Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund

2025

Annual Report

CDRI Multi-Partner Trust Fund

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This report presents the progress, activities, and results of CDRI's Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF) for the year 2025.

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Acknowledgements

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Foreword

The third year of implementation of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure's (CDRI's) Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF) marked a year of steady progress and growing impact. Guided by the priorities set by the Trust Fund Management Committee (TFMC) for 2025 – strengthening capitalization, accelerating project delivery, advancing early outcomes from the Infrastructure Resilient Island States (IRIS) programme, and further institutionalizing Fund systems and capacities – the IRAF continued to expand its role as a catalytic mechanism for advancing disaster resilient infrastructure in vulnerable communities.

In 2025, the Fund portfolio expanded to 29 projects, supporting 25 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and five Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) with the approval of six new projects. The Fund's capitalization also grew to approximately $41 million in commitments, including new EUR 5 million from the European Union (EU). This donor confidence reflects the value of the Fund as a flexible and responsive mechanism that supports countries most vulnerable to climate and disaster risks.

Encouraging early outcomes are emerging from the Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) programme. IRAF-supported initiatives are already informing national policies, strengthening risk information systems, and advancing climate-resilient infrastructure planning. Examples include the revision of Haiti's national building code, development of a national housing resilience baseline in Dominica, the formulation of an integrated drainage and irrigation strategy aligned with Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy, and the integration of climate-resilient road guidelines into Papua New Guinea's national transport programme. These initiatives demonstrate how targeted technical assistance and capacity building can lay the foundation for larger-scale resilient infrastructure investments.

Another major milestone in 2025 was the launch of the Urban Infrastructure Resilience Programme (UIRP), which received an overwhelming response from cities across the Coalition. The First Cohort of projects focuses on advancing hazard and vulnerability assessments, data, systems, early warning capabilities, and tools necessary to support risk-informed infrastructure investments in rapidly growing urban areas.Alongside programmatic achievements, the Fund continued to strengthen its operational foundations. Key steps included the development of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan, a comprehensive review of Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) integration across projects, enhancements to the project application portal, and continued strengthening of the Fund Management Unit (FMU). Several elements of the Fast-Track Delivery Plan were operationalized, improving efficiency in project processing and implementation.

As the Fund matures, we remain mindful that delivering resilient infrastructure outcomes in vulnerable contexts requires persistence, partnership, and adaptability. Implementation has been affected in some cases by political and economic instability, climate-related disruptions, and operational challenges in partner countries. These experiences continue to inform improvements in our systems and approaches.

Looking ahead, with the extension of the Fund until 2030, IRAF will continue to expand its portfolio of interventions and deepen its support to countries seeking to strengthen infrastructure resilience. In the coming year, particular emphasis will be placed on capturing early impact from the First Cohort of projects, strengthening communications and knowledge sharing, building capacity for the Fund's transition to the CDRI Trust Fund, and mobilizing additional resources to expand the Fund's reach.

The IRAF represents a powerful example of how international cooperation can help translate the vision of disaster resilient infrastructure into practical action on the ground. As the Fund continues to grow, we count on the continued support of our partners and donors to advance this shared mission.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the Trust Fund Management Committee and our contributing partners – the Governments of India, Australia and the United Kingdom and the European Union, and our technical partners – for their continued commitment to strengthening resilience through infrastructure.

Amit Prothi
CDRI

Ronald Jackson
UNDP

IRAF 2025

30
Countries

$41 m
Commitments

4
Donors

18
Implementing Partners

29
Projects

14
Latin America & Caribbean

13
Asia-Pacific

2
Africa

1.

IRAF Purpose, and Priorities for 2025

Infrastructure systems underpin economic prosperity, social wellbeing, and sustainable development. These systems, and their assets, are threatened by increasingly climate and disaster risks. Governments face significant challenges in mobilizing resilience-focused investments due to constraints in technical expertise and the availability of high-quality, actionable data.

Established in November 2022, with the support of the UN, IRAF Multi-Partner Trust Fund is the vehicle envisaged to achieve the vision of the CDRI. It mobilizes and channels resources to advance CDRI's vision and mission through an inclusive and transparent governance structure. The Fund promotes coordination, alignment, and coherence among member countries and partner organizations to accelerate the adoption of disaster resilient infrastructure (DRI).

In 2025, the IRAF Trust Fund Management Committee (TFMC) directed focus on four strategic priorities: expanding the portfolio through new funding windows, boosting capital through resource mobilization and outreach, standardizing internal quality and risk systems [including Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)], and planning for long-term sustainability.

A mobile pump in Guyana.
Photo credit: @GGGI

To achieve these priorities, the TFMC approved projects with a total budget of $8,665,161 for the year 2025 (the approved budget for projects started or ongoing in 2025 is $7,713,747)

1

Programme Delivery & Growth

- Disbursing funds for the IRIS and UIRP programmes.
- Designing and launching future “Calls for Proposals” to build the project pipeline.

2

Enhanced Systems & Compliance

- Completing mandatory due diligence (HACT and PSEAH) for non-UN partners.
- Developing a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) plan and a formal Resource Mobilization strategy.

3

Institutional Strengthening

- Hiring key staff for IRAF’s Fund Management Unit (FMU).
- Enhancing the CDRI Secretariat’s operational and programmatic capacity.

4

Engagement & Advocacy

- Providing implementation support through missions & stakeholder trainings.
- Strengthening global partnerships and supporting major outreach efforts.

Irrigation and drainage infrastructure, Guyana.
Photo credit: @GGGI

2.

Fund-level Highlights

Survey of a bridge, Papua New Guinea.
Photo credit: @GGGI

Key Results[1]

34,187

People now have reliable access to safe water systems

22,328

Infrastructure assets mapped across the Pacific

13,000

Homeowners have been engaged on resilient housing practices

1,497

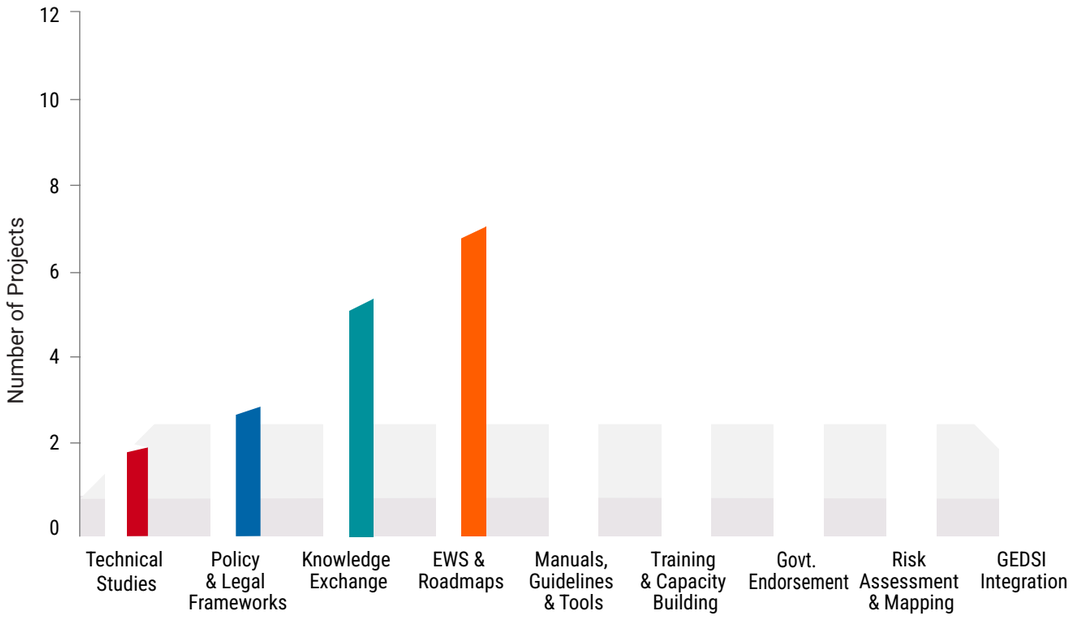
Government officials and engineers trained, with women comprising 51%

$5.8 m

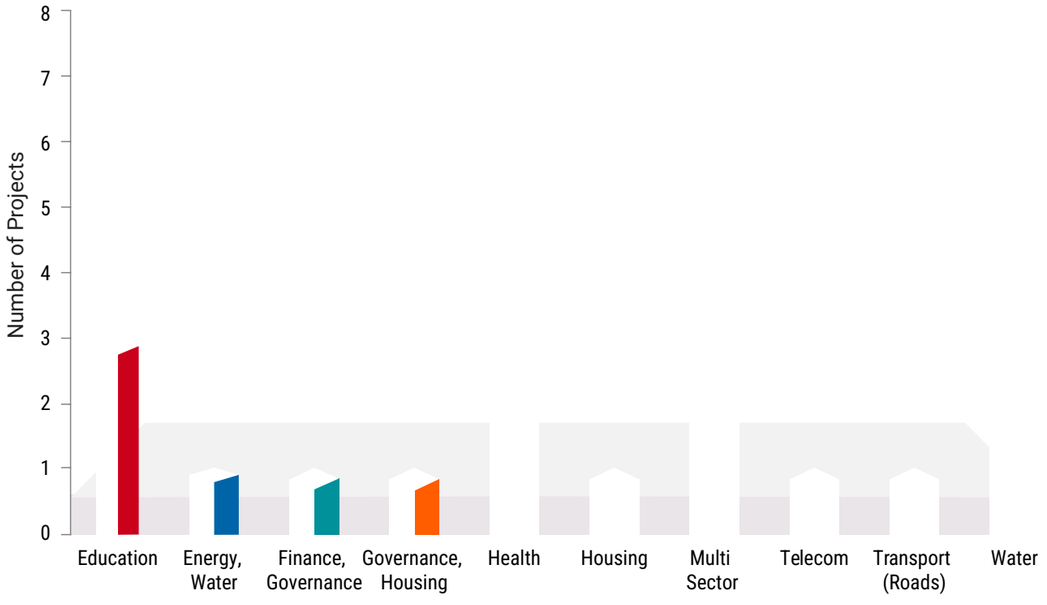
Additional Funding Mobilized for IRAF

[1]As of 31 December 2025, this analysis covers the results available from 23 ongoing projects under the Fund. Remaining projects are under various contracting stages.

Projects by IRAF Key Results Areas



Sectoral distribution of Projects

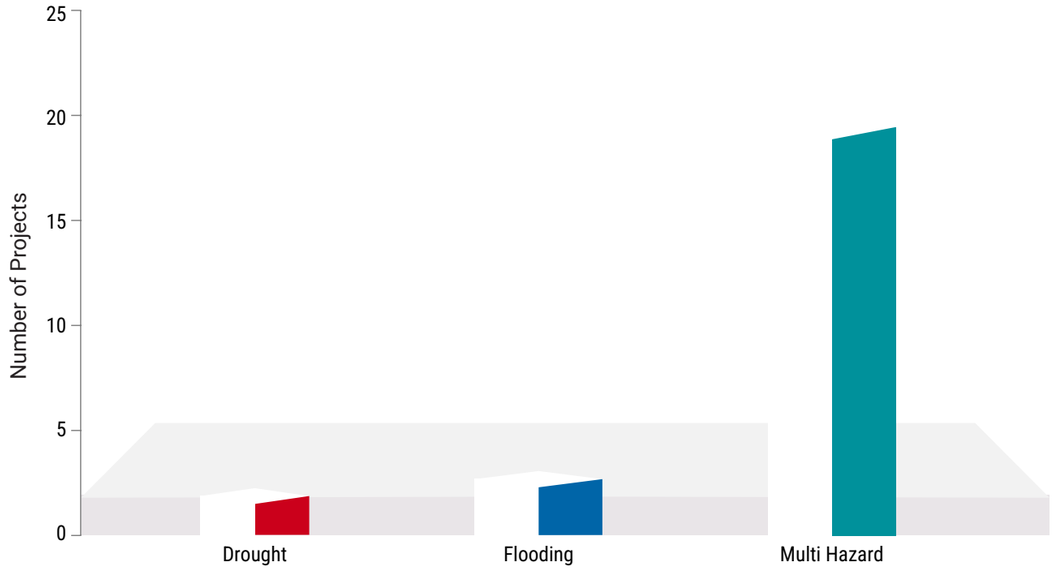


Year-wise comparison of the Fund Portfolio

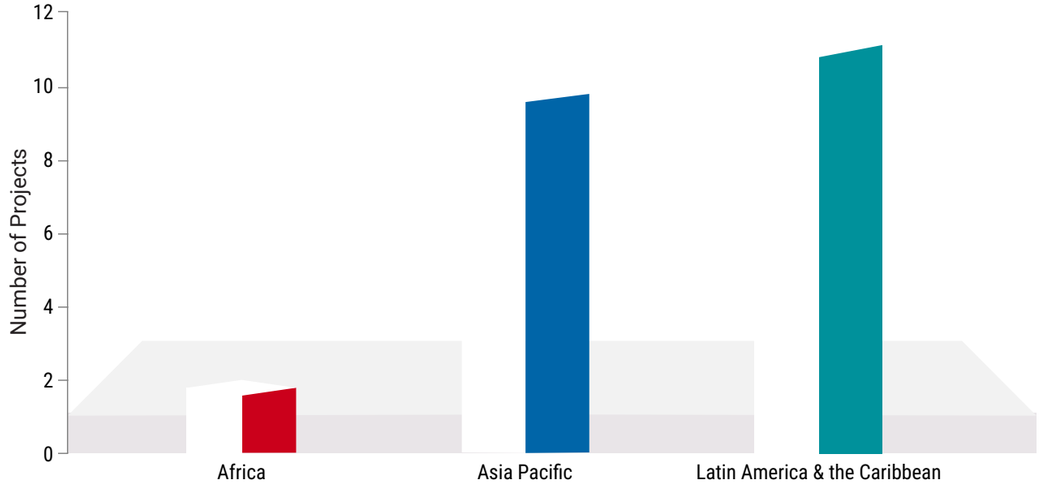
Year	No. of country grants approved	No. of grants signed
2024	23	10
2025	6	13
Total	**29**	**23**

Source: Compiled from IRAF TFMC minutes

Hazards-wise distribution of Projects



Regional distribution of Projects



Latin America & Caribbean

Disaster Resilient Housing & Building Systems

i. In Haiti, the approval of the National Building Code (CNBH 2025), marks a significant regulatory milestone, advancing the integration of resilience and inclusive standards into national construction practices. Targeted interventions in low-income and timber housing segments have reduced risk in highly vulnerable communities through a coordinated approach combining technical guidance, policy reform, and public engagement.

ii. In Dominica, comprehensive national evidence base for housing vulnerability was established, linking structural and socioeconomic risk to inform targeted interventions. Three practical home-strengthening manuals were developed, enabling the adoption of safer construction practices at the household level.

iii. Over 12,000 people were reached through sustained public outreach and stakeholder engagement across regional platforms, strengthening awareness and fostering collaboration on resilient housing practices.

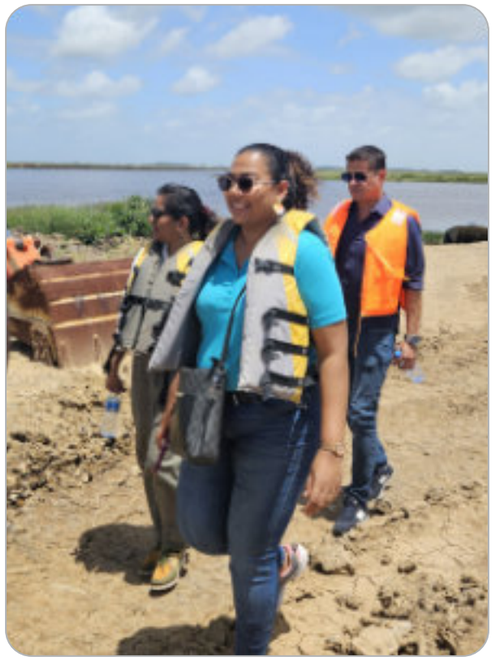
Housing pilot assessment, Dominica.
Photo credit: @Build Change

Disaster Resilient Infrastructure Systems

i. In Guyana, the development of a national Integrated Drainage & Irrigation Strategy was supported, embedding nature-based solutions and GEDSI-informed design principles. Engineering and monitoring capacities were strengthened to ensure long-term sustainability of infrastructure investments.

ii. In Honduras, a standardised assessment systems for 23 healthcare facilities was operationalized, with strong government backing to support implementation.

iii. Across Caribbean SIDS, development of Asset Management Action Plans was initiated and aligned with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP), supporting risk-informed infrastructure planning.



Irrigation infrastructure assessment. Papua New Guinea.
Photo credit: @GGGI

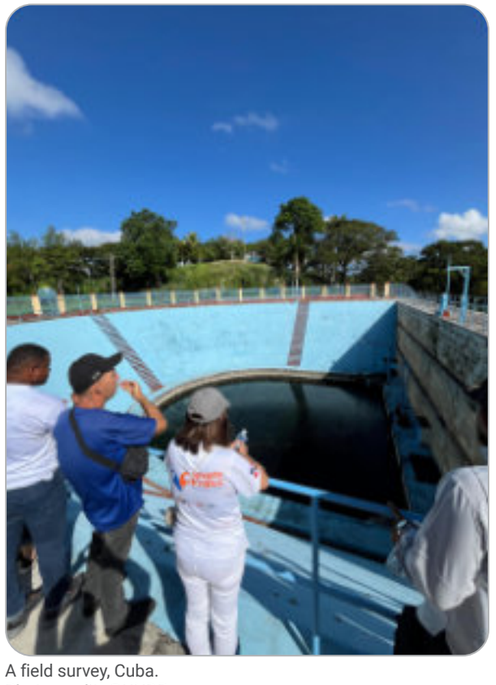
Risk Information, Early Warning & Digital Systems

i. In the Dominican Republic, a GIS-based Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MH-EWS) framework was released comprising:

   a. An Impact Registry and Risk & Vulnerability Atlas (RVEA) to support integrated risk analysis.
   b. Training for over 300 government officials.
   c. Government endorsement for nationwide adoption of the framework.

ii. In Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba, technical capacity across the water and education sectors was strengthened, alongside the establishment of a trilateral institutional cooperation framework.

iii. In Cuba, asset-level risk assessments covering 3,717 infrastructure assets was completed.



A field survey, Cuba.
Photo credit: @UNDP

Regional Knowledge Exchange & Capacity Development

i. Regional collaboration has advanced the standardization of methodologies and enabled the scaling of best practices across countries.

ii. Capacity-building interventions have strengthened both institutional and practice-oriented approaches, supporting the adoption of applied tools and solutions beyond standalone workshops. In the Dominican Republic, more than 300 government officials were trained; in Dominica, over 250 stakeholders were engaged; and across Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti, 43 technical experts received training.

iii. South-South cooperation was enhanced through targeted knowledge exchange, including engagement with Mexico's Risk Atlas System, as well as regional and trilateral workshops.

A capacity building workshop, Cuba.
Photo credit: @UNDP

Resilient Housing Fair, Dominica.
Photo credit: @Build Change

Asia Pacific

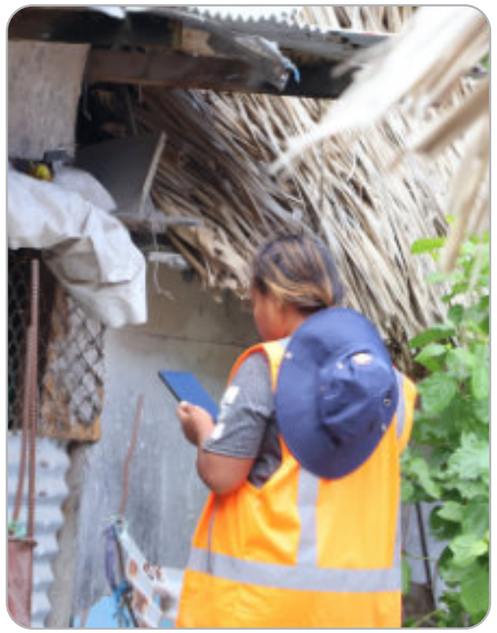
Risk Information, Early Warning & Decision-Support Systems

i. In Fiji, comprehensive mapping of the country's Multi Hazard Early Warning System has established a baseline for system strengthening.

ii. In the Maldives, disaster risk modelling was undertaken through the engagement of specialized firms, supporting future risk financing and planning.

iii. Across the Maldives, Kiribati, and Timor-Leste, disaster loss tracking, budget stress testing, and infrastructure hotspot mapping were conducted.

iv. A total of 22,328 infrastructure asset records were generated across Vanuatu, Tonga, and Kiribati, significantly strengthening national exposure datasets.



A national survey for infrastructure resilience, Kiribati.
Photo credit: @SPC

Capacity Building, Institutional Strengthening & Knowledge Exchange

i. In Papua New Guinea, 35 government officials were trained in resilient infrastructure, with women comprising 40 per cent of participants.

ii. Across three Pacific SIDS, 73 participants were trained on infrastructure data systems; 51 percent of those were women.

iii. Facilitated regional knowledge exchanges, including New Zealand exposure visit, supporting institutional learning and collaboration.

A capacity building workshop, Kiribati.
Photo credit: @SPC

Climate-Resilient Infrastructure & Sectoral Systems

i. In Papua New Guinea, climate-proofing guidelines for transport infrastructure were drafted, alongside updated risk and design standards.

ii. In the Marshall Islands, resilience gap assessments for coastal and health infrastructure were undertaken, supported by the provision of technical tools - including inspection checklists and inundation mapping- and the development of early-stage resilience roadmaps.

iii. In Vanuatu, priority investments in energy resilience were identified and validated, including solar and hydropower systems, to strengthen reliability of critical infrastructure.

Bridge assessment, Papua New Guinea.
Photo credit: @GGGI

Urban, Water & Ecosystem-Based Resilience

i. In Bhutan, disaster contingency plans were updated, a 40-hectare nature-based stream corridor rehabilitation plan was developed and endorsed by city authorities, and targeted capacity-building initiatives were delivered for built environment professionals.

Social Infrastructure Resilience – Health & Education

i. In the Maldives, risk assessments were conducted for 16 schools across 11 islands- exceeding targets and strengthening engagement with the Ministry of Education.

ii. In the Marshall Islands, hospital safety and accessibility were assessed, incorporating disability and gender-sensitive considerations.

School building assessment, Maldives.
Photo credit: @Build Change

Africa

Urban, Water & Ecosystem-Based Resilience

i. In Mauritius, participatory water governance was strengthened through inclusive groundwater stakeholder mapping.

Social Infrastructure Resilience – Health & Education

i. In Comoros, a nationwide assessment of school infrastructure was launched, covering approximately 150 schools, alongside the development of digital survey tools adapted to low-connectivity contexts.

Capacity Building, Institutional Strengthening & Knowledge Exchange

i. In Comoros, national survey teams were supported and deployed, strengthening local technical capacity for conducting infrastructure assessments.

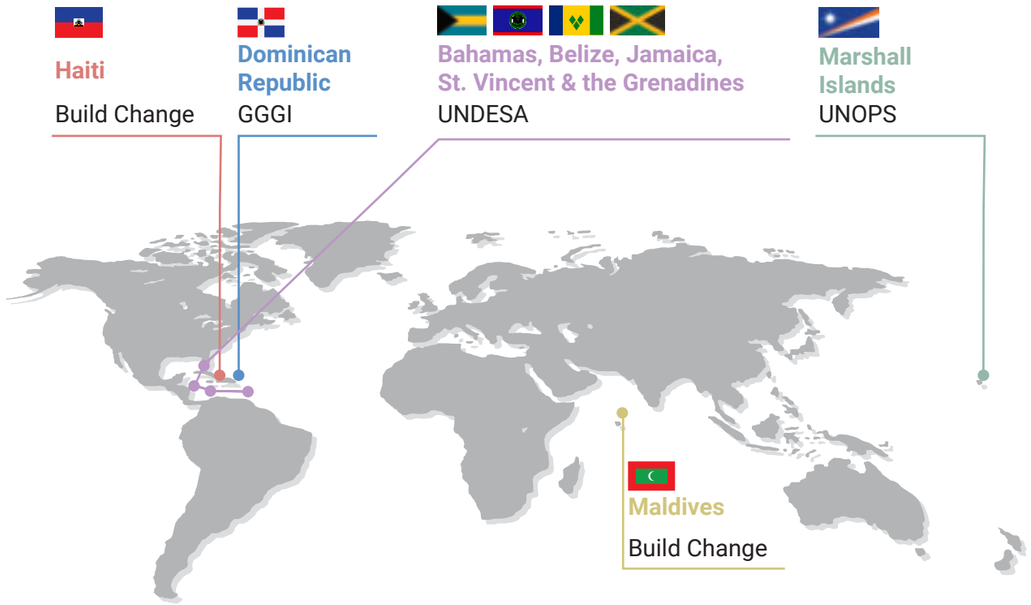
School building assessment, Maldives.
Photo credit: @Build Change

Mainstreaming Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) in Projects and Programming

In 2025, interventions further strengthened the integration of GEDSI across the Fund's programmatic and operational tools and processes. This included enhancing internal technical capacity and embedding GEDSI considerations across all projects across four key dimensions:

1. Technical Standards, Codes, and Tools

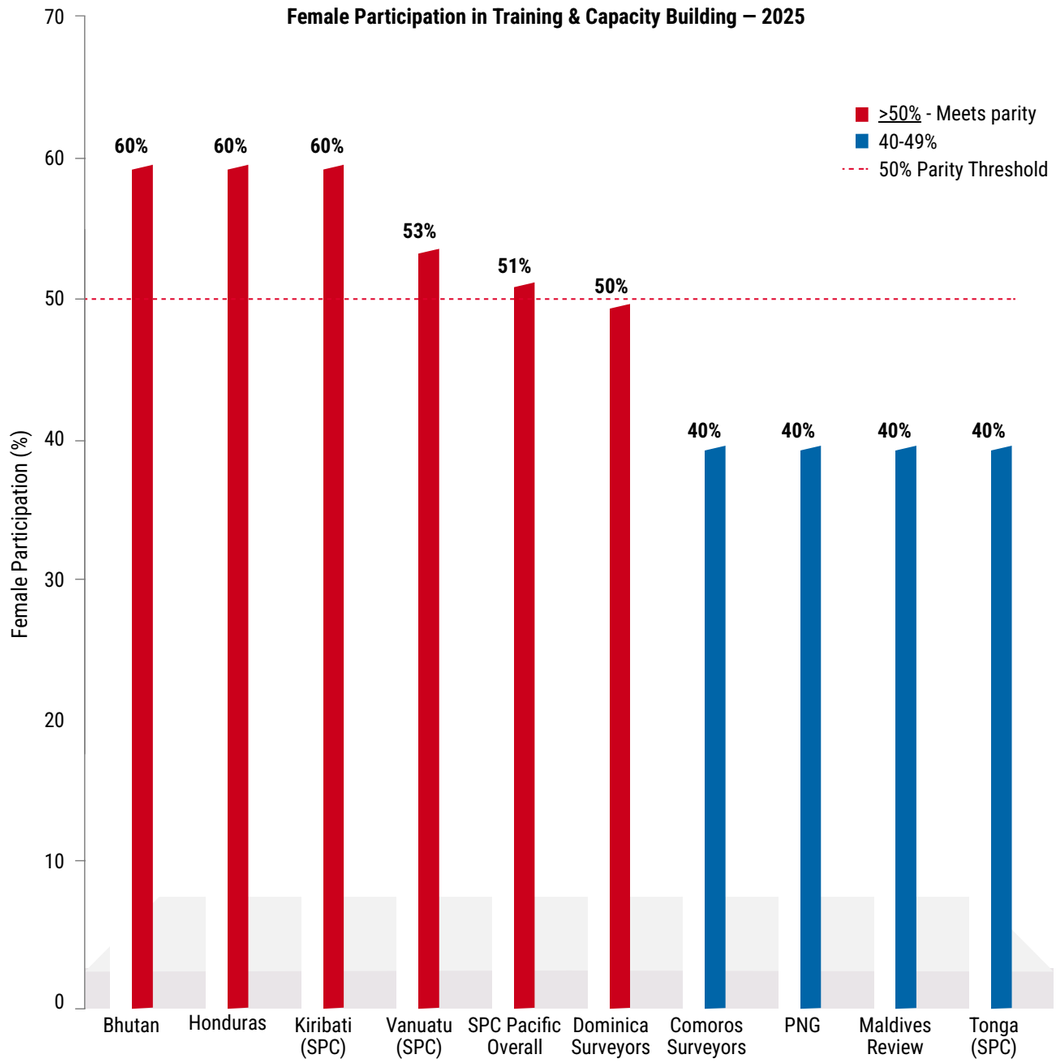
Embedding GEDSI in technical standards and codes[1]



Country & Implementing Partner	Project	How GEDSI has been embedded
	Revision of the Haitian National Building Code	The National Building Code now includes provisions for timber-frame vernacular housing and mixed-use permissions enabling women-led businesses on ground floors.
	Dominican Republic National Multi-Threat Early Warning System	Gender-responsive indicators integrated into the multi-hazard atlas methodology, ensuring differential disaster impacts on women and persons with disabilities are quantified.
	Roadmap for Health and Coastal Infrastructure Resilience of the Marshall Islands	GEDSI parameters have been embedded in all data collection tools; disability access and gender-segregated facilities assessed in both hospitals.
	Boosting the resilience of infrastructure assets and planned large-scale infrastructure investments in four Caribbean SIDS through risk-informed infrastructure asset management policies and practices	AMAP (Asset Management Action Plan) template revised to embed GEDSI throughout the full asset management lifecycle — not as a stand-alone add-on.
	Guidelines and tools to enhance the resilience of schools in the Maldives	Survey questionnaire collects student data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability; WASH facilities assessed for menstrual health needs.

[1] For further details on the projects listed please refer to annex 3 and 4

2. Female Participation in Training and Capacity Building



3. GEDSI in Community Engagement & Awareness

In Dominica, outreach activities included engagement with local influencers and the development of a Kweyol-language Homeowner Manual to enhance accessibility, alongside recommendations for grant support to vulnerable households.

In Vanuatu, Kiribati and Tonga, national surveys prioritized outer-island and marginalised communities, supported by local-language communication strategies.

In the Marshall Islands, women's organizations and traditional leadership structures were engaged as key informants, strengthening inclusive and community-led approaches to project implementation.

4. GEDSI in Governance & Institutional Mainstreaming

In the Dominican Republic, two GEDSI champions were designated within the Centre of Excellence to support the development of inclusive early warning system development.

In Belize, the Ministry of Human Development, Family Support, and Gender Affairs was included in formal project oversight structures.

In Vanuatu, social inclusion criteria informed site selection for energy investments, prioritising benefits for female-headed households and community health centres.

In Bhutan, inclusive features were incorporated into early warning systems, addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, children and older persons.

3.

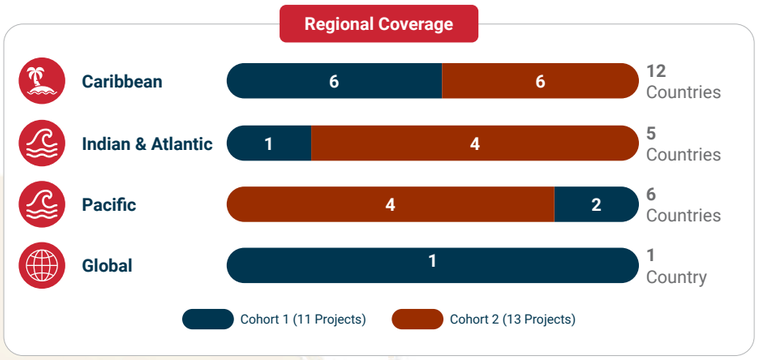
Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) Programme

SIDS face some of the world's highest exposure to climate and disaster risks. IRIS, CDRI's flagship programme for advancing DRI in SIDS, provides grants, technical assistance, and knowledge exchange. Interventions are closely aligned with national and regional priorities, as well as global frameworks, including the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS.

The programme portfolio now spans 25 SIDS across the Pacific, Caribbean, and Indian Ocean regions.[2] IRAF funding is strengthening infrastructure resilience across data systems, early warning mechanisms, building codes and standards, policy and strategic frameworks, and capacity building. Projects cover critical and social infrastructure sectors including power, transport, telecommunications, housing, water, health, and education.

[2] For further details on IRIS projects please refer to annex 3 and 4

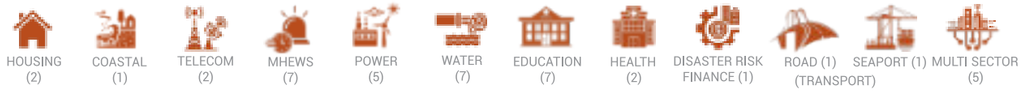
Geographic and Sectoral Coverage of IRIS First and Second Cohort Projects



Cohort 1: 11 Projects
Cohort 2: 13 Projects

24 Projects across **25** SIDS

Number of countries across each sector



Note: 'Global' under Cohort 2 refers to *'Enhancing availability, quality and use of risk information for critical infrastructure to reduce disaster risk, increase resilience and strengthen early warning systems in Kiribati, Maldives and* Timor-Leste' project being implemented by United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

First Cohort of Projects

In 2025, two projects reached operational closure, while nine projects continued in the implementation and delivery phase. As of December 2025, 77 per cent of the approved budget had been disbursed.

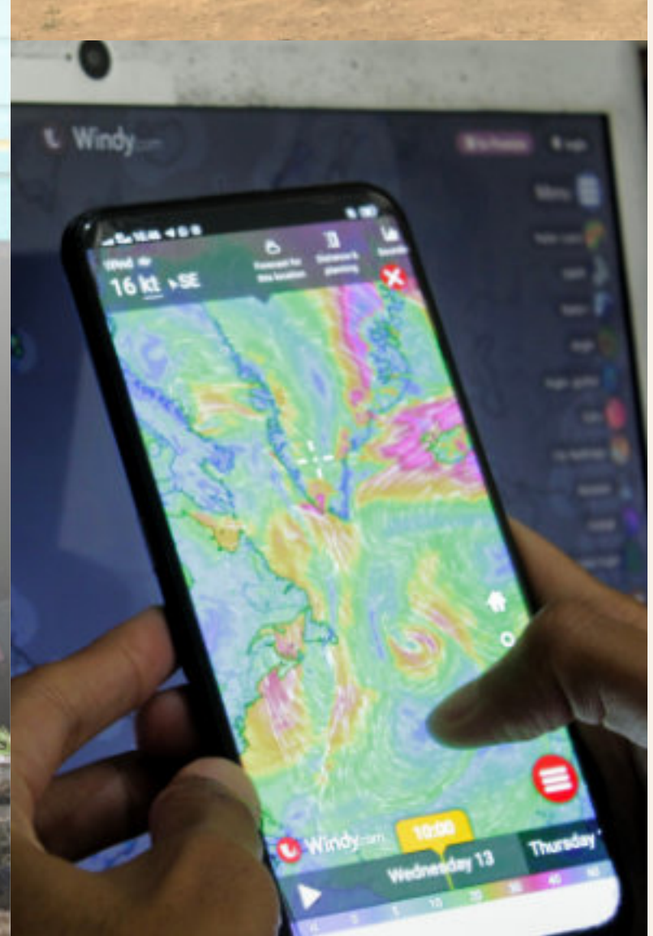
11 projects

13 SIDS supported

$5.8 m Budget approved

Housing survey, Dominica.
Photo credit: @Build Change

Housing building codes survey, Haiti.
Photo credit: @Build Change



Highlights from 2025

- **Revision of Haitian National Building Code (implemented by Build Change):** Haiti has approved the revised National Building Code (CNBH 2025), incorporating modern engineering standards and climate-resilient construction practices. The updated code provides clearer, actionable guidance for engineers, builders, and regulators, and strengthens standards for earthquake resistance, hurricane protection, and the retrofitting of existing buildings. https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:US:f578b815-bf5a-44ab-804c-44f8570dcb3e
- **Strengthening the Multi-Threat Early Warning System in the Dominican Republic (implemented by Global Green Growth Institute):** The project has significantly enhanced national capacity for multi-hazard risk monitoring, preparedness, and emergency response.

Key achievements:

i. Integration of disaster risk data from multiple agencies into a national platform, enabling authorities to visualize risks at the neighbourhood level and identify critical infrastructure hotspots.

ii. Development of a National Framework for implementation of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (SAT-M), providing structured guidance for coordinated risk management across institutions.

iii. Establishment of a geospatial platform that enables risk assessment at neighbourhood and local levels, now serving as a national reference tool for emergency planning, preparedness, and operational decision-making.

iv. Strengthened public alert dissemination and operational coordination through a modernized Emergency Operations Center (COE) control panel and functional upgrades to the ‘Alerta-COE’ mobile application.

Guyana - Towards Developing Strategic, Sustainable and Integrated National Drainage Systems (implemented by Global Green Growth Institute)

An Integrated Drainage and Irrigation Strategy is being developed aligned with Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS 2030). The project is also establishing the technical foundation to inform larger-scale investments, including a $3 million initiative financed by the Korean Forest Service and the $46 million World Bank- implemented Coastal Adaptation and Resilience (CARES) programme.

Dominica - Data and Systems for Resilient Housing Programs (implemented by Build Change)

This project has delivered critical inputs to support Dominica's housing strengthening programme, including the development of a national baseline of existing housing stock against which the progress toward the target of 90 per cent resilient housing can be measured. The dataset is hosted on the platform of Ministry of Housing (https://survey.housing.gov.dm/).

Key outputs include three technical manuals

1. Retrofit Construction Supervision Manual
2. Roof Retrofitting for Resilience
3. Home Retrofit Guide (Technical Manual)

Transport infrastructure assessment survey, Papua New Guinea.
Photo credit: @GGGI

Roof Retrofitting for Resilience, Dominica.
Photo credit: Build Change

Papua New Guinea - Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for Climate-Resilient Transport Infrastructure Development (implemented by Global Green Growth Institute)

The project has delivered foundational training for Department of Works and Highways officials, complemented by technical reviews, and an exposure visit to New Zealand. These efforts are informing the development of Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment guidelines, climate-resilient road design standards, and climate-proofing operational manuals. The project has strengthened collaboration between key stakeholders, laying the groundwork for integrating climate resilience into national road infrastructure planning and systems.

Irrigation infrastructure, Guyana.
Photo credit: @GGGI

Second Cohort of Projects

In 2025, nine projects were launched, with inception workshops conducted for seven of these. Three projects remained at the contracting stage. The implementing partner for the project in Jamaica was unable to meet HACT requirements; consequently, the TFMC cancelled the fund allocation.

13
projects

19 SIDS
supported

7.7 m
Total approved budget

Field survey, Papua New Guinea.
Photo credit: @GGGI

A school survey, Comoros.
Photo credit: @Build Change

Collecting data for improving education infrastructure, Maldives.
Photo credit: @Build Change

Highlights from 2025

- **Comoros - Improving schools' resilience to natural disasters and climate adaptation (implemented by Build Change):** A nationwide survey of school buildings across all three islands was undertaken. Approximately 150 schools were surveyed, with assessments of additional 180 and 230 schools expected to be completed by Q1 2026. National technical capacity was strengthened through the training of local surveyors.
- **Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste - Enhancing availability, quality, and use of risk information for critical infrastructure to reduce disaster risk, increase resilience and strengthen early warning systems (implemented by UNDRR):** In-person engagements were conducted across all three countries. Technical work commenced on strengthening disaster loss and damage tracking systems, conducting budget stress testing in Maldives, and mapping critical infrastructure networks and service hotspots in Timor-Leste.
- **Maldives - Guidelines and tools to enhance the resilience of schools (implemented by Build Change):** Surveys were conducted across 16 schools on 11 islands, exceeding the initial target of 10 schools. The schools ensured representation of diverse geographic and socio-economic contexts. These assessments are informing the development of technical guidance on resilient school design, with local technical partners supporting knowledge transfer and its application in future school construction and retrofitting.

Missions and Consultations

1

April

Dominican Republic

The IRIS team co-facilitated a regional workshop on '**Resilient Recovery and Build Back Better - Central American and the Caribbean**' in partnership with UNDP.

The workshop convened participants from across Caribbean SIDS to address challenges in construction and retrofitting, share insights on building standards and technical capacity, and highlight best practices on GEDSI.

2

May

Caribbean

The IRIS team undertook field mission to the Dominican Republic and Guyana focused on site visits and quarterly progress reviews with the implementing partners and the nodal government agencies. The mission covered the following:

i. National Multi-Threat Early Warning System in the Dominican Republic.

ii. Strengthening Capacities, Security and Resilience of Critical Infrastructure in the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Haiti.

iii. Towards Developing Strategic Sustainable Integrated National Drainage and Irrigation Systems in Guyana.

3

June

Cuba

The IRIS team undertook a field mission to Cuba, engaging with implementing partner and government focal points, and participating in a regional workshop on 'Resilient Hydraulic Infrastructures' under the IRIS-funded multi-country project on **'Strengthening Capacities, Security and Resilience of Critical Infrastructure'.**

4

July

Maldives

The IRIS team engaged with the Government of Maldives and key partners to advance project implementation and stakeholder coordination. The mission focused on:

i. Assessing progress of the IRIS project implemented by UNDP, addressing implementation challenges and strengthening stakeholder engagement.

ii. Engaging with local partners supporting Build Change-implemented project.

iii. Engaging with the Maldives National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Ministry of Finance to align expectations and identify specific opportunities under the UNDRR-implemented IRIS grant.

iv. Facilitating stakeholder consultations on capacity needs for resilient infrastructure and co-organising, with NDMA, discussions on the use of space-based Earth observations technologies for DRR and DRI in Maldives.

5

August

Fiji

The IRIS team undertook a mission to consult with the Live & Learn project team and key stakeholders. Additionally, CDRI organised, alongside the IRAF mission, a two-day conference on Disaster Resilient Finance, convening over 50 participants including high level government representation from Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu, regional organizations, multilateral development banks, and local representatives of IRAF donors.

6

October

Trinidad and Tobago

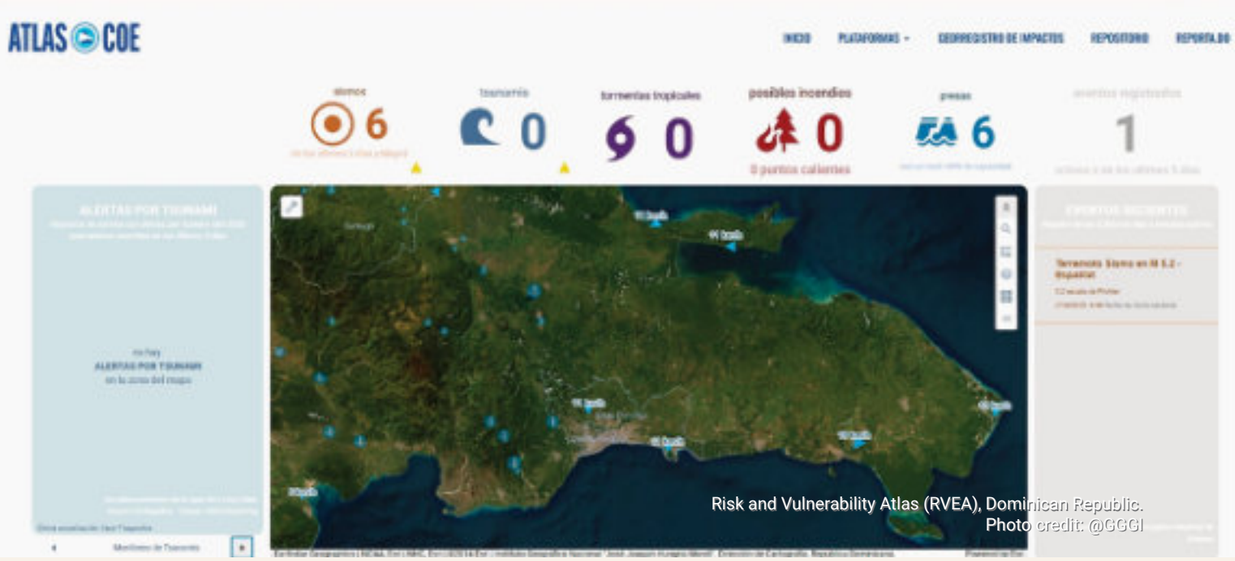
The IRIS team undertook a mission to engage with the Ministry of Public Utilities, Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government, and the Ministry of Finance, and Member of Parliament for the island of Tobago as well as with diplomatic missions and international development partners. The Government expressed interest in submitting a proposal for the IRIS Third Cohort of funding. The mission also included participation in the Airports Council International - LAC Annual Assembly and Conference.

Knowledge Sharing

- A sensitization session was conducted in May for 17 IORA delegates from 16 countries.
- An online DRI Dialogue ‘Hurricane Beryl: Lessons for Disaster Resilience of Infrastructure’ was held in May.
- An online DRI Dialogue on ‘Strengthening Infrastructure Resilience to Climate Risks in Atoll Nations’ was held in July in collaboration with CDRI member ADB.
- At COP30 in November, a DRI Dialogue on ‘Strengthening Infrastructure Systems for Resilient SIDS’ was organized.
- CDRI presented a session on IRIS at India’s Institute of Foreign Service in November, engaging more than 40 diplomats from 22 countries across Central and South America and the Caribbean.
- The IRIS FMU participated in the launch event of the Working Group on Resilient Infrastructure in the Americas and the Caribbean in December.

Transport infrastructure survey, Papua New Guinea.
Photo credit: @GGGI

SAT-M Early Warning System, Dominican Republic
Photo credit: @GGGI



Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (RVEA), Dominican Republic.
Photo credit: @GGGI

IRIS Impact Stories

Strengthening Resilience Through a Multi-Threat Early Warning System in the Dominican Republic

The project is integrating existing alert mechanisms into a unified, multi-hazard early warning system linked to a public-facing mobile application. This centralized platform enables authorities and communities to receive real-time alerts and act quickly in the face of imminent threats.

At the core of the initiative is the National Risk and Vulnerability towards Emergencies Atlas (RVEA) - a comprehensive digital platform that consolidates risk and vulnerability data for decision-makers across sectors.

Innovation in action: Data that drives preparedness

The RVEA brings together more than 1,300 historical disaster events dating back to 1926, covering earthquakes, floods, fires, storms, and other hazards.

This data has been consolidated by integrating inputs from public institutions, private infrastructure managers, and academia - ensuring a holistic view of national risk.

For the first time, risk analysis has been conducted at the neighbourhood level, providing granular insights that will significantly enhance planning and response.

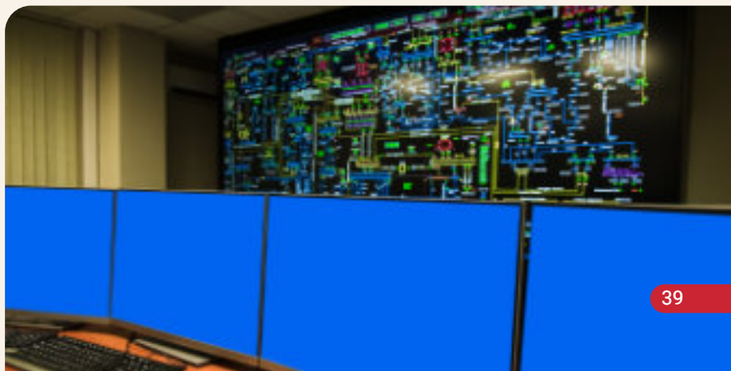
Stakeholder consultation, Dominican Republic.
Photo credit: @GGGI

Designed as a “living tool”, the Atlas integrates official datasets, real-time monitoring, and multi-hazard analysis. It also supports land-use planning, infrastructure design, and public investment decisions—ensuring that development is risk-informed and climate-resilient.

Designed for inclusion (GEDSI)

The RVEA methodology now integrates gender-responsive indicators to capture how disasters disproportionately affect women and marginalized groups.

The project has also identified GEDSI Champions to advocate for social inclusion across I future emergency planning processes. Training on the RVEA included a dedicated module on gender mainstreaming, ensuring that the 300+ trained officials (40 per cent women) recognize that early warning systems are only effective if they reach all segments of society.



Impact

1. **Empowered communities:** The multi-hazard early warning system is expected to benefit over 5.8 million people, while indirectly benefitting the entire population of over 11 million.
2. **Evidence-based policy and planning:** The National Risk and Vulnerability Atlas enable authorities to prioritize mitigation and adaptation measures and strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure.
3. **Improved risk communication:** Enables faster emergency response through clear real-time messaging, increasing public awareness in densely populated areas and reducing human and economic losses.
4. **Strengthened institutional capacity:** Through 12 targeted trainings for over 300 government officials, while knowledge exchange with Mexico's CENAPRED enhanced South–South cooperation.
5. **Enhanced governance and coordination:** A multi-agency technical working group has been established and formalised through a landmark MoU, strengthening coordination among disaster prevention and response institutions.

Looking ahead: sustainable resilience

A financial roadmap and catalogue have been developed, identifying specific national budget lines and donor instruments to fund the system's long-term sustainability.

> "This project aligns directly with our national priorities to enhance adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability, addressing the need for better early warning systems."
>
> **Carlos Paulino**
> Deputy Director in Charge of Planning, Emergency Operations Center, Dominican Republic

Energy infrastructure, Vanuatu.
Photo credit: @SPC

A field training, Kiribati.
Photo credit @SPC

Laying the Foundations for Resilient Futures in Kiribati, Tonga, and Vanuatu

Across Kiribati, Tonga, and Vanuatu, this project is strengthening national capacities to better understand, manage, and protect critical infrastructure in the face of growing climate and disaster risks.

It has supported the systematic collection of high-quality, spatially accurate survey data, laying the groundwork for long-term infrastructure resilience and more informed decision-making.

The capacity of government stakeholders, non-government organizations and university students to systematically collect spatially accurate, standardized infrastructure data has been strengthened, laying a strong foundation for long-term infrastructure resilience and evidence-based decision-making.

Geotagged survey data for individual infrastructure assets and buildings have been collected, ensuring that each asset is accurately located and documented. For buildings and housing, each survey point captures 32 detailed physical characteristics, including construction materials, structural design, condition, and exposure features.

This level of detail will enable robust assessments of vulnerability and resilience, helping governments identify which buildings are most at risk from hazards such as cyclones, flooding, storm surge, earthquakes, and sea-level rise.

The asset database will provide baseline exposure data required for hazard and risk modelling, enabling governments to quantify potential impacts of natural hazards on people, services, and the economy.
It will support the better prioritization of investments, strengthening building standards, guide infrastructure upgrades, and inform resilient development pathways.

Through shared methodologies, data standards, and capacity building for early warning systems, the project strengthens regional monitoring and cooperation across the Pacific, extending beyond individual countries. It also promotes collective learning, data comparability, and coordinated approaches to managing shared climate and disaster risks.

Data collection for a survey, Tonga.
Photo credit: @SPC

Training workshop, Kiribati.
Photo credit: @SPC

> In my role of overseeing building map approvals and border control, I see first-hand how critical accurate data is for safety and planning. This training and survey provided us with a vital baseline. It bridges the gap between our outdoor inspections and indoor household realities, helping us better protect our communities.
>
> **Tevita Fakailotonga**
> Public Health Inspector /Environmental Health Graduate, Tonga

> Data collected from the survey will help me in developing disaster resilience policy for critical infrastructures using evidence information to reduce the risk of disasters and to improve data literacy and decision-making capabilities across all the sectors. It helps with preparedness planning and catastrophe response.
>
> **Kalisi Veikoso**
> Assistant Secretary, Policy and Planning, Tonga

A survey for geospatial database, Vanuatu.
Photo credit: @SPC

4.

Urban Infrastructure Resilience Programme (UIRP)

More than half of the global population resides in urban areas- a figure projected to rise to 70% by 2050 and up to 85% by 2100. As urbanization accelerates, the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure will be critical to ensuring sustainable, inclusive, and risk-informed growth.

The UIRP supports cities in low- and middle-income countries, including SIDS, to prepare climate- and disaster-resilient infrastructure investments. It provides technical and project preparation support to help cities develop practical, risk-informed infrastructure projects.

Thimpu, Bhutan

Geographic and Sectoral Coverage of UIRP First Cohort Projects

4 Projects across
15 Urban areas

Number of countries across each sector

WATER (3)

HEALTH (1)

UIRP First Cohort Projects

At its meeting in April 2025, the TFMC approved five proposals. Of these, three projects – in Bhutan, Honduras, and Sri Lanka - have commenced; one – in India – was in the process of accreditation and due diligence on 31 December; and at its seventh meeting, the TFMC cancelled the fund allocation to the applicant organisation and instructed the FMU to liaise with the Governments of Brazil to explore alternative options for implementation.

4
projects[3]

15
urban areas supported

$2.05 m
Total approved budget

Field assessment, Colombo

[3] For further details on URIP projects please refer to annex 5

Stakeholder meeting, Bhutan

Resilient health infrastructure, Honduras

Highlights from 2025

- **Enhancing risk-informed planning, data-driven decision-making, and early warning systems for disaster-resilient urban infrastructure in major cities of Bhutan (implemented by UNDP):** Development of an inclusive, green, and resilient open space master plan commenced, including concept design for the Thimphu River corridor. Capacity-building efforts have been initiated to strengthen flood forecasting capabilities at the NCHM, alongside preparations for Flash Flood Guidance System training. Work is also underway on an urban resilience training module and the establishment of a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework.
- **Promoting climate and disaster-resilient health infrastructure in the Sula Valley, Honduras (implemented by Build Change):** Preparatory work began on a disaster and climate vulnerability assessment of primary healthcare infrastructure across the Sula Valley. Initial site visits were undertaken to inform the assessment, and technical teams were mobilized to support the analysis.
- **Safe and Resilient Water Supply for Western Cities - Integrating Climate Resilience into Water Safety Plans of the Ambatale Water Supply Scheme in Sri Lanka (implemented by UN-Habitat):** Work commenced on climate vulnerability and risk mapping of the Ambatale catchment, establishing the analytical basis for a climate-informed catchment management plan. Implementation arrangements have been formalized, and a national consulting firm has been engaged to undertake the catchment assessment.

Handing over of the project document to H.E. Anura Kumara Dissanayake, President of the Democratic, Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 05 October 2025.

5.

International Convenings and Engagement at Global and Regional Platforms

International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (ICDRI)

Held in Nice, France, alongside the Third UN Oceans Conference, ICDRI 2025 convened 220 participants from 52 countries. Attendees included representatives from national governments, multilateral development banks, international organizations, the private sector, think tanks, academia and the media.

In developing the Conference, CDRI convened three expert groups, focused on 'Access to Finance; Standards and Codes; and Data, Technology and Early-Warnings'. These groups developed a 10-point Call to Action for Resilient Infrastructure for SIDS and Coastal Regions, which was launched at ICDRI 2025. The experts also provided guidance on priority areas for future IRIS programming.

IRAF funding supported the participation of 35 stakeholders from the SIDS at ICDRI. The IRIS FMU team also designed and facilitated two key side events on the resilience of critical infrastructure sectors in SIDS. These sessions brought together implementing partners, government representatives, regional organizations, and other key stakeholders, generating actionable insights on resilient infrastructure, partnerships, GEDSI, and impact-focused design that will guide the design of the Third IRIS funding window.

Session on 'Reimagining Coastal Infrastructure for SIDS' at the International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, 07 June 2025

Key Takeaways

1. **Empowered Local Communities and SIDS Leadership:** SIDS are leaders and innovators in advancing resilience and sustainability.

2. **Holistic and Systemic Resilience:** Resilience in vulnerable regions extends beyond physical infrastructure to safeguard lives and livelihoods, ensuring service continuity, and enabling communities to anticipate and manage risks.

3. **Finance and Investment:** Financing and international support must align with national priorities and be predictable, accessible, and affordable.

4. **Data, Technology, and Standards:** Data is central to effective planning and decision-making; open and accessible data should be mandatory for projects funded by development partners.

5. **Regional and Global Collaboration:** Collaboration is the “infrastructure” behind infrastructure, with coalitions of public, private, and community actors essential for building resilience.

Transport infrastructure, Papua New Guinea.
Photo credit @GGGI

6.

Fund Strategies, Systems and Tools

Stock

The strategies, systems and tools established over the past two years continued to be implemented in a systematic manner, enhancing the operational efficiency of the Fund.

The FMU supported the TFMC Co-Chairs in monitoring emerging risks and issues at the Fund, programme, and project levels. The Fund Risk Dashboard was updated quarterly and shared with TFMC members through the Quarterly Bulletin.

At its seventh meeting, the TFMC provided in-principle approval to expand Fund eligibility to include academic institutions, alongside government entities. This is subject to agreement by all Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) and donors, clearance by the Fiduciary Management Oversight Group (FMOG), and the signing of amended Fund MoUs and donor financing agreements.

A capacity-building plan was developed with the support of UNDP. In addition, a CDRI delegation undertook learning visits to other UN-based Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs) and multi-donor pooled funds to exchange knowledge and good practices on fund management.

The FMU developed Project Communications Guidance to support implementing partners in meeting branding requirements, strengthening storytelling approaches, and leveraging CDRI and Fund communication platforms.

Figure 1: IRAF fund management strategies, systems and tools

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Results Frameworks of 13 projects were realigned, with strengthened integration of GEDSI principles within project frameworks.

The Fund's MEL Plan was developed and finalized, establishing key indicators and targets aligned with CDRI's overall MEL framework and the IRAF Results Framework, and an annual MEL calendar for the Fund was developed, capturing key monitoring and evaluation timelines.

Monitoring and field missions were undertaken of active IRAF funded projects. These missions focused on quarterly reviews of programmatic and financial progress, conducted in close coordination with implementing partners and nodal government agencies.

Reporting templates and guidance were refined and developed for different stages of the project cycle, including the inception phase, quarterly and annual reviews, and standardized narrative reporting formats.

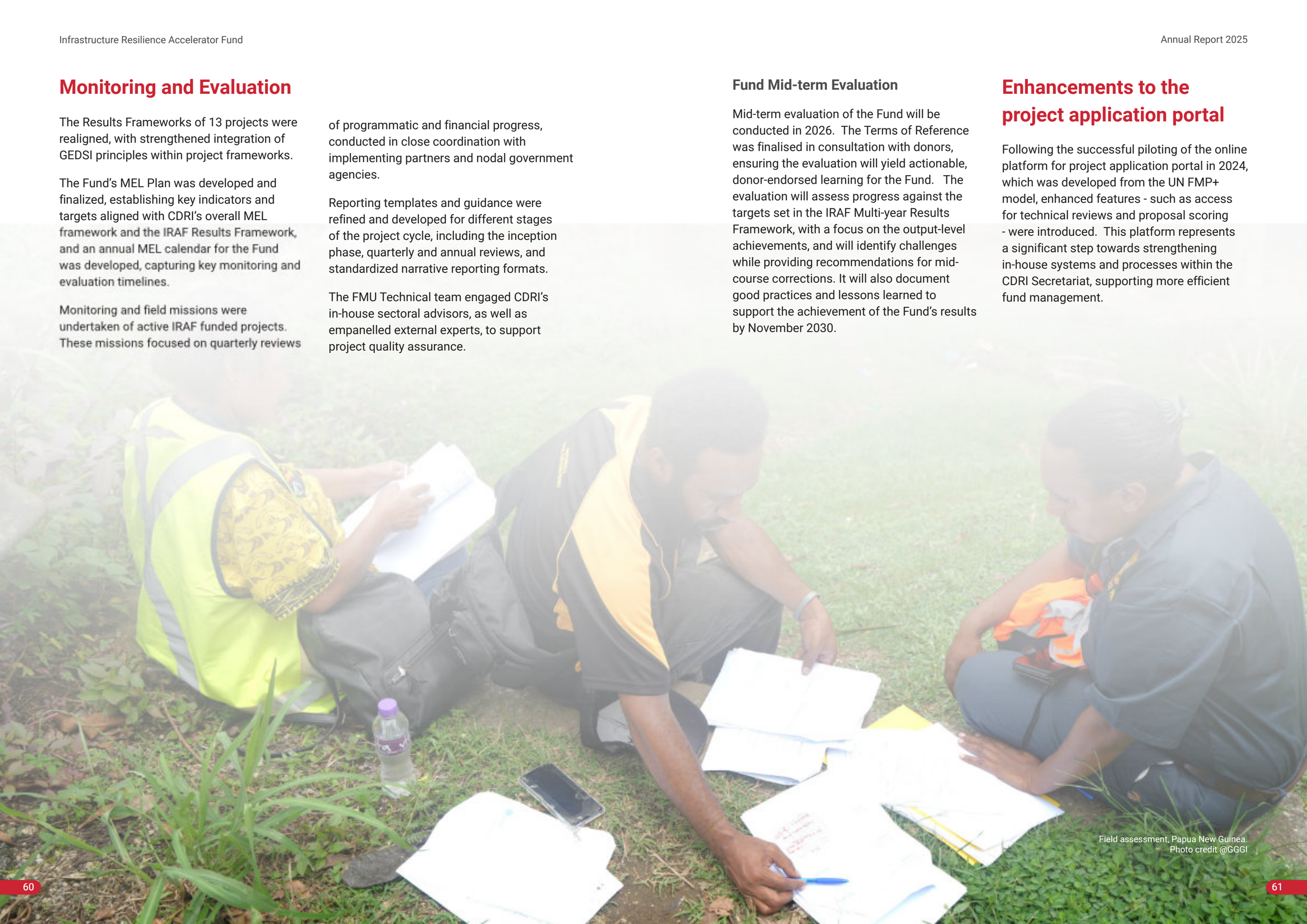
The FMU Technical team engaged CDRI's in-house sectoral advisors, as well as empanelled external experts, to support project quality assurance.

Fund Mid-term Evaluation

Mid-term evaluation of the Fund will be conducted in 2026. The Terms of Reference was finalised in consultation with donors, ensuring the evaluation will yield actionable, donor-endorsed learning for the Fund. The evaluation will assess progress against the targets set in the IRAF Multi-year Results Framework, with a focus on the output-level achievements, and will identify challenges while providing recommendations for mid-course corrections. It will also document good practices and lessons learned to support the achievement of the Fund's results by November 2030.

Enhancements to the project application portal

Following the successful piloting of the online platform for project application portal in 2024, which was developed from the UN FMP+ model, enhanced features - such as access for technical reviews and proposal scoring - were introduced. This platform represents a significant step towards strengthening in-house systems and processes within the CDRI Secretariat, supporting more efficient fund management.



Field assessment, Papua New Guinea.
Photo credit @GGGI

7.

Fund Communications

Workshop in Guyana.
Photo credit: @GGGI

The FMU worked to evolve IRAF's communications into a more focused, impact-oriented, and proactive pillar.

Projects' visibility

Standardized project factsheets were developed and published for 29 projects, strengthening outreach with governments, donors, and partners at national and global forums. Digital visibility was further enhanced through the launch of dedicated IRIS and UIRP programme webpages on CDRI's new website.

Publications

The Fund continued to prioritize transparency and accountability through the publication of its Mid-year Report, ensuring regular communication of progress, performance, and emerging lessons to stakeholders.

Impact communication and media engagement: In-depth project stories were developed on resilient housing in Dominica and building code reform in Haiti, demonstrating how technical interventions translate into tangible resilience outcomes. Programme visibility was further strengthened through national media coverage, including features on the IRIS programme in Fiji and the UIRP programme in Bhutan. The FMU also advanced the development of additional impact stories and case studies to support sustained stakeholder engagement.

8.

Trust Fund Management Committee (TFMC)

The TFMC serves as the governing body of the fund, providing strategic direction, oversight, and accountability. It is responsible for setting Fund policies, guiding programme priorities and making decisions on resource allocation. The TFMC also approves programmatic funding windows and allocates financial resources to ensure alignment with the Fund's objectives and overall mission.

The TFMC comprises

- Three Co-Chairs- the two Co-Chairs of the CDRI Executive Committee and a nominee from the UN.
- All members of the CDRI Executive Committee.
- IRAF's three largest donors.*
- The Administrative Agent, the UN-MPTFO, serving in an ex-officio capacity.

TFMC meeting, CDRI HQ, India.

* Where one of the largest three donors is member of the CDRI Executive Committee they shall hold only one seat on the TFMC.

The TFMC met in April and December

1

April meeting

- Approved the Fund's Annual Work Plan and Budget, including an allocation of **$2,495,370.50** for five projects under the UIRP First Call for Proposals, and **$500,000** for a project in Jamaica under the IRIS Second Cohort.
- Approved a budget cap of up to 20 per cent of the total project costs for the tangible demonstration of outputs – such as data, tools, policies, and regulations - on a case-by-case basis.
- Requested the UN-MPTFO to present additional safeguards and processes for incorporating government eligibility into the Fund ToR.
- Approved exceptional earmarking of donor contributions by thematic area or country, while continuing to encourage multi-year, pooled, and unearmarked contributions.

2

December meeting

- Approved the extension of the Fund's end date to 17 November 2030, the ToR for the mid-term evaluation, and the inclusion of academia as eligible entities to access the Fund.
- Approved, in principle, the eligibility of governments to access the Fund.[4]
- Resolved, following the recommendations of the UN Co-Chair, not to proceed with contracting two Participating Organizations assessed as 'Moderate Risk' ratings under HACT, and requested the FMU Technical Unit to engage with the respective governments[5] to identify suitable alternative options.

[4] Subject to agreement by all PUNOs and Fund donors; clearance by the FMOG on the revised Fund TOR; and execution of the amended Fund MoU and revised donor financing agreements.

[5] Unless impacts of Hurricane Melissa necessitates urgent resilience-building measures, in which case TFMC approval shall be sought through circulation.

Fund management unit (FMU)

The IRAF FMU, comprising the Administrative Unit (AU) hosted by the UNDP Crisis Bureau and the Technical Unit hosted by the CDRI Secretariat, continued to function in an integrated manner.

FMU capacity was strengthened through the hiring of a UNDP Fund Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Specialist, along with four CDRI IRIS staff- one supporting UIRP, and three to support IRIS, with one each based in New Delhi, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

As of December, two recruitments were underway

- The selection process for the Head of the FMU AU, to be based in New Delhi, was completed, with the incumbent expected to assume the role in early 2026.
- The position of Operations, Fund Risk Management and Oversight Specialist was re-advertised by UNDP, with the first round of assessments completed.

During the year, the FMU

- Implemented the Fast-Track Delivery Plan.
- Supported the TFMC assess the risks and opportunities of expanding Fund access to national government entities, drawing on lessons from other global funds.
- Reviewed and updated the Fund's Manual of Operations to align with the revised MPTF NUNO policy.
- Provided regular quarterly updates to the TFMC, maintained the Fund risk dashboard and escalated project risks, where necessary, to support oversight by the TFMC Co-Chairs.
- Extended day-to-day support to eight NUNOs through the due diligence process, proactively addressing bottlenecks to facilitate their accreditation.
- Supported the finalization of 18 project proposals and budgets, contributing to the contracting of 12 new projects, onboarding of two new UN organizations, and accreditation of two new NUNOs.
- Instituted measures to strengthen national government ownership of future projects, requiring proposals at the design stage to demonstrate clear alignment with national priorities, and to be endorsed by governments, including commitments to the utilization of project deliverables.

9.

Capacity Building for Fund Transition

Stakeholder workshop, Bhutan

A five-member delegation from the CDRI FMU AU undertook a week-long mission to Geneva to draw lessons from comparable global funds managed by the UN-MPTFO, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Facilitated by UNDP, the delegation engaged with several global financing mechanisms, including the Central African Forest Initiative, Global Fund for Coral Reefs, Systematic Observation Financing Facility, Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, the UN Road Safety Fund, and UNOPS-managed Enhanced Integrated Framework. Discussions were held with the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund and UNEP–GRID.

Discussions on GIRI, Geneva

10.

Lessons Learned and Risks

Lessons learned

- Ensure that project approvals remain within available programmable financial resources to mitigate the risks of future financial constraints.
- Strengthen alignments between FMU and MPTFO communications with donors and the TFMC to ensure clear and consistent messaging.
- Anticipate and plan for capacity constraints among NUNOs, particularly in meeting HACT and PSEAH requirements.
- Engage the TFMC earlier in the process to secure ex-ante inputs on Calls for Proposals and selection criteria.
- Provide technical support provided to projects on key sectoral activities, especially during the initial stages of project implementation.
- Allow sufficient time for close coordination with implementing partners when undertaking changes such as the realignment of project results frameworks.

Thimpu, Bhutan

Risks

The Fund's risk management system identified four key risks

- Potential deviation from MPTF principles, including issues related to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
- Delays in the finalization and signing of project documents.
- Limited government ownership, with associated risks to the sustainability of project outcomes.
- Capacity constraints within the IRAF FMU affecting risk management.

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Several operational challenges were encountered during the year

- **The Fund's cash balance remained lower than the total value of approved projects.**

  The TFMC approved projects amounting to $21.4 million. As of 31 December 2025, the UN-MPTFO has signed contracts worth $14.3 million, while projects valued at $7 million remained pending contracting. This gap in available cash poses a risk that the Administrative Agent may be unable to proceed with disbursing funds for the remaining approved projects, even those with signed agreements.

- **Administrative and contractual delays.**

  Requirements for NUNOs to re-sign the revised Framework Agreement with the UN-MPTFO, and the TFMC decision on earmarking – contributed to delays in the transfer of funds to grantees.

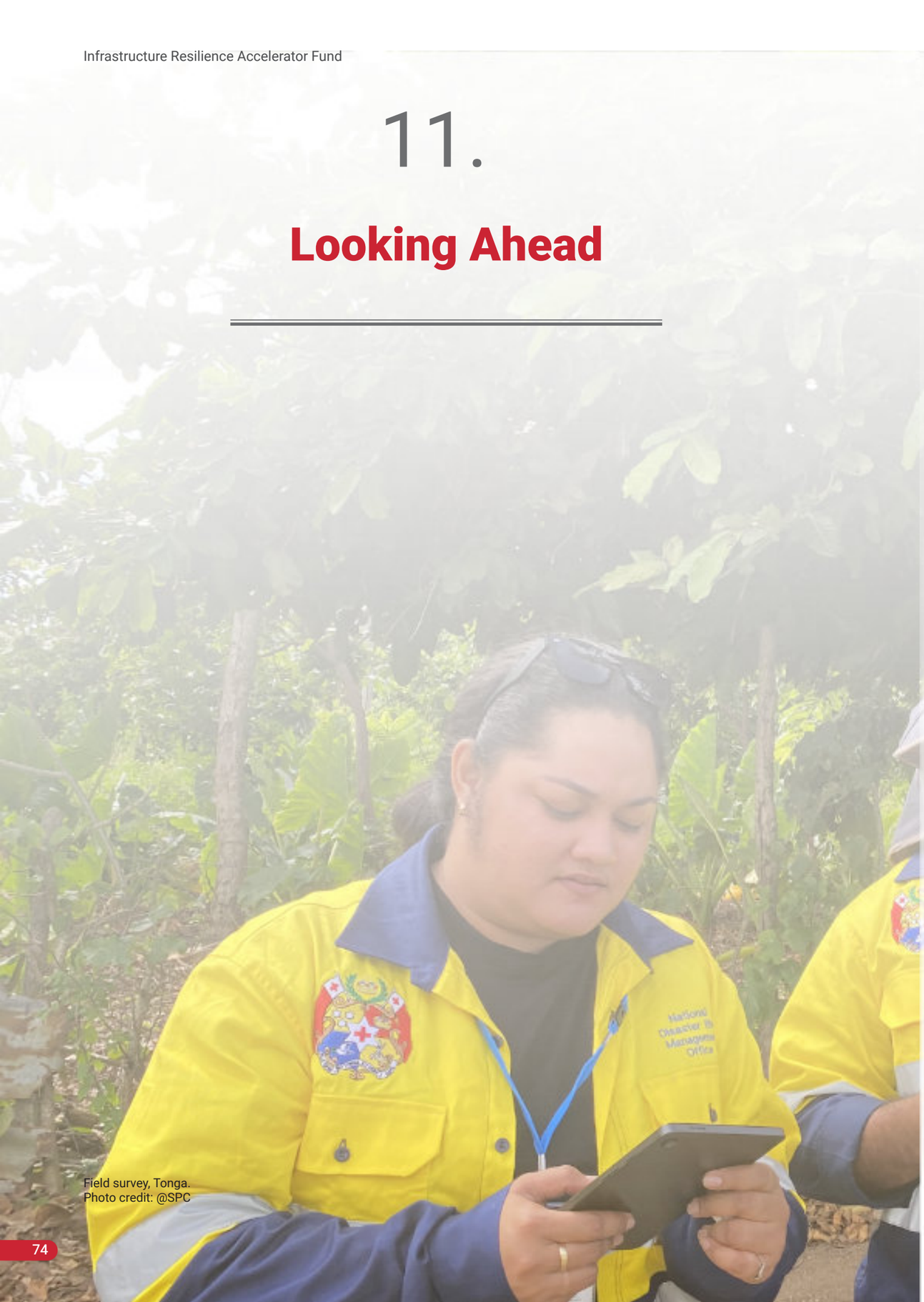
- **Extension of the Fund duration.**

  Some financing agreements and project grant timelines extend beyond the previously anticipated end date of 17 November 2027, requiring an extension of the Fund's duration.

Thimpu, Bhutan

11.

Looking Ahead



Field survey, Tonga.
Photo credit: @SPC

IRAF will focus on five priorities in 2026

- Leveraging fund management experience
- Grow IRAF's capitalization
- Strengthen systems and processes
- Undertake Fund mid-term evaluation
- Capacity building for a planned transition of IRAF to CDRI-managed Trust Fund.

12.

Annexures

Colombo, Sri Lanka

ANNEX 1: List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABAS	Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS
ACI	Airports Council International
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfD	Agence Française de Développement
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AMAP	Asset Management Action Plans
AU	Administrative Unit
BBB	Build Back Better
CARES	Coastal Adaptation and Resilience
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDRI	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CEEW	Council on Energy, Environment and Water
CENAPRED	National Center for Prevention of Disasters
CEPREDENAC	Central American Coordination Centre for Disaster Prevention
CFAN	Climate Finance Access Network
CfP	Call for Proposals
COE	Emergency Operations Center
CNBH	Haitian National Building Code
CRVA	Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
D&I	Drainage & Irrigation
DoWH	Department of Works and Highways
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRI	Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	Executive Committee
EO	Earth Observation
ESA	European Space Agency
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System

FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FMOG	Fiduciary Management Oversight Group
FMU	Fund Management Unit
GETS	Geotechnical Services Ltd
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHI	GeoHazards International
GPDRR	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
ICDRI	International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHO	Integrated Health Outreach
IIHS	Indian Institute for Human Settlements
INRH	National Institute of Hydraulic Resources
IORA	Indian Ocean Rim Association
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IRAF	Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund
IRIS	Infrastructure for Resilient Island States
ISCERD	School Safety Index – Safe Schools
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LATAM	Latin America
LCDS	Low Carbon Development Strategy
LMIC	Low- and Middle-Income Country
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MH-EWS	Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	(United Nations) Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MSPP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
MTPTC	Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Communication
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NCHM	National Centre for Hydrology and Meteorology
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDIA	National Drainage and Irrigation Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NWSDB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
NUNO	Non-UN Organization
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRIF	Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSEAH	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
PUNO	Participating UN Organizations
RVEA	Risk and Vulnerability towards Emergencies Atlas
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SAMOA	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action
SC	Steering Committee
SPC	The Pacific Community
TEC	Technical Evaluation Committee
TFMC	Trust Fund Management Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
TU	Technical Unit
UIRP	Urban Infrastructure Resilience Programme
UN-MPTFO	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

ANNEX 2: Reporting against annual targets under the IRAF Multi-Year Results Framework

OUTCOME 1: Strengthened global partnerships to drive global, regional and local DRI action			
Outcome indicator: Increase in the number of CDRI members, disaggregated by regions and country typology (MIC, LDC, SIDS).	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, the Coalition will expand to 75 members, with a focus on developing countries, including Southeast Asia, Africa and SIDS.	**2025 target:** At least five new members, including a minimum of one each from Southeast Asia, Africa, and SIDS.	**Progress against the annual target:** A total of 13 countries and four organizations joined the Coalition, including members from Africa and SIDS members.
OUTPUT 1.1 CDRI Secretariat organizational capacity to manage a Multi-Partner Trust Fund and implement at scale established			
Output indicator: Increase in IRAF financial resources disaggregated by number of financing partners.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, at least $50 million will be mobilized from at least four partners, alongside securing an additional$100 million in commitments from a minimum of four more partners, including the private sector.	**2025 target:** At least $10 million mobilized, with additional commitments of at least $10 million, including from the private sector.	**Progress against the annual target:** IRAF capitalization reached approximately $41 million, including an additional EUR 5 million from the EU.
Output indicator: Number of programmatic window and programmes and number of calls for proposals.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, six thematic or geographical funding windows or programmes will be designed, and 15 calls for proposals will be published.	**2025 target:** One thematic or geographical window/ programme designed, and two Calls for Proposals published.	**Progress against the annual targets:** No Call for Proposal was launched. Proposed approaches for the IRIS Third Call and the Second UIRP Call were presented to the respective Steering Committees, with both scheduled for launch in 2026.
OUTPUT 1.2 Creation of opportunities to network and collaborate to mainstream DRI agenda			
Output indicator: Number of global and regional conferences organized.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, four annual ICDRI events, four regional conferences, and eight advocacy sessions to be conducted.	**2025 target:** N/A One international and one regional conference. Two advocacy sessions in global or regional events.	**Progress against the annual targets:** CDRI's convened its flagship International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (ICDRI) in Nice, France in June. Held alongside the UN Ocean Conference, ICDRI mobilized participation from SIDS stakeholders and, elevating perspectives on coastal resilience to the global stage. A Caribbean Regional Workshop was delivered in partnership with the Government of Dominican Republic and UNDP, convening representatives from 15countries. Advocacy sessions were conducted by CDRI at various global and regional events.

Output indicator: Increase in the number of institutions and professionals engaged in multi-stakeholder platforms for global advocacy.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, engagement in global advocacy events will reach over 100 institutions and 1,000 professionals.	**2025 target: N/A** Engagement in at least two global events, reaching a minimum of 20 new institutions and 200 professionals.	**Progress against the annual targets:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI with other sources of fund.
OUTCOME 2: Global DRI research, knowledge and innovation are generated, disseminated and made accessible to promote risk-informed policy and practice			
Outcome indicator: Increase in the number of beneficiaries of capacity building opportunities through training, peer learning, certification, academic network including women.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, at least 15,000 people would have accessed capacity-building opportunities-including training, peer learning, certification, and academic networks, including 30% women.	**2025 target: N/A** Progress in year 2 includes at least 3,500 people having accessed capacity building opportunities-including training, peer learning, certification, and academic networks, including 30% women.	**Progress against the annual target:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI with other sources of Fund.
OUTPUT 2.1 Enhanced understanding of infrastructure systems resilience with regard toemerging risks, uncertainties and vulnerabilities			
Output indicator: Number of DRI knowledge resources made available on public website or DRI Connect Platform.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, at least 1,000 DRI knowledge resources to be made available on DRI Connect Platform for registered users.	**2025 target: N/A** At least 200 DRI knowledge products made available on the CDRI main website or DRI Connect Platform.	**Progress against the annual target:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI with other sources of Fund.

Output indicator: Number of DRI tools developed.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, four tools will be developed to support improved better budgetary planning and decision-making for infrastructure investment.	**2024 target:** N/A As of year 2, one tool has been launched each year.	**Progress against the annual target:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI with other sources of Fund.
OUTPUT 2.2 Countries have timely access to knowledge and peer-to-peer engagement opportunities			
Output indicator: Number of users of DRI knowledge products.	**Target for output indicator:** By 2027, the DRI Connect platform will be launched (Year 1) and used by at least 10,000 people, with 1,000 unique registered members.	**2024 target: N/A** At least 500 users (Year 2), 1,500 users (Year 3), 2,500 users (Year 4), and5,000 users (Year 5).	**Progress against the annual target:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI with other sources of Fund.
Output indicator: Number of capacity-building opportunities such as training, peer learning visits, scholarships, internships and fellowships offered to men and women.	**Target for output indicator:** By 2027, at least 50 training and capacity-building modules will be developed jointly/made available in collaboration with members and partners, alongside 30 scholarships; 30 internships and five cohorts of fellows.	**2025 target: N/A** An average of 10 training or capacity-building modules, six scholarships, six internships and one cohort of fellows.	**Progress against the annual target:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI with other sources of Fund.

OUTCOME 3: Countries have increased access to knowledge and resources to increase the resilience and inclusivity of their existing and future critical infrastructure systems			
Outcome indicator: Increase in the number of countries that have adopted enhanced disaster-resilient and inclusive standards for infrastructure system development and post-disaster recovery.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, 10 countries adopt enhanced disaster-resilient and inclusive standards for infrastructure system development.	**2025 target:** At least three countries to have adopted enhanced disaster-resilient and inclusive standards for infrastructure system development.	**Progress against the annual target:** Haiti adopted the National Building Code (CNBH 2025). Dominica adopted a new Resilient housing awareness manual. The Dominican Republic adopted a new event impact registry.
OUTPUT 3.1 SIDS are better equipped with knowledge and resources to increase the resilience and inclusivity of their critical infrastructure systems			
Output indicator: Increase in the number of SIDS countries receiving technical support in DRI-inclusive policies, plans, standards and/or enhanced DRI gender- and age-disaggregated and open-source data.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, 20 SIDS countries will receive technical support for DRI-inclusive policies, plans, and standards, as well as enhanced gender- and age-disaggregated, and open-source datasets.	**2025 target:** At least five SIDS receive technical support in DRI-inclusive policies, plans, standards, and/or enhanced DRI gender- and age-disaggregated, open-source datasets.	**Progress against the annual target:** Dominica, Haiti, Guyana, Dominica Republic, Papua New Guinea and Cuba have received technical support on codes, standards, GEDSI tools, and survey tools.
Output indicator: Number of DRI/resilient recovery knowledge products that are locally relevant in SIDS contexts and promoting inclusion, community knowledge and/or nature-based solutions, disseminated to public and private sector stakeholders through various global and regional networks.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, at least 10 locally relevant DRI solutions-promoting inclusion, community knowledge and/or nature-based solutions developed and widely disseminated to public and private sector stakeholders in SIDS through global and regional networks.	**2025 target:** An average of two locally relevant DRI solutions-promoting inclusion, community knowledge, and/or nature-based solutions-developed and widely disseminated to public and private sector stakeholders through at least two networking events.	**Progress against the annual targets:** In-person and online dissemination events were organized for: - Nature-based solutions to enhance flood risk management in Guyana. - Homeowners' Awareness, technical manual, and inspection manuals in Dominica.
OUTPUT 3.2 Enhanced city infrastructure environment, services and systems to improve urban infrastructure resilience across low- and middle-income countries			
Output indicator: Increase in the number of cities receiving technical support and training in DRI-inclusive standards.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, 20 cities will receive technical support in urban DRI-inclusive standards, with training provided to over 5,000 Urban Local Bodies officials.	**2025 target:** An average of three cities receive technical support in urban DRI-inclusive standards.	**Progress against the annual targets:** Three cities in Bhutan-Thimphu, Phuentsholing and Samtse, received technical support.

Output indicator: No. of urban DRI/resilient recovery products and services promoting inclusion, community knowledge and/or nature-based solutions, disseminated through various global and regional networks.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, at least six DRI solutions and 12 deployments of DRI technical expertise services- promoting inclusion, community knowledge, and/or nature-based solutions- will be widely disseminated through a community of practice.	**2025 target: N/A** An average of two urban DRI solutions widely disseminated, and three deployments of DRI technical expertise services to countries- promoting inclusion, community knowledge, and/or nature-based solutions.	**Progress against the annual targets:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI from other sources of fund.

OUTPUT 3.3 Countries across high mountain regions are equipped with knowledge and resources to increase the resilience and inclusivity of critical infrastructure systems

Output indicator: Increase in the number of mountainous countries receiving technical support in DRI-inclusive policies, plans, standards and/ or enhanced DRI gender- and/or age- disaggregated and open- source datasets.	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, four mountainous countries will receive technical support in DRI-inclusive policies, plans, and standards, as well as enhanced DRI gender- and age- disaggregated, open-source datasets.	**2025 Target:** Two mountainous countries to have received technical support in DRI-inclusive policies, plans, standards and/ or enhanced DRI gender- and age- disaggregated, open-source datasets.	**Progress against the annual targets:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI from other sources of fund.

Output indicator: Number of DRI/resilient recovery products and services that are locally relevant in high mountain regions and promoting inclusion, community knowledge and/or nature-based solutions, disseminated through various global and regional networks	**Target for the indicator:** Four DRI/resilient recovery products and services delivered in 2026.	**2025 target: N/A** Two products and services are offered on an annual basis.	**Progress against the annual targets:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI from other sources of fund.

OUTPUT 3.4 Selected institutions engaged in critical infrastructure systems (including power, transport, telecom, health) are capacitated to address infrastructure vulnerability to disaster and climate risks through targeted capacity building

Output indicator: Number of DRI sectoral studies and tools for critical infrastructure available in the knowledge repository with at least 50% that include provisions for specific population groups (such as women and people living with disabilities).	**Target for the indicator:** By 2027, over 2,000 case studies from member countries will be compiled, and at least four sectoral tools/ frameworks will be developed- of which 50% will include provisions for specific population groups, such as women and persons with disabilities.	**2025 target: N/A** An average of 400 sectoral studies collected each year, and one sectoral tool/ framework developed with provisions for specific population groups, such as women and persons with disabilities.	**Progress against the annual targets:** The activities were undertaken by CDRI from other sources of fund.

Output indicator: Number of practitioners from Member Countries supported to use DRI tools and frameworks emerging from sectoral studies and to apply an inclusivity lens to DRI investment planning.	**Target for the indicator:** Over 10,000 practitioners will be supported to use DRI tools and frameworks emerging from sectoral studies, and to apply an inclusivity lens to DRI investment planning.	**2025 target: N/A** An average of 2,000 practitioners supported to use DRI tools and frameworks emerging from sectoral studies, and to apply an inclusivity lens to DRI investment planning.	**Progress against the annual targets:** The activities were undertaken by other sources of fund.

ANNEX 3: Progress Update on IRIS' First Cohort Projects

No.	Project (MPTF id)	Budget (in $)	Project Duration	Status
1.	**Dominica** **Build Change** Data and Systems for Resilient Housing Programmes MPTF ID: 140543	**499,862**	12.01.2024 - 12.01.2026	**Completed**
2.	**Haiti** **Build Change** Revision of the Haitian National Building Code MPTF ID: 140544	**499,752**	12.01.2024 - 12.01.2026	**NCE till 11th June 2026**
3.	**Guyana** **Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)** Towards Developing Strategic Sustainable Integrated National Drainage and Irrigation Systems MPTF ID:140601	**499,947**	01.04.24 - 01.04-2026	**NCE till 30th June 2026**
4.	**Dominican Republic** **Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)** Dominican Republic National Multi-Threat Early Warning System MPTF ID:140602	**462,128**	01.04-2024 - 31.03.2026	**Completed**

No.	Project (MPTF id)	Budget (in $)	Project Duration	Status
5.	**Papua New Guinea** **Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)** Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for Climate Resilient Transport Infrastructure Development MPTF ID: 140654	**499,998**	03.04.2024 - 02.03.2026	**NCE till 30th June 2026**
6.	**Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Strengthening Capacities, Security and Resilience of Critical Infrastructure MPTF ID:140712	**749,384**	21.06.2024 - 20-06.2026	**On track**
7.	**Fiji** **Live & Learn** Mapping, Assessing and Planning for Comprehensive Multi-hazard Early Warning Capabilities MPTF ID:140786	**500,000**	14.08.2024 - 31.12.2026	**Slight delay**
8.	**Maldives** **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** Enhancing National and Sub-national Capacity for Resilient Infrastructure MPTF ID:140824	**499,990**	06.09.2024 - 05.09.2026	**Significant delay**
9.	**Marshall Islands** **United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)** Roadmap for Health and Coastal Infrastructure Resilience of the Marshall Islands MPTF ID:140825	**350,000**	06.09.2024 - 05.09.2026	**Slight delay**
10.	**Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tonga** **The Pacific Community (SPC)** National surveys for infrastructure resilience geospatial databases to support exposure and hazard modelling MPTF ID:140988	**750,000**	24.12.2024 - 23.12.2-2024	**On track**
11.	**Belize** **Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC / 5Cs)** Strengthening Data Management Foundation for Disaster Risk Preparedness in Belize MPTF ID:141035	**499,929**	06.02.2025 - 05.02.2027	**Slight delay**

ANNEX 4: Progress Update IRIS' Second Cohort Projects

No.	Project (MPTF id)	Budget (in $)	Project Duration	Status
1.	**Mauritius** **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** Ensuring a sustainable and climate resilient water supply in the northern part of Mauritius MPTF ID:141197	**500,000**	08-07-2025 - 07-07-2027	**On track**
2.	**Vanuatu** **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** Strengthening resilience of the Vanuatu energy sector against climate-induced disasters MPTF ID:141196	**499,994**	08.07.2025 - 07.07.2027	**On track**
3.	**Bahamas, Belize, Jamaica, St. Vincent & the Grenadines** **United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)** Boosting the resilience of infrastructure assets and planned large-scale infrastructure investments in four Caribbean SIDS through risk-informed infrastructure asset management policies and practices MPTF ID:141195	**750,000**	08.07.2025 - 07.07.2027	**On track**
4.	**Comoros** **Build Change** Improving schools' resilience to natural disasters and climate adaptation in Comoros MPTF ID:141154	**500,000**	13.05.2025 - 12.05-2027	**On track**
5.	**Maldives** **Build Change** Guidelines and tools to enhance the resilience of schools in the Maldives MPTF ID:141169	**499,651**	04.06.2025 - 03.05.2027	**On track**

No.	Project (MPTF id)	Budget (in $)	Project Duration	Status
6.	**Kiribati, Maldives & Timor-Leste** **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)** Enhancing availability, quality and use of risk information for critical infrastructure to reduce disaster risk, increase resilience and strengthen early warning systems in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste MPTF ID:141228	**749,944**	12.08.2025 - 11.08-2027	**On track**
7.	**St. Kitts & Nevis Caribbean** **Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs)** Disaster Resilient Utility Infrastructure – St. Kitts and Nevis MPTF ID:141241	**494,340**	22.08.2025 - 21.08-2027	**On track**
8.	**Haiti** **GeoHazards International (GHI)** Strengthening Haiti's health facilities for disaster resilience MPTF ID141293	**499,994**	09.10.2025 - 08.10.2027	**On track**
9.	**Antigua & Barbuda, Dominican Republic & St. Lucia** **Integrated Health Outreach (IHO)** Socially inclusive strengthening of climate resilient infrastructure and action in Caribbean SIDS MPTF ID141350	**563,997**	04.12.2025 - 03.12.2027	**On track**
10.	**Tonga** **National Oceanography Centre (NOC)** Enhancing resilience of critical subsea telecommunications connections for Tonga, Palau and other South Pacific Small Island Developing States	**413,532**	Project yet to start	**Accredita-tion process ongoing.**
11.	**Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines** **Caribbean Electric Utility Services Corporation (CARILEC)** Strengthening power sector resilience in Caribbean Island states	**688,545**	Project yet to start	**Accredita-tion process ongoing.**

No.	Project (MPTF id)	Budget (in $)	Project Duration	Status
12.	**Seychelles** **Nature Seychelles** The Blue Economy and Climate Change: Risk Assessment and Adaptive Strategies for Improved Seaport Resilience to Climate Change in Seychelles	**413,947**	Project yet to start	**Accreditation process ongoing.**
13.	**Jamaica**	**500,000**		**IP cancelled due to 'Moderate Risk' identified as part of HACT Assessment.**

ANNEX 5: Progress Update on UIRP's First Cohort Projects

No.	Project (MPTF id)	Budget (in $)	Project Duration	Status
1.	**Bhutan** **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** Enhancing risk-informed planning, data-driven decision making and early warning system for disaster-resilient urban infrastructure in major cities of Bhutan MPTF ID:141251	**640,812**	05.09.2025 - 04.09.2027	**On track**
2.	**Sri Lanka** **United Nations Habitat (UN-Habitat)** Safe and Resilient Water Supply for Western Cities - Integrating Climate Resilience into Water Safety Plans of the Ambatale Water Supply Scheme MPTF ID: 141283	**469,232**	01.10.2025 - 30.09.2027	**On track**
3.	**Honduras** **Build Change** Promoting climate and disaster resilient health infrastructure in Sula Valley, Honduras MPTF ID: 141316	**664,545**	23.10.2025 - 22.10.2027	**On track**

No.	Project (MPTF id)	Budget (in $)	Project Duration	Status
4.	**India** **Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS)** Building Small Town Water Resilience in Chikkaballapur district, Karnataka, India	**281,279**	Project yet to start	**Accred-itation process ongoing.**
5.	**Brazil**	**439,503**		**IP can-celled due to 'Moder-ate Risk' identified as part of HACT Assess-ment.**

ANNEX 6: In the News

Daily FT

CDRI awards Rs. 142 m grant for UN-Habitat-Water Board project

UN-Habitat, together with the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), has officially launched a new project in Sri Lanka titled 'Safe and Resilient Water Supply for Western Cities – Integrating Climate Resilience into Water Safety Plans of the Ambatale Water Supply Scheme.'

This project is funded through a $469,232 (Rs. 142 million) grant from the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure's (CDRI) trust fund, the Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF), with financial support from the Government of India.

Haïti Express

Le MTPTC valide la nouvelle version du Code National du Bâtiment d'Haïti (CNBH 2025)

Cette avancée institutionnelle a été rendue possible grâce à une coopération nationale et internationale soutenue. Le MTPTC salue le soutien déterminant de la Coalition pour des Infrastructures Résilientes aux Désastres (CDRI), ainsi que l'appui technique de Build Change, CRAterre et de l'ICC. Le ministère exprime également sa reconnaissance aux universitaires, techniciens et organisations de la société civile dont les contributions ont permis de doter Haïti d'un instrument moderne, souverain et adapté aux défis du XXIe siècle.

central

Cuatro acueductos dan el primer paso hacia la resiliencia hídrica en San Pedro de Macorís y Hato Mayor

written by Nelson Feliz • 8 meses ago • 0 comments

Haiti LIBRE

Haiti - Construction : New version of the Haiti's National Building Code (2025)

This new version was made possible thanks to dynamic national and international cooperation. The Ministry of Public Works wishes to acknowledge the crucial support of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and the decisive technical assistance of Build Change, CRAterre, and the ICC. The Ministry warmly thanks the academics, technicians, and civil society whose contributions have enabled Haiti to acquire a modern and sovereign technical governance tool.

Guardian

Resilience—the only path to sustainability

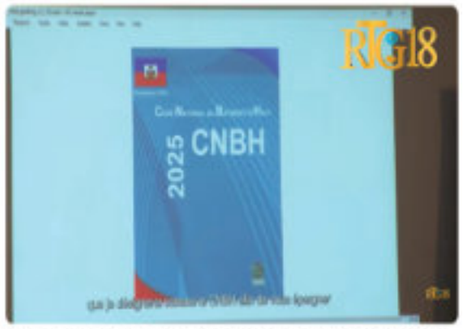
The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is issuing a stark reminder that resilience is no longer just an infrastructure strategy; it is the only path to sustainability.

A major focus of CDRI's mission at COP30 is shifting the narrative from disaster response to proactive redundancies. Cruz noted that many island nations suffer from 'single-point-of-failure' infrastructure systems, where a hit to the power grid cascades into a total collapse of essential services.

Pasifika Environews

Strengthening Resilience of The Vanuatu Energy Sector Against Climate-induced Disasters

Strengthening resilience of the Vanuatu energy sector against climate-induced disasters project responds to these challenges by strengthening institutional, technical and community capacities to reduce climate and disaster risks in the energy sector. It is funded under the Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF) of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).



MTPTC prezante travay revizyon ak validasyon yo reyalize nan domèn konstriksyon

97 views 19 Dec 2025
"Ministè travo piblik transpò ak kominikasyon prezante travay revizyon ak validasyon yo reyalize nan domèn konstiksyon anndan peyi-a ki pote non "Code National du Bâtiment d'Haïti revisé (CNBH 2025)."

Diario Libre

Infraestructura diseñada para resistir desastres puede reducir a la mitad pérdidas del PIB

"La infraestructura resiliente es un catalizador para el crecimiento sostenible", asegura en un comunicado el director general de la CDRI, Amit Prothi, quien opina que "cada dólar invertido en resiliencia se amortiza con creces; protegiendo vidas, medios de subsistencia y las finanzas públicas", por lo que ha pedido "integrar la resiliencia en la planificación y las políticas nacionales".


NATION

USD 640,000 project to strengthen flood infrastructure in Thimphu, Phuentsholing, and Samtse

DE ÚLTIMO MINUTO

Santo Domingo.- The Emergency Operations Center (COE) presented this Wednesday the results of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning National System (SAT-M) project, an initiative that strengthens the country's capabilities to anticipate, monitor, and respond to emergencies, developed together with the National Council for Climate Change, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (Mepyd) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), with the financial support of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), through the Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) program. During the event, the main technical and governance

AInvest

Resilient Infrastructure in Seismic Hotspots: Papua New Guinea's $30M Climate-Proofing Push

Geopolitical Catalysts and Strategic Entry Points

FBC News

News

New funding lifeline for Pacific resident projects

Fiji is taking a stronger global stance on disaster-resilient infrastructure as Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Professor Biman Prasad met with Global Director of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure Ramesh Subramaniam.

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)

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