rise in global temperatures and improve efforts to combat it, particularly the effects of extreme weather on Least Developed Countries (LEDCs). It demands increased funding for initiatives to help vulnerable nations build resilience and adapt to climate change.
2016	The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, saw the adoption of the Sendai Framework. It provides international tactics for lowering catastrophe risk and enhancing LEDCs' capacity to withstand extreme weather events caused by climate change. The paradigm places a strong emphasis on the value of comprehending and resolving the underlying causes of vulnerability.
2017	The Global Commission on adaption was established in 2017 with the goal of promoting global adaption initiatives. The commission, which is chaired by Ban Ki-moon, Bill Gates, and Kristalina Georgieva, is focused on advancing measures that boost climate resilience and lower civilian risk, particularly in LEDCs. It needs more funding for creative solutions and adaption tactics.
2020	The Green Climate Fund (GCF) accepts and funds a number of initiatives focused at lowering civilian risk from climate-related severe events in Least Developed Countries (LEDCs). Enhancing early warning systems, creating climate-resilient infrastructure, and supporting sustainable agriculture and

	food security programmes are just a few of the projects being undertaken.
2023	An international conference is organized with the goal of discussing and exchanging best practices on lowering civilian risk in LEDCs. Participants include representatives from governments, international organizations, and civil society. Innovative approaches to improve climate resilience are the main topics of discussion during the conference.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has brought substantial benefits by establishing a global framework to address climate change, including efforts to reduce risks faced by civilians in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). The convention has facilitated the exchange of valuable information and fostered international cooperation in enhancing climate resilience. However, the effectiveness of the UNFCCC has been hampered by the sluggish progress of international climate negotiations, which often struggle to yield concrete agreements and commitments. Moreover, challenges persist in securing substantial financial and technical assistance from wealthier nations to support LEDCs in their climate adaptation and mitigation endeavors. Despite these hurdles, the UNFCCC remains a vital platform for addressing the urgent global challenge of climate change and advancing the collective effort to protect vulnerable populations in LEDCs. Continued efforts to streamline negotiations and strengthen financial commitments are essential to realizing its full potential.

Global Commission on Adaptation

The Global Commission on Adaptation has played a crucial role in raising public awareness about the importance of climate resilience and adaptation efforts, shedding light on the pressing need for increased funding for adaptation strategies. Its initiatives have underscored the necessity of addressing the vulnerabilities of less economically developed countries (LEDCs) in the face of climate change impacts. However, while the commission's proposals have generated valuable discourse and attention, their translation into concrete actions and substantial financial commitments for significant adaptation measures in LEDCs remains challenging. The gap between awareness and practical implementation highlights the complexities of

aligning diverse stakeholders and securing the necessary resources for on-the-ground adaptation projects. To bridge this gap, continued advocacy, collaboration, and focused international support are imperative to ensure that the commission's vision translates into tangible outcomes that enhance the resilience and well-being of vulnerable populations in LEDCs.

Green Climate Fund (GCF) Projects

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has played a pivotal role in financing various initiatives to mitigate civilian risks in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). These efforts have bolstered early warning systems, promoted sustainable agricultural practices, and constructed climate-resilient infrastructure. These contributions have made substantial progress in enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities. However, obtaining funding from the GCF can be challenging and time-consuming for LEDCs. Moreover, the available resources might fall short of adequately addressing the rapidly escalating climate challenges that these nations are grappling with. The disjuncture between the urgency of climate adaptation needs and the availability of funds emphasizes the importance of streamlining funding mechanisms, improving accessibility, and mobilizing additional resources to ensure that the GCF effectively addresses the pressing climate vulnerabilities of LEDCs.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 presents a comprehensive strategy for addressing catastrophe risks, incorporating efforts to mitigate challenges linked to climate change. By emphasizing the importance of community-based resilience, it recognizes the vital role of local communities in disaster preparedness. However, the adoption and implementation of the Sendai Framework have not been implemented across nations, resulting in disparities in disaster risk reduction progress. This is particularly notable in less developed countries (LDCs), where limited resources and competing priorities hinder full-scale investment in effective disaster risk reduction measures. The challenge lies in bridging this gap by ensuring that the framework's principles are translated into actionable policies and practices, with adequate support and capacity-building for LDCs. Enhancing global cooperation, resource allocation, and knowledge sharing will be pivotal in realizing the Sendai Framework's potential to create a more resilient and secure future for vulnerable populations.

Regional Organizations' Acts

Regional organizations, including the African Union and ASEAN, play a crucial role in devising programs and action plans to tackle climate-related challenges and

diminish civilian risks in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). These initiatives demonstrate an awareness of the distinct vulnerabilities and challenges different regions face. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these programs hinges on the ability to coordinate efforts and mobilize resources among diverse member governments. The success of these initiatives can be influenced by the varying degrees of commitment from individual member nations, leading to differences in implementation and impact. The challenge lies in harmonizing priorities, policies, and resources across the spectrum of member states to ensure a cohesive and practical approach to addressing climate risks in LEDCs. Effective communication, consensus-building, and sustained collaboration are essential to harness the full potential of regional organizations in enhancing resilience and safeguarding vulnerable populations in the face of climate change.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Enhancing Early Warning Systems

Enhancing early warning systems is important for informing populations about upcoming extreme weather occurrences in a timely manner. In order to guarantee that communities know how to react when warnings are given, LEDCs may develop their early warning systems by investing in cutting-edge weather monitoring technology, building communication networks in distant locations and undertaking public awareness campaigns. In order to adequately prepare vulnerable people and evacuate them in time, early warning systems must be improved. This lowers the possibility of deaths and property damage.

Building Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

To survive the effects of major climatic events, LEDCs must invest in infrastructure that is climate resilient. This entails developing infrastructure and structures that can survive powerful winds, floods and earthquakes as well as using eco-friendly and natural solutions to improve resilience. Additionally, interruption and damage during extreme weather events may be avoided by planning drainage networks and transportation systems with climate change forecasts in mind.

Promoting Community-Based Adaptation

Effective climate resilience requires including local populations in decision-making. Community-based adaptation entails giving communities the tools they need to recognize their unique vulnerabilities and create specialized adaptation plans. Local activities that improve a community's capacity to deal with

climate-related problems, such as sustainable agriculture, water management, and ecosystem restoration, can be supported through LEDCs.

Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Response

By developing disaster management organizations and enhancing the capabilities of emergency responders, LEDCs may enhance disaster preparedness and response. The efficacy of response operations can be increased by regularly conducting drills and exercises that model crisis scenarios. A coordinated and effective response to extreme climatic events can also be achieved through encouraging collaboration between governments, nongovernmental organizations, and international organizations.

Investing in Climate-Resilient Agriculture

In LEDCs, the agricultural sector is essential, and climate change has a considerable influence on food security. The hazards presented by extreme weather events on agricultural productivity can be reduced by using climate-resilient agricultural practices, such as drought-resistant crops, effective irrigation systems, and agroforestry. Smallholder farmers' resistance to climate-related problems can be improved by providing them with access to climate knowledge and sustainable agricultural practices.

Access to Climate Risk Insurance

Promoting climate risk insurance arrangements can offer vulnerable populations in LEDCs financial security. Governments and international organizations may work together to provide accessible and inexpensive insurance solutions that provide protection against climate-related catastrophes. Climate risk insurance can aid in post-disaster recovery and make it possible for people to swiftly reestablish their livelihoods.

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