



COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY (CRRF)

1st Progress Report: 1 January 2025 - 30 December 2025



BACKGROUND

The primary development challenge facing African countries is a "polycrisis": a compounding and cyclical state where multiple, interconnected shocks and stresses overwhelm both community resilience and institutional capacity, stalling progress. This challenge is driven by the confluence of the climate crisis (most notably the increasing frequency and intensity of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)), protracted conflicts, macroeconomic shocks, weak governance, and systemic poverty. These factors create a vicious cycle where communities cannot fully recover from one disaster before the next one strikes, leading to a massive and persistent "recovery deficit". The economic cost has been staggering, with hazard events in ESA between 2000 and 2024 amounting to an estimated US\$540 billion in economic impact.

The most destructive amplifying force in this polycrisis is the climate crisis, with the ENSO phenomenon causing historic, back-to-back droughts and floods. Climate models project that extreme El Niño events are likely to occur roughly every 10 years instead of every 20, further intensifying crises. The current ENSO episode has affected over 60 million people in the region, requiring an estimated \$5 billion for immediate humanitarian needs. This situation is compounded by deep-seated underlying vulnerabilities, including weak, fragmented institutional capacities such as poor Early Warning Systems and social disparities. As a result, states, already burdened by competing priorities and decreasing Official Development Assistance (ODA), are trapped, unable to finance the necessary recovery and resilience actions.

The burden of this polycrisis is borne disproportionately by vulnerable populations, acting as a "threat multiplier" that exacerbates existing inequalities. Women and girls are particularly exposed, comprising an estimated 80% of people displaced by the climate crisis, facing heightened risks of gender-based violence, malnutrition, and loss of livelihood. Children and youth are severely impacted, with climate-related shocks contributing to stunted growth for an estimated 21 million children under five. To address this systemic challenge, the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility was developed. Its dual objectives are to enable affected communities to recover and adapt to future shocks and to strengthen institutional capacities for anticipation, response, and recovery, ultimately seeking a transformative shift from reactive crisis management to proactive resilience building.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CRRF

The CRRF aims to support affected communities in recovering from and adapting to the impacts of recurring shocks while also strengthening institutional capacities to anticipate, prevent, and respond to these shocks and stresses, thereby building their resilience.

ALIGNMENT OF THE CRRF

The facility is anchored on the UNDP Crisis Offer's key tenet, breaking the cycle of fragility, getting ahead of the crisis curve, and building hope in times of crisis. The facility is an integral part of the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa and contributes directly to Priority 3 of the programme which aims to ensure that African citizens, supported by the African Union and Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms, build a resilient Africa. Anchored in the 'Roots of African Resilience' (RoAR) principles, the facility operationalizes the ROAR and deepens resilience in the African context. The facility also contributes to;

- I SDG 13:**
To take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
- II SDG 1:**
To end poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- III SDG 9:**
To build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; and
- IV SDG 11:**
To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

This builds on the vision of the Nairobi Resilience Hub that aspires to become a centre of excellence that seamlessly integrates the various thematic areas to build resilience across communities and ecosystems sustainably by fostering inclusive growth, enhancing nature-based solutions, and ensuring peace. It also strategically aligns with the AUC's development imperatives and visions to build safe, resilient communities anchored in the Agenda 2063.

The facility adheres to the Sendai Framework by supporting risk understanding, risk governance, risk financing for resilience and preparedness and to build back better in response, recovery, rehabilitation and construction. It contributes to the Paris Agreement by helping countries implement their Nationally Determined Contributions for adaptation and mitigation. Furthermore, it supports the UNDP Strategic Plan by building resilience, integrating environment into economies and planning, future-proofing governance through anticipatory approaches, and promoting gender and youth empowerment. Specifically, through the UNDP Climate Promise, the facility enhances adaptation, resilience, and addresses loss and damage, while the Africa Promise focuses on empowering youth and women alongside supporting regional climate resilience.

IMPLEMENTATION

The CRRF's implementation is categorised in two phases. The first phase represents the inception of the project. This phase runs from January to December 2025. This phase involves the development of baselines; immediate livelihood restoration for the most affected communities; co-creation of the project with key development partners, development of community resilience projects; among others. The second phase is the scaling phase that encompasses scaling implementation of pilot interventions in phase two and development and implementation of large-scale resilience interventions.

This report summarises progress of implementation of phase one of the CRRF. During this phase the facility mobilised over 10.9 million USD. This includes \$200,000 USD from UNDP Regional programme, and 2.5 million USD allocations from UNDP Funding Windows that support livelihood restoration in Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and about 8.2 million USD from CIDCA for Madagascar and Comoros, Seychelles and Djibouti.

¹The RoAR metaphorizes a tree of resilience. The roots are the starting point or foundation of resilience efforts. They represent the "big picture" vision of desirable resilience and are intrinsically linked to development policy and practice. By engaging with aspirations and goals for resilient development and comparing them to the status quo, roots can also help identify drivers of vulnerability and risks countries are grappling with. The trunk represents resilience capacities (anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities) with the crown represents policy entry points (environment, social, economic, infrastructure and governance).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Leveraging a strategic \$10.9 million budget secured from multiple donors, the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRF) has advanced impactful initiatives across ten countries to reduce recovery deficits and build resilience capacities. Through contributions from the governments of Denmark, Luxembourg, and the Republic of Korea under the UNDP Funding Windows, \$2.7 million has been mobilised to support risk informed governance, food system resilience, resilient livelihood and recovery interventions in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, and Burundi. In addition, funding of \$8.2 million from the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) is supporting the strengthening of Early Warning Systems and anticipatory actions in Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles, and Djibouti, currently in the preparatory phase.

During this period, the facility achieved substantial on-the-ground results, providing improved access to water and irrigation services for 5,158 households (27,710 individuals) and successfully reconstructing 30 fully functional infrastructure facilities that meet stringent resilience standards. These interventions have spurred positive economic change, supporting a demonstrated \$25 increase in average household income in Zambia and leading to 735 households adopting climate-smart natural resource management techniques. Governance and planning capacity have also been significantly strengthened, with 18 communities formally adopting resilient recovery plans and nine countries verifying their functional multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS), this effort has also been supported by other partners. While

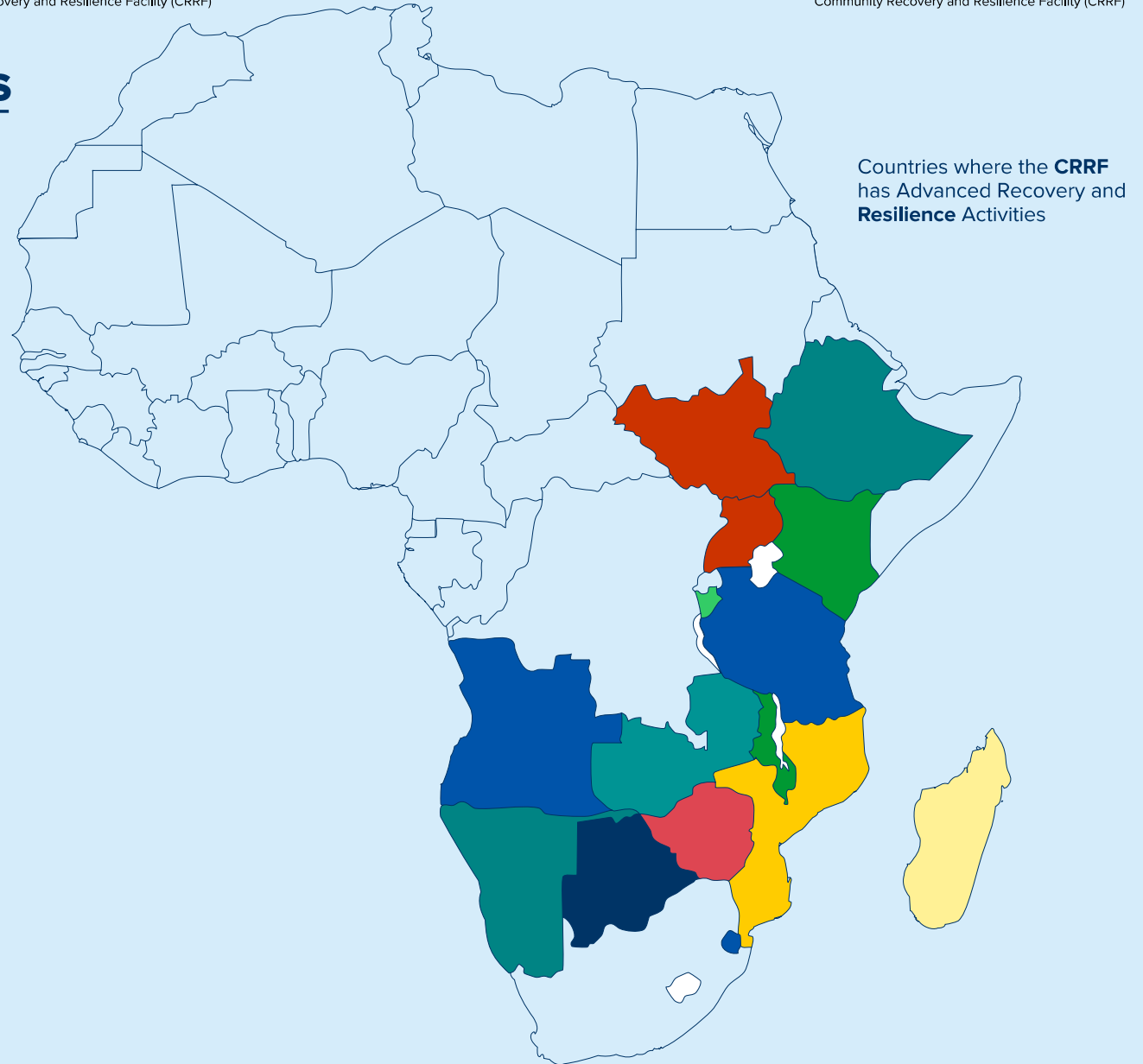
accelerated efforts are underway to enhance the quality of planning with 21% of recovery processes meaningfully engaging diverse community stakeholders, the moderate 52% completeness of risk profiles indicates a critical area for immediate focus.

Strategic resource mobilization efforts saw Madagascar securing a \$5 million SOFF grant for meteorological networks and additional CIDCA funding for its EWS, while Tanzania received SOFF grants for 2024–2027 to boost high-quality climate data generation. Beyond 2025, the facility will be translating plans and pilots into large-scale impact across Africa. The next phase will focus on consolidating the groundwork laid in 2024–2025 to operationalize recovery and resilience interventions in participating countries while expanding the facility's reach to new countries facing the growing impacts of climate-induced and systemic shocks. This progression will be guided by stronger institutional coordination, evidence-based planning, and community-led recovery efforts that place people at the centre of resilience building.

SELECTION OF COUNTRIES

A list of 17 proposed target countries in Eastern and Southern Africa including Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Botswana, Angola, Namibia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, South Sudan and Comoros were selected from the inception phase based on their high Multidimensional Vulnerability Index values.

Based on available resources, there are plans to expand to North and West Africa, as these regions are also significantly affected by climate related disasters. The facility has also been utilised as a vehicle to mobilise resources for countries that are not in the priority list as per the needs and donors' interests. For example, due to La Nina induced floods in West and Central Africa, the facility supported Nigeria, Chad, and Guinea Bissau to support early recovery. In the same vein, the facility mobilised resources for Djibouti and Seychelles leveraging donor interest for the two Indian Ocean countries.



RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE ACTION

Strengthening Institutional Capacities

OUTCOME

01

To Strengthen institutional capacities to collect and manage disaster risk data

This outcome seeks to strengthen institutional capacities across regional, national, and community levels to effectively collect, process, and manage comprehensive disaster risk data. The core focus is on establishing robust data infrastructure and increasing human capital within these institutions to manage high-quality data concerning hazards, vulnerabilities, and potential losses. This capability is pivotal for informed decision-making in the anticipation, prevention, and response to shocks and stresses, directly contributing to the reduction of future vulnerabilities. During the current reporting period, initial activities were undertaken to advance this objective. However, significant scaling of implementation is anticipated during the second phase of the CRRF, and the facility expects to provide more comprehensive progress on this outcome in subsequent reporting cycles.

Output 1.1:
Targeted institutions (regional, national/subnational) have increased capacities to collect and manage disaster risk data including loss and damage data.

This Output aims to increase the institutional capacity for collecting and managing comprehensive disaster risk data, specifically including loss and damage (L&D) metrics.

Progress against this Output is tracked by the following indicators: KPI 1.1.1 % completeness of required sections included in each risk profile; KPI 1.1.2 Number of target countries where a formal disaster Loss and damage (L&D) database is established and actively collecting data; KPI 1.1.3 Score (1-5 scale) based on institutional mandate, budget allocation, and inter-agency data sharing arrangements; KPI 1.1.4 Average score post-training assessment of participants' understanding and knowledge of PDNA, recovery planning, and displacement management and KPI 1.1.5 Number of documented instances of improved displacement coordination actions.

During this reporting period, progress against Output 1.1 was recorded against KPI 1.1.1 showing an increase in completeness of country risk profile by Tanzania which achieved 65% completeness. However, other participating countries (Botswana, Burundi, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Angola) maintained their baseline of 50%. In terms of establishing formal disaster loss and damage databases (indicator 1.1.2), the baseline of three countries with established and actively collecting L&D databases was maintained and sustained by Namibia, Kenya, and Ethiopia. While no new

databases have been formally established yet, there is a strong pipeline for future progress. Botswana, Lesotho, Kenya, and Malawi are actively planning to develop their disaster loss accounting systems by 2026, suggesting that the number of countries with operational databases is going to increase in the next phase. Finally, progress on enhancing human capacity through PDNA, recovery planning, and displacement management training, measured by indicator 1.1.4 was retained at a score of 71. The final average score will be assessed again once all planned trainings are completed, indicating that this metric is being actively monitored and may see further adjustment as the remaining training activities concluded.

1.1.1 Progress in Disaster Risk Data Completeness

Updated and comprehensive risk profiles are fundamental for evidence-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and for informing national vulnerability assessments. While targeted CRRF countries demonstrate commitment through existing frameworks, significant variability in the comprehensiveness and utilization of current plans persists. There is a critical requirement for these profiles to be updated to integrate all essential risk dimensions, a process in which the RoAR approach is instrumental.

Regarding performance metric KPI 1.1.1 on Data Completeness, the baseline reported that nine countries (Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe) maintained an average risk profile completeness of 50%. During this reporting cycle, the average completeness across the nine countries has increased to 52%. Notably, Tanzania has driven this advancement by significantly enriching its

risk profile with additional data points, achieving a completeness rate of 65%.

In addition to data system strengthening, the facility's efforts to equip last-mile actors have been strategically concentrated on highly vulnerable regions of Tanzania, including Sumbawanga, Mtwara, Lindi, and Rukwa. Initial CRRF assessments in these areas identified critical preparedness and response gaps, necessitating targeted intervention.

Tangible progress is evident through concrete actions, such as in Sumbawanga, Tanzania, which included the successful reconstruction of primary schools serving a population of 303,986, alongside the development of foundational Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRP) and Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies (DRRs). Furthermore, operational readiness is being advanced through targeted pilot projects in Kenya focused on optimizing the last-mile delivery of early warning information to vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoral communities.

1.1.2 Progress in Loss and Damage Infrastructure

Disaster Loss and Damage (L&D) accounting systems are pivotal for quantifying the impacts of hazardous events, which, in turn, informs resilience-building and strategic risk reduction planning. At the baseline, only three countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia had successfully established robust systems for the comprehensive collection, management, and analysis of disaster loss data.

During the current reporting period, significant preparatory progress has been achieved regarding KPI 1.1.2 (L&D Database Establishment). Botswana, Lesotho, Kenya,

and Malawi have initiated active planning and preparatory activities targeted toward the development and implementation of dedicated disaster loss accounting systems, with scheduled operationalization anticipated in 2026. This concerted planning effort signals a heightened and shared recognition of the imperative for data-driven decision-making in disaster risk management; however, successful, sustained implementation will depend on overcoming persistent challenges related to building specialized technical capacity and ensuring rigorous data quality and cross-border consistency.

1.1.3 Capacity Improvements

Post-training assessment scores demonstrate a significant enhancement in participant expertise across critical areas, including Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA), recovery planning, and displacement management. This improvement is powerfully illustrated by the 'Strengthening Capacities for Crisis Assessment, Recovery Planning and Peacebuilding (PDNA IV Roll Out)' Project in Mozambique, which recorded a post-training PDNA score of 71.2%, representing a substantial increase from the pre-training score of 52.5%. In addition to the progress, a dedicated recovery case study focused on public infrastructure was conducted in Tanzania during this reporting period to document crucial lessons learned for future use and replication in similar contexts.

The facility has been highly successful in laying the essential data and institutional groundwork necessary for the second phase. This combination of documented knowledge improvement and established operational capacity ensures the CRRF interventions are well-positioned for expanded future impact.

Table1: Output 1.1 2025 Results Summary

RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	CUMULATIVE TARGET 2025	RESULT 2025	CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TO DATE
Output 1.1: Targeted institutions (regional, national/subnational) have increased capacities to collect and manage disaster risk data including loss and damage data.	1.1.1. % Completeness of required data points included in each risk profile.	50% BW (50%), BI (50%), MG (50%), MW (50%), NA (50%), TZ (50%), UG (50%), ZW (50%), AO (50%) Completeness based on INFORM	55%	52% BW (50%), BI (50%), MG (50%), MW (50%), NA (50%), TZ (65%), UG (50%), ZW (50%), AO (50%)	52% Tanzania (TZ) demonstrated exceptional commitment, achieving 65% completeness.
	1.1.2. Number of target countries where a formal disaster L&D database is established and actively collecting data	3 NA, KE, ET	5	3 NA, KE, ET	0 In process - Botswana, Lesotho, Kenya and Malawi are actively planning to develop disaster loss accounting systems by 2026.
	1.1.3. Average score post-training assessment of participants' understanding and knowledge of PDNA, recovery planning, and displacement management	71 post training assessment of participants	75	71	Once the completed trainings take place the scores will be assessed.

Output 1.2: Last-Mile Actors are Equipped and Ready to Respond to Multi-Dimensional Risks, Shocks, And Crises.

This output aims to enhance the preparedness and capacity of actors at the furthest point of the delivery chain—those who are the first responders and are closest to the people in need.

Progress against this Output is tracked by the indicators: KPI 1.2.1 Number of countries with verified functional multi-hazard EWS for relevant multidimensional risks; KPI 1.2.2 Proportion of issued early warnings that successfully trigger planned anticipatory or early actions at the community level; KPI 1.2.3. Number of last-mile communities with pre-positioned emergency kits or access to local emergency funds; KPI 1.2.4 Number of distinct traditional knowledge systems formally integrated into Early Warning/Early Action initiatives and KPI 1.2.5 Number of vulnerable groups effectively engaged in last-mile preparedness activities.

During this reporting period, progress against Output 1.2 was recorded against KPI 1.2.1 with two more countries with verified functional multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) from an initial baseline of four (4). The current achievement is nine (9) countries (ET, MG, UG, MW, KE, TZ, BR, RW, MZ), more than doubling the initial target. This expansion indicates a strong institutional focus on establishing the foundational systems necessary to alert communities to varied and complex risks.

Regarding the integration of traditional knowledge, indicator 1.2.4, there was a positive trend toward valuing local context in early warning and action. The target for the number of distinct traditional knowledge systems/practices formally integrated into EW/EA initiatives was improved to five (5).

These systems are now documented as integrated across several countries: ZW (ICS), BW (BW-NEA), UG, ET (CRGE), and KE (NAP). This demonstrates an effort to make early warning messages more culturally relevant and actionable for last-mile communities.



Figure 1. Capacity Building of Women in Nyamahumba District in Zimbabwe
Photo: UNDP CRRF

Finally, in terms of direct engagement with vulnerable populations, indicator 1.2.5, 121 vulnerable groups were effectively engaged in last-mile preparedness activities.

1.2.1 Multi-Hazard EWS for Multidimensional Risks

The aim of this performance metric is to ensure that local communities and frontline responders have the necessary resources, knowledge, and systems to effectively prepare for and react to disaster events. The facility's baseline assessment reported four (4) countries including Ethiopia, Madagascar, Uganda and Malawi having functional Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems. During this reporting period, five (5) more countries including Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Mozambique successfully integrating multi-hazard Early Warning Systems. Despite the broad functional coverage of Early Warning Systems, the core goal of turning warnings into community-level action remains a challenge, as evidenced by the low 5% success rate for triggering planned anticipatory actions in the targeted communities.

1.2.2 Increased Integration of Traditional Knowledge Systems into EW/EA Initiatives

Much of the traditional knowledge practices in Early Warnings and Early Actions is passed down orally and is not formally documented. This makes it difficult to standardize and integrate into official, institutional anticipatory action frameworks. The integration of traditional knowledge systems was highly successful, exceeding the target of 1 by integrating 5 distinct systems across multiple countries. The baseline reported Zimbabwe to have a formally documented integration of indigenous knowledge for flood prediction: (Amayenzi amnyama (dark clouds) that anticipates heavy rains; Unsettled behaviour of Inkanku (rain-making bird) also depicts heavy rains; Ukuhluma kwezihlahla (growing of new leaves from trees) shows the onset of new rainy season. In Botswana, the

integration of Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) into environmental assessment (EA) processes is increasing, notably through the Botswana National Ecosystem Assessment (BW-NEA). During this period Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya also advanced integration of indigenous knowledge into EW/EA initiatives. Collaboration with community-based organizations and local institutions is crucial in facilitating meaningful participation and integration of traditional knowledge into the design of adaptation strategies.

1.2.3 Meaningful engagement in last-mile preparedness activities

The indicator serves as a crucial proxy measure for the effectiveness of translating national or regional preparedness policies into localized action. This approach ensures that implementation is driven by the very people who are first affected by disasters, thereby guaranteeing the relevance, ownership, and long-term sustainability of interventions.

In Zimbabwe, targeted capacity-building and training sessions were conducted for farmers associated with Community Business Unit (CBU) sites in Nyanga District. The comprehensive curriculum focused on critical areas such as business planning and development, financial literacy, CBU operational modelling, crop selection, market analysis, and climate-smart agriculture. The facility successfully reached 90 households, achieving 56.25% of the targeted 160 households during the reporting period. Significant progress was made in mobilizing vulnerable groups, including the formation of three community groups in the Nyamahumba CBU, comprising 30 women (10 members per group). These groups received a start-up grant, complemented by capacity-building

sessions on group dynamics, financial literacy, and business skills, with ongoing mentorship provided by local extension staff to ensure sustained success. Cumulatively, across all targeted CRRF countries, 121 groups of vulnerable populations were actively and meaningfully engaged in last-mile preparedness activities during the reporting period. This extensive engagement reflects a concerted effort to ensure the most at-risk communities are central to local disaster risk reduction and resilience efforts, underscoring the commitment to localized, inclusive preparedness strategies.



Figure 2.
Community engagement sessions
in Zimbabwe
Photo: UNDP CRRF

Table2: Output 1.2 2025 Results Summary

RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	CUMULATIVE TARGET 2025	RESULT 2025	CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TO DATE
Output 1.2: Last-mile actors are equipped and ready to respond to multi-dimensional risks, shocks, and crises	1.2.1. Number of countries with verified functional multi-hazard EWS for relevant multidimensional risks	4 ET, MG, UG, MW	6	5 ET, MG, UG, MW, KE, TZ, BR, RW, MZ	9 The target was exceeded by more than double, with 9 countries now having verified functional multi-hazard EWS
	1.2.2. Number of distinct traditional knowledge systems/practices formally integrated into EW/EA initiatives.	1 ZW (ICS)	5	4 ZW (ICS); BW (BW-NEA); UG; ET (CRGE); KE (NAP)	5 ZW- (ICS); BW (BW-NEA); UG; ET (CRGE); KE (NAP)).
	1.2.3. Number of vulnerable groups effectively engaged in last-mile preparedness activities.	0		121	121 Zimbabwe actively engaged Women in Nyanga District in last-mile preparedness activities.

Reduction of Cumulative Recovery Deficits

OUTCOME 02

To facilitate the recovery and adaptation of communities to the cumulative impacts of shocks.

The central aim of this outcome is to strategically transition supported communities beyond basic relief and aid toward sustainable, self-sufficient recovery. The facility's overarching goal is to effectively break the cycle of repeated disasters that impede complete recovery before the next shock occurs, thereby addressing the critical issue of a "cumulative recovery deficit." The facility has demonstrated high effectiveness in delivering large-scale, tangible resilience benefits, specifically through significant investments in infrastructure (water and irrigation systems) and land restoration. These efforts directly address foundational community-level deficits essential for resilient recovery.

Progress against this Output is tracked by the indicators: KPI 2.0.1. Number Of supported groups, cooperatives, MSMEs that remain operational and profitable 12 and 24 months after program completion/grant receipt; KPI 2.0.2 Increase in the volume or sales revenue of processed/value-added products from supported agro-processing MSMEs.; KPI 2.0.3 Increase in average household income for supported communities (\$); KPI 2.0.4 Number of households applying climate-smart agriculture practices, demonstrating improved business management, or enhanced financial literacy; KPI 2.0.5. Number of Graduated Beneficiaries Maintaining Self-Sufficiency; KPI 2.0.6 Hectares of land/natural resources restored (Ha); KPI 2.0.7 Tonnes of CO2

sequestered annually from pilot sites assessed and KPI 2.0.8 Number Of households and individuals with improved access to water /irrigation services as a direct result of the resilience infrastructure intervention.

Significant progress against this critical outcome has been reported against KPI 2.0.2; KPI 2.0.4; and KPI 2.0.6; KPI 2.0.6 and KPI 2.0.8 as indicated below.

2.0.2 Improvement in household income

The facility reported an income gain of \$25.82 in Zambia as highlighted in Mambwe District. This numerical gain indicates that the livelihood diversification and economic recovery efforts have generated a substantial, positive impact on the financial well-being of the supported households. This result is attributed to 735 households adopting climate-smart techniques. In Kenya, farmer cooperatives units in Garissa, Hola, Ngao, Holwadag, Wathajir have been supported with economic progress reported in the Hola Irrigation Scheme's rice value chain initiative, with the facility supplying 1000 kg of rice seeds and supporting the procurement of a rice sorting and packaging machine. In Garissa, there's ongoing construction of 10 stilling basins, installation of 5 sluice valves, construction of 10 sluice valve chambers, and completion of 270 meters of pipeline laying, with overall project progress estimated at 70%. The facility successfully delivered tangible economic recovery and livelihood

diversification benefits across its intervention areas during the reporting period.

In Zambia's Mambwe District, the facility achieved a noteworthy income gain for supported households, reporting an average increase of \$25.82. This measurable financial gain underscores the substantial, positive impact of the livelihood and economic recovery strategies on the financial well-being of the beneficiaries. This result is directly attributed to the successful adoption of resilience practices, with 735 households implementing climate-smart agriculture techniques taught through the facility.

In Kenya, the facility focused on strengthening community enterprises and resilience infrastructure. Support was channeled to farmer cooperative units in Garissa, Hola, Ngao, Holwadag, and Wathajir. Significant economic progress was reported in the Hola Irrigation Scheme's rice value chain initiative, where the facility supplied 1,000 kg of rice seeds and supported the procurement of an essential rice sorting and packaging machine to enhance market readiness and value addition. Concurrently, resilience infrastructure development is well underway in Garissa, with the construction of 10 stilling basins, the installation of five sluice valves, the construction of 10 sluice valve chambers, and the completion of 270 meters of pipeline laying. Overall project progress in Garissa is currently estimated at 70% completion.

2.0.4 Progress in Adopting Climate-Smart Agriculture

Climate-Smart practices are critical in resilience building. Significant progress across target countries has been recorded. In Kenya, the baseline of 92.60% of households are successfully applying at least Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), improved business management, or enhanced financial literacy.

In Zimbabwe the Climate-Smart Agriculture is being implemented in Nyanga and Mutasa District with activities focusing on the reconstruction 2 water points for the establishment of Community Business Units (VBUs) with components that will promote multiple-water use, borehole drilling and reticulation to gardens equipped with drip irrigation, livestock water troughs serving community households and networked to surrounding amenities such as schools, clinics, and business centers. Capacity-building and training sessions were conducted with farmers from Community Business Unit (VBU) sites in Nyanga district on business planning and development, financial literacy, Community Business Unit (VBU) model, crop selection, market analysis and climate-smart agriculture reaching out to 90 (53F,37M) households out of a target of 160 households. The project successfully expanded Nyamahumba CBU in Nyanga by one (1) hectare under drip irrigation, installed additional 10,000 litre water tanks bringing the total storage capacity for the CBU to 20 000 litres as well as extended the perimeter boundary fence, 2 fishponds and a water trough.

The successful adoption of CSA and related practices is a critical component of resilience building across the target countries, and significant progress has been recorded during this reporting period. In Kenya, the facility has demonstrated substantial success in fostering behavioral and skills change, with a baseline indicating that 92.60% of supported households are successfully applying at least one Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA). This high rate of application confirms the effectiveness of capacity-building strategies in translating knowledge into practical household action, which is vital for long-term self-sufficiency.

In Zimbabwe, CSA implementation is actively underway in the Nyanga and Mutasa Districts, with activities centered on building resilient water infrastructure for Community Business Units (CBUs). Specific focus areas include the reconstruction of two water points. These units incorporate multiple water use components, such as borehole drilling and reticulation systems connected to gardens equipped with drip irrigation, dedicated livestock water troughs, and networks extending water access to surrounding community amenities, including schools, clinics, and business centers.

Complementary to infrastructure development, the Nyamahumba CBU in Nyanga was successfully expanded by one hectare under drip irrigation. Infrastructure additions included the installation of a 10,000-litre water tank, bringing the CBU's total storage capacity to 20,000 litres, along with the extension of the perimeter boundary fence, construction of two fishponds, and a water trough.



Pontoon System at Ngao irrigation scheme
Photo: UNDP CRRF

The facility has significantly advanced on ground efforts to enhance agricultural resilience and value addition across key regions in Kenya. The core strategy hinges on two simultaneous phases: modernizing foundational infrastructure and integrating local produce into formal value chains.

The primary focus for resilience building involved modernizing critical water infrastructure. This effort included the installation of solar-powered closed piping systems and pontoons to guarantee a reliable and efficient supply of water for irrigation. The technical upgrade was designed to improve water management

efficiency, reduce loss, and ensure stable agricultural production despite climate volatility. This infrastructural investment is being complemented by direct technical assistance, specifically through the provision of essential farm inputs to local irrigation schemes and the organization of practical farm demonstrations scheduled for knowledge transfer during the upcoming planting seasons.



Pumping System Installed at Irrigation Scheme in Kenya | Photo UNDP CRRF



Solarization of the pumping system in an irrigation scheme in Kenya | Photo UNDP CRRF



Construction of the distribution channel to the farms | Photo UNDP CRRF



Installation of piping system to the farms to improve access to water | Photo UNDP CRRF

2.0.6 Progress in land restoration

The facility has established a significant strategic commitment to restoring land and natural resources, aiming to bring a total of 20,000 hectares of land under improved Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices by 2029 across all participating countries. This overarching goal is supported by ambitious country-specific targets that demonstrate the broad potential for impact: Angola aims to restore at least 300 hectares of degraded land, while Burundi has set a target of 1,000 hectares. Furthermore, Comoros, Ethiopia, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe have collectively set substantial targets, aiming for up to 10,000 hectares to be brought under CSA management, showcasing the potential for significant land restoration and productivity gains vital for long-term environmental sustainability.

During the current reporting period, a total of 103 hectares of land were successfully restored across the participating countries. Much of this progress was achieved in Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This initial progress is a foundational step, demonstrating the facility's capacity to execute large-scale land restoration activities and laying the groundwork necessary to accelerate efforts toward achieving the facility's ambitious long-term environmental and agricultural resilience objectives.

2.0.8 Improvements in water access due to resilience infrastructure intervention

The facility has achieved significant milestones in enhancing community resilience, primarily by improving access to vital water and irrigation services to meet high resilience standards. The CRRF provided improved access to water and irrigation services for 4,728 households (representing 26,481 individuals). 30 fully functional infrastructure facilities that meet established resilience standards were successfully reconstructed across the target countries.

Output 2.1: Established resilient recovery planning processes for enhanced community resilience

This output focuses on creating and adopting resilient recovery plans to boost community resilience. Progress against this Output is tracked by KPI 2.1.1 Number of targeted communities in CRRF project areas with formally adopted comprehensive resilient recovery plans; KPI 2.1.2 Number of recovery planning processes that meaningfully engage diverse community stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and KPI 2.1.3 Extent to which plans for recovery and reconstruction incorporate "Build Back Better" principles).

During this reporting period, progress against Output 2.1 was recorded against KPI 2.1.1 with 18 comprehensive resilient recovery plans being formally adopted. Against indicator 2.1.3, the facility meaningfully engaged diverse

community stakeholders in 21 recovery planning processes across Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

2.1.1 Community engagement and preparedness planning

The facility is being implemented in a highly supportive environment, benefiting from strong government alignment and robust community buy-in which creates a solid foundation for long-term success. This is achieved through the close alignment of project objectives with national development priorities, such as the National Development Strategy 1 in Zimbabwe and the institutionalization of the Community Business Unit model, which significantly enhances the project's relevance and sustainability. Furthermore, operating within the framework of the existing Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBFF) program has provided ready entry points for efficient mobilization, training, mentorship, and smooth stakeholder and community engagement. Throughout all processes, participatory approaches and community consultations have been consistently utilized to ensure that women, youth, and marginalized groups have a meaningful voice in all decision-making. Specific achievements in planning and engagement include the creation of eight ward-level Preparedness Plans and accompanying Hazard and Risk maps in Zambia to guide local response and resilience efforts, with a district-level plan scheduled for future development. In Kenya, increased community engagement in the irrigation schemes has meaningfully benefitted 1,705 women, 1,988 youth, and 853 elderly individuals.

Output 2.2: Restored and shock-resilient livelihoods for affected communities.

The core aim of this output is to ensure that disaster-impacted communities not only recover their essential livelihoods but also establish new or improved economic means specifically designed to withstand and quickly recover from future shocks, thereby achieving true resilience. This strategic goal aligns directly with the facility's foundational objective of accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa, ensuring coherence with broader global policy agendas concerning sustainable development and climate change.

Progress against this Output is tracked by 2.2.1 Number of targeted community groups that have received business start-up grants; KPI 2.2.2 Number of vulnerable groups who are matched with and actively participate in mentorship programs; KPI 2.2.3 Number of vulnerable group-led businesses demonstrating growth after receiving support and KPI 2.2.4 Number of subsequent community resilience project work plans that explicitly integrate findings and recommendations from the gender analysis.

During the reporting period, the facility provided crucial support to 3 vulnerable groups affected by the 2023/2024 El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) episodes across Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, and Kenya against KPI 2.2.2 and KPI 2.2.3. This support was channelled through two primary mechanisms: the provision of business start-up grants, with a specific target of 60% female participation, and the supply of essential inputs for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to smallholder farmers. In

Zimbabwe, this led to the direct assistance of 50 farming households (38 female, 12 male), who received comprehensive input packages designed for immediate livelihood restoration. These starter packs included specific horticulture seed varieties, fertilizers, and chemicals, along with 4,000 fingerlings for established fishponds, focusing on high-value, fast-growing crops like tomatoes, cabbages, sugar beans, and cucumber.



Figure 3.
Fingerlings at water pond
in Zimbabwe | UNDP CRRF

Table 3: Outcome 2.0 2025 Results Summary

RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	CUMULATIVE TARGET 2025	RESULT 2025	CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TO DATE
Outcome2: To facilitate the recovery and adaptation of communities to the cumulative impacts of shocks, addressing the 'cumulative recovery deficits' that hinder long-term resilience.	2.0.1. Number Of supported groups, cooperatives, MSMEs that remain operational and profitable 12 and 24 months after program completion/grant receipt	0	3	3	3 -ZW- three (3) small community groups were mobilized and received support on start-up grants for restoration and diversification of livelihoods. The identified groups comprise of 30 women with a membership of 10 women in each group.
	2.0.2 Increase in average household income for supported communities.	0	\$30	\$25	\$25 -These interventions have supported a demonstrated \$25 increase in average household income in supported communities and led to 735 households adopting climate-smart natural resource management techniques.
	2.0.3. No of households applying climate-smart agriculture practices, demonstrating improved business management, or enhanced financial literacy.	735 KE	1000	199 KE, ZM, ZW	934 -KE – 735 households adopt at least one CSA practice -ZM- 33 Lead farmers and 76 follower farmers -ZW- CSA reached out to 90 (53F,37M) households

	2.0.4. Hectares of land/natural resources restored	101 Ha KE	150 Ha	2 Ha KE, ZM, ZW	103 Ha -ZW- 1 Ha in drip irrigation -ZM- 1 Ha -KE- 101 Ha solarized irrigation and pontoons
	2.0.5. Number Of households and individuals with improved access to water /irrigation services as a direct result of the resilience infrastructure intervention	0	Households (5,158); Individuals (27,710)	Households (5,158); Individuals (27,710)	Households (5,158); Individuals (27,710) -ZM- Households (4,728); Individuals (25,640) -KE -Households (350); Individuals (1,750) in 7 irrigation schemes -ZW- Households (80); Individuals (320) Nyamahumba CBU installed additional 10,000 litre water tanks bringing the total storage capacity for the CBU to 20 000 litres as well as extended the perimeter boundary fence.

Table 4: Output 2.1 2025 Results Summary

RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	CUMULATIVE TARGET 2025	RESULT 2025	CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TO DATE
Output 2.1: Established resilient recovery planning processes for enhanced community resilience	2.1.1. Number Of targeted communities in CRRF project areas with formally adopted comprehensive resilient recovery plans	10	20	8	18 - ZM- 8 Preparedness plans (Hazard and Risk)
	2.1.3. No Of recovery planning processes that meaningfully engage diverse community stakeholders, including vulnerable groups	0	20	21	21 KE- communities meaningfully engaged for rehabilitation of 7 irrigation schemes -ZM- 8 Preparedness plans -ZW - 6 involvement of farmers from VBU sites in business planning and development, financial literacy, VBU model, crop selection, market analysis and CSA

Table 5: Output 2.2 2025 Results Summary

RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	CUMULATIVE TARGET 2025	RESULT 2025	CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TO DATE
Output 2.2: Restored and shock- resilient livelihoods for affected communities.	2.2.1. Number of targeted community groups that have received business start-up grants	0	10	3	3 - ZW- 3 groups (30 F) - ZM-call for the grant - TZ, KE(Planned)
	2.2.2. Number Of vulnerable groups who are matched with and actively participate in mentorship programs	0	10	3	3 - ZW- 3 groups (30 F) - ZM-call for the grant - TZ, KE(Planned)

Output 2.4: Enhanced Climate-Smart Natural Resource Management Fostering Community Resilience.

The agricultural sector across Africa faces a critical vulnerability, as over 95% of its production relies on rain-fed systems, making food security highly susceptible to climate variability and external shocks. Consequently, the facility's objective is to bolster resilience by promoting the widespread and sustained use of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices within targeted communities, providing essential adaptation strategies to farmers. At the outset of the facility in Kenya, the baseline for CSA adoption was recorded at 15.5% of households, establishing a clear need for increased intervention.

Progress against this Output is tracked by KPI 2.4.1 Number of community-led natural resource management plans developed and implemented and KPI 2.4.2 Number of community members/households demonstrating increased adoption of climate-smart natural resource management techniques.

During the reporting period, the facility successfully recorded an increased adoption of climate-smart natural resource management techniques among 735 households across three countries during the reporting period. This includes substantial contributions from Kenya (350 households), Zambia (335 households), and Zimbabwe (50 households).

Output 2.5: Restoration of key infrastructure and basic services.

This output is designed to rigorously track the reconstruction of infrastructure facilities, ensuring they adhere to approved country/sector-specific building codes and resilience markers. A central requirement is the strict adherence to "Build Back Better" principles, which mandate that all rehabilitated assets must be structurally sound and measurably more resilient to future environmental shocks than they were previously.

Progress against this Output is tracked by KPI 2.5.1 Number of Households Applying Build Back Better (BBB) Principles in Construction/Repair; KPI 2.5.2 Number of Construction/Repair Activities Referencing Building Codes; KPI 2.5.4 Number of reconstructed infrastructure facilities that meet approved country and sector-specific building codes and resilience markers and KPI 2.5.5 Number of reconstructed infrastructures reported as fully functional and accessible by end-users.

During this reporting period, the facility reported progress in KPI 2.5.4 with 28 confirmed pieces of reconstructed infrastructure, primarily water and agricultural assets such as fishponds, livestock water troughs, water points, and irrigation schemes across Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Kenya being structurally sound and measurably more resilient against approved country and sector-specific building codes and resilience markers. The reconstructed infrastructure are also reported as functional and accessible by end-users as indicated by KPI 2.5.5.

In Zimbabwe, preparations are actively underway for the construction of two additional community infrastructure assets through the innovative Community Business Unit (CBU) model. Two sites have been officially identified, Sanyabako Village in Ward 17 of Nyanga District and Muchena Village in Ward 10 of Mutasa District. Hydro-geological surveys have been successfully completed at both locations, and

procurement processes have been initiated for essential components, including borehole drilling, small-scale irrigation systems, construction of fishponds, livestock water troughs, water reticulation systems, and necessary storage and aggregation facilities. This preparatory work ensures that future construction will proceed efficiently and meet all resilience specifications.



Table 6: Output 2.5 2025 Results Summary

RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	CUMULATIVE TARGET 2025	RESULT 2025	CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TO DATE
Output 2.5: Key infrastructure and basic services are restored and upgraded to be resilient against shocks and stresses.	2.5.4. Number of reconstructed infrastructure facilities that meet approved country and sector-specific building codes and resilience markers.	0	50	28	28 -ZW-Fishponds (2), Livestock Water Trough (1) -ZM-Waterpoints (16), Irrigation Scheme (2) -KE- Irrigation Scheme (7)
	2.5.5. Number of reconstructed infrastructures reported as fully functional and accessible by end-users.	0	50	28	28 -ZW-Fishponds (2), Livestock Water Trough (1) -ZM-Waterpoints (16), Irrigation Scheme (2) -KE- Irrigation Scheme (7)

SUCCESS STORY

Enhanced Water Access and Resilient Infrastructure at Ngao Irrigation Scheme

The facility, in collaboration with the 50 member-households at the Ngao Irrigation Scheme in Kenya, successfully installed a pontoon-based water intake system during the Community Resilience and Recovery Facility (CRRF) inception phase. This intervention was designed as a resilient infrastructure solution (Outcome 2), directly increasing the number of households and farmers with reliable access to water and irrigation services to 50 and 250 farmers respectively.

Pontoon System

The Pontoon-Based Solar Irrigation System is an adaptive, climate-proof model designed to sustain agricultural productivity in areas affected by droughts and seasonal flooding. It features a floating submersible pump mounted on a pontoon platform that automatically adjusts to changes in river depth or course, ensuring a continuous water supply throughout the year. Water is distributed through closed underground pipes buried three meters deep, which are flood-proof and minimize losses from seepage and evaporation, enhancing water-use efficiency under variable climatic conditions. The system incorporates silting basins to capture sediments before reaching cultivation areas, preserving soil fertility and reducing maintenance needs. Solar panels, mounted on elevated frames, remain protected from floodwaters, ensuring uninterrupted energy generation. Additionally, in-field drainage networks prevent waterlogging and facilitate quick recovery of farmland following the recession of floodwaters. Key benefits of the system are outlined below.

01

Adaptation to Fluctuating Water Levels:

The most significant advantage is that the pontoon rises and falls with the water level. This ensures the pump's intake is constantly submerged at the optimal depth, maintaining continuous operation and avoiding damage from running dry, a common issue with fixed pump stations during dry seasons or low flow. The system's efficiency significantly increased the available water flow, reducing resource competition.

02

Accessibility and Mobility:

The pontoon system allows the pump to be positioned anywhere on the water body, enabling intake from the cleanest, deepest, or most accessible point. The floating platform ensures the pump intake is always at the optimal depth, adapting to fluctuating water levels and preventing damage from running dry, silt, or debris.

03

Protection for Pumps:

By keeping the pump off the bottom, the pontoon protects it from drawing up sediment, silt, and debris, which can clog and damage the equipment, thereby reducing maintenance costs and downtime.

Previous Challenge

1

Structural and design failures resulting in the non-resilience of previous systems to extreme climatic variability.

2

Limited Capacity:

A small, fixed pump could only service 2 acres and was inadequate for the needs of the 50 member-households. The pontoon system converted the fixed station into a mobile, self-adjusting intake system.

3

Low Productivity:

The scheme yielded a poor harvest of only 8 tons of maize from 50 acres of land.

4

Community Conflict:

Scarce water supply frequently led to community conflict among farmers.

Key Outcomes and Resilience Benefits

The installation of the pontoon system at Ngao irrigation scheme has delivered measurable socioeconomic and climate resilience benefits including:



Productivity Increase:

The maize harvest has dramatically increased from **8 tons to 26 tons**, improving food security for the **50 households**.



Conflict Reduction:

Reliable water flow has effectively reduced community conflict over scarce resources.



Enhanced Resilience:

The system leverages climate variables for efficiency. During intense dry seasons (high sun, less cloud cover), the solar-powered pump operates at peak efficiency, ensuring maximum water supply when it is needed most.



Improved Access:

Before the pontoon, **only 3 people could access water simultaneously within a single acre**. With post-installation, more than **5 farmers** can receive water concurrently, significantly improving water equity and distribution.

Sustainability and Next Steps

To ensure the long-term sustainability and continued positive impact of the infrastructure, the following measures have been initiated:



Capacity Building:

The community requires technical expertise and training on the maintenance of the new infrastructure. This is scheduled in 2026.



Maintenance Fund:

An agreement is in place to collect **USD 90 per year** from the scheme members for system maintenance. Any surplus funds will be invested in cooperatives to provide further **farming support**.



Value Chain Integration:

While the harvest is currently used for subsistence, there is a recognized need to connect the community to commercial value chains to ultimately increase household income levels. The committee are actively seeking and will commence connecting farmers to value markets in 2026.

Other Countries Advancing the CRRF

The maize harvest has greatly increased from 8 tons to 26 tons, improving food security for the households in the scheme", the Secretary General and Farmer at Ngao Irrigation Scheme, Morris Kadege proudly shared.



Water channelling to the farms in Ngao Irrigation Scheme
Photo UNDP CRRF



Pontoons at Ngao Irrigation Scheme in Kenya
UNDP CRRF

BEYOND 2025: ADVANCING THE CRRF VISION

Beyond 2025, the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRF) envision a decisive transition from its inception phase to full execution—translating plans and pilots into large-scale impact across Africa. The next phase will focus on consolidating the groundwork laid in 2024–2025 to operationalize recovery and resilience interventions in participating countries while expanding the facility's reach to new regions facing the growing impacts of climate-induced and systemic shocks. This progression will be guided by stronger institutional coordination, evidence-based planning, and community-led recovery efforts that place people at the center of resilience building.

A key focus will be on mobilizing additional resources to sustain and scale the implementation. The facility aims to diversify its funding base through innovative partnerships with governments, development partners, international financial institutions, and the private sector. These partnerships will not only provide the financial foundation for scale-up but will also enhance knowledge exchange, policy coherence, and joint programming for resilience. This approach will enable the CRRF to move beyond short-term recovery actions to long-term resilience outcomes that bridge humanitarian response and development planning.

Looking ahead, the CRRF will continue driving the shift from reactive crisis response to proactive, anticipatory, and risk-informed development. It will support the establishment of integrated early warning and early action systems, promote gender-responsive and inclusive recovery solutions, and strengthen last-mile resilience through community empowerment. By fostering collaboration across sectors and actors, the facility seeks to position resilience as a shared responsibility and a cornerstone for sustainable development in Africa.



Building on Existing pipelines

There are recent progress and upcoming milestones for the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRF) through initiatives being advanced by Madagascar, Botswana, and Lesotho. Key achievements include the securing of significant international funding by Madagascar for disaster preparedness and meteorological infrastructure, the active project development and resource mobilization by Botswana focused on resilient livelihoods and sustainable energy, and Lesotho's engagement in a joint program for food security, with an upcoming critical Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase.

Madagascar

Madagascar has made substantial progress in resource mobilization, securing two critical funding streams dedicated to enhancing climate resilience and disaster preparedness.

- **Disaster Preparedness and Early Warning System (EWS):** Funding has been secured from the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) to strengthen national disaster preparedness and response capacities. The initial phase is dedicated to establishing a robust EWS.
- **Next Steps:** Key activities are in the planning stage, focusing on strengthening the EWS governance framework to ensure reliable data collection and analysis, and improving communication strategies for effective warning dissemination.

- **Partners:** Key partnership with PACTFAIR, the World Food Programme (WFP), and UNICEF will be crucial in carrying out some activities that will advance the CRRF.

- **Meteorological Observation Networks:** The country received a \$5 million grant from the System Observation Financing Facility (SOFF). This funding is dedicated to ensuring the sustainable operation of Madagascar's meteorological observation networks and optimizing local expertise for managing this critical infrastructure.

Botswana

Botswana is focusing on integrating climate resilience with natural resource management and sustainable energy solutions.

- **Resilient Livelihoods Project Proposal:** The country is currently in the process of submitting a project proposal aimed at enhancing resilient livelihoods for communities situated in the Okavango River Basin. This initiative will directly contribute to the CRRF through its focus on natural water resource management.
- **Sustainable Energy Mobilization:** Smaller-scale funding is being mobilized for projects that promote the use of biogas as a sustainable alternative to conventional electricity, carried out in partnership with UNESCO and UNIDO.

Multi-Country Benguela Current Initiative:

Preliminary engagements are underway for a CRRF initiative concerning the Benguela Current. This project involves a partnership with Angola, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa, and will also address increasing human-wildlife conflicts, which are a direct consequence of climate change impacts.

Lesotho

Lesotho is advancing resilience through participation in a regional food security program and seeking dedicated funding for ecosystem restoration.

- **Food and Nutrition Security Program:** Lesotho is an active participant in a joint program designed to build resilience for inclusive food and nutrition security.
- **Key Milestone:** The critical Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) component of this joint initiative is scheduled to commence in October 2025, marking a pivotal step toward implementation.
- **Ecosystem Restoration Funding:** The government of Lesotho has submitted a separate proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to secure additional funding. This project is specifically focused on restoring ecosystems to support climate change adaptation and livelihood resilience.



PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2026

KENYA

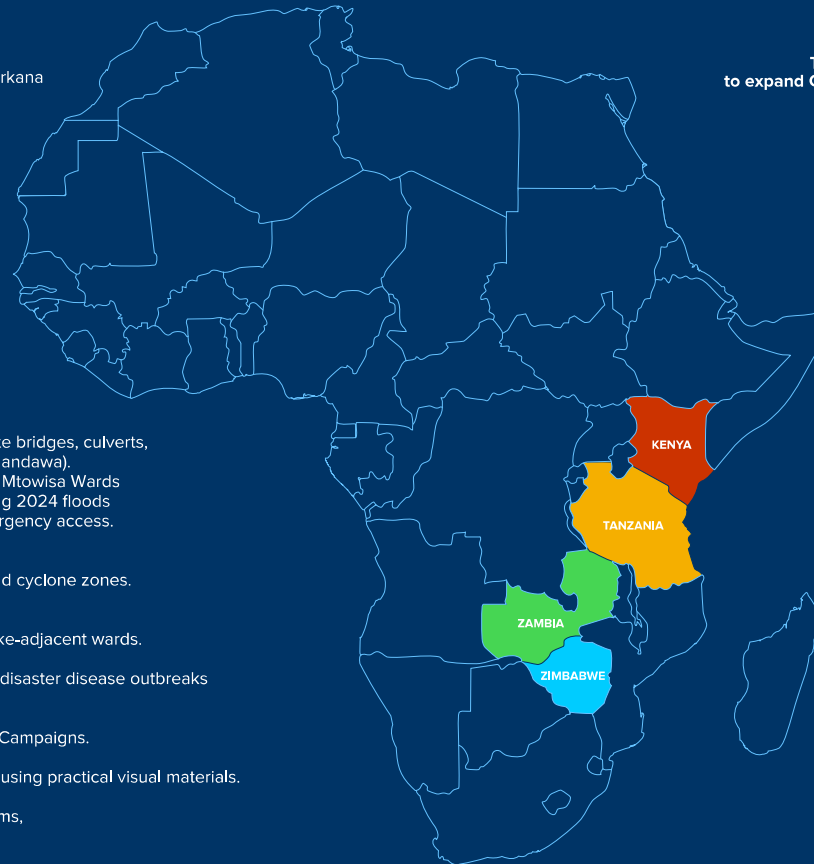
Proposed Activities:

- Train CMDRR committees in Tana River, West-Pokot, Turkana and Garissa to advance disaster risk reduction activities and engage in local decision making.
- Planned workshop for finalizing the Tana River Agricultural policy.
- Workshop to capacity build Kenya Country Office on white paper on food systems
- Document women's contributions to community resilience building.

TANZANIA

Proposed Activities:

- Partner with TARURA and local contractors to rehabilitate bridges, culverts, and roads in recurrently flooded wards (e.g., Mtowisa, Mandawa). Prioritize bridge and culvert reconstruction in Muze and Mtowisa Wards (Sumbawanga DC), which were severely damaged during 2024 floods and are vital for maintaining health, education, and emergency access.
- Construct elevated multi-purpose evacuation shelters (usable in schools, community halls) in high-risk flood and cyclone zones.
- Procure and pre-position mobility/rescue equipment (such as fibre boats, floatation jackets, first aid kits) in lake-adjacent wards.
- Deploy Mobile WASH and Health Units to mitigate post-disaster disease outbreaks (such as cholera kits, mobile toilets).
- Pilot "Build Back Better" (BBB) Awareness and Training Campaigns.
- Conduct community sessions and school-based forums using practical visual materials.
- Focus on rebuilding safer houses, restoring water systems, and re-establishing market chains.
- Prioritize culturally appropriate practices for women-led recovery and PWD accessibility.



ZAMBIA

There is need to scale up resilience activities by mobilizing resources to expand CRRF impact. Some of the partnerships in the pipeline are as follows:

- Engagement of World Vision and Red Cross is underway to determine and align some CRRF activities that can be scaled.
- Pipeline submissions to Japanese Supplementary Budgetary (JSB) on Post disaster recovery for communities affected by the Kafue River pollutions which heavily relies on CRRF scope.
- Mambwe District in Zambia has also been shortlisted on the Biodiversity Fund from concept to full proposal with selected interventions to be included under the CRRF.

ZIMBABWE

Proposed Activities:

- Complete construction of the two new Community Business Units (borehole drilling, reticulation, drip irrigation).
- Conduct Trainings on Preparedness and Anticipatory Action Plans (DRM plan reviews).
- Full disbursement of start-up grants to the remaining women and youth groups.
- Distribute farming inputs for smart agriculture at the two remaining CBU sites (Sanyabako and Muchena).
- Conduct Gender Action Learning System (GALS) community-based training for targeted communities to address needs, barriers, and opportunities for women's participation in community resilience building (all 3 sites).

Table 7: Challenges encountered, Mitigation Measures and Lessons Learned

➤ ZAMBIA

Challenges Encountered:

Low Initial Awareness:

The concept of a "resilience facility" was new and abstract, requiring time-intensive, patient work and visual tools to translate its scope into local, lived realities.

Labour Constraints for CSA:

Adopting labour-intensive CSA practices (like minimum tillage) is difficult for smallholder farmers, especially women who face compounded constraints from caregiving and limited mechanization.

Cultural Resistance to Women Leadership:

Women's transition into formal leadership roles encountered resistance rooted in tradition and gendered expectations, necessitating support for women's solidarity and evidence of their impact.

Time Lost for Start of Project:

A late start compressed operational timelines, forcing missed agricultural seasons, narrowing procurement windows, and requiring extra effort to rebuild community trust.

Mitigation Measures:

To mitigate Low Initial Awareness, localized communication strategy to systematically integrate the "Lessons Learnt" on visual learning by developing simple, pictorial guides, radio spots in local languages, and regular community role-play sessions to explain the CRRF's purpose will be utilized.

Establish CRRF Community

Champions: Local ambassadors will be identified and trained in the respected community members (including women, youth, and traditional leaders) as CRRF ambassadors to translate the concept of "resilience" into locally relevant terms and share success stories through their networks.

For Labour Constraints for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), CRRF will promote labour-saving technologies by prioritizing the procurement and local distribution of specific, affordable, and small-scale labour-saving tools e.g., jab planters, ox-drawn rippers, manual weeders to reduce the intensity of minimum tillage and weeding.

Establish CSA Labour-Sharing Groups:

The project will facilitate the formation of women-only and mixed-gender farming groups specifically for sharing labour during peak seasons (planting and harvesting), and provide training and small grants to these groups.

To mitigate cultural resistance to women leadership, dialogue sessions will be held to strengthen male engagement with male traditional leaders, elders, and male youth on the economic and social benefits of women's leadership, framing it as a strategy for community-wide development and resilience, not just a gender issue.

Mandate Inclusivity in Committees:

This will ensure that all project-supported community management committees e.g., water point management, irrigation schemes have mandated, meaningful representation of women, supported by project agreements and monitoring.

➤ ZIMBABWE

Challenges Encountered:

Procurement Delays for Infrastructure:

The contracting processes for borehole drilling and the establishment of the Village Business Unit (VBU) took longer than expected, which delayed the start of construction activities.

Limited Capacity of Beneficiary Groups:

Community and women's groups involved with the VBU had limited previous exposure to essential skills like business management, climate-smart agriculture, and financial literacy, posing a risk to the effective utilization of start-up grants.

Mitigation Measures:

To mitigate CRRF Zimbabwe prioritized early engagement with procurement teams and the pre-qualification of service providers to speed up timelines. Community committees were mobilized in advance to prepare for the works. This preparation included land preparation, land siting for the VBU, selecting committee members, and constitution making.

To mitigate this, comprehensive training will be conducted for the groups. Support was secured from government extension staff (national level) for the training, with local extension staff providing ongoing technical backstopping and mentoring.

LESSONS LEARNED

➤ ZAMBIA

Critical lessons learnt for effective implementation of resilience activities in Zambia include:

➤ Visual Learning Tools Enhance Inclusion:

Pictorial guides and role-play were highly effective for engaging community members, particularly women and youth with limited formal education.

➤ Community Buy-In is Essential:

Resilience interventions must be co-created through listening, participatory mapping, and storytelling sessions to ensure they are rooted in local realities, not just technical designs.

➤ Participation Must be Designed, Not Assumed:

Meaningful engagement requires intentional facilitation, visual tools, and culturally adapted methods, especially for marginalized groups.

➤ Feedback Loops Build Accountability:

Tools like community scorecards and participatory monitoring are crucial for creating a responsive culture of continuous improvement.

➤ ZIMBABWE

➤ **The provision of climate resilient water infrastructure is an entry point** for further service delivery and an opportunity to build livelihoods and promote the resilience of communities affected by the El Nino Induced Drought and related shocks and stresses. Access to water will facilitate recovery, transform livelihoods and improve community income-generating activities in the community.

➤ The Community Business Unit model is a comprehensive approach designed to build resilient community systems and as such a **multi-stakeholder approach** is needed to achieve its full impact.

➤ **Flexibility and adaptive management** are key in managing the challenges within the operational context which require flexibility in budgets, adaptive planning, and real-time problem-solving to maintain project momentum.

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY



Launch of the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility at the 2nd Africa Climate Summit 2025

The African Union Commission (AUC)³ through the Directorate of Sustainable Development and Blue Economy (SEBE⁴) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resilience Hub for

Africa⁵, jointly launched the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRF) on the margins of the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) in September 2025. See [here](#)⁶

CRRF Official Launch
Photo UNDP

³<https://au.int/es/node/45410>

⁴<https://au.int/en/directorates/sustainable-environment>

⁵<https://www.undp.org/africa/resilience-hub-africa>

⁶<https://www.undp.org/africa/resilience-hub-africa/press-releases/au-and-undp-launch-community-recovery-and-resilience-facility-2nd-africa-climate-summit-2025>



H.E. Ahunna Eziakonwa,
Director, United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP) Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA).

“Launching the CRRF here at the Africa Climate Summit sends a powerful signal. It says that Africa is not waiting to be rescued. It designs its own tools, sets its own priorities, and leads its own path to resilience. The CRRF exemplifies what it means to move from recovery to resilience, from crisis management to systems transformation”



H.E. Moses Vilakati,
AU Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural
Development, Blue Economy and
Sustainable Environment (ARBE).

“The Community Recovery and Resilience Facility is a bold and timely response, which goes beyond emergency relief. It is a transformational mechanism designed to break the cycle of crisis, close recovery gaps, and strengthen community resilience from the ground up.”

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Results Framework

RESULTS CHAIN					
IMPACT	Increased community resilience to shocks and stresses as a pathway to state resilience				
IMPACT LEVEL INDICATORS	As stated in the Logical Framework: (i) Number of communities demonstrating improved capacity to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to climate and disaster shocks through effective early warning and preparedness systems. (ii)Number of government and institutional mechanisms strengthened and inclusive, with resilience-building integrated into planning, policies, and governance. (iii) Number of livelihoods more resilient to shocks, and vulnerable populations with equitable access to sustainable economic opportunities. (iv) Number of Infrastructure and natural resources more resilient, and financial systems providing accessible and timely support for recovery and long-term sustainability. (v) % change in multidimensional vulnerability score for targeted countries (review of the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index)				
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:					
Outcome 3: African citizens (especially women, and youth), supported by the African Union and Regional Economic Communities and regional mechanisms, build a resilient Africa. Output 3.1. Regional institutions capacities enhanced to advance effective climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, early warning and resilience-building policies, institutions and programmes.					
CRRF Primary applicable Development Key Result Area: Agenda 2063; SDG1; SDG9; SDG13; SDG11; Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; Paris Agreement on Climate Change 2015-2030; UNDP Climate Promise; Africa Promise					
CRRF title and Project Number: CommunityRecovery and Resilience Facility(CRRF),1372250					
EXPECTED OUTCOMES/	INDICATORS	SOURCE/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	BASELINE ⁷	CumulativeTARGETS (by frequency of data collection)	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS

⁷The baseline and target have been defined for most indicators, a few are yet to be determined. This process is underway

OUTPUTS			Value	Year	Oct 2025	FINAL	
Outcome 1⁸ <i>To strengthen institutional capacities at the regional, national and community levels to better anticipate, prevent, and respond to shocks and stresses, thereby reducing future vulnerabilities</i>	1.0.1. Number of targeted institutions that regularly use risk data to inform planning and resource allocation decisions	Intervention progress reports based on continuous review of institutions by the Intervention		2024	4	4	*Disaster risk recovery and resilience remain government priorities, not overtaken by other crises. *Political relations between target countries remain stable and conducive to cross-border collaboration.
	1.0.2. Proportion of last-mile actors demonstrating improved capacity to prepare, respond and recover from multi-hazard events	National DRR strategies and plans; Sendai National Monitoring Reports; Key Performant Interviews		2024	45	45	
	1.0.3. Number of transboundary or multi-level coordination mechanisms functioning effectively for joint risk monitoring and resilience building intervention	National development debriefing reports, after-actions and reviews; Sendai Monitoring Report	4	2024	4	4	*Relevant institutions have the mandate and political will to collect and share risk data.
Output 1.1 <i>Targeted institutions (regional,</i>	1.1.1. % completeness of required sections included in each risk profile.	Intervention progress reports based on Risk Profile Data Audits	50%	2024	52%	52%	*Data systems are maintained and interoperable across

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<i>national/subnational) have increased capacities to collect and manage disaster risk data including loss and damage data.</i> Output 1.2 <i>Last-mile actors are equipped and ready to respond to multi-dimensional risks, shocks, and crises</i>	1.1.2. Number of target countries where a formal disaster L&D database is established and actively collecting data.	Intervention progress reports based on verification and internal reports of target countries	3	2024	3	3	institutions.
	1.1.3. Score (1-5 scale) based on institutional mandate, budget allocation, and inter-agency data sharing arrangements	Intervention progress reports based on verification and internal reports of target countries	2	2024	2	2	
	1.1.4. Average score post-training assessment of participants' understanding and knowledge of PDNA, recovery planning, and displacement management	Pre/Post-Training PDNA, Recovery Planning and Displacement Assessments	PDNA (71%)	2024		PDNA (71%)	
	1.1.5 Number of documented instances of improved displacement coordination actions	Intervention progress reports based on incident and action reports of target countries					*Equipment provided is maintained and operational during emergencies. *Trained personnel remain active and are not redeployed or demotivated. *Local coordination structures are functional during a crisis.
	1.2.1. Number of countries with verified functional multi-hazard EWS for relevant multidimensional risks	Sendai National Monitoring Reports; EWS Assessment Reports	4	2024	9	9	
	1.2.2. Proportion of issued early warnings that successfully trigger planned anticipatory or early actions at the community	Intervention progress reports based on community reports; Early Action Reports,		2024			

	level	Incident Logs					
	1.2.3. Number of last-mile communities with pre-positioned emergency kits or access to local emergency funds	Sendai National Monitoring Reports; Intervention progress reports based on community resource mapping		2024			
	1.2.4. Number of distinct traditional knowledge systems formally integrated into Early Warning/Early Action initiatives.	Intervention progress reports based on community integration plans	1	2024	5	5	
	1.2.5. Number of vulnerable groups effectively engaged in last-mile preparedness activities.	Intervention progress reports based on post-training assessments; case studies	0	2024	121	121	
Output 1.3 <i>Strengthened transboundary cooperation for risk management.</i>	1.3.1. Number of documented MOUs, joint work plans, or co-led initiatives, institutional arrangements	Intervention progress reports based on Official MOUs, Joint Work Plans		2024			
	1.3.2. Number of joint transboundary risk assessments, preparedness exercises conducted	Sendai National Monitoring Reports; Intervention progress reports based on formal reports of the assessments, After-Action Reviews (AARs) or debriefing reports		2024			

Output 1.4 <i>Targeted institutions integrate risk and resilience indicators into their policy decisions and development processes, with effective enforcement and monitoring mechanisms.</i>	1.3.3. Degree of harmonization of risk management policies and strategies across transboundary jurisdictions	Intervention progress reports based on Policy documents, expert reviews	2	2024	2	2	
	1.4.1. Number of government-led initiatives approved that have incorporated risk information	Intervention progress reports based on Project appraisal/approval documents and impact assessments reports		2024	40	40	
	1.4.2. Number of established or strengthened enforcement mechanisms that track the integration and impact of risk and resilience indicators	Sendai National Monitoring Reports; Intervention progress reports based on review on legal/regulatory frameworks, institutional mandates and system audits	1	2024	2	2	
	1.4.4. Number of key county sectoral departments that explicitly include resilience-building activities in their annual work plans	Intervention progress reports based on sectoral work plans, expert reviews		2024			
	1.4.5. Qualitative assessment of the extent to which risk and resilience indicators influence key policy decisions and development processes	Intervention progress reports based on document analysis and Decision records	1	2024	1	1	

Outcome 2⁹ <i>To facilitate the recovery and adaptation of communities to the cumulative impacts of shocks, addressing the 'cumulative recovery deficits' that hinder long-term resilience.</i>	2.0.1. Number Of supported groups, cooperatives, MSMEs that remain operational and profitable 12 and 24 months after program completion/grant receipt	Follow-up surveys, business registration checks.	0	2024	3	3	*No new large-scale disaster occurs that undoes recovery gains. *Political stability allows for continued implementation of recovery plans *Donor and government financial support are sustained through recovery cycles
	2.0.2. Increase in the volume or sales revenue of processed/value-added products from supported agro-processing MSMEs.	Sales records from agro-processing MSMEs, market surveys.	0	2024	9	9	
	2.0.3. Increase in average household income for supported communities (\$)	Baseline and endline household income surveys, livelihood diversification assessments.	0	2024	25	25	
	2.0.4. Number of households applying climate-smart agriculture practices, demonstrating improved business management, or enhanced financial literacy	Livelihood surveys, business records, financial diaries, field observations.	735	2024	934	934	
	2.0.5. Number of Graduated Beneficiaries Maintaining Self-Sufficiency	Intervention progress reports based on follow-up surveys		2024			
	2.0.6. Hectares of land/natural resources restored (Ha)	Intervention progress reports based on photographic	101	2024	103	103	

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Output 2.1 <i>Established resilient recovery planning processes for enhanced community resilience</i>		evidence, technical verification.					
	2.0.7. Tonnes of CO ₂ sequestered annually from pilot sites assessed	Intervention progress reports based on Verified Carbon Reports (VCS, Gold Standard)		2024			
	2.0.8. Number Of households and individuals with improved access to water /irrigation services as a direct result of the resilience infrastructure intervention	Intervention progress reports based on Baseline and endline surveys, beneficiary lists.	0	2024	Households (5,158); Individuals (27,710)	Households (5,158); Individuals (27,710)	
	2.1.1. Number of targeted communities in CRRF project areas with formally adopted comprehensive resilient recovery plans	Intervention progress reports based approved plans	10	2024	18	18	
	2.1.2. Number of recovery planning processes that meaningfully engage diverse community stakeholders, including vulnerable groups	Intervention progress reports based on records of community consultations	0	2024	21	21	
	2.1.3. Extent to which plans for recovery and reconstruction incorporate "Build Back Better" principles	Intervention progress reports based on continuous review of, expert assessment, Recovery Needs Assessments (RNAs)		2024			
Output 2.2 <i>Restored and shock-</i>	2.2.1. Number of targeted community groups that have received business start-up	Intervention progress reports based on grant disbursement	0	2024	3	3	

<i>resilient livelihoods for affected communities</i>	grants	records					
	2.2.2 Number of vulnerable groups who are matched with and actively participate in mentorship programs	Intervention progress reports based on Mentorship program registration, attendance logs for mentorship sessions	0	2024	3	3	
	2.2.3 Number of vulnerable group-led businesses demonstrating growth after receiving support	Intervention progress reports based on sales records, follow-up interviews		2024			
	2.2.4 Number of subsequent community resilience project work plans that explicitly integrate findings and recommendations from the gender analysis.	Intervention progress reports based on Project work plans	0	2024	3	3	
Output 2.3 <i>Enhanced community resilience through strengthened social safety net mechanisms.</i>	2.3.1 Number of targeted vulnerable households covered by existing or new social gender responsive safety net programs	Sendai National Monitoring Reports; Intervention progress reports based on records of community consultations	4000	2024	4000	4000	
	2.3.2 Evidence demonstrating that the gender-responsive design of instruments has led to specific improvements in preparedness and resilience for vulnerable groups	Sendai National Monitoring Reports; Intervention progress reports based on records of community consultations		2024			
	2.3.4 % Completion of a framework document outlining the pathways and support	Review of draft strategy document against agreed		2024			

	mechanisms for beneficiary graduation from social protection schemes	outline.					
	2.3.5 Extent to which social safety net programs are integrated with disaster risk reduction and Early Warning Systems	Intervention progress reports based on Program design documents, policy frameworks		2024			
Output 2.4 <i>Enhanced climate-smart natural resource management fostering community resilience</i>	2.4.1 Number of community-led natural resource management plans developed and implemented	Intervention progress reports based on participant feedback, plan reports		2024			
	2.4.2 Number of community members/households demonstrating increased adoption of climate-smart natural resource management techniques	Intervention progress reports based on field observations, farmer practice surveys		2024			
Output 2.5 <i>Key infrastructure and basic services are restored and upgraded to be resilient against shocks and stresses</i>	2.5.1 Number of Households Applying BBB Principles in Construction/Repair	Intervention progress reports based on Household Surveys, Site Visits, Photo Documentation	200	2024	0	200	
	2.5.2 Number of Construction/Repair Activities Referencing Building Codes	Intervention progress reports based on Household Surveys, Site Visits, Photo Documentation	0	2024	28	28	
	2.5.4 Number of reconstructed infrastructure facilities that meet approved country and sector-specific	Intervention progress reports based on Project Appraisal Documents, National	0	2024	28	28	

	building codes and resilience markers	Infrastructure Project Database					
	2.5.5 Number of reconstructed infrastructures reported as fully functional and accessible by end-users	Intervention progress reports based on records of community consultations	0	2024	28	28	
Outcome 3 <i>Strengthened Finance mechanisms to anticipate and respond to shocks and stresses.</i>	3.0.1 Volume of disaster risk finance mobilized through innovative or inclusive instruments	Intervention progress reports based on Program data of contracted Finance institutions (FI) and Non-FI institutions		2024			*Policy and regulatory environment support innovation in risk finance
Output 3.1 <i>Enhanced access to sustainable climate and disaster risk financing solutions for targeted governments and communities.</i>	3.1.1 Number of targeted communities with access to relevant climate and disaster risk financing solutions (e.g., insurance schemes, savings, social protection)	Intervention progress reports based on community surveys, program participation data, microfinance institutions		2024			*International financing mechanisms remain accessible and timely. *Financing mechanisms are adaptive for crisis triggers.
	3.1.2 Number of government officials and community representatives trained on accessing and managing climate and disaster risk finance.	Intervention progress reports based on Training attendance records, capacity assessments	0	2024	Schedule d (KE, TZ)		*Communities meet eligibility criteria for available funds, and application processes remain accessible.
Output 3.2 <i>Innovative and inclusive financial instruments for community-level resilience</i>	3.2.1. Number of target Households/Individuals Accessing Community-Led Innovative Instruments	Intervention progress reports based on Household surveys, project beneficiary databases		2024			*Financial institutions adopt products suitable for smallholders and low-income communities (e.g., microinsurance, resilience bonds).
	3.2.2. Number of innovative instruments with documented potential for scaling to other communities/contexts	Intervention progress reports based on Evaluation reports, scalability assessments		2024			*Regulatory environment allows trialling of innovative structures without prohibitive bureaucracy.
	3.2.3. Number of innovative financial instruments formally linked to Early Warning Systems (EWS) or anticipatory action triggers	Intervention progress reports based on Instrument design documents, formal agreements with early warning providers		2024			

Annex 2: Financial Status 2025

Budget (USD)*	Budget of the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRF)			
Output Description	Budget 2025	Expenses 2025	Budget Balance 2025	Utilization Rate
REGIONAL	60,000	36,280.77	23,719.23	60.50%
KENYA	608,196.49	419,616.51	188,579.98	69.0%
TANZANIA	380,000	192,942.70	187,057.30	50.80%
ZAMBIA	380,000	150,448.52	229,551.48	39.60%
ZIMBABWE	380,000	87,332.35	261,667.65	23.00%

Note: This document serves as an interim financial report, reflecting the financial position as of September 2025. A comprehensive, final financial report detailing the complete CRRF financial position will be issued at the close of the fiscal year, end of 2025.

Annex 3: List of Acronyms

AUC	African Union Commission	ENSO	El Niño-Southern Oscillation	KM	Knowledge Management
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support	EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	KPI	Key Performance Indicators
CO	Country Office	ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa	L&D	Loss and Damage
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction	EWA	Early Warning/Early Action	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CRRF	Community Recovery and Resilience Facility	EWS	Early Warning Systems	NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
CSO	Civil Society Organization	FACS	Food and Agriculture Commodity Systems	TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Authority
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	FBO	Faith Based Organization	UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
DRT	Disaster Reduction and Recovery for Resilience Building Team	GALS	Gender Action Learning System		
		JSB	Japanese Supplementary Budgetary		

Annex 4: Communications & Visibility Outputs 2025

Output Type	Extract & Link
X	Officially launch of the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRF) in partnership with the @_AfricanUnion on the margins of the #AfricaClimateSummit—marking a major step to help communities recover stronger and build lasting resilience. https://x.com/UNDPEthiopia/status/1965619085133451354 ¹⁰
AUC update	AUC and UNDP launch the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility at the 2nd Africa Climate Summit 2025. https://au.int/es/node/45410 ¹¹
UNDP Africa update	AUC and UNDP launch the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility at the 2nd Africa Climate Summit 2025 https://www.undp.org/africa/resilience-hub-africa/press-releases/auc-and-undp-launch-community-recovery-and-resilience-facility-2nd-africa-climate-summit-2025 ¹²
Instagram	African Union for the high-level launch of the Community Recovery & Resilience Facility (CRRF) at the #AfricaClimateSummit in Addis Ababa. https://www.instagram.com/p/DOYIAdNDWS5/ ¹³

¹⁰<https://x.com/UNDPEthiopia/status/1965619085133451354>

¹¹<https://au.int/es/node/45410>

¹²<https://www.undp.org/africa/resilience-hub-africa/press-releases/auc-and-undp-launch-community-recovery-and-resilience-facility-2nd-africa-climate-summit-2025>

¹³<https://www.instagram.com/p/DOYIAdNDWS5/>

Annex 5: Floating Pontoon Systemat Naao Irrigation Scheme Kenya

