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Coalition Members

52 Countries

10 Organizations

Africa

-  CHAD
-  GHANA
-  GUINEA
-  KENYA
-  MADAGASCAR
-  MAURITANIA
-  MAURITIUS
-  NAMIBIA
-  SOUTH SUDAN

Asia

-  AFGHANISTAN
-  ARMENIA
-  BANGLADESH
-  BHUTAN
-  INDIA
-  JAPAN
-  MALDIVES
-  MONGOLIA
-  NEPAL
-  SRI LANKA
-  TAJIKISTAN
-  VIETNAM

Europe

-  FRANCE
-  GERMANY
-  ITALY
-  NETHERLANDS
-  TURKEY
-  UK

North & Central America

-  CANADA
-  COSTA RICA
-  GUATEMALA
-  HONDURAS
-  USA

Oceania & Pacific

-  AUSTRALIA
-  FIJI
-  NAURU
-  NEW ZEALAND
-  SAMOA
-  TONGA

South America

-  ARGENTINA
-  BRAZIL
-  CHILE
-  COLOMBIA
-  ECUADOR
-  PERU

The Caribbean

-  ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
-  CUBA
-  DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
-  GRENADA
-  HAITI
-  JAMAICA
-  TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
-  GUYANA

Global Advocacy

- A global Coalition advancing the cause of DRI
- A platform to share good practice and learn from others
- Catalyzing investment and action through disseminating CDRI research and tools
- Mainstreaming DRI in the UNFCCC, G20, and other inter-governmental processes

Building Capacities

- Action research on DRI in member countries through universities and fellowship programme
- Cutting edge research
- Convening master classes, conferences, and Communities of Practice
- Bespoke training programmes

Technical Assistance on DRI

- Vulnerability and risk assessments
- Catalysing investments for DRI through fiscal risk assessments, policy guidance
- Formulating Advisories, SoPs, Guidelines for disaster preparedness
- Short-term deployment of technical expertise to member countries

Time to act is now

Ten concrete actions to unlock finance and build resilient infrastructure (2025-2034)

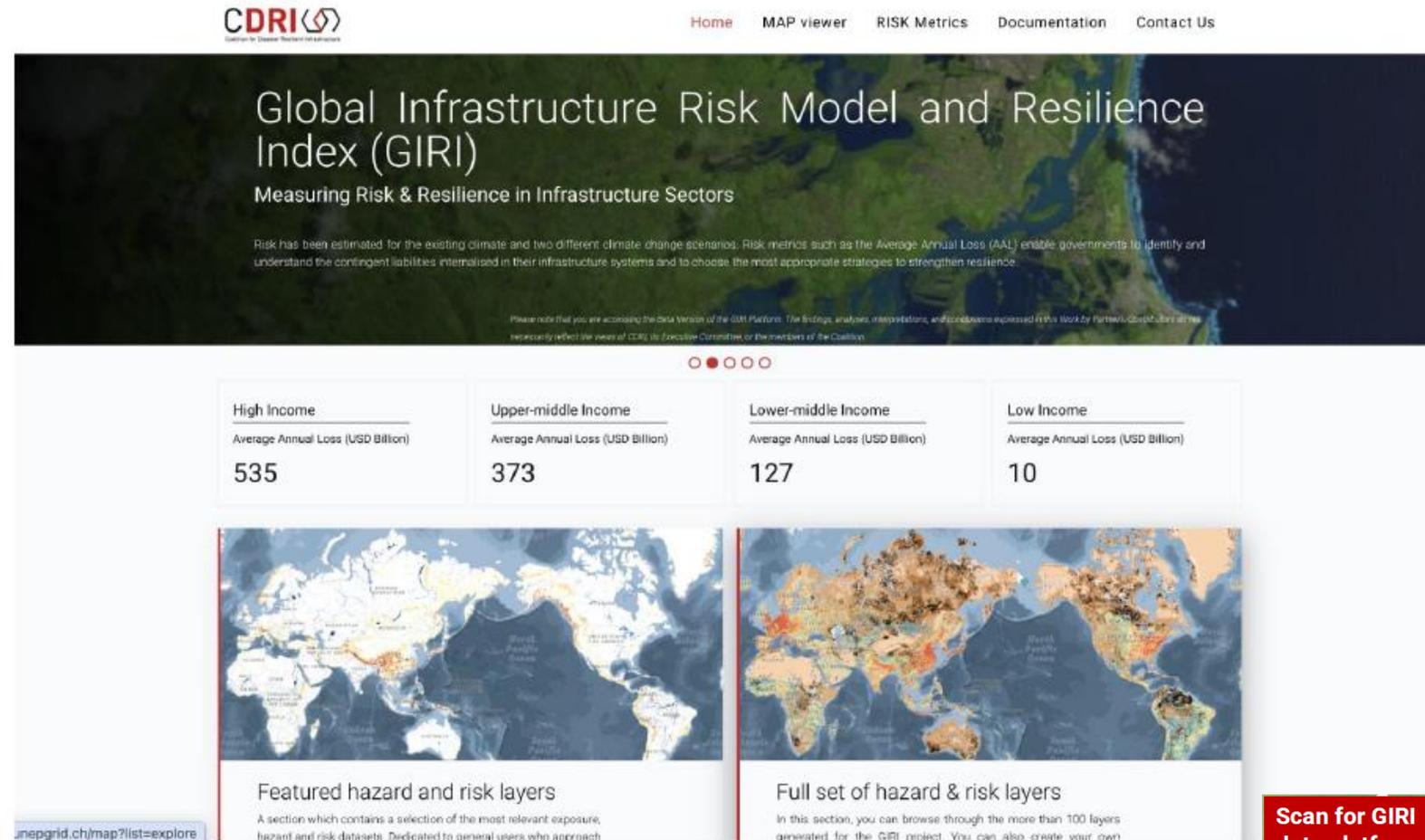
- 1 Launch the SIDS Global Data Hub 2.0.**
Consolidate hazard, asset and loss data for SIDS into an open, cloud platform with gender – and disability – disaggregated layers and a live interface for policy-makers, planners and investors.
- 2 Ensure 100% multi-hazard early-warning coverage in SIDS by 2030.**
Fund sensors, satellite links and low-cost last – mile messaging (radio, cell-broadcast, vibro-alerts, sirens) so warnings reach every person, including remote atolls and persons with disabilities.
- 3 Build permanent data-tech cadres.**
Geospatial/ physical planning units in SIDS receive long-term (9-year) capacity strengthening and knowledge exchange with university partners and budgets to maintain systems, audit data quality and translate analytics into investment-ready resilient projects.
- 4 Develop SIDS-specific design codes.**
CDRI and regional bodies develop a set of modular, hazard-appropriate minimum building and infrastructure design standards for SIDS that recognise vernacular methods, nature-based solutions and locally available materials.
- 5 Tie finance to resilience compliance.**
Normalize practice of providing higher concessional lending conditional on resilience standards, insurance-premium discounts and tax rebates on certified resilient designs, retrofits and maintenance plans.
- 6 Digitise standards enforcement and access.**
Publish easily accessible, translated standards online; establish national or regional mechanisms, equip construction inspectors in SIDS with checklists and access to monitoring technologies, and fund vocational training programmes for contractors and communities to monitor compliance.
- 7 Create a one-stop accreditation process for SIDS.**
Establish a "SIDS accreditation passport" across the climate funds and with MDBs, using AI to update information (for reaccreditation), to reduce duplicative application processes and capacity pressures on SIDS.
- 8 Establish resilience units within ministries of finance.**
Support SIDS to consolidate climate-finance, engineering and legal expertise in one unit and embed long-term climate finance/project finance technical advisers in these units.
- 9 Generate resilient infrastructure pipelines and country investment platforms.**
Develop resilient infrastructure pipelines in all SIDS covering both new builds and retrofits, and country investment platforms through which donors coordinate, pool resources and expertise, and give private financiers a clear entry point for blended finance.
- 10 Launch a SIDS capacity accelerator for resilient infrastructure.**
Establishing regionally coordinated trainings, diploma, apprenticeship and micro-credential programmes that upskill SIDS engineers, data specialists and procurement officers to plan, finance and maintain resilient infrastructure.

International Conference on Disaster Resilience Infrastructure

- The ICDRI 2025 Call to Action delivers globally endorsed recommendations to enhance resilience in coastal infrastructure, prioritizing vulnerable regions like SIDS.
- It aims to safeguard communities, strengthen adaptive capacity, and promote sustainable coastal development amid climate challenges.
- The conference unifies policy, finance, and technical standards, convening leaders and experts to drive climate and infrastructure finance reforms. By optimizing investment frameworks, it aims to ensure timely, effective, and scalable funding for resilient coastal infrastructure.

Global Infrastructure Risk Model & Resilience Index (GIRI)

- Global probabilistic risk model - estimates the risk to infrastructure assets
- Economic risk metrics for all countries – Average Annual Loss (AAL), Probable Maximum Loss (PML)
- Resilience Index – capacity to absorb, respond to, and recover from loss
- Open access via online platform (<https://cdri.world/giri>)
- GIRI ver. 1 release (2023) accompanied by a Biennial Report



The screenshot shows the CDRI website interface for the GIRI platform. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, MAP viewer, RISK Metrics, Documentation, and Contact Us. The main header features the CDRI logo and the title "Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index (GIRI) Measuring Risk & Resilience in Infrastructure Sectors". Below the header, a paragraph explains that risk has been estimated for the existing climate and two different climate change scenarios, and that risk metrics like Average Annual Loss (AAL) help governments identify and understand contingent liabilities. A small disclaimer note is visible below the paragraph. A progress indicator shows four steps, with the first one highlighted. Below this, four summary cards are displayed, each representing an income level and its corresponding Average Annual Loss (AAL) in USD Billion:

Income Level	Average Annual Loss (USD Billion)
High Income	535
Upper-middle Income	373
Lower-middle Income	127
Low Income	10

Below the summary cards, there are two map sections. The first is titled "Featured hazard and risk layers" and is described as a section containing a selection of the most relevant exposure, hazard, and risk datasets. The second is titled "Full set of hazard & risk layers" and is described as a section where users can browse through more than 100 layers generated for the GIRI project, or create their own. A URL "unepgrid.ch/map?list=explore" is visible at the bottom left of the map area.

Scan for GIRI data platform



Purpose/Impact of Data and Technology Program

Enable CDRI and its member countries to use earth observation, geospatial, and infrastructure risk data with relevant technologies as strategic assets for informed decision-making that strengthens the **resilience** of their existing and future **infrastructure systems**.

Core Principles of CDRI's Data & Technology Strategy

F
Findable



A
Accessible



I
Interoperable



R
Reusable



Avoid duplication of work and effort

Partner and collaborate

IRIS Projects: A glimpse

Enhancing Availability, Quality, and Use of Risk Information for Critical Infrastructure to Reduce Disaster Risk, Increase Resilience and Strengthen Early Warning Systems

Implementing Agency- UNDRR

Supports capacities to collect, manage and utilize disaster loss and damage data for critical infrastructure enabling risk-informed decision-making, planning and investments

CDRI 
IRAF | **IRIS**

Kiribati
Maldives
Timor-Leste



Enhancing Resilience of Critical Subsea Telecommunications Connections for Tonga, Palau and other South Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Implementing Agency- National Oceanography Centre

Undertakes risk assessment and valuation of socioeconomic services provided by subsea cables, generating evidence base for resilient digital communications strategy development

CDRI 
IRAF | **IRIS**

Tonga



Strengthening the Resilience of the Vanuatu Energy Sector against Climate-induced Disasters

Implementing Agency- UNDP

Aims to enhance the resilience of energy sector by implementing renewable energy solutions, strengthening infrastructure, and improving disaster preparedness and response

CDRI 
IRAF | **IRIS**

Vanuatu



Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for Climate Resilient Transport Infrastructure Development

Implementing Agency- Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

- Training and exposure visit on climate resilient road infrastructure
- Road vulnerability assessment method
- Piloting on 1 road
- Revision of road design standards for climate resilience
- Stakeholder engagement incl. private sector

Transport

CDRI 
IRIS

Papua New Guinea



Mapping, Assessing and Planning for Comprehensive Multi-hazard Early Warning Capabilities

Implementing Agency- Live & Learn

- Roadmap to integrate single-threat warning systems into a MHEWS
- Nature-based project identification in coastal protection and watershed management
- Establishment of a monitoring system

Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems + Coastal Infrastructure

CDRI 
IRIS

Fiji



Ensuring a Sustainable and Climate-resilient Water Supply in the Northern Part of Mauritius

Implementing Agency- UNESCO

Will assess groundwater resources potential and develop a decision support tool for informed water allocation decisions to support resource diversification and business continuity

CDRI 
IRAF | **IRIS**

Mauritius



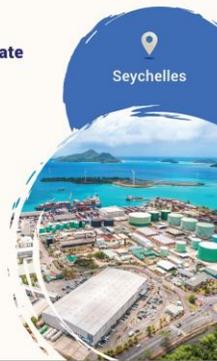
The Blue Economy and Climate Change: Risk Assessment and Adaptive Strategies for Improved Seaport Resilience to Climate Change in Seychelles

Implementing Agency- Nature Seychelles

Supports strengthening resilience of port infrastructure through risk assessment, development of climate adaptation strategy, disaster management plan and capacity strengthening

CDRI 
IRAF | **IRIS**

Seychelles



Improving Schools' Resilience to Disasters and Climate Adaptation in The Comoros

Implementing Agency- Build Change

Seeks to enhance resilience of existing school building stock and integrate climate adaptation in the national school resilience strategy

CDRI 
IRAF | **IRIS**

Comoros



Roadmap for Health and Coastal Infrastructure Resilience of the Marshall Islands

Implementing Agency- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

- Resilient Coastal and Health Infrastructure Gap Assessment
- Health Infrastructure Climate Event Readiness Assessment
- Enabling Environment Assessment for Resilient Coastal and Health Infrastructure
- Resilient Coastal and Health Infrastructure Roadmap and asset management database

Health + Coastal Infrastructure

CDRI 
IRIS

Marshall Islands



National Surveys for Infrastructure Resilience Geospatial Databases to Support Exposure and Hazard Modelling

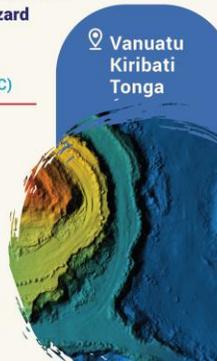
Implementing Agency- The Pacific Community (SPC)

- Community-based asset assessment
- Creation of GIS platform and backup option
- Risk modelling
- Platform integration with MHEWS
- Capacity building of nodal agencies

Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems + Data

CDRI 
IRIS

Vanuatu
Kiribati
Tonga



Mapping, Assessing and Planning for Comprehensive Multi-hazard Early Warning Capabilities

Implementing Agency- Live & Learn

- ➔ Roadmap to integrate single-threat warning systems into a MHEWS
- ➔ Nature-based project identification in coastal protection and watershed management
- ➔ Establishment of a monitoring system

Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems +
Coastal Infrastructure



Multi-hazard Risk Assessment of Cable Landing Station

- Identify location and risk context of cable landing stations
- Maps wireless sites in vulnerable regions
- Recommends mitigation actions for risks at cable landing sites
- Includes redundancy plans and resilience actions for landing stations
- Prioritizes upgrades for fragile wireless infrastructure
- Maps ecosystem assets, ownership, and technical preparedness for CAP
- Ensures vulnerable populations are covered by CAP alerts

National Surveys for Infrastructure Resilience Geospatial Databases to Support Exposure and Hazard Modelling

Implementing Agency-
The Pacific Community (SPC)

- Community-based asset assessment
- Creation of GIS platform and backup option
- Risk modelling
- Platform integration with MHEWS
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5 common technical gaps

1. Infrastructure and settlement asset data to support decision makers at the local to national levels
2. Hazard data to support decision makers from local to national levels
3. ICT database infrastructure and capacity to host geodatabases and visualizations to support decision and policy makers in these countries
4. Support for more staff and particularly women in the space of disaster risk management data for resilient infrastructure and settlements
5. Skills and capacity in GIS for mapping out assets, infrastructure, settlements and hazards. This includes staffing resourcing dedicated to this

5 main components

1. National surveys of asset data
2. Establishment of local geonode databases
3. Exposure and hazard modelling
4. Capacity Building
5. Dissemination of learnings and operationalization of outputs of datasets including Multihazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) mechanisms:

Vinaka



Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure