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Building resilient infrastructure is vitally important for sustainable development and is therefore reflected in the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Goal 9).n

The importance of sustainable infrastructure in LLDCs is highlighted in the Vienna Programme of Action (VPoA) and in the political declaration of its High-level Midterm Review, adopted in December 2019, which called for the development of regionally integrated, sustainable, climate and disaster-resilient transport infrastructure.

Substantial investment is thus needed for infrastructure development in the transport, energy and ICT sectors. In a 2018 study, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States estimated that to reach the global average road and rail network densities, landlocked developing countries would need to construct almost 200,000 km of paved roads and

operations of critical networks such as utilities, transport, and telecommunications.

In view of the above, this session will address the following key questions:

Which innovative and sustainable, low-emissions climate-resilient infrastructural initiatives that have been successfully implemented and are replicable in landlocked developing countries?

What are the critical gaps in current practices that need to be addressed in the coming years in making infrastructure disaster resilient?

What are the potential sources of finance for disaster resilient infrastructure including risk transfer mechanisms, and reconstruction and recovery of key infrastructure sectors after disasters?