



Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

**High-level Thematic Roundtable 3: Enhancing adaptive capacity,
strengthening resilience and addressing vulnerability to climate
change and disasters in LLDCs**

Wednesday, 6 August 2025, 3 - 6 pm

Summary by the Co-chairs

Distinguished delegates,

I have the honour to deliver the report of the Round Table 3 on “Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and addressing vulnerability to climate change and disasters in LLDCs” including on behalf of my co-Chair H.E. Mr. Michael Bizwick Usi, Vice President of the Republic of Malawi.

At the roundtable, speakers noted that the landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) were disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change, despite having contributed minimally to greenhouse gas concentrations, and outlined how this was compounding the challenges already faced by the LLDCs.

Negative impacts included drought, floods, landslides, melting of glaciers, and increasingly hurricanes and cyclones, which previously only affected coastal states.

Disaster mortality rates in LLDCs were more than double the global average, while economic losses exceed 1.44 per cent of GDP, compared to a global average of 0.28 per cent.

Transport infrastructure - so critical to the LLDCs - was also affected, such as highways, railways and bridges,

Interventions urged the international community to shift from a response-oriented approach to disaster-preparedness, targeting vulnerable segments of society such as the marginalized, women and young people.

Several delegations underlined the importance of early warning systems and called for scaling up the Secretary-General’s Early Warnings for All initiative.

National adaptation plans were seen as essential for building more resilient communities, alongside greater support and a clear timetable for their preparation.

Delegations observed that financial resources needed to be scaled up, with an increasing proportion allocated to adaptation. Moreover, efforts were needed to simplify and improve access to existing climate finance.

Participants emphasized the importance of forging strategic partnerships, including between Governments, the UN system, development banks, and the private sector, and through bilateral, regional, international and South-South cooperation.

There was broad support for the role of science, technology and innovation in advancing both adaptation and mitigation solutions, as well as the value of integrating local and scientific early-warning knowledge.

Delegations stressed the urgency of implementing commitments agreed under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, including at COP27, COP28 and COP29, especially those related to climate finance, loss and damage and adaption.

Finally, the role of regional cooperation was emphasised, particularly in tackling transboundary impacts in a collaborative manner.

I thank you.
