



Recovery Planning Toolkit was developed by UNDRR in partnership with Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO IFRC and was disseminated in Lao PDR and Nepal, among other countries, through partners, private sector networks and businesses. Designed to help small businesses rapidly take measures that can protect their businesses from the disruptions of COVID-19 and to utilize all resources that might be available to them to remain solvent and operational and help protect livelihoods.

In addition, UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (UNDRR-SEM) has produced a global SMEs guidance report 'Reducing Risk and Building Resilience of SMEs to Disasters'<sup>1</sup>. <https://www.undrr.org/publications/reducing-risk-and-building-resilience-of-smes-to-disasters/>

LLDCs to collect, analyze and apply disaster risk data in policy and investment decisions, in terms of capacity building, technology transfer and increase financing for DRR.

**IV. Follow-up and review. The section will highlight progress in the activities of the United Nations system and other international organizations relating to implementation of the priorities of the VPoA including on the key activities of the Roadmap for accelerated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in the remaining five years. It will also review actions made by all stakeholders aimed at promoting the integration, synergy and coherence in the implementation and monitoring of, and follow-up to, the Vienna Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda at the national, regional and international levels.**

one of a few countries that has successfully achieved the Target (e) of the Sendai Framework at the national and local levels. A comprehensive DRR strategy exists at the national level, while the national development plan fully reflects DRR priorities including dedicated budgetary allocation. All the local governments have developed resilience action plans aligned with the national DRR strategy and are taking iterative steps towards their implementation. This has been supported by appointing DRR focal points at local level as well as the national level.

<sup>[1]</sup> <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>

<sup>[2]</sup> Burundi, Rwanda (policy document), South Sudan (draft) and Zambia.

<sup>[3]</sup> Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Malawi, Mali, Niger, South Sudan.

<sup>[4]</sup> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

<sup>[5]</sup> [https://www.preventionweb3\(ze\)-1\(nkT#MC13.93\(/\)-5.2c\(/\)-2.6\(o\)-1.#\)-0#MCc\(s\)1.&t\)-2.3o\(i\)-21\(nkTs\(/\)-3.1\(a\)-2\(i\)-0\(a\)](https://www.preventionweb3(ze)-1(nkT#MC13.93(/)-5.2c(/)-2.6(o)-1.#)-0#MCc(s)1.&t)-2.3o(i)-21(nkTs(/)-3.1(a)-2(i)-0(a))